

Will Dismal Jimmy Look More Cheerful To-day?

# DAILY SKETCH.

GUARANTEED DAILY NETT SALE MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES.

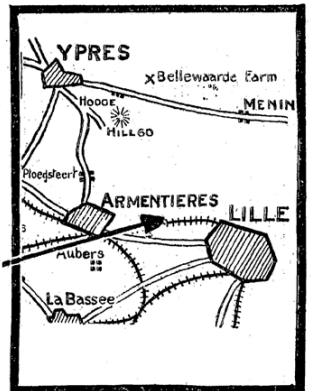
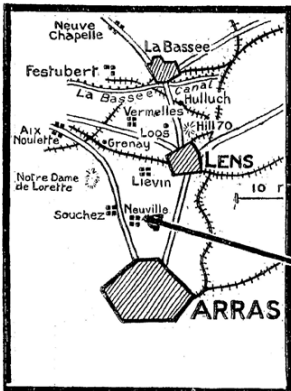
No. 2,044.

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1915.

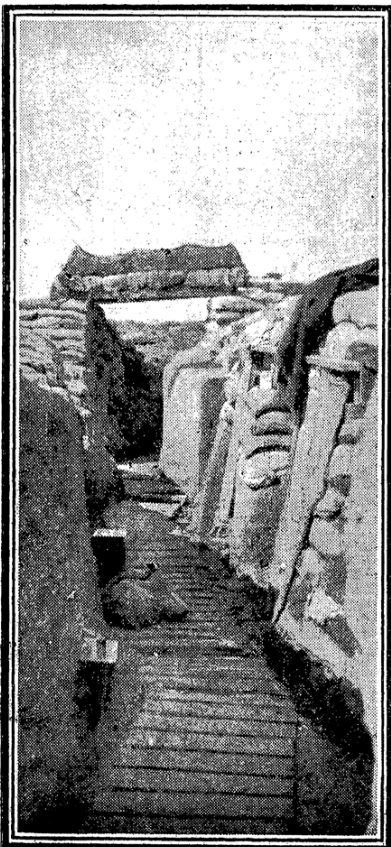
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

ONE HALFPENNY.

## FORWARD! THE ORDER OUR LADS HAVE LONGED FOR. THE GREAT BRITISH AND FRENCH ADVANCE ALONG THE ROAD TO VICTORY.



The trenches at La Bassée from which the great British attack was launched, and where we won—and where we were held up.—(See official report.)



One of the thousand narrow ways that lead "Our troops acting in conjunction with the British Army —" The first photograph to be published of British and French soldiers together in the fighting line.

To-day Sir John French gives the answer to the question the *Daily Sketch*—alone of all London papers—ventured on Saturday—"Has the British offensive begun?"

# OUR SLASHING VICTORIES IN THE WEST.

## BRITISH CAPTURE FIVE MILES OF TRENCHES.

Sir John French Strikes Hard And Helps Allies To Overwhelming Victory.

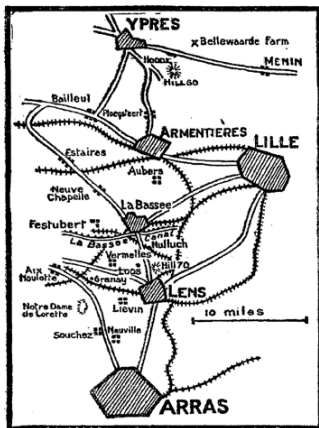
## 20,000 UNWOUNDED PRISONERS TAKEN IN TWO DAYS' FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Lines Penetrated In Some Places To A Distance Of Over Two Miles.

## TWO TRAINS—ONE FULL OF ENEMY TROOPS—DERAILED BY BOMBS FROM ENGLISH AEROPLANES.

FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, 9.50 a.m.  
Yesterday morning we attacked the enemy SOUTH of LA BASSÉE Canal to the EAST of GRENAY and VERMELLES.  
We captured his trenches on a front of over five miles, penetrating his lines in some places to a distance of 4,000 yards.  
We captured the western outskirts of HULLUCH, the village of LOOS, and the mining works round it, and HILL 70.



Other attacks were made NORTH of the LA BASSÉE Canal, which drew strong reserves of the enemy towards these points of the line, where hard fighting took place throughout the day with varying success.  
At nightfall the troops north of the Canal occupied their positions of the morning.  
We made another attack near HOOGE on either side of the MENIN road.  
The attack north of the road succeeded in occupying the BELLEWAARDE FARM and ridge, but this was subsequently retaken by the enemy.  
The attack south of the road gained about 600 yards of the enemy's trench, and we have consolidated the ground won.  
Reports of captures up to the present include about 1,700 prisoners and eight guns, besides several machine-guns, the number of which is not yet known.  
The report in Friday's German statement that we attempted to make an attack on the previous day south of

the LA BASSÉE Canal, which broke down under hostile artillery fire, is false.  
No attack was attempted.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, 10.30 p.m.  
There has been severe fighting to-day on the ground won by us yesterday, the enemy making determined counter-attacks east and north-east of Loos.  
The result of this fighting is that except just north of Loos we hold all the ground gained yesterday, including the whole of Loos itself.

This evening we retook the quarries north-west of HULLUCH, which were won and lost yesterday.

We have in this fighting drawn in the enemy's reserves, thus enabling the French on our right to make further progress.

The number of prisoners collected after yesterday's fighting now amounts to 2,600. Nine guns have been taken and a considerable number of machine-guns.

Our aeroplanes to-day bombed and derailed a train near LOFFRES, east of DOUAI, and another which was full of troops at ROSULT, near STAMAND. VALENCIENNES station was also bombarded.

### SCENES OF THE VICTORIES.

La Bassée is 50 miles south of Ostend, and about 25 miles below Ypres. Lille, the Manchester of France, is about 12 miles to the north-west of La Bassée, and Lens, another important town, also occupied by the Germans, is a similar distance.  
Souchez and the Labyrinth, where the French have gained a victory after months of hard fighting, are a little further to the south.  
The Champagne country, which has been the scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the war, is to the east of Rheims, and the great victory of the French, following on recent successes in that area, will probably mean the withdrawal of the whole German front there to the banks of the Aisne, 20 miles north of Rheims.

### WHEN RUMANIA WOULD COME IN

PARIS, Sunday.  
The Journal publishes a letter from M. Filipesco, the Rumanian ex-Minister, in which he says he does not believe Germany will attack Rumania, but that she will probably try to help Turkey by forcing her way through Serbia.  
If Serbia is beaten by a more powerful enemy, then, says M. Filipesco, the Rumanian army would have to intervene.—Reuter.

### THE MAN WHO SANK THE MOLTKE.

It has just transpired that the man who sank the German cruiser Moltke in the Baltic last month was Commander Noel Laurence, and, according to the Russian papers, he has just been decorated by the Tsar with the St. George's Cross. The gallant commander is a son of Mr. F. Laurence, a well-known resident of Maidstone, and has also a brother a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service.



## GERMANY ADMITS HEAVY DEFEATS IN THE WEST.

"Considerable Losses In Men And Material Of All Kinds."

"VOLUNTARY EVACUATION" OF SOUCHEZ.

## Two Divisions Forced To Retire To Second Line Trenches.

German Official News.

AMSTERDAM, Sunday.

Battles in continuation of the French and British offensive, which have been prepared for months since, progressed without bringing the assailants to any extent nearer to their aim.

On the coast British warships attempted to harass us with their fire, especially off Zeebrugge, but without any result.

In the sector of Ypres the enemy suffered heavy losses, and achieved no success.

South-west of Lille the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advanced line of defence to the second line.

Naturally we had considerable losses in men and also in material of all kinds which lay between our two positions.

Our counter-attack is progressing favourably.

### RETIRED NEARLY TWO MILES.

We voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the village of Souchez.

Numerous other attacks on this front were easily repulsed at several points, with very heavy losses for the enemy.

The 39th Regiment of Landwehr especially distinguished itself. This is the same regiment which during May sustained the principal attack north of Neuville.

In the struggles between Rheims and the Argonne and north of Perthes a German division was obliged to evacuate its advanced position which had been ruined by an uninterrupted bombardment lasting during 70 hours, and retire to its second position situated two or three kilometres (from 1½ to nearly two miles) behind the first.

With the exception of this, however, all attempts to break through failed.

### ESPECIALLY STUBBORN BATTLE.

The battle was especially stubborn north of Mourmelon le Grand and close to the Western Argonne.

Here our brave troops made the enemy suffer the heaviest losses. The North German and Hessian Landwehr fought excellently.

In air battles our airmen achieved successes.

One of our warplanes shot down an aeroplane west of Cambria.

South of Metz Lieut. Boelke while on a trial flight shot down a Vois'n aeroplane.

Flight-Sergeant Boehm went up to repulse an attack on Freiburg by a squadron of three French warplanes. He shot down two of them. Only the third escaped.—Reuter.

### "EXPECTED ATTACK BEGAN."

BERLIN, Saturday.

Along the entire front from the sea to the Vosges the enemy fire has increased.

It was especially violent east of Ypres between the canal from La Bassée to Arras and also in Champagne, from Prosmes to the Argonne.

After a very severe artillery preparation, which at some points lasted fifty hours, the expected attack began.

Between the railways from Ypres to Roulers and Comines the British early this morning attacked.

Their attack on the northern wing has already been repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting in front of and in our positions.

They are further attacking north-east and south-east of Armentières and north of the La Bassée Canal.

News of striking Russian successes will be found on Page 12.

## 5 a.m. Edition

## 20,000 UNWOUNDED GERMAN PRISONERS.

French Continue The Triumphant Advance North Of Arras.

## NEW ENEMY DEFEATS.

Huns Lose Heavily In Desperate Hand-To-Hand Fighting.

### FRENCH OFFICIAL NEWS.

PARIS, Sunday, 11 p.m.

Our attack to the north of ARRAS has resulted in fresh progress being made.

We have occupied by main force the whole of the village of SOUCHEZ, and have advanced eastwards in the direction of GIVENCHY.

[This Givenchy, which is south of Lens and east-north-east of Souchez should not be confused with Givenchy, near La Bassée, where the British troops distinguished themselves.]

Further south we have reached LA FOLIE, and have pushed north of THELUS as far as the destroyed telegraph station.

We have taken 1,000 prisoners in the course of the fighting.

In CHAMPAGNE our troops have continued to gain ground. After crossing, on almost the whole front comprised between AUBERIVE and VILLE SUR TOURBE, the powerful networks of trenches, communication trenches and forts established and perfected by the enemy during many months, they advanced northwards, compelling the German troops to fall back on the second position trenches three or four kilometres in the rear.

Fighting continues on the whole front.

We have reached the EPINE DE VEDEGRANGE, passed the cabin on the road from SOUAIN to SOMMEPY, and the hut on the road from SOUAIN to TAURE. Further east we hold the farm of MAISONS DE CHAMPAGNE.

The enemy has suffered very considerable losses from our fire and in the hand-to-hand fighting.

He has left in the works which he has abandoned a large quantity of material which we have not yet been able to tabulate.

At present the capture of 24 field guns has been reported.

The number of prisoners is increasing progressively, and at present exceeds 16,000 unwounded men, including at least 200 officers.

Altogether, and on the whole front, the Allied troops have taken in two days over 20,000 able-bodied prisoners.—Reuter.

## ENEMY LINES PIERCED ON 15½ MILES FRONT.

French Advance Nearly Three Miles At Points.

PARIS, Sunday, 3 p.m.

In ARTOIS we maintained in the course of the night the positions we captured yesterday, including the CHATEAU of CARLEUL, the cemetery at SOUCHEZ, and the last trenches which the enemy still occupied to the east of the fortified position known under the name of THE LABYRINTH.

In CHAMPAGNE there was obstinate fighting all along the front. Our troops penetrated the German lines on a front of 25 kilometres (15½ miles) and for a depth varying from about half a mile to two and a half miles.

In the course of the night they maintained all the captured positions.

The number of prisoners actually counted exceeds 12,000 men.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front, except a surprise action on the part of our artillery directed against the German works in the LAUNOIS district, in the BAN DE SAÏT.—Reuter.



Rev. R. J. CAMPBELL:

There has been such an extraordinary demand for the ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY HERALD this week-end that Newsagents are requested to send in their orders for increased supplies at once to ensure that all their demands can be dealt with.

# DAILY SKETCH.

GUARANTEED DAILY NETT SALE MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES.

No. 2,066.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915.

[Registered as a Newspaper.]

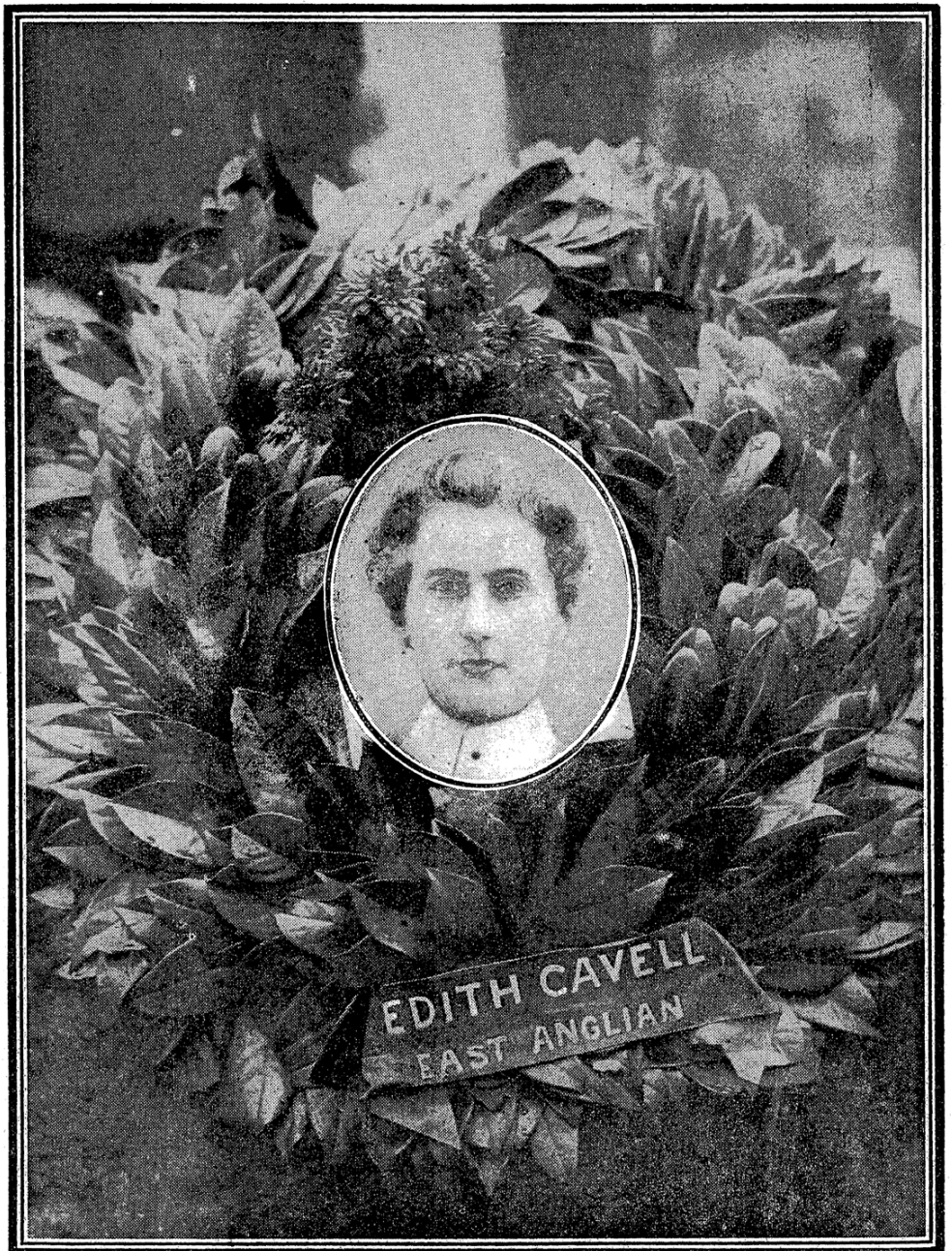
ONE HALFPENNY.

## TO THE MEMORY OF A GREAT ENGLISHWOMAN.

"I AM HAPPY TO DIE FOR MY COUNTRY: LEGALLY I HAVE DONE WRONG."—HOW NURSE CAVELL DIED, A POIGNANT STORY OF A WOMAN'S HEROISM, IS TOLD ON PAGES 4 AND 13



Von Bissing, the murderer of Miss Cavell.



On the plinth of the lofty column that commemorates Britain's gratitude to Nelson there lay among the Trafalgar Day tributes to the great dead a wreath inscribed "Edith Cavell." The laurels that wreath the name of Edith Cavell typify the enduring honour in which British men and women will hold the memory of a great Englishwoman who dared to fulfil her mission of mercy, even though her life paid the penalty at the hands of Huns who know not the quality of mercy. Her name will be hallowed in history, as that of von Bissing, her murderer, will be branded for ever with infamy. —(Daily Sketch Photograph.)

# NURSE EDITH CAVELL'S LAST MESSAGE TO ENGLAND.

## TREACHEROUS MURDER IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

ASTOUNDING EFFORT TO HOODWINK AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

## HOW EDITH CAVELL DIED.

"I AM HAPPY TO DIE FOR MY COUNTRY: LEGALLY I HAVE DONE WRONG."

## BISSING THE ASSASSIN.

A new wreath was laid yesterday among the tributes to the great dead in Trafalgar-square.

It was to the memory of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed in Brussels ten days ago for helping British and French soldiers to escape from the power of the Germans.

This was her only crime, as her executioners admit. She had not attempted to act as a spy or attempted to undermine the

### NURSE CAVELL'S "CRIME."

"She has herself admitted that she has hidden in her house English and French soldiers of military age, who were anxious to join the forces at the front.

"She has admitted also that she furnished soldiers with the money necessary to travel to France [from Brussels] and that she obtained guides who helped them to cross the Dutch frontier in secret."

—Letter of Baron von Lancken, German Political Minister in Brussels, September 10, 1915, to the American Ambassador.

authority of the proud Baron von Bissing, German military Governor-General of Brussels.

Her crime was purely technical—the crime of humanity by which women in every age have sought to mitigate the horrors of war.

### THE MERCILESS HUN.

But the Hun has no mercy. Miss Cavell was condemned to death and executed.

All this we knew in England. We had heard also that Miss Cavell bore herself as a gallant gentleman till the last moment, when she was taken before her executioners. Then she swooned away, and a German officer—perhaps we may thank him for a relative degree of mercy, seeing what his orders were—himself killed her with his revolver as she lay unconscious.

All this we know. But it was only a small part of the story. The rest is revealed this morning in the full official correspondence which has passed between the British Foreign Office and the American Ambassador in Brussels, to whom every British man and woman is grateful for his attempt to save Miss Cavell's life.

This correspondence reveals, among other things, that:—

The German authorities attempted to conceal the sentence and execution from the American Embassy until it was too late to protest; Von Bissing, the military Governor of Brussels, refused to intervene or even to allow an appeal to the Emperor;

Von Bissing knew at the time (for the American ambassador had told him) that Miss Cavell had spent her life in works of mercy, and had herself tenderly nursed many wounded German soldiers.

Nurse Cavell refused, proud, brave Englishwoman as she was, to conceal anything she had done, and died with her country's name upon her lips.

### BELGIAN WOMEN REPRIEVED.

After killing "this noble Englishwoman," as Sir Edward Grey calls Nurse Cavell, the Germans have apparently realised their mistake.

The Kaiser has sent a telegram to King Alfonso announcing the pardon of Countess de Belleville, Mademoiselle Thulier, and other Belgians condemned to death, at the same time as Miss Cavell, for aiding in the escape of Belgian soldiers.

## WHY WAS SHE MURDERED?

Three Million British Soldiers Will Ask The Reason Why!

FOR all time the accusing finger of the civilised world will point at Germany. The sinking of the Lusitania was one of the greatest crimes in history, but the cold-blooded murder of a poor Englishwoman deliberately shot last week by a German officer for harbouring refugees will run it hard in the opinion of the civilised world.

There is one thing about that incident which perhaps was not taken into account by those who perpetrated the crime. It will settle once and for all the recruiting question in Great Britain. There will be no need of compulsion now!

I wonder what Nelson would have said if he had been told that an Englishwoman had been shot in cold blood by an officer of another nation? He would have made more than the diplomatic inquiries which have been made by neutral nations into this crime, right and proper as these inquiries are.

He would have made his inquiries with the thunder of the guns of his fleet, and pressed the question with the Nelson Touch which won Trafalgar.

Is it possible that there is one man in England who will sit down under this monstrous crime?

The spirit of Nelson must certainly have died in our young men if the answer is not the same to-day as in the days of Trelawny, and if the three million new recruits asked for are not there.

Why was she murdered? Three million British soldiers will know the reason why!

The Bishop of London preaching at yesterday's Trafalgar Day service in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

## "HAVE PITY UPON HER."

Reply To Ambassador's Appeal Was: "She Has Been Shot."

Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Ambassador in Brussels, first interested himself in the case of Miss Cavell on hearing of her arrest at the end of August, and asked for an opportunity of providing for her defence at her trial.

Sentence of death was asked for. Before it was pronounced the Ambassador sent both to Baron von der Lancken and Baron von Bissing an appeal for clemency, describing how Miss Cavell had spent her life in works of mercy and had succoured many German soldiers.

The Ambassador added his hope of a favourable reception in these circumstances of his petition for mercy.

To this letter the Minister added the following letter in his own hand:—

MY DEAR BARON,—I am too ill to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support and safeguard the lot of this unfortunate woman.

Have pity upon her!

The answer is contained in the Ambassador's next dispatch (a telegram to London, dated October 12—last Tuesday week).—

Miss Cavell sentenced yesterday and executed at two o'clock this morning, despite our best efforts, continued until the last moment. Full report follows by mail.

### A LIFE FOR OTHERS.

"Miss Cavell is the principal nurse of the Surgical Institute of Brussels.

"She has passed her life in tending the sufferings of others.

"At her school have been trained numerous nurses who throughout the whole world, in Germany as well as Belgium, have watched at the bedsides of the sick.

"At the beginning of the war Miss Cavell lavished her cares on German soldiers as well as those of other nationalities.

"Apart from other reasons, her career of humanity is such as to evoke every sentiment of pity and every desire for pardon.

"If the information given me is correct, Miss Cavell, far from defending herself, has with entire frankness admitted all the facts with which she was charged; and it was in fact the information which was furnished by herself, and which she alone could furnish, that has increased the penalty inflicted upon her."

—Letter from American Ambassador in Brussels to Baron von Bissing.

## KILLED BY STEALTH.

Ambassador Learned Of Sentence "From An Outside Source."

Mr. Hugh Gibson, of the American Embassy in Brussels, describes in a report to the Ambassador the attempt to hoodwink the Embassy. On hearing that a death sentence was asked for, he appealed to the German authorities for the facts.

It was stated that no sentence had as yet been pronounced and that there would probably be delay of a day or two before a decision was reached. Mr. Conrad gave positive assurances that the Legation would be fully informed as to developments in this case.

This was repeated later in the day.

At 8.30 it was learned from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the course of the afternoon (before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad) and that the execution would take place during the night.

Mr. Gibson thereupon found the Spanish Ambassador, and with him went to the German Political Ministry.

### MINISTERS WERE OUT.

Baron von der Lancken and all the members of his staff were absent for the evening. We sent a messenger to ask him to return at once to see us in regard to a matter of utmost urgency. A little after ten o'clock he arrived, followed shortly after by Carrach and Herr von Falkenhansen, members of his staff.

The circumstances of the case were explained to him, and your note [that of the Ambassador] presented, and he read it aloud in our presence.

### "WAIT TILL TO-MORROW."

He expressed disbelief in the report that sentence had actually been passed, and manifested some surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent on knowing the exact source of our information, but this I did not feel at liberty to communicate to him. Baron von der Lancken stated that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced, that, even if so, it would not be executed within so short a time, and that in any event it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning.

It was, of course, pointed out to him that, if the facts were as we believed them to be, action would be useless unless taken at once.

We urged him to ascertain the facts immediately, and this after some hesitancy he agreed to do. He telephoned to the presiding judge of the court-martial and returned in a short time to say that the facts were as we had represented them, and that it was intended to carry out the sentence before morning.

### HORROR OF KILLING A WOMAN.

We then presented as earnestly as possible your plea for delay. So far as I am able to judge we neglected to present no phase of the matter which might have had any effect, emphasising the horror of executing a woman, no matter what her offence, pointing out that the death sentence had

(Continued on Page 13.)

## "OUR DAY" A GREAT SUCCESS.

Rich Harvest For The Red Cross Funds.

## A SHOWER OF MONEY.

Two Queens And The Princess Royal At The Empire.

By Mrs. Gossip.

Millions of Red Cross flags and emblems were sold all over the land yesterday, many for the humble penny, many more for silver, and some for gold and notes. The harvest for the Red Cross funds will be as immense as it deserves to be.

The readiness with which Londoners offered their money in the excellent cause was good to see. At a meeting in Trafalgar-square £15 in bronze, silver, and notes was showered on to the plinth of Nelson's column in a few moments.

Miss Daisy Thimm sold one flag outside the Royal Automobile Club for £50, paid by a cheque.

I have never seen such a crowded audience as I found at the Empire Theatre yesterday for the special matinee in aid of "Our Day."

What pleased me most, and I feel sure a great number of the audience, was the presence of our two beloved Queens.

As Queen Mary came into the box, which was decorated with evergreens and chrysanthemums, she appeared to me to be very much thinner, but she was charming in a gown of wine-coloured chrysanthemum trimmed with velvet, and a black hat covered by a wine-coloured marabout mount, and her diamond and emerald ornaments suited her admirably.

The Queen Mother, who sat on her right, was wearing a blue sequin cloak with a cluster of pink carnations at her waist and a becoming black toque.

In an adjoining box the Princess Royal sat with her daughter, Princess Maud of Fife.

### MANY CELEBRITIES.

Everybody who is anybody was in the audience. I recognised so many celebrities that it would be easier to name those who were not there.

Among those I noticed were Lady Maud Wiltshire. I believe she is head of the St. John Ambulance, London section; anyhow, she wore nurse's dress.

Adeline Duchess of Bedford was there in a clinging black velvet gown, with a wonderful turquoise black and gold brooch, velvet cloak, and wearing a small black velvet toque.

The Grand Duke Michael and the Countess Torby, the latter in black velvet and slunk, brought Lady de Trafford with them. Lady Newborough looked very well in a dove-blue dvelvyn coat and skirt, and a black toque of the same shade.

Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, in black velvet and superb pearls, sat near the Duchess of Sutherland (also in black) and her mother, the Countess of Lanesborough.

Lady Colebrooke was in brown. Mrs. Lionel Harris in dull blue, handsomely embroidered in gold, was very noticeable, wearing a fan-shaped black velvet hat.

Lady Randolph Churchill occupied a box opposite Lady Arthur Paget, whose energies have been entirely centred in the organisation of this matinee.

A little later I noticed in the stalls Lady Victoria Parrose, who was with her uncle, the Hon. Arthur Stanley. She was looking extremely nice in a pretty-coloured cloth coat and skirt, with a black velvet hat.

At the conclusion Sir George Alexander announced that the receipts, which would go to the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, amounted to £2,000.

Before leaving Queen Mary received Trooper J. G. Chinney-Brown, Auckland Mounted Rifles, and Bombardier H. W. Sinclair, New Zealand Field Artillery, who are recovering from wounds received in Gallipoli.

Particulars of the Monster Red Cross Needlework Exhibition, organised by the Daily Sketch, appear on page 11, column 4.

### NEWS WANTED.

Lieut. Arthur Conway Osborne Morgan, 4th Staffordshire Battery, 3rd North Midland Brigade, 46th Division, fell in the attack in France on October 13. Any information about him from officers or privates who were near him at the time, or saw him after he fell, will be gratefully received by his mother, Mrs. H. A. Morgan, 45, Bramham Gardens, S.W.



Since the settlement in the Welsh coal disputes individual strikes and stoppages have curtailed the output by over 650,000 tons.



# THE STORY OF MISS CAVELL'S MARTYRDOM.

(Continued from Page 4.)

heretofore been imposed only for actual cases of espionage, and that Miss Cavell was not even accused by the German authorities of anything so serious.

After some discussion Baron Von der Lancken agreed to call the military governor on the telephone.

He returned in about half an hour, and stated that he had been to confer personally with the military governor, who said that he had acted in the case of Miss Cavell only after mature deliberation; that the circumstances in her case were of such a character that he considered the infliction of the death penalty imperative, and that in view of the circumstances of this case he must decline to accept your plea for clemency or any representation in regard to the matter.

Even after Baron von der Lancken's very positive and definite statement that there was no hope, and that in the circumstances "even the Emperor himself could not intervene," we continued to appeal to every sentiment to secure delay, and the Spanish Minister even led Baron von der Lancken aside in order to say very forcibly a number of things which he would have felt hesitancy in saying in the presence of the younger officers and of Mr. de Leval, a Belgian subject.

But in spite of all these appeals "our efforts were unavailing. We persevered until it was only too clear that there was no hope of securing any consideration for the case."

## "I ONLY DID MY DUTY."

A report by Mr. G. de Leval, a Belgian advocate who acted on behalf of the Embassy in attempting to get legal advice for Miss Cavell, states in a report to the Ambassador that the trial took two days.

When Miss Cavell was asked why she helped these soldiers to go to England she replied that she thought that if she had not done so they would have been shot by the Germans, and that therefore she thought she only did her duty to her country in saving their lives.

M. de Leval, with great difficulty, obtained permission for Miss Cavell to see an English clergyman.

## "CALM AND STRONG."

He called and told me that he had seen Miss Cavell in her cell yesterday night at ten o'clock, that he had given her the Holy Communion, and had found her admirably strong and calm.

Mr. Gahan says that she told him she perfectly well knew what she had done, that according to the law, of course, she was guilty, and had admitted her guilt, but that she was happy to die for her country.

(Signed) G. de Leval.

## Nurse Cavell's Message To England.

"According to the law she had done wrong, of course, and had admitted her guilt; but she was happy to die for her country."—Nurse Cavell to the English chaplain in Brussels after being sentenced to death.

## "THIS NOBLE ENGLISHWOMAN."

Sir Edward Grey's dispatches to the American and Spanish Ambassadors thanking them for their efforts conclude the official papers.

Sir Edward writes (under Wednesday's date):—  
Sir E. Grey is confident that the news of the execution of this noble Englishwoman will be received with horror and disgust, not only in the Allied States, but throughout the civilised world. Miss Cavell was not even charged with espionage, and the fact that she had nursed numbers of wounded German soldiers might have been regarded as a complete reason in itself for treating her with leniency.

## SENTENCE WITHOUT APPEAL.

The attitude of the German authorities is, if possible, rendered worse by the discreditable efforts successfully made by the officials of the German Civil Administration at Brussels to conceal the fact that sentence had been passed, and would be carried out immediately.

These efforts were no doubt prompted by the determination to carry out the sentence before an appeal from the finding of the court-martial could be made to a higher authority, and show in the clearest manner that the German authorities concerned were well aware that the carrying out of the sentence was not warranted by any consideration.

Further comment on their proceedings would be superfluous.

## MEXICAN STOCKS STILL RISING.

### War Loan Easier; Home Railways And Present Condition Of Affairs.

In the Stock Exchange yesterday War Loan stock was a little easier, closing at 93½ ex-rights and 92½ cum-rights.

The recovery in Mexican Railway stocks made further progress, the Government 1899 Bonds being quoted at 58 without any stock on offer, Mexican First Preference rising to 70, and the Second Preference to 65. Mexican Industrials were also better, and the Mining shares were well supported at their recent advance.

The rise in all these securities is proceeding rather rapidly, and there is a danger of it being overdone, as, so far, there has been no marked recovery in exchange on London, and without this occurs no benefits can accrue to investors.

A pleasant surprise was the declaration of a dividend by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and the stock promptly advanced to 84½. Brazilian Traction shares jumped to 51½.

Kaffirs were inclined to harden on the results of the elections, and Knights Central came into prominence in news of further favourable developments at the property. There were buyers of the shares at the close at 12s. 9d.

There was very little doing in American securities and prices showed little change. Home Railway stocks were still in the doldrums, and recovery seems hopeless in the present condition of affairs.

There was a sharp rise in Canadian General Electric issues, common changing hands up to 130 and the preference at 109. Previous quotations were 118 and 105.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—Futures closed barely steady. American, 5 to 6 down; Egyptian, 5 to 6 down.

## OUR CIGARETTE FUND.

To-day's list of donations is as follows:—  
10s.—W. H. Chadwick, Crews; Tomzales' Friends, Colne (62nd cont.); 7s. 11d.—Employees of the Lancheater Motor Co., Birmingham (60th cont.); 5s. 6d.—Mrs. E. and Miss D. Thompson, Walthamstow; 5s.—Mrs. Pearson, Birmingham; From the Boys and Girls, St. Anne's-on-Sea; The Scholars of St. Peter's and Paul's School, Histon.



# We must cut down Expenses

by purchasing the ONE food NOT ADVANCED in price.

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Guaranteed all British-made from choicest NUTS, and fresh MILK from English Farms, and contains no added animal fat.

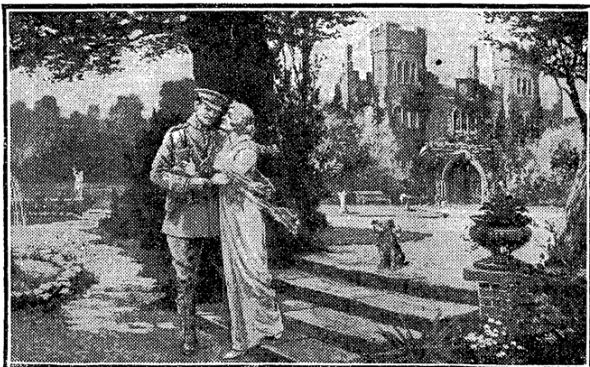
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# DAILY SKETCH.

GUARANTEED DAILY NETT SALE MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES.

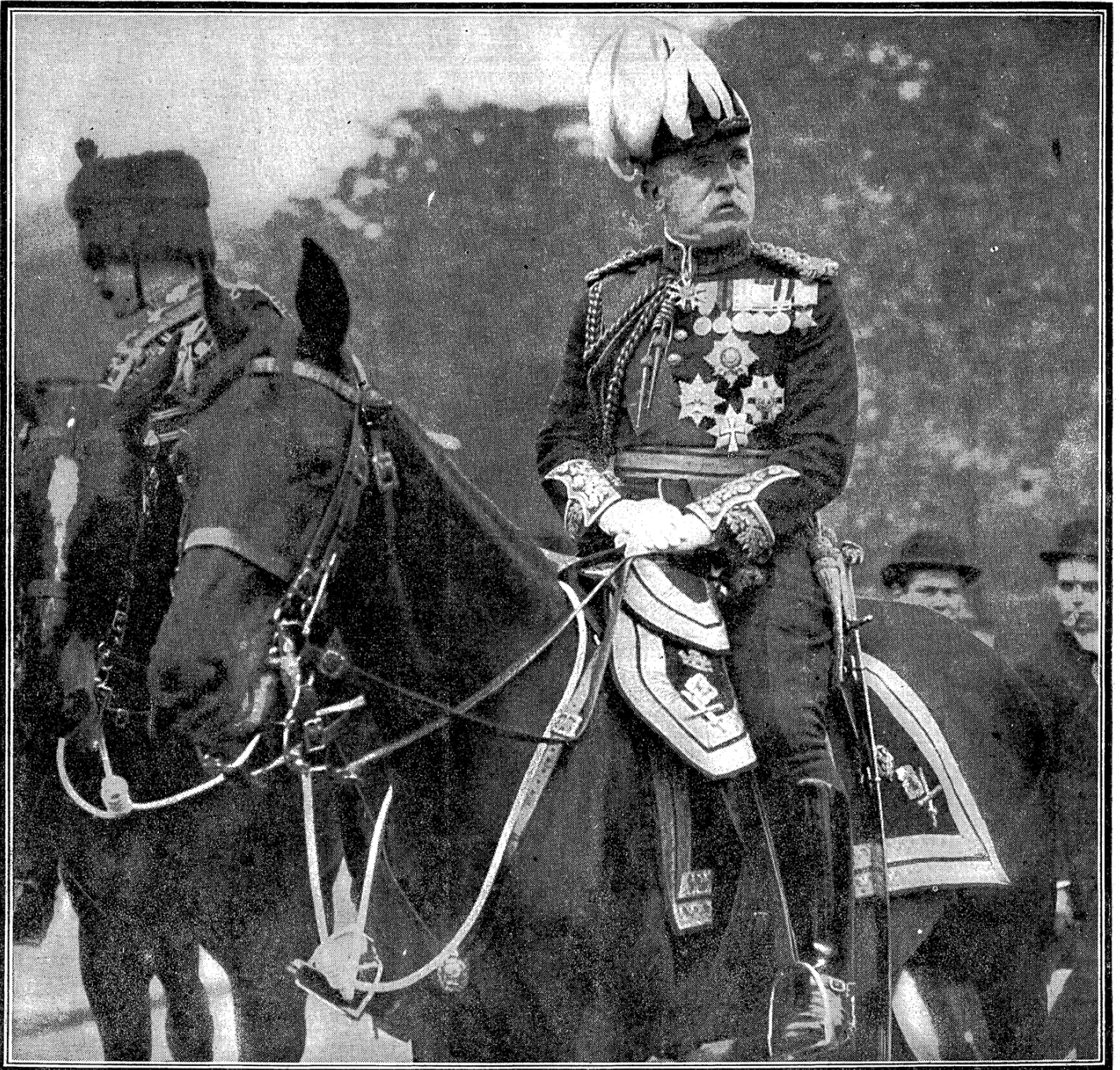
No. 2,113.

LONDON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1915.

[Registered as a Newspaper.]

ONE HALFPENNY.

## SIR JOHN FRENCH COMES HOME FROM THE FRONT.



The War Office announced late last night that General Sir Douglas Haig had been appointed to succeed Field-Marshal Sir John French in command of the army in France and Flanders. Since the commencement of the war, during over 16 months of severe and incessant strain, Field-Marshal Sir John French has most ably commanded our armies in France and Flanders, and he has now, at his own instance, relinquished that command. His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon Sir John French the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom.



# SIR DOUGLAS HAIG SUCCEEDS SIR JOHN FRENCH.

## GREEKS RETIRE FROM THEIR OWN FRONTIER.

Kaiser And King Ferdinand Hope For Hellenic Co-operation.

### FORTIFYING SALONIKA.

## British Holding Allies' Advanced Position.

A temporary truce has fallen on the Balkans operations for the following reasons:—

French and British have retired from Serbia into Greece. Greeks have withdrawn from their own frontier.

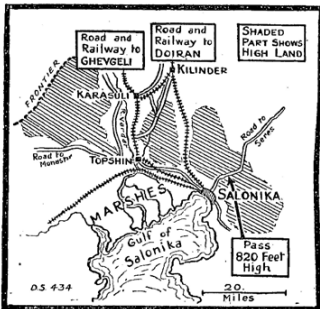
Bulgaria, professing deep love and sympathy for Greece, her hereditary foe, has halted on the far side of the frontier.

This position, which is not without its comic aspects, cannot continue indefinitely, because:—

Germany and Austria will not permit the Allies' continued occupation of Salonika without a struggle.

It is doubtful if anything serious can be attempted against Salonika without the help of the Bulgarians, who have provided three-fourths of the enemy's forces in the Balkans.

The calculation of the Kaiser and King Ferdinand is that if they withhold their attack on Salonika Greece will press the



Allies to give it up, and thus abandon the Balkan Peninsula.

But the French and British Governments have decided to remain at Salonika, and their armies are now fortifying the outskirts of the town.

## GREEKS WITHDRAWING.

## 12,000 Troops Still To Remain At Salonika.

The *Petit Journal* says the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Salonika began yesterday morning. The third and fifth divisions have received an order to fall back, but the division of Colonel Gembara Kakis, estimated at 12,000 strong, will remain at Salonika.

Salonika is now surrounded by an entrenched camp, which is already provided with heavy artillery and machine-guns and can apparently resist any attack.

German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian citizens have left. The Greek population has also gone, and only Jews and Spaniards remain.

Large Allied forces, powerful artillery, and considerable war material are being disembarked day and night at Salonika, and numerous transports are on the way.

Engineers are feverishly working at the fortifications and safeguarding Salonika against all danger. A British force is still holding positions to the north of Kilindir (south of Lake Doiran).

## GREEKS MOVE AUSTRIAN LINER.

ATHENS, Wednesday. The Austrian Transatlantic liner *Marienbad* (8,500 tons), belonging to the Austrian-Lloyd Company, which had been anchored in the port of Patras since the outbreak of war, has been taken to Piræus by a Greek torpedo-boat destroyer.—*Central News*.

## GERMAN SCHEMES AGAINST EGYPT.

British Preparations On Both Sides Of Suez Canal.

### LINERS' ROUTE VIA THE CAPE.

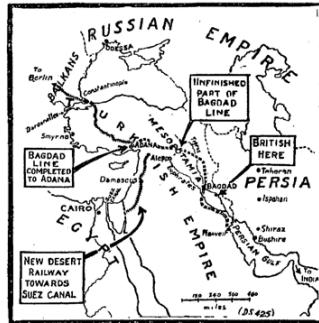
German schemes against Egypt via the Suez Canal are apparently being renewed seriously.

The following facts have come to light:—

Three Dutch liner routes have been altered from the Suez Canal to the Cape.

Reason given in Holland is the impossibility of getting coal and provisions along the Suez route.

The Cologne *Volkzeitung* states that:—



Deep trenches are being dug on both sides of the Suez Canal.

Thousands of British and natives are employed.

Preparations are being made to flood extensive region near canal.

Many gunboats are lying in the canal, and 240,000 troops are concentrated in Egypt.

## BULGARIANS' MAD TACTICS.

### Adoption Of German Methods Costs Them Wholesale Slaughter.

ROME, Wednesday. The first of the British officers to reach Salonika with the retiring army declared that the slaughter inflicted on the Bulgarians was absolutely indescribable.

The Bulgarians were evidently forced to adopt the German tactics, and they attacked in seven dense waves over a 200 yards front.

On the first day of the attack the Allies lacked artillery, but on the second day, having brought up numerous French 75's, the Bulgarians were mowed down in wave after wave. Since then the Bulgarians have not attacked in close formation.—*Exchange*.

## KING CONSTANTINE'S FEARS.

Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated last evening that no representations had been made to the British Government by King Constantine to the effect that:—

The Balkan policy of the Allies was not definite. Supposing Greece had joined the Allies and that subsequently the Allies had decided to reduce their action or to retire altogether, the position of Greece might be precarious.

He feared that in these circumstances Greece might become a second Belgium.

King Constantine's doubts and fears were not expressed through an official channel, but were contained in an interview he gave to a correspondent of the Associated Press of New York, which appeared in the *Daily Sketch* on December 8.

## ITALIAN HOME FOR KING PETER.

ROME, Wednesday. The Italian Government has placed the royal villa at Caserta at the disposal of King Peter of Serbia, who is expected shortly. Preparations are also being made to receive the Montenegrin Royal Family in the event of the Austrians succeeding in overrunning Montenegro, although King Nicholas will personally remain with the army.—*Exchange*.

## CAMPAIGNS AT A GLANCE.

No developments in France, Russia, or the Balkans.

Bulgarians have halted on the Greek frontier, and French and British are entrenching near Salonika.

Turkish attacks repulsed on the Tigris. Kut-el-Amara still held by British.

Fighting on all the fronts in Gallipoli without decisive result.

Austrians are advancing into the north of Montenegro.

Heavy cannonade heard off Dutch coast. Many German troops arriving in Belgium.

## GERMANY PREPARING GREAT STROKE IN THE WEST?

Allies In Position To Inflict Decisive Defeat.

PARIS, Wednesday. The military critic of the *Temps* says that, according to news received from Holland, Germany is preparing for a new and general attack on the French front.

While this information must be accepted with reserve, it is not improbable. The means which Germany is taking are said to be of a formidable character.

With the constant arrival of new army corps and munitions it would appear that Germany will make an attempt to inflict such a defeat as would end the war.

This concentration can be readily understood, when it is realised that all operations are now stopped on the Russian front.

The *Temps* critic concludes by saying:—

"In any case we must be on our guard."

"In spite of the fact that the Germans would not hesitate to suffer enormous losses, we are in a position to receive, and we could inflict upon them, such a defeat as would entirely change the situation."—*Exchange*.

## SUCCESSES ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FLANDERS.

### Artillery Inflicts Heavy Damage On The German Trenches.

FROM GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.

Wednesday, 9.15 p.m.

Last night the enemy exploded a mine south-east of Ypres. The crater was, however, occupied by our bombers, who drove off an attack.

South of Messines we seized an enemy barricade with trifling loss.

To-day our artillery has been active and has done considerable damage to hostile trenches.

Hostile artillery has been active about Ypres. Our aeroplanes raided Hervilly aerodromes successfully.

There have been ten combats in the air, in the course of which an enemy battleplane was driven down by one of our reconnaissance machines.

One of our machines was forced down within our lines.

## MANY AIR FIGHTS.

### German Aeroplanes Put To Flight And Aviation Ground Bombaraded.

French Official News.

PARIS, Wednesday, 3 p.m.

The night was comparatively calm.

Grenade fighting took place in Artois in the sector of Rocquincourt and the Chanteclair farm.

Between the Oise and the Aisne our big bombs blew up a German ammunition depot north of Puisseigne in the region of Tracy-le-Val.

In the Vosges at the Ban de Sapt our batteries fired upon enemy workers who were attempting to repair their trenches, which had been damaged by our bombardment of yesterday.

Besides the aerial bombardments reported yesterday, our aeroplanes in the course of the 14th made numerous flights in pursuit of enemy craft.

One of our machines attacked an enemy aeroplane over Schlestadt (Alsace). The enemy aeroplane took to flight.

Two others in Artois engaged three Albatross aeroplanes in the enemy's lines. An Albatross had to come down.

Finally one of our flotillas, in co-operation with British aeroplanes, bombarded the aviation ground of the Germans at Hervilly (Somme).—*Reuter*.

## TURKS DID NOT ATTACK.

### British Troops Holding Their Own In Mesopotamia.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for India, read the following report from General Townshend, the British Commander in Mesopotamia:—

Musketry fire on Sunday on the north front in the Mesopotamia operations, but the Turks did not attack.

An attack by the Turks on the right was repulsed.

Reinforcements are being sent up as they arrive.

## THY LIKE ENGLISH SECURITIES.

NEW YORK, Wednesday. It is officially announced to-day by J. P. Morgan and Co. that over 60 per cent. of the Anglo-French loan of \$100,000,000, which was taken up by syndicates of American bankers, has already been absorbed by the investing public.—*Central News*.

The funeral service for the late Lord Alverstone will take place at Cranleigh Parish Church at 10.45 on Saturday, after which the body will be taken to West Norwood Cemetery, where his wife is buried, for interment.

## SIR JOHN FRENCH TO RETURN HOME.

Succeeded In Flanders By Sir Douglas Haig.

### AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

## Appointed To Command Troops In The United Kingdom.

## FIELD-MARSHAL BECOMES A VISCOUNT.

From the War Office.

Wednesday Night.

General Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed to succeed Field-Marshal Sir John French in command of Army in France and Flanders.

Since the commencement of the war during over 16 months of severe and incessant strain Field-Marshal Sir John French has most ably commanded our armies in France and Flanders, and he has now at his own instance relinquished the command.

His Majesty's Government, with full appreciation and gratitude for the conspicuous services which Sir John French has



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

rendered to the country at the front, have, with the King's approval, requested him to accept the appointment of Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the troops stationed in the United Kingdom, and Sir John French has accepted that appointment.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon Sir John French the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom.

## GET ON WITH THE WAR.

### "Circumstances" Which May Compel A General Election.

Mr. Bonar Law's hint that "circumstances may arise which may make an election inevitable whatever the register," has been the subject of eager discussion. It has been assumed that Mr. Bonar Law was referring to possible Cabinet hesitations on compulsory national service.

Quite apart from any question of compulsion for slackers—to which public opinion has given its assent in advance—many quiet observers of public affairs have realised that an alternative, not necessarily an entirely new, Cabinet may shortly become a practical necessity. Mr. Bonar Law confessed that the Coalition Government has not yet been a success. This conviction has already entered the minds of an important part of the public.

Certain pacifist M.P.s would certainly be thrown out of Westminster if a dissolution took place. Most of the others would return in a very chastened frame of mind on such questions as voting themselves £400 a year apiece from the funds of their trust. Contact with the people would strengthen and not paralyse the hands of any Government which was determined to pursue the war vigorously. If such a Government thought it necessary to ask the people's consent to compulsory national service, on the group system already introduced voluntarily, no man who knows his countrymen could doubt the answer.

The two and a quarter million armed men will see to that—and so will their wives.

HOW WE GOT THE DERBY RECRUITS: By James O'Grady, M.P. (See Page 2)

# DAILY SKETCH.

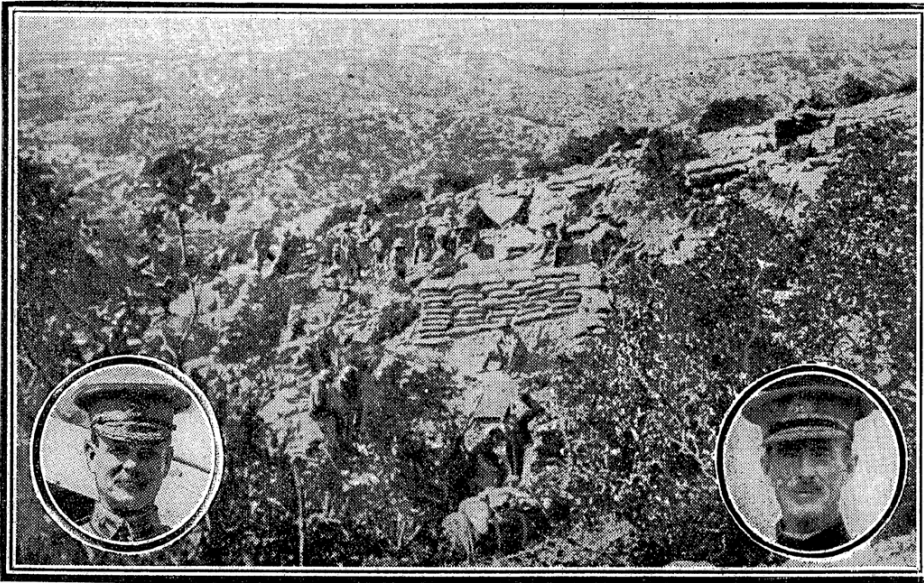
GUARANTEED DAILY NETT SALE MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES.

No. 2,117.

LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1915.

[Registered as a Newspaper.] ONE HALFPENNY.

## THE GLORY AND THE TRAGEDY OF THE DARDANELLES.

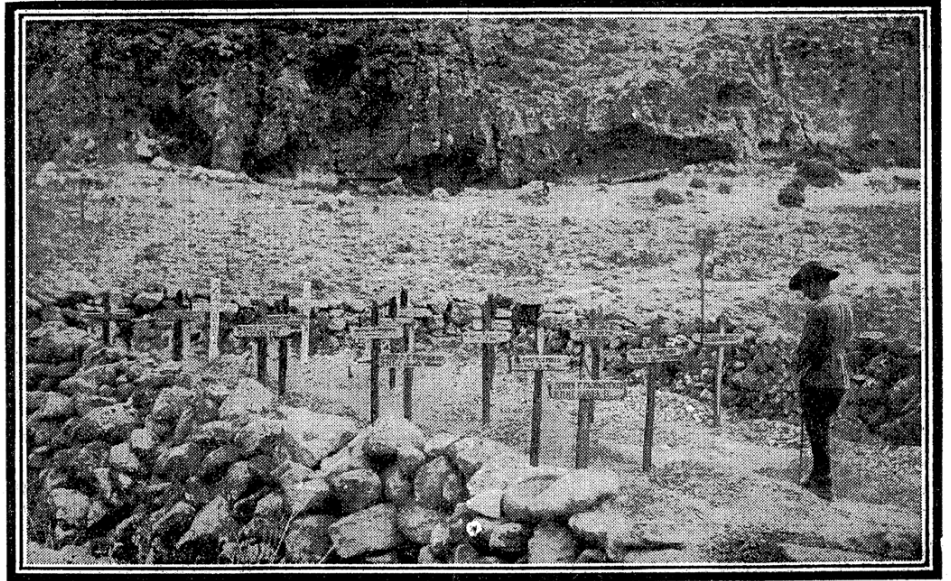


It was ground like this, where every gully was a natural defence, that the Anzacs and our lads from the Motherland won and held at immense sacrifice. Inset are Sir Ian Hamilton, who was in command of the military operations; and (on left) General Birdwood, who will go down to history as the "Soul of Anzac."

Lord Kitchener leaving after an inspection of our positions. He went out to see things for himself, following the report of Sir Charles Monro, General Hamilton's successor.



One of the glorious Anzacs.



The silent symbols of a splendid failure.

"All the troops at Suvla and Anzac . . . have been successfully transferred with insignificant casualties."—War Office statement yesterday. Our total losses in Gallipoli up to November 9 have been officially reported at 106,610. Is this the end of one of the most tragic and yet one of the most glorious chapters in our military history?



# GALLIPOLI WITHDRAWAL: ADVENTURE THAT FAILED.

## BRITISH WITHDRAWN FROM SUVLA AND ANZAC.

"Transferred To Another Sphere Of Operations."

### SKILFUL GENERALSHIP.

Turks Unaware Of Meaning Of The Movement.

### DECIDED SOME TIME AGO.

Prime Minister Praises Army And Navy's Feat.

From the War Office.

Monday Afternoon.

All the troops at Suvla and Anzac, together with their guns and stores, have been successfully transferred, with insignificant casualties, to another sphere of operations.

Monday Night.

Some further details of the evacuation of Anzac and Suvla have been received.

Without the Turks being aware of the movement a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli Peninsula, although in closest contact with the enemy.

By this contraction of front operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out.

Sir Charles Monro gives great credit for this skilfully conducted transfer of forces to the Generals commanding the Royal Navy.

### PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

Transference took place in pursuance of the decision come to by the Government some time ago. (Cheers.)

The operation reflects the utmost credit on the Admiral, the Staff and all ranks of the Navy and the Army. (Cheers.)

### WHERE THE TROOPS WERE.

Suvla Bay and Anzac are the most northerly positions in the Gallipoli Peninsula taken by the British.

Suvla Bay is at the elbow, about 20 miles from the foot of the peninsula. Anzac is about five miles south of Suvla.

The War Office statement makes no mention of the positions round Krithia and Seddul-Bahr, at the foot of the promontory. These, presumably, are still maintained, as they command one side of the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The withdrawal from the two northerly beaches is equivalent, however, to an admission that the expedition has failed of its main purpose, and that a direct attack across the peninsula upon the forts of the Narrows is impracticable.

### NO BATTLES SINCE AUGUST.

Since the end of August no important engagements have taken place, and the British have confined themselves to holding their hardy-own positions.

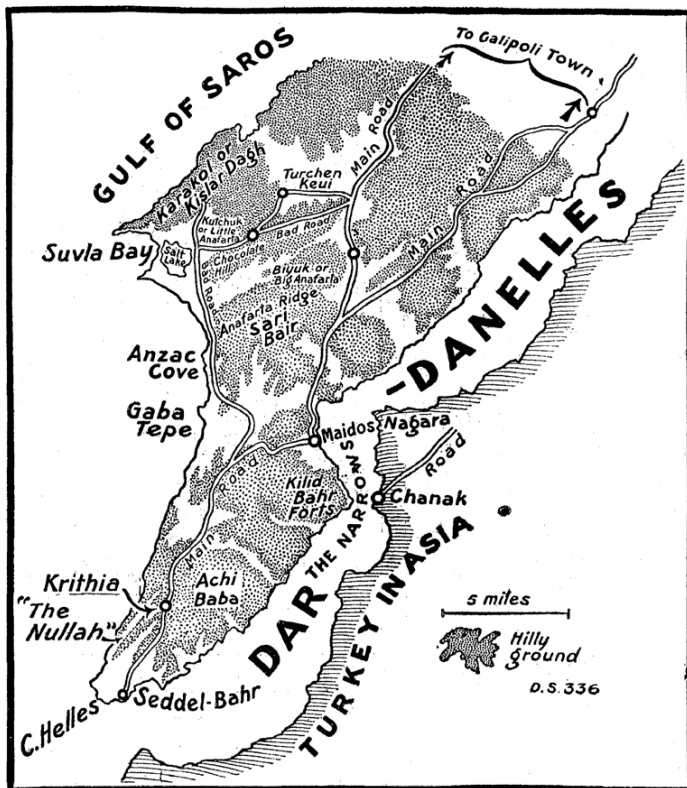
### LOSSES 106,000.

The losses in the expedition have been given in a Parliamentary return as:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	1,504	2,860	356
Other ranks	21,531	70,148	10,211
	23,035	73,008	10,567

Total casualties 106,610.

6,000 men have not suffered and



## ARTILLERY BATTLE ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

Germans Shell Ypres And Our Guns Reply With Interest.

### 44 AIR FIGHTS IN A DAY.

Two Enemy Aeroplanes Brought Down And Others Damaged.

From General Headquarters in France.

Monday, 9.3 p.m. To-day, opposite the Southern portion and centre of our line, we bombarded several portions of the enemy's trenches.

Hostile artillery heavily shelled Ypres and St. Jean this afternoon, and was also active against our front line and support trenches N.E. of Ypres during the day.

We replied, shelling the enemy's front line trenches; also Zonnebeke, Zandvoorde, Gheluvelt, and Tenbrielen.

Early this morning the enemy made a bombing attack on our trenches near the quarries, north-west of Hulloch. This attack was repulsed.

There was yesterday considerable activity on the part of the enemy's aeroplanes, which attempted to prevent our reconnaissance machines carrying out their work.

These attempts were unsuccessful. During the day there were 44 combats in the air.

Two of the enemy's aeroplanes were brought down behind their lines, and others were driven down, apparently in a damaged condition.

One of our machines is missing.

### ACTIVITY IN ARTOIS.

Enemy's Battery Destroyed: A Position Abandoned By The French.

French Official News.

PARIS, Monday, 3 p.m. In Artois there has been grenade fighting north of the Bois en Haech.

Between the Somme and the Oise an artillery duel has taken place in the region of Fay. We reduced to silence an enemy battery near St. Leocade, south of the Sous-Touvent mill.

On the northern bank of the Aisne we evacuated yesterday evening the small post which a coup main had permitted us to take by surprise on December 15 south-east of Vailly.

The half-section which occupied it returned to our lines.

In the Woerwe (beyond the Meuse), at the Bois de Mortmare and at the wood of Le Pretre our batteries carried out several times effective firing on the enemy's communication trenches.

There was a mutual cannonade in the sectors of Nomeny and Bioncourt-Lorraine.—Reuter.

### PARIS CRIES "VIVE FRENCH!"

Sir John's Enthusiastic Reception On Visit To President Poincare.

PARIS, Monday. Long before the hour fixed for the arrival of Field-Marshal Sir John French at the Elysee, where he was received by President Poincare this afternoon, a huge crowd was in waiting in front of the Palace, and when at 4.30 exactly the popular British commander entered the court of the Elysee in a motor-car the crowd burst into loud cheers, shouting: "Vive French!" "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive le Roi!"

There was a renewal of the demonstration when the Field-Marshal left the Palace on the conclusion of his visit.—Reuter.

### GERMAN FLEET AT SEA.

Foolhardy Enterprise To Mask Failure In Baltic.

German Admiralty Statement.

VIA AMSTERDAM, Monday. A portion of our fleet last week searched the North Sea for the enemy and then cruised on Wednesday and Thursday last in the Skagor-Rak watching shipping.

Fifty-two vessels were examined, and one steamer with contraband was seized.

During the whole time British naval forces were nowhere sighted.—Reuter.

A British battle squadron was reported in the north of the Cattegat at the end of November, and since then there have been continuous and successful raids by British submarines within the Baltic, which the Germans regard as a kind of domestic sea.

When the British war-squadron appeared off the Skaw it was reported that the German fleet scuttled back into the Baltic out of harm's way.

The German story about the British being "nowhere to be seen" may therefore be dismissed without comment.

## BRITISH SURPRISE TURKS NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA.

Enemy Loses 2,500 Men In Two Stiff Battles.

From the India Office.

Monday Night.

General Townshend reports that, in his estimation, the Turks must have lost no fewer than 2,500 men in the rearguard action of December 1 and in their abortive attack on his position at Kut-el-Amara during the night of December 12-13.

During the night of December 17-18 mixed parties of British and Indian troops surprised the Turks in their advanced trenches, killing about 30 and taking 11 prisoners.

Saturday and Sunday passed quietly.

## GREEKS AND BULGARS FIGHT.

Several Killed And Wounded In Frontier Collision.

BRENDISI, Monday.

Disturbances have broken out in the Province of Epirus (Southern Albania), owing to an engagement between Greek advanced posts and soldiers of a Bulgarian advanced guard which penetrated Hellenic territory.

Several men were killed, and wounded on both sides.

Greek detachments were dispatched in haste from Koritza and Cogradespi. The garrisons of these towns have been reinforced.—Reuter.

### GREEK OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

ATHENS, Monday, 1.30 p.m.

Persistent reports have been current here of fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians at Koritza, following upon a surprise attack by the Bulgarians.

The Government now officially announces that an encounter took place on Albanian territory, and that there were wounded on both sides, but no killed.

The announcement adds that order has been restored, and that an enquiry is proceeding.—Reuter.

The Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Wakefield) gave a cheque for £1,000 and the Lady Mayoress a cheque for £500 to the National Children's Home, at the annual festival at Queen's Hall, last night.

### EXPEDITION IN BRIEF.

1914. November 5.—War declared on Turkey, after escape of German warships Goeben and Breslau.

1915. February 19 and 25.—Attack by warships on entrance forts.

March 1.—Attack by warships and naval landing parties on entrance forts, which were destroyed.

March 18.—Grand naval attack on the Narrows, the key to the Dardanelles. Loss of Ocean and Irresistible (British) and Bouvet (French).

April 24-May 5.—Landing with heavy losses on series of beaches near Seddul-Bahr (foot of the peninsula) and Anzac (13 miles north).

May 6-8.—Attack on Achi-Baba, height commanding southern end of peninsula.

June 29-30.—Turkish counter-offensive fails, but Achi-Baba remains in their hands.

Aug. 6.—New landing at Suvla Bay, with the object of cutting off Turks from the north.

Aug. 19.—Last great offensive ends.

died in vain, for in spite of the ultimate abandonment of the campaign they have achieved these results:—

Holding up permanently at least 200,000 Turkish troops; Threatening Constantinople, and thereby preventing— An invasion of Egypt; An attack on the Russians in the Caucasus; An overwhelming of the British force in Mesopotamia.

These were important objects, but the campaign itself can only be described as a great adventure which has failed.

### SIR IAN HAMILTON REPORTS.

Mr. Tennant announced in the House of Commons yesterday that a further report on the Suvla Bay landing and subsequent operations had been received from Sir Ian Hamilton.

VIVID STORIES OF THE GREAT SEA-FIGHT.—See Page 3.

# DAILY SKETCH.

GUARANTEED DAILY NETT SALE MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES.

No. 2,259.

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1916.

[Registered as a Newspaper.] ONE HALFPENNY.

## HOW OUR NAVY STOPPED RAID ON ENGLAND.

Naval Chaplain Who Was To Have Been Married To-day Killed In The North Sea Fight.



Midshipman John Scott.



Commander Sir Charles Rodney Blane. His appointment was a recent one.



The Rev. C. W. Lyndall.



Miss Grace Clark.

The Rev. C. W. Lyndall, M.A., one of the naval chaplains killed in the great sea fight, was to have been married to Miss Grace Clark, of Nottingham, to-day. He is a nephew of Lord French, and was at one time a curate at St. Peter's, Battersea.



Admiral Hood—lost with the Invincible—photographed a week ago during the Press visit to the Fleet.



Lady Percy Scott, whose son, Midshipman John Scott, went down with all the officers in H.M.S. Defence.



Lady Eden, who mourns the loss of her youngest son, a midshipman. A second son was killed at Ypres.



A hitherto unpublished portrait of Lady Blane, wife of Sir Charles Blane, the commander of H.M.S. Queen Mary.

The sorrowing wives and mothers of the gallant officers and men of our Navy have the consolation that their menfolk died defending these shores. Our special correspondent, in a message printed on page 3, states that the German Fleet was attempting a raid on England when the British Navy forced the enemy to give battle.



### WARRIOR'S 17-MINUTE FIGHT.

In Action With 2 Cruisers When 4 Battleships Joined.

### GERMAN GAS SHELLS.

"Enemy Lost Far More Heavily Than British."

The cruiser Warrior (the Daily Sketch learns) was in action only seventeen minutes, during which 66 of her crew were killed and 43 injured, but in that brief space of time she put up a wonderful fight against an overwhelming force.

She first engaged two cruisers, and though the odds were already two to one she would have continued the fight had not four German battleships come up and made it impossible for her to proceed.

The Warrior was saved from destruction by the Warspite, which came along in the nick of time and enabled the cruiser to draw out of the fight.

### FIGHTING SIX AT A TIME.

At one time the Warrior was fighting six adversaries, as well as a serious fire amidships. The fire was got under, and the disabled warship was taken in tow, but after twelve hours a choppy sea got up and the water-logged vessel had to be abandoned by the survivors of the crew.

Some of them have lived in the ship for five years, and it was a bitter moment when they saw their home disappear. But they are not at all under the impression that the British Fleet has been defeated.

### LOST MORE THAN WE.

"When the truth comes to be told," they say, "it will be seen that the Germans had many more ships sunk than we had."

One of the relics saved from the sinking ship was a marine's bugle, battered and discoloured. The Germans used gas shells, which add a new horror to naval warfare.

### GLORIOUS END OF THE SHARK.

Went Down With Her Commander At The Only Remaining Gun. From Our Own Correspondent.

Six survivors of the destroyer Shark and a dead sailor were landed here to-day by Captain Christiansen, of the Danish steamer Vidar.

The captain said that he left Copenhagen on Saturday night and, after passing the wreck of a German warship, he saw another German man-of-war in distress, firing heavily. A British cruiser in the distance appeared to be all right.

Seeing a light on the water, he got close to it, and found a large lifebuoy, with sailors clinging to it. He launched a boat, and seven were taken off alive, though in a very critical condition, one dying shortly after.

The men were suffering from exposure, but when they partially recovered they told him they were survivors of the Shark, which fought to the bitter end, the commander being left with a single gun, which he and two of the crew manned.

A shot took off the commander's leg, and the ship went down. The decks had been swept by shrapnel fire. The men were in the water five hours.

The Vidar was the ship which brought home the victims of the E13 disaster.

The survivors of the Shark landed by the Vidar are: Thomas Swan (Glasgow), W. M. Griffin (Portsmouth), Charles Hope (Edinburgh), Joseph Howell (Portsmouth), Charles Smith (Hull), and Charles Filluel (Southampton).

The dead bluejacket, whose name has not been ascertained, belonged to London. He died from his wounds on the steamer.

### "A VICTORY FOR US."

Lord Beresford Believes German Loss Is Greater Than Ours.

Lord Beresford, in an interview yesterday, took a cheerful view of the North Sea battle.

"The Germans," he said, "besides having the information brought them by their Zeppelins, were aided also by thick weather in their retreat, which prevented the British getting their sights on, and darkness set in shortly after the British Fleet arrived. Further than that, they had the advantage of being close to their base.

"We lost cruisers; we can afford them. The Germans lost battleships; they cannot afford them. "When all is added up—losses of men and ships, damage to live ships and casualties—I am satisfied that the German loss will be found far greater than ours, and, in addition, we won our objective and they did not.

"I declare it to be a victory for us, hard earned, but a victory. The grand traditions of the British Fleet have been nobly maintained, and our margin of safety remains."

We regret that, owing to pressure on our space, the exclusive article dealing with Englishmen's escape from Ruhleben Prison Camp has had to be held over.

### TWO BRITISH REAR-ADMIRALS AMONG THE LOST.

Lord French's Nephew And Sir Percy Scott's Son—Chaplain Who Was To Have Been Married To-day—Thrice Bereaved Family.

It is officially announced that Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart., M.V.O., in H.M.S. Defence, and the Hon. Horace Lambert Alexander Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., in H.M.S. Indefatigable, were lost in the great battle.

Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot was generally recognised as a man of clever ideas. He won the Goodenough medal for gunnery, and his "Battleship Commander's Order Book" and "Battleship's Station Bill" are standard works.

In 1901, while in the Royal Sovereign, he was severely injured by a 6-inch gun accident. In 1912 he reached flag rank. He was 50 years of age, an ardent motor-cyclist, and married a daughter of Colonel Maclay, C.B., Seaford Highlanders.

He also had an experience of the running track. It was as recently as 1913 that Sir Robert fulfilled a 20-year-old challenge by meeting Captain Back, of the ill-fated H.M.S. Natal, over a hundred yards at Portsmouth. Captain Back won that race, Sir Robert's knee giving way when he was leading.

He is succeeded by his brother, Major Dalrymple Arbuthnot, R.F.A.

### THE "MONITOR" ADMIRAL.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., as Rear-Admiral of the Dover Patrol, was in charge of the flotilla which bombarded the Belgian coast between October 17 and November 9, 1914.

Born in 1870, he entered the Navy in 1888, and was in the Calliope when she out-rode the hurricane in Samoa, 1889.

In 1897-8 he saw service in the Soudan, and in 1903, while in the Hyacinth, he took part in the Somaliland expedition. From 1910 to 1914 he was in command of the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

The Admiral, who was the second son of the fourth Viscount Hood, married Mrs. George Nickerson, by whom he had two sons.

Among others who went down with their ships were: Midshipman John Scott. Was on the Defence. Elder son of Admiral Sir Percy Scott.

### TO HAVE BEEN MARRIED TO-DAY.

Naval Chaplain Rev. C. W. Lyndall, M.A. A nephew of Field-Marshal Lord French, and was to have been married in London to-day to Miss Grace Clark, of Nottingham. Formerly curate at St. Peter's, Battersea. Engineer-Commander John Murray, R.N.

Lost in the Queen Mary, was an instructor at the Royal Naval College and numbered among his old pupils the Prince of Wales. Naval Chaplain Rev. W. M. le Patourel.

Went down with the Defence was vicar of St. Dunstan's, Acton, and had formerly served as a priest at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, London.

### THE ORIGINAL "BUBBLES."

Commander W. M. James. Queen Mary. The original of that famous picture of the late Sir John Millais, P.R.A., "Bubbles." Sir John's eldest daughter married Major William C. James, 2nd Dragoons, and Commander James was their son.

Commander Alfred F. Coplestone Baughen. Married the elder daughter of Mr. F. Coplestone, J.P., of Chester, and was a member of a well-known Staffordshire family.

Midshipman Nicholas Eden. Was the youngest son of Lady Eden, of Windlestone Hall. His brother, Lieut. John Eden, was killed some time ago in a cavalry action near Ypres, and another, the present heir, Sir Timothy Eden, is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Captain Sowerby. On the same ship as Mr. Eden. Brother-in-law of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P. for Bishop Auckland.

Engineer-Lieutenant J. McL. Hine. On the Invincible, was formerly employed in the engineering department of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, in Nottingham. Leaves a widow and four children.

Dr. George Bassett Moon. Eldest son of a well-known Derby practitioner. Was assistant medical officer at the Kent County Asylum, Maidstone.

Lieut. J. H. Samler (Queen Mary) and Acting-Lieut. E. W. Wilson (Defence), both of Bath, are reported as killed in action.

### ADMIRAL BEATTY SAFE.

The Daily Sketch learns from an East Coast port that Admiral Beatty is safe.

### THE OFFICERS SAVED.

H.M.S. Queen Mary. Midshipman J. L. Storey, saved and unhurt; Midshipman J. H. Lloyd-Owen, R.N.R., saved and unhurt; Midshipman H. M. L. Durant, severely injured; Midshipman W. St. J. van der Byl, suffering from shock. All the other officers on board were lost.

### H.M.S. Invincible.

Commander H. E. Dannreuther, saved and unhurt; Lieut. C. S. Sandford, saved and unhurt; Lieut. R. R. Stewart, Midshipman G. T. Campbell, Clerk W. R. C. Steele were not on board. All the other officers on board were lost.

### H.M.S. Indefatigable.

Sea-Lieut. E. H. M. Unwin, R.M., was not on board. All the other officers on board, together with Naval-Instructor H. Wallis, were lost.

### H.M.S. Defence.

Major G. R. S. Hickson, R.M.L.L., was not on board. All the other officers on board were lost.

### H.M.S. Black Prince.

All officers on board were lost.

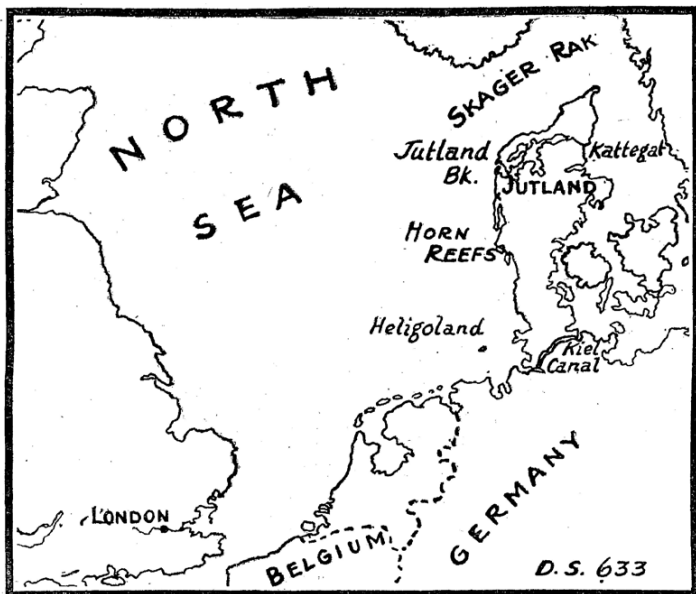
### H.M.S. Warrior.

With the exception of Chief-Carpenter James M. Richards, all officers were saved.

### A WARSPIE SURVIVOR.



"Safe and sound, Harold," was the welcome telegram received by the parents at Malmesbury of Cook's Mate Harold J. Pitt, H.M.S. Warspite. He is 22 years of age, and has been in the Navy three years. He was previously a baker at Swindon.



### THE BRAVE WOMEN OF PORTSMOUTH.

Resigned To Fate, They Make No Outward Show Of Sorrow.

### THE OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Commander-in-Chief "Unable To Hold Out Any Hopes."

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORTSMOUTH, Sunday. Six vessels of the British Fleet which were sunk—the Queen Mary, Invincible, Black Prince, Ardent, Fortuna and Sparrowhawk—were manned at Portsmouth, and grief and anxiety broods over thousands of homes in this naval centre to-day.

Yet Portsmouth is not a city of public sorrow. A visitor to the dockyard neighbourhood would find no trace of it.

Occasionally a woman elbows her way through the crowd assembled at the dock gates to scan the official news, her eyes blurred with tears and lines of despair on her brow; but there is no comfort in the cold typewritten notice, and with a sigh she turns away to seek the solitude of her home and the sympathy of her friends.

Rain has fallen pitilessly during this sorrowful Sabbath, but hundreds of sad-faced women have been out in quest of a ray of comfort. There was none for them, yet they bore themselves bravely, and in the districts largely tenanted by naval families there was no outward show of sorrow.

### NO HOPE IN MOST CASES.

"It needs no stretch of the imagination to picture what is going on in the private sanctuary of the home behind these closed doors and drawn blinds," said a leading Minister to me to-day. He had been offering consolation to the bereaved, but he could not buoy them with hope, because in most cases there is no hope.

The women of Portsmouth are bearing themselves bravely. They have become accustomed to the toll that every day has come to share the common burden of grief they are resigned to fate. They still go on hoping that by some providential means their loved ones have been spared to them.

### THE OFFICIAL.

The official notice posted at the dockyard is in these terms:—

"The following is the latest information the Commander-in-Chief has received in regard to the naval casualties in the North Sea:—

DEFENCE: All lost, including Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot.

INVINCIBLE: Commander Dannreuther, Lieut. Sandford, and three men saved; remainder lost, including Rear-Admiral Hood.

QUEEN MARY: Four midshipmen and a few men saved; remainder lost.

INDEFATIGABLE: All lost.

BLACK PRINCE: All lost.

WARRIOR: Believed all saved.

TIPPERARY: Surgeon probationer and a few men picked up by Dutch trawler.

OTHER DESTROYERS named in dispatch: All lost.

"The Commander-in-Chief much regrets that he is unable to hold out any hopes as to there being further survivors.

"The names of the other three destroyers lost are Nomad, Nestor, and Shark, making a total of eight lost, not eleven.

"The following officers are not mentioned as missing, and are presumably saved: Lieutenant-Commander Marsden, H.M.S. Ardent, and the artificer engineer of the Fortune.

### "NOT IN THEIR SHIPS"

"The undermentioned men were not in their ships at the time of the battle in the North Sea:—

QUEEN MARY.—R. Jackson, A.B.; T. Morley, electrical engineer; S. Carter, boy; R. Stredwick, electrician, R.N.V.R.

INVINCIBLE.—Lieut.-Commander Hubert E. Dannreuther; Lieutenant Cecil S. Sandford; G. Williams, stoker; J. Dording, A.B.; and T. R. Thornton, stoker.

BLACK PRINCE.—William Hallyer, A.B.; G. Copping, leading stoker; A. Ham, stoker; A. J. Murray, leading stoker.

INDEFATIGABLE.—J. Lee, bombardier, R.M.A. SHARK.—Harold V. Dundas.

A later notice says:— INVINCIBLE.—Midshipmen Campbell and Clark Steele were not on board. DEFENCE: Major Hickson was not on board. QUEEN MARY: Midshipmen saved are: Durrant, severely wounded; Van der Byle, suffering from shock; Storey and Lloyd Owen.

### ZEPPELINS IN THE BATTLE.

Two Destroyed According To West Coast Fishermen.

COPENHAGEN, Friday. Danish vessels arriving in port notify the presence of several Zeppelins during the naval battle. They did not, as far as could be observed, take any active part in the struggle, but were making observations.

West coast fishermen arriving at Thyboren, which is the North Sea entrance to Limfjord, state that they saw a Zeppelin hit by shells when about 40 miles out at sea. She went down a mass of flames, and none of her crew was rescued.

From another place on the west coast some distance south of the above-mentioned spot a report comes that a second Zeppelin was shot down in the North Sea—Central News.

# '50 PER CENT. OF GERMAN BATTLE STRENGTH DESTROYED.'

## RAID INTERCEPTED AT BEATTY'S CHALLENGE TO THE WHOLE HIGH SEAS FLEET. 40 VESSELS AGAINST 8.

Further Developments May Be In Store.

### ENEMY'S BOLD BID.

"Final And Desperate Blow Against Britain."

### BEATTY STILL AT SEA.

The end of the great chapter of history which opened on Wednesday afternoon is not reached yet.

Official Admiralty news carries us only to Thursday, and it would be improper to supplement the official story by other indications.

It may, however, be said without propriety that the German challenge of last week was not an isolated incident.

It formed part of a daring plan which has been met in the traditional spirit of the British Navy by an offensive off the enemy's coasts.

This counter-offensive is not yet complete. Further developments may be expected, and these will not be to the discredit of Admiral Jellicoe's Fleet.

### ENEMY'S PLANS UPSET.

The first impression of dismay and incredulity has been completely dissipated by the later Admiralty reports and the enemy's own admissions.

What happened was that the enemy's entire High Seas Fleet attempted to put to sea in circumstances which gave him some hope of a successful raid.

This was intercepted at its source by the watchfulness of Admiral Beatty's cruiser squadron and the torpedo and submarine craft.

### THREE TIMES AS STRONG.

For two hours the Queen Mary, Invincible and Indefatigable bore the brunt of an action in which the enemy was three times as strong.

These ships were sunk, the Warrior was disabled, and eight destroyers were lost, together with the relatively old and lightly-armed cruisers Defence and Black Prince.

German reports declare that the Warspite, a 27,500-ton super-Dreadnought, launched in 1913, was sunk.

This is officially denied; the Warspite returned to harbour.

### "ROBBED OF VICTORY."

His Majesty sums up the results of the action in a birthday telegram to Admiral Jellicoe:—

Though the retirement of the enemy immediately after the opening of the general engagement robbed us of the opportunity of gaining a decisive victory, the events of last Wednesday amply justify my confidence in the valour and efficiency of the fleets under your command.

Foreign critics agree that Britain's position remains as strong as it was before, if not stronger.

The Milan *Corriere della Sera* has received information that the whole of the German fleet came out in order to attempt a final and desperate blow against the British fleet, with the result that she lost or had rendered useless fifty per cent. of her naval forces.

Admiral Beatty is safe, but no news has been received of his return to port.

### PRIDE OF THE WOUNDED MEN.

Many of the wounded in the naval battle were brought to Shields and placed in hospital. Even those who are injured seriously show remarkable composure, and are proud of the share they took in the encounter. One, seated in an armchair, cheerfully smoked a cigarette, and smiled as he was removed to the local infirmary.

Damage estimated at £5,000 was done by fire yesterday to the premises and stock of the South Wales India Rubber and Cloth Company, of Newport.

## BEATTY'S CHALLENGE TO THE WHOLE HIGH SEAS FLEET.

### Two Hours' Battle Against Extreme Odds Before Being Reinforced.

#### WARSPITE ALONE AGAINST FIVE.

The best consecutive account of the battle from any source is contained in the following message from a special correspondent at Edinburgh:—

In the early hours a British battle-cruiser squadron, under the command of Admiral Beatty, left its base and proceeded in the true Nelson spirit to engage an upstart enemy.

#### 100 ENEMY SHIPS.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, when the British squadron was about 100 miles west of the coast of Denmark, our advanced guards sighted the enemy, and it was soon apparent that he was out in great force, there being in all about 100 ships, including at least 20 battleships and battle-cruisers. In front of them were numerous squadrons of light cruisers and destroyers, and the whole force was steaming rapidly in a north-westerly direction.

Apart from the fact that the Germans were probably three times as strong as Admiral Beatty's squadron, they had the advantage of the light, in so far as they adopted a favourite trick of hugging the coast, and at the same time assuring a safe retreat.

Then the atmospheric conditions took a change which still further helped the Germans. A thin drizzle reduced visibility, and the British gunlayers were thus greatly handicapped.

#### CHALLENGED BY BEATTY.

Notwithstanding all these adverse conditions Admiral Beatty, true to the traditions of the British Navy, never hesitated for a moment in throwing down the gauntlet to the German Commander-in-Chief.

It was soon made manifest that the Germans meant business. The small craft were soon brushed aside, and with the big gun ships about 15 miles apart the first exchange of shots took place. Judging by the columns of water which rose around the British advanced vessels there could be no doubt that the pick of the German battleships were hurrying broadsides, and while the famous new Hindenburg has not been officially mentioned, there is reason to believe that she was heavily engaged.

#### BORE THE BRUNT.

The British ships which took the brunt of this fighting are now famous all over the world—namely, the Lion, the flagship of Admiral Beatty, which the Germans alleged was sunk in the battle of the Dogger Bank, 15 months ago, but which gave a magnificent account of herself in this, a much greater battle. Then came the Queen Mary, the battle-scarred Tiger, the Princess Royal, and the Indefatigable, the last being famous for the splendid part she took in wiping out the German Pacific fleet in the battle of the Falkland Islands.

From 15 miles the range of battle rapidly came down to ten miles, and then to five, and

by this time the opposing battle-squadrons were raining broadsides upon one another.

At first the British gunners were plainly superior. Not long after the battle had started in earnest one of the big German cruisers was seen to receive a direct hit, and a moment later she was enveloped in flames and sank almost immediately.

Up to this time most of the fighting had been done by the German battle-cruisers, but the vessels of the enemy's Kaiser class of battleships had joined in the fray, and their smashing power gave the Germans an enormous superiority both in ships and in gun power.

The reinforcements came on the scene after the fight had lasted for about a couple of hours.

Then there hove in sight the Invincible and the Indomitable and the Indefatigable, Admiral the Hon. Horace Hood, the second in command of the battle-cruiser squadron, flying his flag in the Invincible. They rushed into action, and their aid came none too soon for the battered fleet of Sir David Beatty.

#### BEHIND THE MINE-FIELD

The light by this time was such that the British ships were clearly distinguished, whereas the German fleet, sheltered behind its mine-field and well in the shadow of the shore and the mist, provided a very difficult target for our gunners. Nevertheless the fight proceeded with a terrible intensity.

At this stage it was mainly a battle royal of big guns, and the conflict was stupendous. The Invincible, after fighting with the greatest gallantry and doing considerable damage to the enemy, met her doom, and she sank quickly.

Further and much more formidable aid was now at hand, however, and Sir David Beatty was very soon relieved of anxiety when four of the battleships of the Grand Fleet—the Valiant, the Barham, the Malaya, and the Warspite—appeared on the horizon.

With their participation in the fight the battle took on an entirely different complexion, for there was now something approaching an equality in strength.

#### ONE AGAINST FIVE.

The Warspite bore the brunt of a terrific attack by no less than five German battleships or cruisers. She put up a glorious fight, and either sank or seriously damaged at least three of her assailants.

In addition to some hot fighting, credit is due to the Valiant for having rammed and sunk an enemy submarine.

Eventually the Germans regarded discretion as the better part of valour, and sought safety in retreat to their bases.

With the approach of darkness the bigger vessels ceased firing, but the action was continued by the smaller craft throughout the whole night.

### BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES AT A GLANCE.

BRITISH.	Tons.	Complement.	GERMAN.	Tons.	Complement.
<b>BATTLESHIPS.</b>			<b>BATTLESHIPS.</b>		
None.			Dreadnought, Kaiser class	24,700	1,088
<b>BATTLE CRUISERS.</b>			Another same class, believed sunk	24,700	1,088
Queen Mary	27,000	1,000	Three others hit.		
Indefatigable	19,000	790	<b>BATTLE CRUISERS.</b>		
Invincible	17,250	780	Pommern (? Lutzwitz of Derfflinger)	26,600	1,000
<b>CRUISERS.</b>			One disabled.		
Defence	14,000	850	Another damaged.		
Black Prince	13,550	704	<b>CRUISERS.</b>		
Warrior	13,550	704	Not known.		
<b>LIGHT CRUISERS.</b>			<b>LIGHT CRUISERS.</b>		
None.			Wiesbaden	5,000	370
<b>DESTROYERS.</b>			Frauenlob	2,715	264
Tipperary	1,850	—	Elbing	5,000	370
Spartowhawk	928	100	<b>DESTROYERS.</b>		
Ardent	928	100	Six sunk (about)	680	82
Fortune	928	100	<b>SUBMARINE.</b>		
Turbulent	1,850	—	One sunk (about)	800	40
Nomad	—	—	Total German ships lost	—	13
Nestor	—	—	Damaged, hit, or disabled	—	5
Shark	935	—			
<b>SUBMARINES.</b>					
None.					
		Total ships lost—14.			

"Tremendous Damage" Caused To Enemy's Grand Fleet.

"IT WAS WORTH WHILE."

Great Raid On The British Coasts Frustrated By Watchful Fleet.

From A Special Correspondent.

EAST COAST, Saturday.

Admiral Beatty, whose command included the Queen Mary, the Indefatigable and the Invincible, in addition to his own flagship, and others, about eight vessels in all, gave battle, opening fire at a range of 20,000 yards, about 11 miles. The fleet which Admiral Beatty so boldly challenged was composed of at least 40 vessels, the cream of the German navy.

Reports are coming almost hourly to hand showing the total of German losses steadily mounting.

We have suffered as we were bound to suffer in an encounter of this character, but it becomes increasingly clear that we have inflicted tremendous damage on the High Seas Fleet.

To Admiral Beatty's assistance came Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot in command of the Cruiser Squadron, and the battle became general with battle cruisers, destroyers and torpedo-boats on our side, arranged against battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers and Zeppelins, forming the whole might of the German High Seas Fleet.

#### THE ENEMY FLED.

It was later that Admiral Jellicoe, in command of the Grand Fleet, came sweeping down, and the Germans fled.

The loss of the three battle-cruisers has naturally been the subject of great speculation.

The information I received from what I believe to be a reliable source gives the following explanation: A heavy sea was running during at least the early hours of the engagement. The Invincible as she listed on the swell received a full German broadside below the water line.

The shells entered the magazine, and she blew up in a great gust of foam and disappeared.

The sinking of the Queen Mary and the Indefatigable is believed to have occurred in a similar manner.

When the Defence came up, along with Admiral Arbuthnot's squadron, she became in some way interposed between our own and the enemy's warships.

An enemy broadside struck her forward, setting her on fire, and the next salvo got her amidships, sending her to the bottom.

#### "RAID ON THE ENGLISH COAST."

There is no despondency in the Fleet. The loss both in men and material will be replaced without fuss and without repining.

If we knew the full extent of the German losses we could feel that the work, despite the cost, had been well done.

The opinion of naval men is that a devastating raid upon the English coast was in progress of being launched. The Germans had put forth well nigh their full strength in battle array.

The Von der Tann, the great gunnery ship of the German Navy, was amongst the host, and they had all round a very formidable weight of armament. The adventure cost them dearly.

In addition to their losses announced, my informant stated that the Seydlitz and the Ersatz were both sunk, either by our fire or by torpedoes.

[The largest German vessels are described as Ersatz L, II, III, etc., before they receive a definite name. "Ersatz" means, literally, "compensation" or "substitute" and the word was used to indicate that the vessel in question took the place of an older ship in the fighting fleet.]

#### ACTORS HAD GONE.

A touch of pathos is added to the tragedy of the Queen Mary by the fact that upon the very afternoon she went to the bottom many of her men were to have taken part in an elaborate entertainment on shore. They were to have given a play on the stage, and the scenery had been set, and on Tuesday last there was a final dress rehearsal.

Then came the call for a sterner action. The grease paint and the trappings were left where the light-hearted fellows had laid them down.

A member of the Queen Mary's ship band was amongst the survivors. After he came ashore he gazed almost uncomprehendingly at the deserted stage and turned away.



DAILY SKETCH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916.

**SPECIAL KITCHENER MEMORIAL NUMBER.**

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# DAILY SKETCH.

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GUARANTEED DAILY NETT SALE MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES.

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No. 2,261.

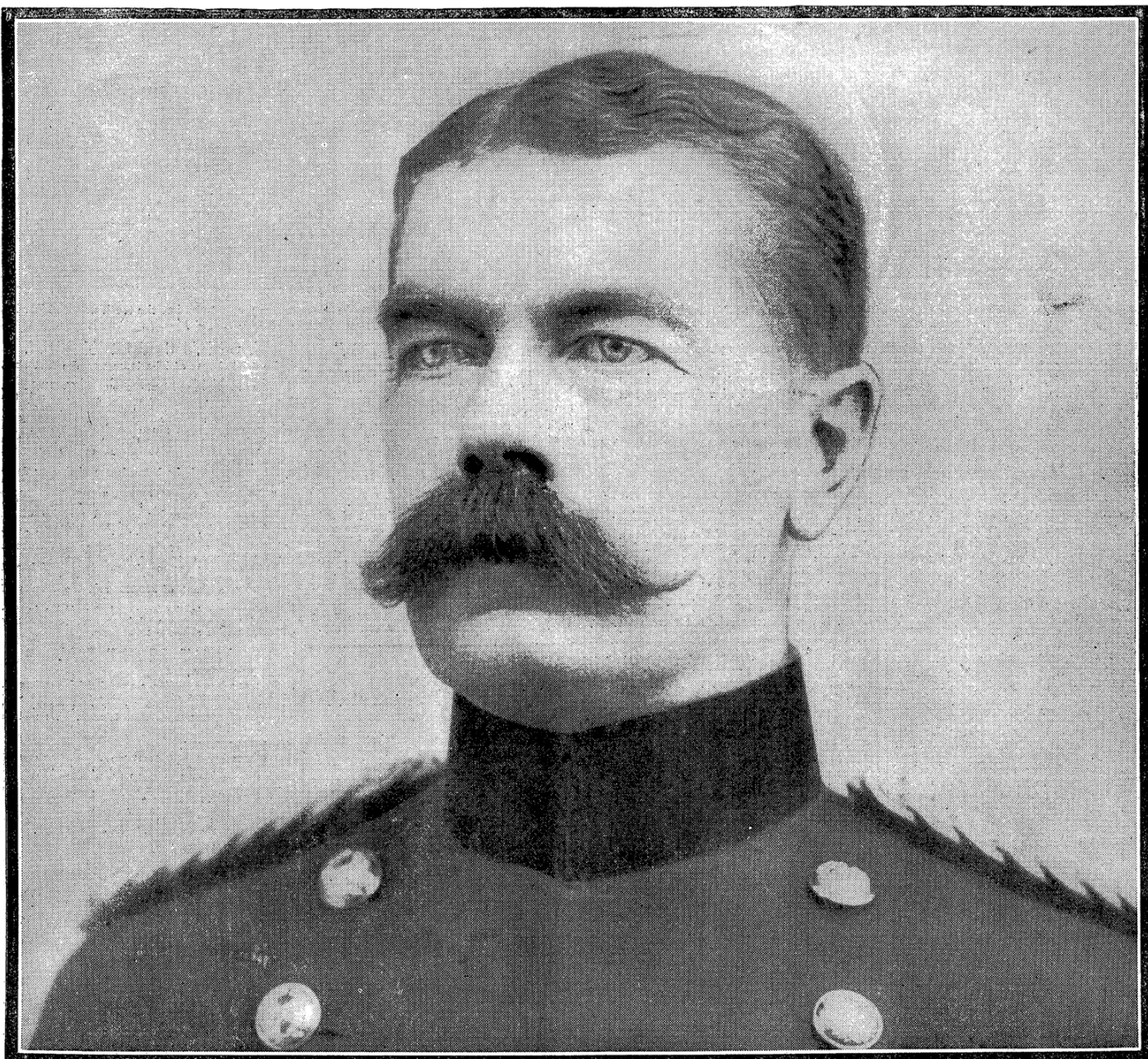
LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916.

[Registered as a Newspaper.] ONE HALFPENNY.

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## LORD KITCHENER DROWNED : OFFICIAL.

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Through a terse, tragic message from the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet the Empire learned yesterday that Lord Kitchener has been drowned at sea. When off the Orkney Isles the cruiser Hampshire, with the War Secretary and his staff aboard on their way to Russia, was sunk "either by a mine or torpedo." Four boats were seen from the shore to leave the vessel, but only a few bodies and a capsized boat have since been found. The great soldier went to his death at the post of duty.

# KITCHENER IS DEAD, BUT HIS ARMIES WILL WIN THE WAR



Only ten days ago Lord Kitchener was entertaining wounded soldiers at his home at Broome Park, Kent. He was often pictured as a machine rather than a man, but the truth was that Lord Kitchener was not only just but generous and sympathetic. He was the idol of his troops.—(Daily Sketch Exclusive Photograph)

## REMEMBER KITCHENER! A New Battle-Cry For The Great Armies He Raised.

### THE NATIONAL IDOL. One More Account To Settle With The Barbarians.

Lord Kitchener is dead, but the war will go on until it ends in victory for the Allies. England and the cause of freedom have been dealt a heavy blow, but our armies and our fleet have now one more score to settle with the Hun.

The greatest popular hero of a generation must be avenged.

Already we have many things to remember—Nurse Cavell, the Lusitania, the horrors of Wittenberg prison camp, Louvain, Scarborough, the Zeppelin raids.

Now we have a new battle-cry:—

#### Remember Kitchener!

Lord Kitchener has been Secretary for War since just before the opening of hostilities in August, 1914.

When the war shadow approached England Lord Kitchener held the post of British Consul-General in Egypt, and was in London on leave. Mr. Asquith was acting temporarily as Minister for War, owing to the resignation of Colonel Seely.

The danger of war and the fear that Lord Haldane might go back to the War Office caused a national outcry for Lord Kitchener. He was already on a Channel boat to return to Egypt when the politicians gave way to the popular demand.

Lord Kitchener was called to the War Office by the unanimous voice of the people; and his presence there from that time to this has been an incomparable national asset.

#### NO ARMY READY.

A story is told that when Lord Kitchener was shown his new rooms at the War Office he looked round and said:

Very nice rooms. Plenty of chairs. Good pigeon-holes; but no ink—and no Army.

Whether this story is true or not it is certain that Lord Kitchener was set to fight a European War with an instrument that was incredibly inadequate.

The little British Expeditionary Force went out and did its bravest, but it was only 80,000

or so and had to take its place beside the armed millions of the Continent.

It was Lord Kitchener's task to begin the raising and equipment of a force equal to the emergency.

#### "A LONG WAR."

His first step was to warn the country to expect a long war. At the moment when most people in England foolishly believed that the war would be over in three or four months Lord Kitchener had the courage and foresight to predict a campaign of two years at least. He refused to be rushed, and methodically organised the raising and training of the new forces.

How far he succeeded was revealed by the King in his message to his people when the last Compulsion Bill became law. He then said that no fewer than 5,041,000 men had volunteered for the defence of their country.

That vast force, and the deeds it has done and will do, is Lord Kitchener's best monument.

#### "A SOULLESS MACHINE."

### What The Germans Thought Of Their Latest Victim.

This is a German view of Kitchener:—

"He does not possess the slightest understanding of the souls of the people he is fighting or controlling. He is the personification of the soulless British imperial machine which wages war by means of bargains and intrigues. It is for that very reason that his compatriots believe in him."

Such is the view of the *Cologne Gazette*. It goes on to describe him as the embodiment of British will-power, British toughness, and British concentration, and adds: "We do not know whether he has accepted the task of fighting the German nation in arms with pleasure." He is in no way equal to the undertaking, because he lacks the first quality of the great general, namely, the psychological sense."

Immediately the news was known the London Stock Exchange closed for the rest of the day.

#### K. OF K'S CAREER IN BRIEF.

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum was the first Earl, the title having been created in 1914.

He was the son of Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Kitchener, of Cossington, Leicestershire, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1871, being then 21 years of age. He became a Major-General in 1888, having in the meantime seen much service in Egypt. He commanded the Egyptian Cavalry in 1882-1884, and was appointed Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army 1888-1892.

He commanded the Dongola expeditionary force in 1898 and the Khartoum expedition in 1899, receiving the thanks of Parliament, a peerage, a grant of £30,000, the G.C.B., and two clasps to the Khedive's Medal for his splendid services which culminated in the victory of Omdurman.

In the South African War he was appointed Chief of the Staff, and co-operated with Lord Roberts in the brilliant operations at Paardeburg.

In 1900-1902 he became Commander-in-Chief, and for his services in South Africa received a Viscounty, a grant of £50,000, and the thanks of Parliament.

His services to the cause of the Allies in the present war are too well known to require any detailed notice at the present time.

#### WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

##### LORD BERESFORD.

He was a brave soldier, a great British gentleman, and a marvellous organiser who worked his own way up from the bottom by his own merit. He was one of my most intimate friends. We met in Egypt in 1885.

##### LORD DESBOROUGH.

We have lost a very great man. He was one of those men of the Empire who really understood what this war meant, and with his long-sighted views he understood the future of this country and the whole Empire. He was a friend of mine, and he has often come down to my place in the country and has said: "I have come to this place as my home, as I have no home." Now he is gone.

##### THE LORD MAYOR.

We have lost a unique person, one of the greatest men that England has ever brought into existence. He is not dead in the greatest and deepest sense of the term. He is an inspiration for us to continue to do our best, and to steel our hearts so that with determination and even greater courage we go forward. We are more determined than ever to fight this battle to a finish in the cause of righteousness and freedom.

#### "IF IT IS TRUE."

When Mr. Justice Lush took his seat in the King's Bench Division after the luncheon interval yesterday a paper was handed to him containing the news. Having read it, his lordship remarked: "It is a terribly shocking thing."

Sir John Simon: "If it is true it is very shocking indeed. Whether true or not, I feel confident our countrymen will persist to the end."

Mr. Justice Lush: "We can only trust there is some reason to doubt. If it is true it is a most shocking thing."

Hammersmith Borough Council is prosecuting a single man, aged 23, who, until recently, failed to register.

#### "DUTY CAME FIRST WITH HIM."

### What Mr. Asquith Said Of Lord Kitchener In Parliament A Week Ago.

I am bound to say, and I say it with the utmost sincerity and earnestness, that I think the Army, the country, and the Empire are under a debt which cannot be measured in words for the services Lord Kitchener has rendered since the beginning of the war. (Cheers.)

This was not, Heaven knows, a task which was sought by Lord Kitchener for himself. He was on his way back to Egypt to resume the functions which he has discharged there with such conspicuous value to the Empire during so many years. My telegram to him asking him to stay and to come and see me only reached him, I believe, as he was stepping upon the boat at Dover.

He returned. He told me, in the frankest possible terms, of his indisposition, except to the call of duty, to undertake the task which I proposed, with the consent of the Sovereign, to lay upon him. Like every good soldier, duty came first with him. He subordinated everything to that.

From that moment to this there has not been one single day in which Lord Kitchener has not laboured with an assiduity, a zeal, and a patriotic self-devotion—as I can say from the personal observation of daily contact with him—which is beyond all praise. (Hear, hear.) I am not going to say—I do not know that I can say it of any of my colleagues, much as I respect and value them (laughter)—that Lord Kitchener has never made a mistake. His was one of the most arduous undertakings that was ever laid upon a human being.

I have been more than any of my colleagues since the first day closely associated with Lord Kitchener in all that he has done, and I accept and share the full responsibility. This I will say—nobody can share this responsibility—that there is no other man in this country, or in this Empire, who could have summoned into existence in so short a time with so little friction, with such satisfactory, surprising, and even bewildering results, the enormous armies which now at home and abroad are maintaining the honour of the Empire. (Cheers.)

I am certain that in history it will be regarded as one of the most remarkable achievements of the kind that has ever been accomplished, and I am bound to say, and I say it in all sincerity, for that achievement Lord Kitchener is personally entitled to the credit. (Cheers.)



# KITCHENER'S DEATH IN WAR SERVICE: OFFICIAL MESSAGES.

## LONDON'S GRIEF FOR KITCHENER.

Tears In The War Office For England's Greatest Soldier.

### FATE OF THE STAFF.

Sir William Robertson And Sir G. Arthur Sate.

### WAS THERE TREACHERY?

The death of Lord Kitchener and his staff became known in London just before two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

No public event has caused such consternation since the death of King Edward, and the news altogether obliterated every other topic, including even the North Sea victory.

City people were just leaving the restaurants when the newspaper placards appeared.

The first feeling was one of incredulity; then the papers were snatched from the



The last photograph of Lord Kitchener, taken last week when he met his M.P. critics in private conference.

hands of the newsboys and read with moist eyes.

Soldiers on leave bought any papers they could obtain, read the news silently, and walked away with downcast eyes.

At the War Office the blinds were drawn and the flag hoisted half-mast. Inside the officials, from Sir George Arthur downwards, gave way for the first time during the war to their feelings.

### LORD KITCHENER'S STAFF.

Temporary Captain Sir George Arthur was Lord Kitchener's military private secretary. He had remained behind for the

## KITCHENER DROWNED OFF THE COAST OF SCOTLAND.

H.M.S. Hampshire Torpedoed Or Mined While Conveying Him To Russia.

## HIS STAFF MISSING AFTER FRUITLESS SEARCH.

From Admiral Jellicoe.

I have to report, with deep regret, that H.M.S. Hampshire (Capt. Herb. Savill, R.N.), with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night about 8 p.m. to the west of the Orkneys either by mine or torpedo.

Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship.

The wind was N.N.W., and heavy seas were running.

Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot, and a party was sent along the coast to search; but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present.

As the whole shore has been searched from the seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

No report has yet been received from the search party on shore.

H.M.S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia.

—From the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet,

10.30 a.m., Tuesday.

meeting of the War Council yesterday morning.

Lieut. General Sir George Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and now the head of the Army under the Government, was also at home. He attended the War Council yesterday. Mr. Asquith, who was probably aware of the tragedy earlier in the morning, was absent from the Council.

Other members of Lord Kitchener's staff were Mr. H. J. McCreedy, M.V.O. (civilian private secretary), and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel O. A. G. Fitzgerald.

### KITCHENER'S LAST ACTS.

Lord Kitchener's last public act was to meet his critics in the House of Commons and to kill a sordid politician's intrigue intended to undermine his influence.

His last public appearance was at Broome Park, his seat in Kent, where he entertained wounded soldiers.

Mr. Asquith's tribute to Lord Kitchener, given in the House of Commons last week, cannot be improved upon. He said that the country could not estimate the debt it owed to him.

When all the world was talking of a three or six months' war Lord Kitchener realised that it might go on for two or three years, and at once set about the preparations which transformed the "contemptible little Army" of 150,000 men on paper and 75,000 in the field to the great force of several millions, which now holds a line of 80 miles in France, besides fighting in many parts of the world.

Lord Kitchener embodied the country's determination to fight the war to a finish, whatever the cost.

He refused from the beginning to be drawn into political discussions, and brought every question to the test of military necessity.

In the compulsionist controversy he refused to be either a "conscriptor" or an "anti-conscriptor."

He thus retained the complete trust of the country, and as soon as the public understood that Lord Kitchener thought the time had come to resort to compulsion it accepted the decision almost unanimously.

No other man in the country could have accomplished this miracle.

But as in 1805, when England learned at the same moment of the victory of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson, the public confidence will not be undermined by the loss of one great Englishman, however eminent.

The glorious deeds of the Fleet off the Danish coast are not dimmed by this personal disaster, and the effects of the victory are not in any sense impaired.

### WAS THERE TREACHERY?

The lucky stroke of a German submarine—perhaps aided by treachery—has been successful for the first time in interrupting the daily task of the Fleet in conveying important personages to the theatres of war.

Lord Kitchener has made many such journeys in safety, including one to the Dardanelles and back last autumn.

The purpose of his journey was extremely significant.

He was on his way to Russia, doubtless to discuss concerted measures with the Russian staff.

Already Russia has begun her great offensive against the Austrians, and the loss of Lord Kitchener will not prevent Great Britain from rendering the most substantial aid.

### KITCHENER DATES.

Notable Periods In The Career Of The Late War Secretary.

Here is the history of Lord Kitchener in a few of the biggest dates in his memorable career:—

Born in County Kerry—June 24, 1850.  
Entered Royal Engineers—1871.  
Palestine-Cyprus Survey—1874-82.  
Nile Expedition—1884-5.  
Governor of Suakin—1888-88.  
Sirat of Egypt—1890.  
Raised to peerage—1898.  
Chief of Staff, South Africa—1899-00.  
Commander-in-Chief, India—1902-9.  
Field-Marshal—1909.  
Consul-General of Egypt—1911-14.  
Secretary for War—1914.

There are, of course, other dates that could be filled in, such as two separate grants of £30,000 and £50,000 respectively, together with the thanks of Parliament for services to the Empire.

His honours, distinctions and decorations were many, and he was one of the few holders of the Order of Merit.

By special remainder the heir to the title is Lieut.-Colonel H. E. C. Kitchener, who was born in 1896, whose son, born in 1916, is a commander in the Navy. Another son of a younger brother holds a commission in the Royal Flying Corps.

## NAMES OF LORD KITCHENER'S PARTY.

Generals, Civilian Officials, Soldiers And Servants.

### LIBUT.-COL. FITZGERALD.

Representative Group On Official Visit To Russia.

From the War Office.

The special party consisted of—

LORD KITCHENER, with

Lieut.-Col. O. A. FITZGERALD (personal military secretary),

Brigadier-General W. ELLERSHAW,

Sec.-Lieut. R. D. MACPHERSON (8th Cameron Highlanders),

Mr. H. J. O'BEIRNE (Foreign Office),

Sir H. F. DONALDSON, and

Mr. L. S. ROBERTSON (Ministry of Munitions).

Mr. L. C. RIX (shorthand clerk), Detective MacLOUGHLIN (Scotland Yard), and the following personal servants: Henry Sarguy, — Shields, Walter Gurney, Driver D. C. Brown, R.H.A., were also attached to the party.

### H.M.S. HAMPSHIRE.

H.M.S. Hampshire was a cruiser of 10,850 tons, laid down in 1902. She carried four 7.5-inch guns and six 6-inch guns. Her speed was 23.47 knots, and her complement is given as 655.

*Basey's Naval Annual* gives the cost of the lost vessel as £266,000, inclusive of guns.

### DIED AS HE WOULD HAVE WISHED.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, presiding at a meeting of the Aeronautic Society, yesterday, said that "Lord Kitchener had the foresight, rare in this country, of seeing at the beginning where the war was leading us, and of providing for the necessities of the war."

"If he has died at the height of his power and fame, he had, at any rate, a noble death, and had died as he would have wished to—in the service of his country."

### VOICE OF THE COLONIES.

Sir Geo. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, at a meeting yesterday, said the profound feeling in Canada at the loss which the Empire had sustained would be as great as in the United Kingdom itself.

Sir Thos. Mackenzie added that we must strengthen our resolve upon following the war to such a conclusion that the villainous policy of the Hun should not prevail, but that civilisation and humanity should be established throughout the whole of the world.

### "ONE GREAT FIGURE."

In the early days of the war the Paris *Matin* said in a leader:—

"It always happens in its great national crises that England has some one great figure of commanding merit, and in the present time that figure is Lord Kitchener."

### NO CHANGE AT VAUX.

Two More German Night Attacks Without Result.

PARIS, Tuesday.

On the right bank of the Meuse two German attacks delivered last night against our positions between Vaux and Damfou completely failed.

No change is reported in the situation at the fort of Vaux, which the enemy is bombarding with continued violence.

On the remainder of the front there was an intermittent cannonade.—Reuter.

### MARTIAL LAW IN GREECE.

News has been received in Petrograd from the Piræus that the Greek Government proposes to proclaim martial law throughout Greece, and to arrest M. Venizelos and his principal political friends (supporters of the Entente).—Reuter.

### ALLIED WAR FAIR IN NEW YORK.

New York, Tuesday.

Forty thousand persons attended the British Day Allied Bazaar for the relief of war sufferers. On Monday the receipts amounted to £20,000, making the total since Saturday £120,000. Lord and Lady Aberdeen were the guests of honour.

An unknown lady gave a diamond ring valued at £300 which she offered as a donation, and a millionaire collector offered £1,000 for the wrecked motor of M. Pegoud's aeroplane which was on exhibition, but the offer was refused.—Exchange.

DAILY SKETCH, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917.

# HEAVY DEATH ROLL IN LONDON AIR RAID.

# DAILY SKETCH.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PAPER.

No. 2,578.

Telephones:  
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LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917.

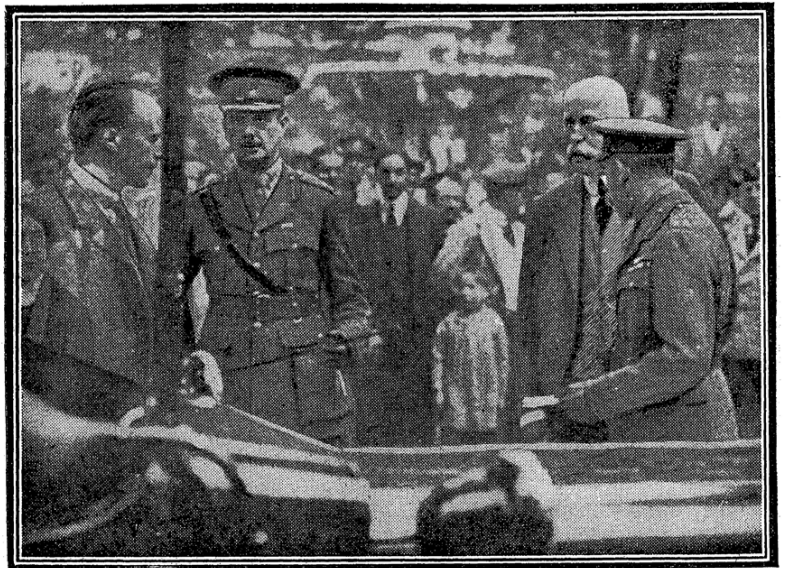
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

## THE KING VISITS AIR RAID VICTIMS.



One of the wounded being helped into the hospital which was visited by the King.



The King going round a London hospital to see victims of the raid.

Immediately after the raid the King proceeded in his car to visit the victims in hospital.

A squadron of German aeroplanes raided London yesterday, dropping bombs on the City of London and the East End. Forty-nine people have been reported killed, and over 200 injured, but the list is not yet completed. The King showed his sympathy for the victims by driving through the affected area, and afterwards his Majesty visited a London hospital to which many of those injured in the City were taken. Portraits of victims appear on pages 6-7.—(Photographs exclusive to the *Daily Sketch*.)



# MANY SCHOOLCHILDREN KILLED & INJURED IN YESTERDAY'S RAID

## MURDER & LIES.

"We Bombed The Fort Of London."

## HEAVY CASUALTIES.

The King's Immediate Tour Of Sympathy.

"TO-DAY our airmen dropped bombs on the FORT of London." Berlin wireless to the world last night.

The official message might have added, with equal truth, that the treacherous English are disguising their fortifications as schools.

Several schools were bombed, and the casualties among the children would be terrible if they had have not been drilled for weeks past into doing the right thing at the right time without flurry or panic.

### 13 BOMBS IN THE CITY.

During the afternoon Mr. Bonar Law informed the House of Commons that as far as was known, 12 or 15 enemy aeroplanes crossed the coast at the North Foreland, and proceeded across Essex straight to London.

At 11.25 bombs began to drop on the East End of London, and on the City of London 13 bombs were dropped.

The casualties known up to that time were 31 killed and 67 injured.

All the anti-aircraft guns of the defences of London were in action, and a large number of aeroplanes went up in pursuit. The casualties in the Metropolitan area were not known, but he regretted to say that a Council school in the East End of London was hit, and 10 children killed and 50 injured.

So far only one of the machines had been brought down.

### HEAVY CASUALTIES FEARED.

Lord Derby announced in the House of Lords later in the evening that the casualties were 49 killed, including 10 children, and over 200 injured, including 50 children.

He was afraid the whole casualty list would be very much larger both in killed and injured.

No damage of any military consequence has been done.

"The raiders were engaged by anti-aircraft guns and by our gallant airmen, and rumours say that to a certain extent we have been successful in dealing with them."

### THE KING'S SYMPATHY.

The King, immediately on hearing of the raid, ordered his motor-car, and, accompanied by Lord Cromer, visited the affected area in the East End.

He spent the whole afternoon in a tour of the devastated district.

His promptitude in thus manifesting his sympathy with the sufferers was deeply appreciated. He was speedily recognised by the crowds which had assembled, and was warmly cheered as he drove slowly round.

Subsequently he went to St. Bartholomew's and London Hospitals to express his sympathy with sufferers. He went through several wards.

### FACTORY GIRLS KILLED.

An aerial torpedo crashed on the offices and blending stores of a large tea trading association. Several women assistants in the blending department were killed; half a dozen or more bodies were recovered. Sixteen girls were seriously hurt. A policeman was seen to pick up an arm from the debris.

In a street only a few yards away from the tea trading company a bomb fell without exploding, and on inspection it was found to weigh 9 lbs. Another aerial torpedo dropped on a jam factory, where one girl was killed and three injured.

The 16-months-old child of a watchmaker was killed by a bomb which fell at the corner of a thoroughfare. The same bomb partly demolished a fire station.

## AIR BATTLE OVER LONDON.

### City And East End Attacked By A Squadron Of 15 Enemy Aeroplanes.

### 41 KILLED, 121 INJURED IN 15 MINUTES.

Reports By Field-Marshal Viscount French.

Wednesday, 12.30 p.m.

About fifteen hostile aeroplanes were heard crossing the Essex coast, passing the vicinity of the Nore about 11 a.m.

They proceeded in the direction of London, separating when they had covered about half the distance.

The East End of London has been attacked and bombed, but no reports have yet been received of casualties or damage done.

The anti-aircraft guns of the London defences have been in action, and a large number of aeroplanes are still up in pursuit.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

In continuation of this morning's statement, the first bombs were dropped on the eastern outskirts of London at about 11.30 a.m.

One bomb fell in a railway station, hitting an incoming train. Seven persons were killed and 17 injured here.

Another bomb fell on a school, killing 10 and injuring about 50 children. Numerous bombs now fell in rapid succession in various districts in the East End. A number of warehouses were damaged and fires caused.

Up to the present the casualties reported in the London area are—

41 killed, 121 injured.

The lists are at present incomplete, and the final figures may be greater. A few bombs were also dropped near the North Foreland, and on the opposite bank of the Thames, 4 persons being injured.

The air raid over London lasted about 15 minutes.

The raiders were engaged by the guns of the East London defences, and a large number of aeroplanes of the R.F.C. and R.N.A.S. were sent up as soon as the enemy was reported off the coast.

Several engagements took place in the air, but the results are at present uncertain.

## LITTLE STORIES OF THE RAID: EAST END PEOPLE ANGRY.

### 16 Came, 10 Returned.

An Essex town reports that sixteen machines were seen coming over, and only ten were counted on the return.

### Van-Boy Safe, Horse Killed.

While a boy van-guard was holding his horse's head a bomb killed the horse outright and severely damaged the van. The boy was not touched.

### School's Wonderful Escape.

A bomb fell through the roof of a secondary school in the City, and exploded in the centre of the building. Though the school was full at the time, no one was hurt.

### Slaughtered In The Street.

In one East End street three or four horses were so badly injured that they had to be slaughtered, and the consequence was the thoroughfare had the appearance of a shambles.

### Overbalanced By Fright.

One man, hearing the report of a bomb, leaned out of a factory window. Another bomb dropped, and so startled him that he lost his balance and fell out. He was badly injured, and had to be taken to hospital.

### Man Driven Through a Roof.

At a jam factory a bomb fell on a man working on the roof, killing him and driving his body through solid concrete and asbestos to the floor beneath, which is used as a mess-room. Here another employee was instantly killed, and two others are not expected to live.

### Celebrating The Event?

Sir Herbert Parsons writes: "Half an hour after the air raid on London to-day, three men entered a well-known hotel and ordered a bottle of Johannisberger (H. Sichel Sohne, Mainz a Rhein). I wondered what would have happened after a British air raid on Berlin if three men had entered the Adlon Hotel, in Berlin, and ordered a bottle of Bass."

### The East End Feels Ugly.

In the East End bombs were dropped at regular intervals almost in a straight row for about three miles, along main streets.

The raid caused intense indignation, and during the remainder of the day there were many angry demonstrations outside the premises and houses of alien enemies. In several cases police assistance was necessary to disperse the women.

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Following the raid there was a general rush for the telephones.

Omnibuses dashed along at great speed to reach safety "parks."

British airmen chased the raiders along the riverside to the coast.

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### Baby Dug Out Unhurt.

In a poor district a house was demolished while the mother was out buying the dinner. Her baby was dug out from the debris unhurt.

### Saved By Concrete Roof.

A thick concrete roof saved a big factory from damage. None inside was hurt, but of a number of men working on the roof one was killed and three were injured.

### Hurt As They Went On Duty.

A fire brigade was just answering a call when the raid began. One bomb fell in front of the engine as it was leaving the station, and badly injured one officer and one man.

### Moved Just in Time.

A well-known solicitor had just left his chair when a piece of iron, weighing over a pound, crashed through the window and embedded itself in the wall just above the chair.

### The Hearing Of The Blind.

A blind young pianoforte tuner warned a number of people in his neighbourhood in the East End that bombs were being dropped some distance away. To the average ear nothing was audible. A little later a bomb dropped a hundred yards from the spot.

### City Clerks Alarmed.

The Bishop of Lichfield, presiding at the meeting of the Waterside Mission, mentioned that a bomb fell on the offices of a charitable institution in the City, and although great alarm was caused among the clerks all escaped without injury. The damage to the building was slight.

### St. Paul's As A Grand-stand.

Canon Alexander saw the raid from the roof of St. Paul's Cathedral. He could not see the raiders, but watched the fires springing up in various parts of the City. Canon Alexander has watched every previous raid from the same vantage point. He does not think the raiders were making any deliberate attempt to drop bombs on St. Paul's.

### Killed In Shepherding Others.

One of the victims of the raid, P.C. Smith, attached to one of the North-Eastern divisions, was on duty in a populous thoroughfare when the first bomb fell in that district. A number of girls ran from shops in alarm, and Smith was busy shepherding them into the ground floor of a factory close by when a second bomb fell a few yards from him and killed him almost instantly. Smith, who was just over 30, leaves a widow and one child.

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Newspaper offices were besieged with inquiries from all quarters.

Bluejackets helped the police very much in caring for victims.

More than a dozen bombs were dropped within a few hundred yards.

## BOMBS ON STATIONS.

Many Persons Killed When Three Trains Were Hit.

## MEDICAL BOARD BOMBED.

A railway station was made the objective of quite a number of hostile aeroplanes.

Several bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity. Two—one a gas, the other an incendiary—more correctly aimed dropped through the roof of the station, and fell on to a platform.

The front carriages of a train about to leave and the end coach of a train that had just come in; the station suffered most.

Great damage was done by the explosion, and it is believed that at least seven people lost their lives, in addition to a number of persons severely injured. Three persons were instantly killed.

One of the carriages hit afterwards burst into flames, and the greater part of that, and another train close by was completely demolished.

A burned coach on this train was in the service of a travelling Medical Board.

There was no panic whatever. The injured were quickly got out of the wrecked carriages and sent away on ambulances.

The coach damaged on the train about to depart was replaced by another, and the train proceeded as if nothing had happened.

### Terrible Injuries.

Some of the bodies recovered from the wreckage were very badly mangled, and others were so extensively burned as to be most difficult to identify. A soldier lost an eye. One man his clothing completely torn off to the waist, and his body was spotted like a leopard's skin. A man with a shattered leg was fully conscious.

The Lord Mayor and the Bishop of London were early visitors to the scene.

A train was struck by a bomb in another railway station. Five carriages were set on fire and demolished, and several passengers were buried beneath the debris.

Ambulances were quickly on the scene, and the station was closed for about an hour pending the removal of the dead and injured.

## LAW COURT STOICS.

Judge and Counsel Not Worried By Frighthfulness.

Mr. Will Evans, the comedian, had his lawsuit in the Chancery Court interrupted by the raid.

Mr. Justice Astbury broke in upon a speech of Mr. Micklem, K.C., with: "I am told, Mr. Micklem, that there is an air raid going on at this moment. I do not know whether the fact interests you."

Mr. Micklem: "Where is it, my lord?" "Here!" replied Mr. Justice Astbury. "Overhead! I am told that if you look out of the windows you can see it."

"I do not mind," said Mr. Micklem, "if your Lordship doesn't." And he picked up another document and went on to discuss Mr. Evans's scheme of house decoration.

### Laughter In Court.

In Mr. Justice Darling's Court the judge announced that there was a raid on, but he thought it would be as well to remain where they were.

Mr. Thomas: "We are as safe here as anywhere else. (Laughter.)"

Later the judge said: "I am told that the raiders have gone away, and until they come back we will go on."

Mr. Justice McCardie, sitting in another court in the same corridor, adjourned the hearing for half an hour to give counsel a chance of seeing the fun, if any.

### Not To Be Scared.

A county court judge never hesitated, although bombs seemed to be dropping just outside. In a steady, clear voice he went on: "In this contract plaintiffs have undertaken certain obligations—(boom)—which they contend have been carried out. (Boom). Defendants have set up what I think is a bona fide defence. (BOOM.)"

Several women shrieked and ran out, and then ran back into the Court, still shrieking.

The Judge (quite calmly): "I hope people will be quiet. (If they cannot they had better leave the Court.)"

Another boom louder than ever. The women shrieked again, but the judge went on without emotion, and finished his judgment.

## ROYAL VISIT TO NORTH-EAST

King Sets Out On Another Tour Of Munitions Areas.

The King and Queen left King's Cross last night on their tour of the North-East Coast.

They motored across London without an escort, and although details of their departure had not been made public many spectators assembled.

The sightseers had learnt that one of the King's last acts before leaving town was to visit the hospitals to make inquiries as to the condition of victims of the air raid, and there was a decidedly sympathetic note in the cheer with which they greeted the Royal travellers.

WORSE THAN FOLKESTONE: 97 DEAD, 439 HURT IN CITY & EAST END

97 DEAD, 439 HURT IN LONDON RAID

120 Children Among The Victims.

REPRISALS?

Will Crooks, After Narrow Escape, Says "No!"

Lord French reported at 11.30 last night that, according to the latest police information, the casualties in the air raid on London were:—

Table with columns: Men, Women, Children, Total. Rows: Killed (55, 16, 26, 97), Injured (223, 122, 94, 439)

No damage of a military or naval nature was done.

How Many Brought Down?

At 11 o'clock last night Mr. Bonar Law told Parliament that he could find no official confirmation of the rumour that any enemy aeroplanes had been shot down beyond the one he mentioned that afternoon.

Flowers From Queen Mary.

During the afternoon Queen Mary sent a quantity of flowers to the hospitals. These bore the inscription: "Buckingham Palace. With the Queen's deepest sympathy with the sufferers through the air raid." The flowers were taken to the sufferers, and the message read to those whose condition was not dangerous.

Operating For Six Hours.

One of the senior surgeons at the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland-road, was operating yesterday from 12.30 to 6.30.

The King Salutes Salvationists.

One hundred and fifty women Salvation Army officers who are leaving the training college at Clapton to-day for their corps in the provinces were sent off to help in looking after the wounded. At one hospital they unexpectedly encountered the King, who saluted the army uniform.

Reprisals Meeting To-day.

A meeting will be held on Tower Hill to-day at 12.30 to demand reprisals.

INFANTS' HEROISM.

Scenes To Make The "C.O." Relent And Fight.

By Mr. Will Crooks, M.P.

In the course of the air raid on the East End of London I had a narrow escape of my life.

I have to be thankful that, while so many poor souls—and some of them my neighbours—have been killed by the dastardly Huns, I am still in the land of the living.

I was standing in a street not far from my house, discussing with a detective friend of mine the necessity for making the young aliens who through the East End fight for their respective countries.

Suddenly there was a crash—then another, and a third. Three bombs had fallen within 30 yards of us.

Flat on my face on the ground I went. It was the safest thing to do. There was not time to reach any shelter, for I didn't know when another bomb might come, or when of my own

guns might hit me. When I rose I looked round for my detective friend. He had his coat and waistcoat off, and was busy helping to carry something.

One of the bombs had struck a school. Right through every floor it went, to the bottom, not exploding until it reached the infants' department. There it killed and injured a number of innocent little ones.

What I Would Say To The Kaiser.

My God, if I could have five minutes with the Kaiser, I would say to him:

"You are a great believer in God. When His Son was on earth, He said, 'Suffer the little children to come unto Me.' Do you consider it is your duty to send them to Him at the earliest possible moment?"

When that bomb came through the roof of the school it was an awful moment, but the teachers

and the children were wonderfully brave. The youngsters were little bricks.

One of the teachers said, "Now, children, this is the time for us to show how brave we are. Stand against the walls, so that nothing that comes in the middle of the room will hit you."

They obeyed like young Britons. When all was over they were told to fall in, and were marched calmly out into the playground and sent home.

But some of the tiny tots fared badly. One child had its foot blown off, another its leg, and a teacher's clothes were bespattered with the blood of one of her charges.

Some Sickening Sights.

When I recovered from my own shock I mingled with the mothers who had rushed to the school to see how their children had fared.

There were some ghastly sights. Portions of nine boys and girls were brought out. All that was left of one was covered by the card which tells the school the routine for the day.

In the street was quiet weeping. Men, women and children sobbed. There was not much talking, but what there was gave me an insight into what the wives and mothers of the poor think about the war.

What most of them were saying was: "Now what about the conscientious objectors? After this they ought to be taken out and shot for not fighting for us."

I could not but agree. Any man who can see the sights I have seen in this raid and who, while able to fight, refuses to do so, does not deserve to live in the country he won't protect.

A man near me groaned: "Awful, isn't it? Fair fighting, man to man, one doesn't mind; but slaughtering kiddies is the work of devils."

Why I Do Not Want Reprisals.

It is when I think of the women and their courage that I say I can't join in the demand for reprisals on German towns. Bomb the Zeppelin bases by all means.

Wherever there is a nest of these murderers from the air exterminate them. Exhaust all the resources of science and courage in ridding the earth of them.

But if we bomb Berlin or Cologne, we shall have to kill some of their women or children. I couldn't consent to the harming of anybody's child, not even a German's.

So that, although I have narrowly escaped being killed myself in this latest raid, I don't demand reprisals in the sense in which the term is usually employed.

One thing only would I do. Fight them—fairly, but with all our power, and make all fight who can. The aliens in our midst should go after this.

I missed speaking in the House of Commons on many days in the last week, but on Friday I'll speak. By the living God who made me, I will.

BOMB IN INFANTS' CLASS.

Babies So Mutilated Their Mothers Cannot Identify Them.

One bomb, falling on an East End Council school, killed a little girl in the top storey and several senior boys on the floor below, and burst among a class of 64 infants on the ground floor.

The children were hurled in all directions, some heavily injured. One five-year-old boy was blown from the extreme end of the room into the corridor.

The teachers, Mrs. Middleton and Miss Watkins, who were uninjured, although covered with blood, were heroically removing the injured children.

Agonised parents made inquiries at the school and Poplar Hospital for their little ones, but in many cases, owing to the nature of the injuries, identification was impossible.

Queen Alexandra's Visit.

Queen Alexandra motored to the district in the afternoon, and expressed her deepest sympathy with some of the parents who were standing in little groups discussing the tragedy.

The school was also visited by Lord Crewe, Chairman of the L.C.C., and Mr. Gilbert, Chairman of the L.C.C. Education Committee.

A feature of the raid was the splendid way in which the schoolchildren responded to fire drill. At one school, as soon as the first bomb was heard, the children were marshalled in the covered playground by the teachers within one minute, and departed singing. In a second case the children were out of the school in less than a minute. They were just out in the playground when a bomb fell through the roof of the school, but did not explode.

A second bomb fell in the playground without exploding.

Patriotic Songs In Playground.

At a third school in the same district children were injured by cut glass through a bomb explosion twenty yards from the school.

In a large County school fire drill was called on the sound of the first bomb, and the children—some hundreds in number—were in one minute assembled under cover in the playground. There they started singing patriotic songs. While they were so engaged scores of frantic mothers rushed up, but were soon pacified on noticing the calm which prevailed within the gates.

In another L.C.C. school of a district on a hill over which the raiders passed, the younger children, who had been drilled to meet such an emergency, were ordered to get under their desks, where they remained while the teacher calmly read a story to them.

(Continued in next Column.)

PIRATES' HAUL INCREASES.

32 British Merchantmen Sunk By U-Boats Last Week.

THE ADMIRALTY, Wednesday.—Appended is the return of merchant vessels in British waters during the week ended Sunday last and the losses inflicted by enemy submarines:—

Table with columns: Last week, Previous week, Inwards, Outwards, Total. Rows: 2,767, 2,822, 5,589; 2,693, 2,642, 5,335

British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine

Table with columns: Over, Under, Unsuccessfully, Fishing craft. Rows: 22\*, 10†, 23\*\*, 6

\*One during previous week. †One during week ended May 27. \*\*Two during previous week, and five during week ended May 27.

LOSSES AT A GLANCE.

Table with columns: Week ended, British vessels mined, Unsuccessful, Under casual at Fish. Rows: (1) Feb. 25, (2) Mar. 4, (3) Mar. 11, (4) Mar. 18, (5) Mar. 25, (6) Apr. 1, (7) Apr. 8, (8) Apr. 15, (9) Apr. 22, (10) Apr. 29, (11) May 6, (12) May 13, (13) May 20, (14) May 27, (15) June 3, (16) June 10

ITALY LOSES 5 STEAMERS.

Rome, Wednesday.—During the week ended last Sunday 537 merchant ships of all nationalities, with a total gross tonnage of 446,145, entered Italian ports, while 498 ships, with a total gross tonnage of 489,375, left.

Five Italian steamers and five small sailing ships were lost.

IN CHARGE OF THE GUN.

Mr. W. Cowell, mate in charge of the gun on board the I.F.S., one of his Majesty's drifters which attacked five enemy seaplanes and destroyed two. Mr. Cowell is well-known to Ramsgate.



CRESTFALLEN PILGRIMS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. Jowett, M.P., the pacifist would-be pilgrims to Petrograd, returned to the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Macdonald said that it was for the Government to find a way out of the difficulty.

Mr. Geoffrey Howard, M.P., has been appointed Chairman of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons.

Mrs. Sarah, Middleton, "Addiscombe" boarding-house, Hawley-square, Margate, fined at Margate £350 for serving intoxicants without a licence, gave notice of appeal.

THE BATTLE IN THE SKY.

Raider Brought Down Not Far From Other Raiders' Graves.

A special correspondent of the Daily Sketch in Essex saw twelve of the raiders in crescent formation making for London.

Then we saw our machines shooting up to attack them, and heard the London guns.

"We heard some bombs, too, and before long the enemy returned, making for the coast, fiercely engaged by our airmen in the clouds, as the frequent rattle of the Lewis guns testified.

"One German was seen to crash to the ground not far from the graves of the Zeppelin crew who ventured over here some months ago never to return."

WHAT THE HUNS BELIEVE.

Berliner Morgenpost prints in heavy type under the headline "Flight of the English Government from London," a Dutch telegram stating that the English Government is seriously entertaining the intention of removing the seat of government away from London owing to the continual German aeroplane attacks.

Late London Edition

OUR CAPTURES AT MESSINES.

7,342 Prisoners; 47 Guns; 242 Machine Guns; 60 Mortars.

MORE AIR FIGHTING.

Six German Machines Down: All British Planes Return.

From Sir Douglas Haig.

FRANCO, Wednesday, 9.5 p.m. Our total captures since last Thursday morning are now known to include:—

- 145 officers, 7,197 other ranks, 47 guns, 242 machine-guns, 60 trench mortars.

A German raiding party was repelled with loss early this morning north-west of Lens.

Our aeroplanes continued to perform useful work yesterday. In air fighting three German aeroplanes were brought down and two others were driven down out of control. Another hostile machine was shot down in our lines by our anti-aircraft guns. All our machines returned safely.

FOUR SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

FRANCE, Wednesday, 11.15 a.m. A hostile counter-attack last night against new positions gained by us yesterday morning astride Souchez River was repelled by our artillery and machine-gun fire.

Successful raids were made by us during the night east of Le Verguier, north-east of Lagnicourt, west of La Bassée, and north-east of Neuve Chapelle.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed north-east of Rihebourg l'Avoue (two miles south-west of Neuve Chapelle).

SOUCHÉZ RIVER: South of Lens. LE VERGUEUR: 7m. N.W. of St. Quentin. LAGNICOURT: 12m. W. of Cambrai. RIOUBOURG L'AVOUE: 2m. S.W. of Neuve Chapelle.

"THE BRITISH ATTACKS FAILED."

BERLIN, Wednesday afternoon.—In Flanders there were at times lively artillery battles. South-west of Lens British attacks failed in hand-to-hand fighting.

BERLIN, Wednesday night.—No fighting operations on a large scale have been reported from any front.

FRENCH GUNS ACTIVE.

Artillery Duel Raging On The Aisne-Champagne Front.

PARIS, Wednesday afternoon.—There was an artillery duel in the region of the Lafaux Mill, of Cornillet, of the Butte du Mesnil, of Hill 304, and of Paroches.

A surprise attack attempted by the enemy in the Haute Chevauchée failed.

PARIS, last night.—Intermittent gun duels in Belgium and the Craonne sector. Our bombardments at various parts on the front of the German organisations was efficacious.

SHELL FACTORY BLAST.

Serious, Says Mr. Bonar Law; But Has No Connection With Raid.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the Commons at midnight, said earlier in the day there had been a serious munitions explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne, and that there had been a number of casualties—killed and wounded. The explosion had no connection with the air raid, and a statement would be issued later.

18 KILLED IN FRENCH FACTORY.

Owing to the collapse of a three-storey building at Renault's works, near Paris, yesterday, 18 workers were killed and 60 injured.

The building was used as a munition factory.

ROYAL INTEREST IN SHRINES.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria visited South Hackney and Poplar yesterday afternoon and inspected rolls of honour and war shrines which have been placed in various streets.

Mr. Balfour speaks at the Mansion House this afternoon.

The latest casualty list:—Dead, 18 officers, 848 men; wounded and missing, 58 officers, 3,623 men.

Undeterred by Constantine's assurances that Lieut. C. J. Law, son of Mr. Bonar Law, was not in Turkish hands, Vatican officials ascertained that he had been captured in Palestine.

(More War News on Page 10.)



# ALLENBY ENTERS JERUSALEM TO-DAY.

# DAILY SKETCH.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PAPER.

No. 2,732.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1917.

[Registered as a Newspaper.]

ONE PENNY.

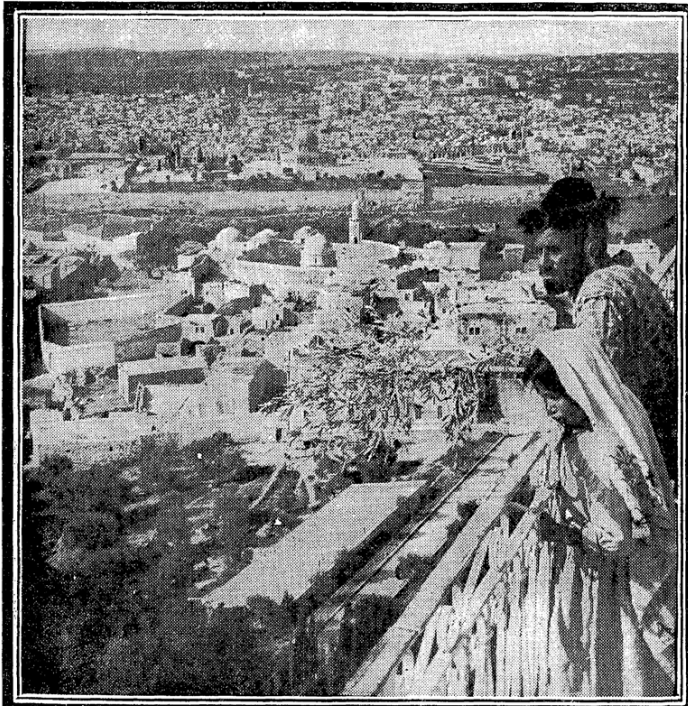
## THE HOLY CITY IN BRITISH HANDS.



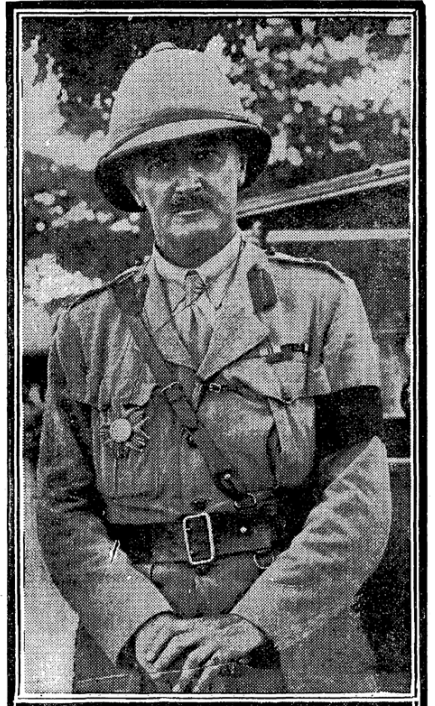
The Kaiser posing as the Defender of the Holy Places.



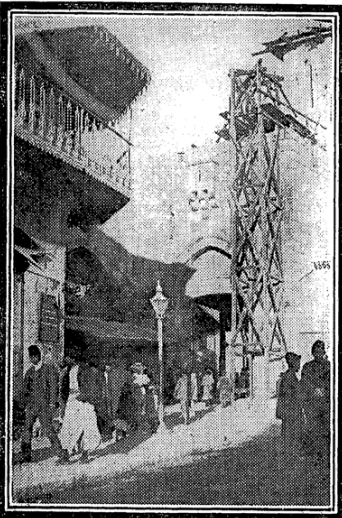
Djemal Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces in Palestine.



Jerusalem seen from the Mount of Olives—a view that epitomises in grey walls and narrow ways all that is holiest in the cradle of Christianity.



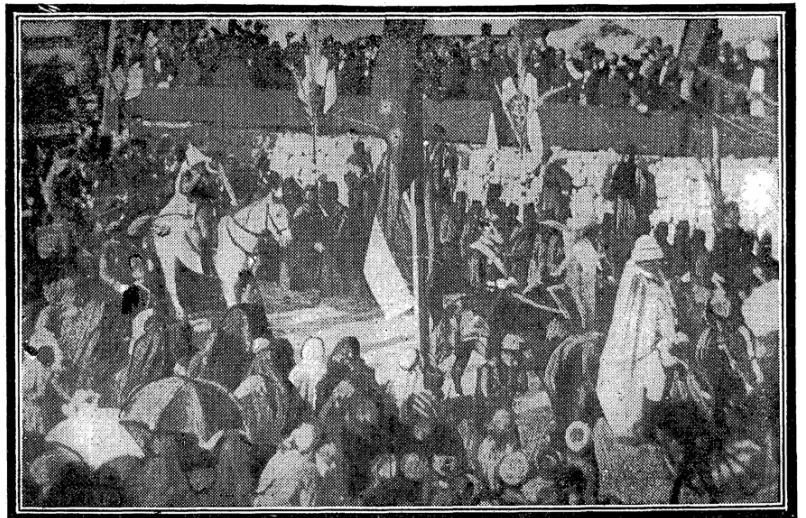
General Allenby, photographed in the East. —(British Official.)



The Jaffa Gate, where alterations planned in honour of the Kaiser's visit remain unfinished.



General Falkenhayn, sent by Berlin to recapture Palestine and Mesopotamia for the Turks.



The Kaiser entering Jerusalem on a white charger on October 29, 1898. He ordered streets to be decorated in his honour, yet, with true Prussian duplicity, gave a "Christian" address in the Church of the Redeemer.—(Photograph by Arthur A. Sykes, exclusive to the *Daily Sketch*.)  
Almost 400 years to a day since Jerusalem, captured by the Sultan Selim, became the possession of the Turks, the Holy City falls at last into the hands of Britain, the true protector of the Moslem faith. The good news of yesterday deals a staggering blow to the German dream of domination in the East and to the Kaiser's pretensions as "keeper" of the Holy Places.

# TURKS SURRENDER JERUSALEM TO GENERAL ALLENBY

## HOLY CITY ISOLATED BY BRITISH ATTACK.

Turks Give It Up When Cut Off From South And West.

### ALLENBY'S NEW TRIUMPH.

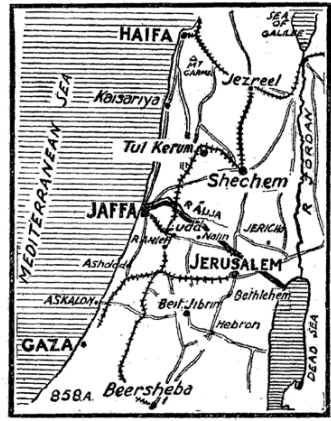
London, Home Counties & Welsh Troops In Final Fight.

It is a long while since there was such cheering in the House of Commons as was heard last night when Mr. Bona Law, in reply to a question by Mr. McKenna, announced the surrender of Jerusalem, after its isolation by General Allenby's forces.

The Leader of the House said:— General Allenby reports that on Saturday he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem.

Welsh and Home Counties troops, advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy, and passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road.

At the same time London infantry and dismounted Yeomanry took strong enemy posi-



German Higher Command had hoped to bring to end in Mesopotamia with a view to recapturing Bagdad has been relieved.

**400 YEARS OF TURKISH RULE.** Jerusalem fell to the Moslems in 1244. They held it until 1517, when it passed into Turkish hands, from which it has now been wrested by the gallantry of British troops.

Yesterday was, by a curious coincidence, the anniversary of the capture of the Temple of Jerusalem by Judas Maccabees, 54 B.C.

### CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

**Japanese Land At Vladivostok: Chinese Troops In Harbin.**

Speaking in the Commons yesterday, Mr. Balfour said that owing to rapidly changing circumstances in Russia nothing could be gained by the Entente recognising, for the moment, any Russian Government.

With regard to Rumania he could say nothing except that the gallant Rumanian Army, through circumstances beyond its control, had been compelled to enter into an armistice.

Lenin has cancelled all sales of Russian ships to foreigners since August, 1914, and will allow a country to charter a Russian ship.

The trend of the peace negotiations is having a bad effect upon the Russian people, and Lenin is now trying to saddle the Constituent Assembly, the second session of which was opened yesterday, with the responsibility for the traitorous action.

Some army groups want to clear Petrograd of "all elements of disorder," while the naval guards at Smolny Institute have been doubled. This is not the better to protect Lenin and Trotsky, but to prevent their escape.

Japanese troops have landed at Vladivostok to preserve order in Manchuria, where Bolsheviks are threatening the people. Chinese soldiers have suddenly entered Harbin to protect Chinese citizens.

### ENEMY'S FOOD PLIGHT.

**Conditions Equally Bad In Germany And Austria.**

Vienna's burgo-master, at a municipal conference, stated that the city had no reserves of breadstuffs. The milk supply had decreased by four-fifths.

General Hoefler, Austrian Food Controller, reported that, owing to the unfavourable harvest, the quantity of flour coming from Rumania would be considerably reduced. Germany could furnish neither flour nor other breadstuffs, because the conditions there were equally bad.

General Pragenau, President of the Provisioning Committee, said the people might be thankful that things were no worse. The sufferings of the Viennese were not nearly so great as those of people in other parts of the Monarchy. Some districts in Northern Bohemia had had to go whole weeks without bread.

### THE HIDDEN HAND IN U.S.A.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, addressing representatives of "Liberty Loan" Committees, charged German interests with being responsible for "Liberty" bonds selling below par.

"The investigations I made recently," he said, "convince me that the hand of the Kaiser is behind certain sales." After remarking that thoughtless persons had been influenced to throw their bonds into the market, he added, "We cannot influence the Kaiser's people here, but we can put them into penitentiaries, and I want to see them there, for we must deal relentlessly with all enemies of America."

Independent Finland's new mercantile flag will be red, with a yellow cross and nine white stars.

In 12 months there have been 400,000 prosecutions for infringements of the Prussian food regulations.

The Treasury will pay £95 to the dependants of Mr. Edward French, of Gillingham, killed in a London air raid.

## SNOW HELPS ITALIANS.

Prospective New Effort By Enemy May Be Foiled By Weather.

### FIGHT FOR PIAVE BRIDGEHEAD.

All the correspondents on the Italian front agree that the present lull is but preparatory to another great enemy effort, unless the snow, which began to fall yesterday in the mountains, foils it. There have been extensive movements of enemy troops and much changing of gun positions.

There can be no question that a very serious offensive is at hand, says Mr. Julius Price, Central News correspondent. As one approaches the danger zone one sees the villages being gradually evacuated, though many women and children are still to be seen. Barbed wire entanglements and trenches are to be seen in all directions, but their value would be neutralised if the Austrians captured Monte Grappa which commands the plains for miles around. The whole communication line would be in jeopardy and the fate of Bassano in the balance.

The Austrians bombarded Val Stagna railway station (Brenta valley) with 40 large calibre shells, and completely demolished it. The firing was so accurate that they never missed their mark, and actually hit the same spot several times.

A novel method of warfare has been initiated by the enemy. Small parties of about six men each with a machine gun are sent out with roving commissions. One such party hit a general's car, and set it on fire with incendiary bullets.

On the Piave where the British troops are in the trenches the situation is relatively quiet. British



and French airmen are co-operating effectively with Italian flyers.

Last night's Austrian official claimed the capture by Harved infantry of the Bressanin bridgehead at the Piave mouth, with six officers, 225 men, and 10 machine-guns. But General Diaz reported its recapture in a counter-attack, enemy reinforcements suffering severe losses.

An Italian naval battery got a direct hit on an enemy bridge across the Piave at a time when it was being used for much traffic.

Rome last night held a great demonstration in celebration of the American declaration of war on Austria.

### PORTUGAL TRUE TO ENTENTE.

**New Regime Will Fight The Central Powers And Institute Reforms.** From Our Special Correspondent.

Advices from Portugal state that Major Paes' new regime will continue the war and maintain friendly relations with the Entente.

Major Paes is ruling the country, which is in a state of chaos. Dr. Alfonso Costa, ex-Premier, who was due to return from Paris, is believed to be in hiding.

From other sources it is stated that Senhor Braxams has been appointed President, *ad interim*. Major Paes is bent upon re-establishing law and order and instituting constitutional reforms.

Reprisals against members of the old regime have been forbidden, freedom has been granted to the Press, and the decrees of exile against the Patriarch of Lisbon and the Bishop of Oporto have been cancelled.

The cruiser Vasco da Gama, severely damaged in the fighting, has been beached in the Tagus. Between 70 and 90 persons were killed during the revolution and about 400 wounded.

Food-proffing played a large part in causing the revolution.

### THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish crisis continues, but very little news is allowed to leave the country. Primarily, the cause of the discontent is the inability of the Government to form an opinion upon the proposed amnesty to leaders of the recent strikes.

These men have been given very long terms of imprisonment, which has caused popular sentiment to veer in their favour. Military juntas (soldiers' councils) are also playing a part in the crisis. They can make, or break, a Cabinet, and it would appear that they are about to cease to support the Coalition Ministry.

They want the Army to be placed upon an effective basis, and their power grows daily. In some instances officers desire increased remuneration.

## Late London Edition

### SCOTS' SUCCESS.

German Post On Cambrai Front Well Tackled.

### DEFENDERS DRIVEN OUT.

Enemy's Guns Still Busy Round Cambrai And Passchendaele.

BRITISH OFFICIAL, FRANCE, Monday, 10.23 a.m.: A raid attempted by the enemy last night south-west of La Bassoe was driven off before reaching our lines.

Another hostile party which attacked one of our posts east of Klein Zillebeke (south-east of Ypres) was repulsed with loss to the enemy.

FRANCE, Monday, 10.29 p.m.: A successful local operation was carried out early this morning on the Cambrai front against a post held by the enemy east of Bourisies. The hostile detachment defending the post was driven out by Scottish troops, with the loss of several Germans killed or taken prisoners.

The enemy's artillery has again been active south and south-west of Cambrai. There has been increased hostile artillery activity also east and north-east of Ypres, particularly in the neighbourhood of Polygon Wood and Passchendaele.

### BERLIN CLAIMS MINOR GAINS.

GERMAN OFFICIAL, Monday afternoon: On the Flanders front and on various sectors between the Scarpe and St. Quentin artillery firing increased from midday onwards.

In minor infantry engagements the British were driven out of several sections of trenches west of Graincourt. A British attack north of La Vaequerie broke down.

Monday night: From all theatres of war there is nothing new to report.—Admiralty, per Wireless.

### GERMANY'S GREATEST ARMY.

**More Enemy Troops On The Western Front Than Ever Before.**

Mr. Baker, U.S. War Secretary, in his weekly review, declares that Germany has massed on the Western front her greatest army of the war, and remarks: "To meet this menace the United States must speed up her military preparations."

"Though the German counter-offensive at Cambrai won back less than a third of the territory captured by General Byng, it serves to emphasise the reviving strength of the Germans in the West. Germany, by leaving only skeleton divisions in the Russian area, has concentrated on the Western front a relatively greater force than she has ever been able to mobilise."

The enemy may have at his disposal for the time a preponderant numerical superiority in the West; he may even be able to achieve some relative advantages in the field, such as recorded during the past week.

"The magnitude of the task before us can be more fully realised when measured with the success which the enemy is still able to gain. It is not sufficient to prepare to fight; we must prepare to win."

### STILL COMING FROM RUSSIA.

Reliable Dutch reports state that fresh German troops from the Eastern front are passing through Flanders in a continual stream. The villages between Arras and Ghent are already full of newly arrived reinforcements.

### GUNS LIVELY ON FRENCH FRONT.

Violent artillery struggles between the Aisne and the Oise, in Champagne, round Verdun, and in Upper Alsace were reported officially from Paris last night. Berlin also said the firing was of "considerable violence" round Verdun. The French repulsed German raids round Verdun and took some prisoners.

The Cologne Gazette says: "Czerinin's last speech, when he said that Austria's interest was identical with that of Germany on every front, must show France what will happen if she will not listen to reason. A Tolmino, which is quite possible on the Western front, would prove a far greater catastrophe."

### GERMANY'S BID FOR SUPREMACY.

The German Army possesses 273 aeroplane squadrons, comprising 2,500 machines, says Reuters' correspondent. These squadrons are divided into 100 artillery spotters, 80 scouts, 23 bombers, 40 chasers, and 30 battleplane squadrons for the protection of the bombers. The German output of aeroplanes is reported to be increasing rapidly.

### SALONIKA FRONT ACTIVE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL, SALONIKA, Sunday: The artillery activity has again assumed greater intensity on both sides of the Vardar and in the Lakes region. On the Struma British troops took some prisoners in patrol encounters.

Captain Norman Chamberlain, Grenadier Guards, a former member of Birmingham City Council, and nephew of Joseph Chamberlain, is reported missing since November 30.

### THE MARCH TO JERUSALEM.

GEN. ALLENBY'S conquest of Jerusalem is the result of nearly a year's campaign. General Murray drove the Turks out of Egypt at the battle of El Arish on December 21, 1916. El Arish is 100 miles from Jerusalem, and more than half this distance has been covered in the last six weeks.

DECEMBER 23: Severe defeat of Turks at Magdhaba; 1,350 prisoners.

JANUARY 9: Rafa (on frontier) taken; 1,600 prisoners.

MARCH 27: 20,000 Turks defeated at Wadi Ghuzze (6 miles south of Gaza); 8,000 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners.

OCTOBER 31: Beersheba captured; 1,800 prisoners.

NOVEMBER 7: Gaza taken, NOVEMBER 17: Jaffa occupied; 10,000 prisoners, 70 guns taken.

DECEMBER 7: Hebron captured. DECEMBER 8: Jerusalem surrendered.

tions west and north-west, and established themselves astride the Jerusalem-Shechem road.

The Holy City, being thus isolated, was surrendered to General Allenby.

British political officers, together with the British Governor, accompanied by French, Italian and Mohammedan representatives, are on their way to safeguard the city and holy places.

General Allenby proposes to enter the city officially to-day, accompanied by the commanders of the French and Italian contingents and the heads of the French political mission.

The capture of Jerusalem has, in some degree, been delayed in consequence of the great care which has been taken to avoid damage to sacred places in and around the city.

### THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The King has sent the following telegram to General Allenby:—

"News of the occupation of Jerusalem will be received throughout my Empire with the greatest satisfaction, and I heartily congratulate you and all ranks on this success."

"Such an achievement is a fitting sequel to the hard marching and fighting of the troops, as well as to the organisation by which the difficulties of supply, transport, and water have been overcome. I rejoice to think that by skilful dispositions you have preserved intact the holy places."

### CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

The Roman Catholics of London were the first to celebrate the taking of Jerusalem. As soon as the news was received the big bell of Westminster Cathedral, which had not sounded since the beginning of the war, was rung. At night a solemn Te Deum was sung in the cathedral.

Following the usual four o'clock service, a solemn Te Deum will be sung at St. Paul's to-night.

### PRESSURE ON BAGDAD RELIEVED.

Referring to the Palestine campaign, Mr. Baker, U.S. War Secretary, in his weekly review, says: "The success of the British operations has had a very decided military effect throughout the Ottoman Empire. Much of the pressure which the



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# The Star



No. 9542.

LONDON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

ONE PENNY.

# THE WAR IS OVER

## CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE.

**Rhineland to be Held as a Pawn.**

## SURRENDER OF ALL SUBMARINES.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Lloyd George read amid recurrent cheering the terms of the armistice signed to-day. These include:

Immediate evacuation of BELGIUM, ALSACE LORRAINE, and LUXEMBURG.

Evacuation of the RHINELAND, to be completed by the enemy within 16 days.

Railways of Alsace Lorraine to be handed over.

Immediate repatriation without reciprocity of Allies and United States prisoners.

All German troops in RUSSIA, RUMANIA and other invaded districts to be withdrawn.

Complete abandonment of the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest Litovsk.

Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea.

Surrender by the German Government of 2,500 heavy guns and 2,500 field guns, and 30,000 machine guns, besides a large number of trench-mortars.

Handing over to Allies and United States of ALL SUBMARINES.

TO BE DISARMED: 6 battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers, 50 destroyers and other craft.

Allies reserve right to occupy HELLIGOLAND to enable them to enforce the terms of the armistice.

Duration of the armistice to be 36 days.

## WHAT THE RHINELAND IS

The Rhineland, 200 miles long and 80 miles broad, lies on the western border of Prussia. It includes the towns of Coblenz, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, Treves and the strong fortress of Coblenz and Wesel.

Its population is 2½ millions. The Rhineland is famous for its coal, iron, lead, and zinc wealth. It includes Essen, and Duisberg, alike famous for steel works.

## DELEGATES RETURN.

German Armistice Commission to Reach Spa To-night.

The following message was sent by French Wireless this afternoon:—

"The German Plenipotentiaries to the German High Command:—

"1. The whole of the Commission on their return to Spa to-day by the routes agreed upon. It will arrive at night.

"2. Captain Geyer will return by aeroplane following the Hisson-Furpax-Philippeville route. He will land at Amorville at 1 p.m. (French time). Kindly facilitate his journey towards Spa as quickly as possible.

"The French aeroplane will show two white lights. (Signed) Von Winterfelt."

(Official.)

# ARMISTICE SIGNED AT 5 A.M. TO-DAY.

**Hostilities Cease on All Fronts Six Hours Later.**

## HOW LONDON CELEBRATED THE NEWS.

The Prime Minister made the following announcement at 10.20 this morning:—

**THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED AT 5 a.m. THIS MORNING, AND HOSTILITIES ARE TO CEASE ON ALL FRONTS AT 11 a.m. TO-DAY.**

The following messages were circulated by French wireless this morning and received in London at 10.50:

I.

**Marshal Foch to Commanders-in-Chief: Hostilities will cease on the Western front as from Nov. 11 at 11 o'clock (French time).**

**The Allied troops will not, until a further order, go beyond the line reached on that date and that hour. (Signed), MARSHAL FOCH.**

II.

**German plenipotentiaries to German High Command. To be communicated to all the authorities interested:—**

**Armistice was signed 5 o'clock in the morning (French time). It comes into force at 11 o'clock in the morning (French time).**

**DELAY FOR EVACUATION PROLONGED BY 24 HOURS FOR THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE BESIDES THE FIVE DAYS: THEREFORE 31 DAYS IN ALL.**

**Modifications of the text compared with that brought Halldorf will be transmitted by radio. (Signed) ERZBERGER.**

The Premier's announcement, printed in the first edition of "The Star," gave London a pleasant surprise, as it had been expected that recent developments would cause delay in the signing of the armistice.

At 11 o'clock the maroons at all police and fire stations were let off in celebration of the event. Extraordinary scenes have been witnessed all day in Central and West London. Everybody made holiday. Fleet-street and the Strand became completely blocked by foot passengers, and the wheeled traffic had to be diverted.

## KING'S SPEECH TO CROWD.

**Queen Waves a Union Jack.**

**STIRRING SCENES AT THE PALACE.**

Despite the crowds elsewhere, it seemed as though all London had been drawn by one impulse to Buckingham Palace.

They thronged the roads and the paths and outside, clambered up the statues, and even on the very top of the Victoria Monument some young sparks were to be seen.

His Majesty Waves His Cap. When about 10.30 the King and Queen, Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught appeared on the balcony the cheering broke into a mighty roar.

The crowd sang the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia," and then again took up cheering.

The King, who was in Admiral's coat.

## "SUNRISE."

Liberty, what of the night?—  
I feel not the red rain's fall  
Hear not the tempest at all,  
No thunder in heaven my woe.  
All the distance is white  
With the soundless feet of the sun.  
Night, with the woe that it wore,  
Night is over and done  
—SONUS BEFORE SUNRISE.

form, bowed, and then raised his cap and waved enthusiastically.

About one o'clock a less spontaneous but more impressive scene was witnessed.

The massed bands of the Guards appeared in the quadrangle, which was flanked on both sides by detachments of the American Army and Navy, each carrying the "Stars and Stripes" from their respective headquarters.

Queen's Union Jack.

At ten minutes to one the bands struck up the National Anthem. A moment later the Royal party again appeared, the Queen carrying a small Union Jack, which she waved from time to time.

There was a mighty cheer as the King and Queen stepped on to the balcony, and the crowd took up the second line of "God Save the King," and sang the verse right through. Then the cheering began again.

"Rule, Britannia" and "Home, Sweet Home" were then played, and in this, too, the crowd joined with fervour.

In the intervals of cheering the National Anthems of the Allies were played. Then came the "Old Hundredth."

The King's Speech.

At its conclusion the King made a signal for silence. A hush fell over everything, and his Majesty's voice was plainly audible as he said:—

With you I rejoice and thank God for the victories which the Allied Armies have won, and brought hostilities to an end and peace within sight.

The bands at once struck up "New Thank we all our God." The people joined in, and then once again roared themselves hoarse. Again and again the cheering rang out.

The bands played "Auld Lang Syne," and those on the verandah withdrew, but the crowd still lingered.

WHAT WE THINK.

PEACE.

... Green Earth forgets. The gay young generations mask her grief; Where bled her children hangs the loaded shaft. Forgetful is green Earth. The gods alone Remember everlastingly: they strike Remorselessly and ever like for like: By their great memories the gods are known.

The armistice is signed and the war is over. Peace reigns beside Liberty. This is the peak, the apex, the summit of human history. All that follows and succeeds is anti-climax.

The Great Man, Mankind, will never behold an hour more supreme, a moment more supernal. The soul of mortal reality is now naked and bare to the vision of the awed and humbled spectator. We are in the presence of things far too high for joy and far too deep for tears.

Purged by pity and by dread, by triumphing grief and conquering sorrow, our instinct moves us to pray for reverence and for obeisance in the very article of victory.

Unholy is the voice of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men, and our natural exultation is chastened by the grieving thought of aching hearts and wounded spirits in every war-worn land. We are encompassed in our devout jubilation by a cloud of heroic witnesses, the gay and gallant dead who are living in their country's breast.

When the young men are taken from the city and from the hamlet the spring goes out of the year.

In these dim November days of bated thanksgiving and muted rejoicing, our hot, salt tears fall upon the lonely graves of the young men who have given their lives for their country. There is a supreme sanctity in the soldier's supreme sacrifice, and we would gather all the young soldiers into the arms of our compassion and the embrace of our ruth.

Not unto us, but unto the noble army of the heroic dead be the praise, the glory, and the laurels of the divine liberty that purifies the earth, the sea, and the air. Greater love knoweth no man than the love of the soldier who lays down his life for the unborn generations of mankind.

And in this epic of freedom let all the unaging martyrs mingle in a serene and sacred comradeship of devotion and duty.

In the holy kingdom of liberty there is no place for stale rancour or stagnant revenge in the presence of the young knights and paladins who proudly sleep in the calm amnesty of death.

The generations to be will never know the anguish and the agony of our generation. They will never feel the sorrow of the innumerable mothers and fathers who have died the death with the flesh of their flesh, the bone of their bone, the heart of their heart, the soul of their soul. Theirs will be the calm of our grief, the reaping of our sorrow.

Our November will be their April, our autumn will be their spring. For us the fall of the leaves will always be a symbol of glorious youth marching like a bridegroom to the nuptials of death, to the bridal of the grave.

Gladly one by one they laid down their stainless lives year after year from the red dawns of 1914 to the red sunsets of 1918. Not grudgingly or of necessity did the young men lay their treasure of youth on the shrine of Liberty.

They were not too curious in their nobility of honour. They were not too fastidious in their heroism of sacrifice.

Royally they shed their blood, not for our sake, but for the sake of the better ages yet to be. It is fitting that we who for a brief hour stand with bare heads by their sacred graves should prostrate ourselves in lowly gratitude and trembling love.

The world is not worthy of their simplicity.

As we witness the overthrow of haughty cruelty and callous arrogance, the abasement of throned evil and sceptred sin, the crashing downfall of tyrants and tyrannies, the humiliation of the froward, the punishment of the crowned criminal, the judgment of the mighty, let us search our hearts and pray for the purification that transcends triumph and outsoars victory.

The liberty won by the selfless agony of the living dead is not ours to squander in petty selfishness. It is a trust for us and for all men and for all time. Upon us has descended an unparalleled and unmatched miracle. We are the legatees of Heaven, the executors of Providence. Something not ourselves has made for righteousness.

This is not a secular but a spiritual victory. The two Marnes and the two Ypres were pale triumphs wrested from sombre defeat, not by mortal out by immortal thews.

In just and in ashes let us confess that we were led out of disaster by ways that we knew not, and that the pure secret of our undeserved and unearned salvation is eternally locked in the cold young hearts that beat no more with ours and everlastingly hidden in the young eyes that see no more the earthly sun.

In our grateful humility let us clasp hands as brothers, resolved that in the days to be we shall labour together for the sure garnering of the great harvest of liberty and peace in all the sorrow-stricken lands.

LONDON WILD WITH JOY.

By F. W. THOMAS.

WHEN the last great "All clear" rang round the world to-day London went frantic with delight. Work ceased at once. Hatless girls and men ran shouting the news through the streets. Taxis and buses were filled to overflowing with laughing, crying, cheering crowds. Soldiers in the Strand were hugged and kissed by women of all ages.

All the pent-up excitement of the past week broke forth in one great cry of good cheer.

From roof and spire and chimney-pot, from window and balcony, in buttonhole and hubbub, the brave flags blossomed as if by magic.

Great Army motor-lorries were commandeered by munition workers and soldiers, decked with flags and green branches, and like triumphal cars these crawled along the packed streets through a frantic and never-ceasing wave of cheers.

"Cease Fire!" Above the swelling tide of song and laughter and loud hurrahs, sounded the brazen bugles of the Scout boys blowing the "All Clear," and the "Cease Fire!"

Then from a hundred steeples clanged and clashed the joy bells, ringing their lusty song of victory. Trains screamed the tidings to the tugs on the river who booted it back to the wharves and factories, whose sirens joined the merry din with shriek after shriek of joy.

Within ten minutes of the first glad news Liverpool-street was a blaze of bunting. From shop and factory, from bench and counter the workpeople ran carrying the good tidings. Here the streets were packed so that the traffic was crowded into the byways. Up and down they marched, waving flags and handkerchiefs, or climbed on to window sills and roofs, chiming tops, shouting so that the very air throbbled with their cry of "Peace! Peace! Peace!"

Victory at Victoria. At Victoria when the leave train came in the burdened soldiers, tired with travel, were met by a great wall of welcome that made the roof rattle.

"It's all over!" the crowd shouted. "All over!" Helmets were slung on rifle butts and waved aloft, while sweethearts and wives fell on them kissing them madly between tears and laughter.

Waterloo, that station of sad farewells, was quickly aflame with the glorious news, ringing with cheer upon cheer.

Officers and men, sitting in a far corner on their piled kit, waiting for the boat train, leapt to their feet, shook hands with each other, and roared their loud hurrahs. Towards them came three more soldiers, bent beneath haversack and helmet, and running behind a "brass-bat" shouting.

"Boys, boys, boys!" he choked. "It's all right! It's finished! You're not going back. Not going back any more, son-of-a-bitch!"

One whose hand he was gripping, a thick-set corporal of the Royal Sussex, looked at him smiling. "That's five bob old George owes me. And now what do we do?"

"Report to Depot!" said another, and slipping his arms from the kit webbing, let his great bundle drop to the pavement.

Down the Strand. The Strand again, with the traffic crawling at a snail's pace, with windows and balconies packed with bright flags and waving flags. A motor-car with two officers comes slowly by, and in a second it is packed with soldiers and sweethearts, standing on the footboards, climbing to the roof, until car and driver and officers are hidden in flags and embraces.

Outside the Gaiety a maimed Australian is seized and carried shoulder high, waving his crutches. Sailors are swarming up the lampposts to deck them with bunting. A motor bus, hooping as hard as it can go, is packed with people, but the will be no fares taken, for the conductress is sitting astride the bonnet beating time with a Urjon Jack to the chorus that swells from its roof. Cheers for Everybody.

In Trafalgar-square the Australians took charge, climbed up the plinths, swarmed round the base of the column, astride the lions, and filled the air with a long shrill "Coo-ee!"

Round the fountains they danced and sang, snatching their partners from the willing crowd. And ever and again they shouted for cheers for Poch, cheers for Haig, for Pershing, for Everybody. And then one cheer more.

So the glad news came to us, and the age old shadow of war was lifted, and joy and life and love were laughing through the streets once more.

"CEASE FIRE!"

By HORACE THOROGOOD.

"Cease fire!"—and suddenly there falls upon Europe a startling silence. The guns have stopped.

The substitution of a great quiet for an intolerable noise is the first boon the general armistice confers on Europe. How weary we had become of that noise that seemed never-ending but which, this day, has actually stopped! Neither night nor day, for over four years, have we been free from it—the splitting crash of the guns.

We recall how the volume of the noise swelled as the months hurried by.

There was the opening roar in Belgium and France on the West, in Serbia and Russia on the East, and in China, as Japan took up the tale. Then Turkey joined in, and seven months later the Italians gave up the chorus. With the second autumn Bulgaria threw her artillery into the storm, to be followed in the next August by the guns of Rumania, and in the summer of 1917 by regenerated Greece. Then from over the Atlantic, after long preparation, America lifted the universal din to its deafening climax.

Europe rocked in the hurricane of noise—noise—noise!

The Vile Voice. There is no sense that war does not offend—Europe is ugly with it and the poisoned earth stinks of it; but even the ugliness and the smell are not more vile than the noise of war.

"Let the guns speak!" cried the warmakers in July, 1914, and through the month of the guns it was the voice of incarnate Evil that spoke, while the screams and moans, the supplications and the curses, of a world in agony replied.

Fifty months of it, and now, at a sign, the noise comes to a sudden stop.

The Return of Quiet. There is unwanted silence in Flanders. It is a quiet autumn day on the line of the Meuse. The woodland peace of the Ardennes is unbroken. Stillness once more enraptures the Alpine peaks. Along the banks of the Danube there is a hush.

The long agony has passed like a nightmare in the morning.

We are not yet fully awake. The racket of the guns along the 500 miles of front, which will soon be only a memory, still exists in our subconsciousness alongside the strange new fact of the armistice, and we are a little scared, as if something had gone mysteriously wrong—instead of something having gone very clearly right! It is so good, this unfamiliar silence of the guns, it cannot be true! Is there not some catch in it?

All I will wake up fully in a very little while and realize, with no uneasiness in our joy, that the noise of the guns has actually stopped... For ever?

ASTERISKS.

"The man who was"—The Kaiser. ★ ★

"The rest is silence." And the silence is rest. ★ ★

What our disappointed armies are singing: "Oh, Willie, we ha'e missed you." ★ ★

"When they signed the armistice.— When the Great Red Dawn was Shining." ★ ★

Herr Ebert, the master of Germany, is "a saddler by trade." And, ad interim, an unsaddler. ★ ★

The Vote of Credit to-day is not to decide who shall have the credit for winning the war. ★ ★

Our Very Worst. Rupert of Bavaria now becomes Rupert of Hence-oh! He has fled because there Anthony Hope. ★ ★

The courier of the German semi-penitentiaries was Captain von Helfdorf. And it was by the Germans he was Helfdorf. ★ ★

"Sir Edward and Lady Carson will leave London next Wednesday for Belfast," says the "Times." When will the "man-hunt" begin? ★ ★

When Lord French prophesied that "we can win this war, but it will take nearer seven years than one," he was hedging. Four years is nearer seven years than one. ★ ★

WEST-END THEATRES. ADELPHI.—To-night, at 7.45. THE BOY W. H. Berry. ... APOLLO.—Mus. Comedy, SOLDIER BOY! ... COMEDY.—Evening, at 8. ... COURT.—Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT. ... CRITERION.—YOU NEVER KNOW Y'KNOW. ... DUKES OF YORK.—Nightly, 8. THE MAN FROM TORONTO. ... GAIETY.—To-day, at 2.15 & 7.45. GOING UP. ... GARRICK.—By FIGGION POST. ... GLOBE.—Musical Comedy, Every Evening. ... HIS MAJESTY.—CHU CHIN CHOW. ... LONDON PAVILION.—Nightly, 7.45. ... LYMINGTON.—Nightly, at 7.0. ... LYRIC.—Up-to-date, Every Evening. ... MASKED VESPER.—THEATRE OF MYSTERY. ... NEW OXFORD THEATRE.—At 8.0. ... QUEENS.—Nightly, at 8.0. ... SAVOY.—The Girl of the Year. ... SCALA.—The Girl of the Year. ... ST. MARTIN'S.—Nightly, at 8.0. ... THEATRE ROYAL.—Nightly, at 8.0. ... VICTORIA PALACE.—To-night, at 8.0. ... WEST-END VARIETY THEATRES. ... COLLEGE.—Nightly, at 8.0. ... MIP-OROME.—Nightly, at 8.0. ... NEW MIDDLESEX THEATRE.—Nightly, at 8.0. ... PALACE.—Nightly, at 8.0. ... VICTORIA PALACE.—To-night, at 8.0. ... SUBURBAN THEATRES. ... EXHIBITIONS, CONCERTS, ETC. ... MA. AVE. TOSADDS. E. H. STATION. ... (Theatres, etc., continued on page 7.)

The delightful Comic Opera from the Lyric. TWICE NIGHTLY 6.15-8.20. Violette ED R I S COOMBS as Violette. NEW MIDDLESEX THEATRE, Drury Lane.



# Peace Night in London: Lights, Bells, Bonfires.

## RED FLAG IN BERLIN.

### Germany in the Hands of the Soviets.

#### FIGHTING AT ROYAL PALACE.

MESSAGES to-day indicate that the revolutionary movement is making great progress throughout Germany.

Everywhere, as the wireless news of the German Government states to-day, the establishment of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils is reported. In many towns the Council has been recognised by the military authorities without formality, and the town administration has been taken over by a commissary.

The red flag floats everywhere in Berlin, where a general strike has begun. Fighting has occurred in the streets, in particular in the neighbourhood of the palace, where a determined attack was made upon the royal stables.

#### IN BERLIN NOW.

#### Red Flags on Palaces: No Police to be Seen.

The "Handelsblad's" Berlin correspondent, telegraphing last evening, says:—

"Since this morning the aspect of Berlin has completely changed. Motor-lorries filled with soldiers and civilians move slowly through the streets, which are crowded with sightseers, who as yet seem hardly able to comprehend the new spectacle. The soldiers carry red flags in their hands, cheering and shouting 'Hurrah!' and 'Long live the Republic!' and singing the 'Marseillaise.'"

#### No Police.

"In compact processions soldiers proceed through the streets, and thousands of workers join them, also singing. No police are to be seen, and the soldiers are trying to maintain order on the Potsdam Platz.

"The trams are still running. Some soldiers carry arms and ammunition, and I even saw a couple of soldiers with hand grenades.

"So far as I have learned, no serious incident as yet has occurred. All soldiers are compelled to remove the black, white, and red cockades from their caps.

"A crowd of sightseers is concentrated in Unter den Linden and near the Schloss. Soldiers passing on motor lorries exchange cheers.

#### Calm in Their Joy.

"The public is not so manifestly enthusiastic, but one can nevertheless say that a joyous feeling prevails.

"The public was remarkably calm in the vicinity of the Schloss. From its main window is hanging a red cloth. From the Crown Prince's Palace and from various Ministerial buildings red flags are waving.

"The Soldiers' and Workers' Council have occupied the Imperial Bank, the main telegraph office, the Prefecture of Police, and the Town Hall. The police have been disbanded.

"Citizens go about in the crowds armed with carbines together with the soldiers. Thousands of processions are formed. At the head of one procession I saw Ledebor and Liebknecht in a carriage."—Reuter.

#### WAR MINISTER TO REMAIN.

"The German War Minister has placed himself at the disposal of the new Government, in order to secure the solution of the feeding question and demobilisation of the armies, wires the Central News from Amsterdam.

#### MORE BATTLESHIPS JOIN.

According to a report from Brunsbutel (on the Kiel Canal) the sailors of the battleships Posen, Ostfriesland, Nassau, and Oldenburg, which are lying off Brunsbutel, have joined the revolutionary movement in Kiel.—Reuter.

#### WHERE IS HINDEMBURG?

#### With the Kaiser or at the Disposal of the New Government?

Where is Hindenburg? There is considerable mystery as to his present whereabouts.

According to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Copenhagen "Politiken" Hindenburg and 1 highly-placed officers fled to Holland, together with the ex-Kaiser and family.

However, according to a semi-official telegram from Berlin, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Cologne has issued the following statement:—

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Groner have asked the Cologne Workmen's and Soldiers' Council to send immediately delegates to Main Headquarters for important discussions. Delegates left this morning (Monday). Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has also telegraphed placing himself and the army at the disposal of the new Government in order to avoid chaos."—Reuter.

#### REVOLUTION ITEMS.

Serious riots are reported at Emmerich.

Hesse-Darmstadt has been proclaimed a free Socialist Republic.

The Soldiers' Councils have taken rifles from soldiers in the streets of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The garrisons at Potsdam and Doheritz have joined the revolutionary movement.

According to news from Stuttgart, a new provisional Government was also formed there and a republic was proclaimed.

Soldiers' councils have been formed at Frankfurt, Halle, Osnabruck, Magdeburg, Dusseldorf, Darmstadt, Danzig, and Dresden.

At Strasburg, where a monster procession marched through the city acclaiming the victory of the Allies and the coming reunion with France.

#### ALLEGED £300 DEFICIT.

Girl Charged with Theft a Victim to Pneumonia.

The death from double pneumonia, following upon influenza, was reported at the Marylebone Police-court of May Clear, aged 25, of High Lever-road, Shepherd's Bush, formerly head cashier at the Poly Cinema, Regent-street, who should have appeared at the court to-day on remand on a charge of being concerned with Ellen Chadwick, aged 24, an attendant and relief cashier at the cinema, in stealing and receiving a sum of 15s., belonging to Mr. Van Damm, the general manager of the cinema.

She appeared very ill when before the Court the previous week, and Mr. Freke Palmer, her solicitor, now stated that she died on Thursday in the Acton Infirmary.

Mr. Van Damm told the magistrate that the two young women had been committing thefts ever since March last, and he roughly estimated his losses at £300.

## ALL LIGHTS UP TO-NIGHT.

### Bells May Ring and Bonfires Blaze.

#### DORA GIVES FORMAL PERMISSION.

#### Firework Displays Allowed for One Week.

The Home Office has telegraphed to police authorities the following instructions with regard to the relaxation of restrictions on lighting, fireworks, and bonfires:—

"The masking of street lamps may be removed, but in view of the coal shortage the total number of lamps in use should not exceed one-half the normal.

#### Illumination of Shops.

"The shading of lights in houses and shops may be withdrawn, but the prohibition of lights in shop windows and of advertisement lights must be maintained on account of the coal shortage.

"A supplementary order issued this afternoon states that for to-night only the use of lights in shop windows will be allowed."

"The military authorities will give a display of fireworks and bonfires subject to approval of the arrangements by the police, and the sale of fireworks for authorised displays is permitted, but the general use of fireworks by the public is not permitted at present.

#### Fireworks For One Week.

"The permission for firework displays is limited by the military authorities to the period of one week. If this period is extended a further announcement will be made.

"The restrictions on the ringing of bells and striking of public clocks at night are withdrawn.

"The above relaxations apply generally in Great Britain except that the Admiralty have asked that the restriction of lights visible from the sea should be retained for the present.

"The question of lights on vehicles is under consideration, and for the present the existing orders remain in force."

Bucks City depot had no fireworks, but were crowded out by people buying flags.

#### LATER CLOSING HOURS.

Restriction Affecting Theatres, Restaurants, and Clubs Suspended.

The President of the Board of Trade announces that the operation of the Lighting, Heating, and Fire Order relating to hotels, restaurants, clubs, and places of entertainment will be suspended during the present week.

The effect of this will be that the prohibition under this order on the serving of meals at hotels after 9.30 p.m., and the closing of places of entertainment at 10.30 p.m. are temporarily suspended.

#### "SPECIALS" MOBILISED.

Precautionary Measure Taken by Scotland Yard.

Sir Edward Ward, Director-General of Voluntary Organisation, this morning issued the following notice:—

"All members of the Headquarters central detachments are to report immediately at Scotland House."

#### CITY POLICE NOTICE.

All members of the City of London Police Reserve attached to Snow Hill Station are requested to report at the station at five o'clock this afternoon.

#### ORDER

THE DAILY NEWS.

## FACTORIES CLOSE.

### Solo by "Skinny Lizzie" at Woolwich.

Work ceased in most of the large London factories.

At Woolwich Arsenal the workpeople left of their own accord when the maroons went off.

Girls came out in their munition overalls without waiting to change, and very soon the streets were crammed with cheering, shouting crowds.

A five-seater car, with 20 young officers hanging on to some art of it, went round the streets, and this was soon followed by motor-lorries full of wounded soldiers, cheering lustily.

The garrison celebrated by discharging fireworks, and the troops were released after parade, and cheering, made their way into the streets.

"Skinny Lizzie," the Arsenal air-raud siren, sounded for nearly half an hour, playing tunes on her two notes.

At West Ham, Kingston, and other industrial areas similar scenes were witnessed at the factories. There was a general holiday.

#### FRENCH NEAR MEZIERES.

Passage of Meuse Forced to the South-East of the Town.

The following official communication was issued in Paris this afternoon:—

East of the forest of Treloy was reached the Belgian frontier.

The Italian troops have entered Rucroy.

After severe fighting we have forced the passages of the Meuse between Vrine (6 miles south-east of Mezieres) and Lumes (3 miles south-east of Mezieres).

## ONCE MORE IN MONS.

### Recaptured To-day by Canadians.

#### CROWNING STROKE ON BRITISH FRONT.

#### British Official.

G.H.Q., Monday, 10.19 a.m.

Shortly before dawn this morning Canadian troops of the 1st Army (General Horne) captured Mons.

On August 22, 1914, the first four divisions of the British Army and General Allenby's cavalry, which had concentrated in the Sambre Valley south of Maubeuge, held a front which had Mons for its centre.

Next day the Germans under von Kluck advanced with eight infantry and three cavalry divisions against our force.

Their first attack was repulsed, but during the night the withdrawal from Mons began—before von Kluck could bring the whole of his overwhelming force to bear.

#### 14 MILES FROM BRIEY.

A Central News message from Paris states that American troops were this morning within 14 miles of Briey.

## The ONLY Popular Picture Record of the War



Edited by J. A. HAMMERTON

Famous alike for its Pictures and its Special Contributions

This Week:

### THE WEEK OF DESTINY

By LOVAT FRASER

### MONS AFTER FOUR YEARS!

By HAMILTON FYFE

### UP IN A WAR PLANE

By SYDNEY A. MOSELEY

### GERMANY FROM WITHIN

By FREDERIC W. WILE

A Sixpenny Pictorial } for 3d.  
Every Wednesday

# The Maddest, Merriest Day.

Buckingham Palace will be a blaze of light to-night.

The bells of St. Martins-in-the-Fields will ring to-night.

Street hawkers appeared instantly with stocks of flags.

"All over: official"—that was what the newsboys were crying.

R.A.F. motor lorries were decorated with evergreens by their drivers.

Taxis with soldiers and sailors sitting on the roof appeared in the City.

Motor buses were coming down Fleet-street by noon with six girls sitting on the bonnet.

The telephone service was jammed very early—"worse than the air raids," said one girl.

The Birmingham great munition works and shops closed when the maroons went off.

The bells of St. Paul's rang out at 10.30. Within an hour the other City bellies were joining.

Dr. Jowett will hold a service of thanksgiving at Westminster Chapel at seven o'clock this evening.

At some of the stations of the outer barrage the anti-aircraft guns were fired after the maroons had boomed.

At the Air Board the clerks flung bundles of requisition forms and other official literature out into the Strand.

Within five minutes of the news becoming known a man was running up Fleet-street carrying a big Union Jack.

W.A.A.C.s who were riding motor cycles found officers jumping on behind them and riding triumphantly up and down.

A big English sheep dog was running up Fleet-street with a Union Jack tied to his tail—which he was holding erect like a flagstaff.

A solemn Te Deum will be sung in Westminster Cathedral to-night at 8.15, when an address will be given by Cardinal Bourne.

Men at some of the south-eastern aerodromes got the news by picking up Government wireless about 8 a.m. Rockets were let off.

Soldiers and sailors arriving at or coming from King's Cross and St. Pancras were the centre of enthusiasm. Some were hoisted shoulder high.

The Mayor of Blackpool, Mr. Lawrence Cotton, has given the 9000 employees at his cotton mills a holiday until Thursday, with a gift of £1 each.

A "Star" cyclist was stopped by a man with a Union Jack in one hand and a pound note in the other. He handed over the "Bradbury" in exchange for the "Star." (And it was worth it.)

A donkey cart driven by a woman was seized in Whitehall and decorated, the donkey being decked with flags. Soldiers jumped up on each side of the driver, and placing their arms around her headed the procession.

A brewer's van, laden with bottles of stout and ale, was seized in the Strand by a large number of soldiers, and after a brief and hopeless attempt at remonstrance the driver surrendered his cargo. The bottles were handed round, and the occasion was celebrated in pre-war style.

**HOLIDAY IN L.C.C. SCHOOLS.**  
The London County Council has granted a general holiday in all its schools to-day.

**THE STORY OF THE WAR.**  
Special articles by A. C. D., General Sir Frederick Maurice, Mr. Gerard Fiennes, etc., etc., in To-morrow's "DAILY NEWS."

Detonators were going off on the District Railway.

The fountains in Trafalgar-square are playing again.

Girls in the City offices were in many cases taking holiday.

Girls are wearing Union Jacks drooped over their shoulders like shawls.

At Barking all the District train hooters started hooting at 11 a.m.

At York the bells of the Minster were rung for an hour.

Great demonstrations took place outside the various Allied Embassies and Legations.

People on the motor buses banged the enamel advertisement signs with their sticks.

Motor lorries full of American soldiers with girls waving flags were seen in Fleet-street.

At 11 a.m. Mr. Winston Churchill was driving down Whitehall in his motor-waving his cap.

At the various Government offices at Millbank the male staff came outside and cheered with vigour.

A motor-car had a dozen R.A.F. pilots with megaphones, tin whistles, and toy drums, as it went through the City.

Having read the announcement in court, Mr. Justice Bailhache added: "If I may venture to say so, Thank God!"

The first cheer in the City was given by two wounded soldiers who bought a "Star" at Ludgate Circus at 10.32 a.m.

The clockmakers are busy upon the striking works of Big Ben, which has been silent now for more than four years.

"I feel so good tempered to-day that I would do anything for anybody," said Mr. Chester Jones, the Lambeth magistrate.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool addressed a large gathering from the Town Hall. He exhorted the people to keep cool and steady on.

The 400 German wounded at Lewisham Military Hospital rejoiced as much as anybody. "No more fighting; no more killing," they said.

Ensom College boys had a procession, headed by a band with a donkey-cart loaded with old tin cans labelled "Crown Prince's Loot."

At Shermess sirens were sounded on the ships, bells were rung, and the hooters, previously used for raid warnings, gave grays of triumph.

"I paid 6d. for a 'Star' for the first time in my life, and I congratulate 'The Star' on being first with the good news," said the head of a big printing firm.

Some 700 Salvationists marched in procession through the City with two bands playing the "Marseillaise" and the "Hymn of the American Republic."

The South African Brigade are celebrating the signing of the armistice with a big procession this evening at Woking, winding up with a torchlight procession and military tattoo.

At the Admiralty Sir Eric Geddes appeared upon a wooden platform, removed his hat, and called: "Three cheers for Sir David Beatty." The crowd gave them and Sir Eric called for cheers for "Our gallant boys in blue."

**GEN. PERSHING'S REPORT.**  
American Official.—In accordance with the terms of the armistice, hostilities on the front of the American Armies were suspended at 11 o'clock this morning.

**THANKSGIVING AT THE ABBEY.**  
It was a relief to hundreds of people this morning to turn aside from the excitement in the streets and enter the dimly lighted Westminster Abbey, where a special service of praise conducted by the Dean was held at noon.

## KAISER'S FLIGHT TO HOLLAND.

### 'Haggard and Near the Breaking Point.'

### SHOTS AT HIS TRAIN.

### King of Saxony and a Grand Duke Dethroned.

The Kaiser has fled for refuge in Holland, and has been received at Middachten Castle, the property of his friend, Count Bentinck.

To-day it is announced that the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg have been dethroned. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has abdicated.

The following message, dated Eysden, Sunday, 10.17 p.m., was received to-day from the Central News correspondent—Last night a German general arrived at Eysden in a motor-car on a secret mission. Later it leaked out that he had come to notify the Dutch authorities of the imminent arrival of the ex-Kaiser.

A number of Dutch officers were immediately dispatched from The Hague to Eysden, and this morning a royal train steamed into the station shortly before eight o'clock, in which were a number of officers of high rank, and members of the Emperor's suite.

Shots at His Carriage.  
But the Kaiser himself was not in the train, and it became known that he had previously arrived in a motor-car via Moulain. He had decided not to travel by train, because, during its journey, several shots had been fired at the carriage windows.

The Kaiser, therefore, alighted at an early stage, and got into a car which shortly before the train steamed in drove up to the station platform.

Haggard and Worn.  
The Kaiser alighted and went on to the platform. He looked haggard and broken down, and though he maintained a stern countenance to all beholders his nerves seemed to be not far from the breaking point.

He packed up and down the platform with slow steps until the train steamed in, and then joined numerous officers and spoke to them in turn.

After a short interval the Emperor entered the train, which steamed away in the direction of Maastricht.

It is believed the Kaiser will go to Middachten and take up his residence at the castle of his friend Baron Bentinck.

Crown Prince Held Up?  
Nobody here is positive that the Crown Prince was in the train, and it is rumoured that he was held up at the frontier by German soldiers, who refused to let him pass.

No confirmation can be obtained of this rumour, however, nor of another which says the Kaiser and his officers will be interned. Certainly they all wore military uniform.—Central News.

### TWO MORE DETHRONED.

The King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

More crowns are going. To-day Reuter wires the following statements from Copenhagen—

A Berlin official telegram announces that the King of Saxony has been dethroned.

It is announced from Hamburg that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned.

### NEVER AGAIN!

Things we can do without now the war is over—

Maroons.  
Mr W. M. Hughes  
Briny American bacon.  
The "Take it or leave it" shopkeeper.  
Our Final War Seal—



The official who on a day like this could issue the following notice—"Until a special instruction is issued by the War Cabinet no change will be made and recruiting will continue normally."

### THE FIRST COMPLAINT.

Questioned as to his means at Bow County Court, a defendant said that the ending of the war might reduce his wages by £5 a week.

19,963 children in Northumberland elementary schools have subscribed over £63,000 in war savings certificates.

### ON THE PARIS PHONE.

Hubbub of French Rejoicings Heard at the London End.

Over the trunk telephone lines to Paris the noise of cheering and demonstrations could be distinctly heard at the London end. A confused hubbub of hooters, sirens, bells, and gusts of cheering were plainly distinguishable.

### ALL MANNERS OF MUSICK.

An impromptu band came out of Adair House, playing cymbals, fire shovels, saucupans, tin mugs, fireiron. It was composed of the soldier staff and the girl clerks, and went up New Bridge-street.

### BUSES GO MAD.

Motor-buses voluntarily diverted themselves, and went round the Embankment or any way where they thought the passage would be easiest (says a news agency).

It was impossible to collect fares, for the conductors were so wedged in that they could not move, and even the drivers had difficulty in seeing their way, since the driving seats were swarming with soldiers and civilians.

If any passenger asked where the bus was going, the reply was "We don't know; and what does it matter?"

The German frontier guards are everywhere throwing down their arms, and the frontiers are entirely open.

Don't let his Christmas Parcel arrive late—buy now.

# SELFRIDGE'S

MAIN PROVISION SECTIONS.

Here is a Parcel which conforms to all the regulations for sending to any of the Allied troops on any Front.

### PARCEL No. 2

- 1 tin Assorted Biscuits
- 1 " Fruit in Syrup
- 1 " Pork & Beans
- 1 " Herrings in Tomato
- 1 " Cafe au Lait
- 1 " Salmon
- 1 " Beef Cubes 10/-

Postage Extra to France or Italy, 1/-; to Egypt or Salonika 1/6; or to India or Mesopotamia, 2/-.

This Parcel may be sent Carriage Paid through the Military Forwarding Office to British Troops on any Front.

### PARCEL No. 4

- 1 tin Assorted Biscuits
- 1 " Fruit
- 1 " Herrings in Tomato
- 1 " Lobster
- 1 " Sardines
- 1 " Tuna Paste
- 1 " Pork & Beans
- 1 " Cafe au Lait
- 1 " Salmon
- 1 " Beef Cubes 20/-
- 1 " Soup

We have other parcels at prices from 7/6 to 40/-.

SELFRIDGE & CO., Ltd.

London, W. 1.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS GIVES THANKS.

**Special Service at St. Margaret's.**  
After reading the armistice terms, Mr. Lloyd George moved that the House should immediately adjourn and proceed to St. Margaret's to give humble and fervent thanks for the great deliverance. The Speaker intimated that an arrangement would be the same as at the service in August last. Members left the Chamber and proceeded to St. Margaret's where a special service was held.

### THE KAISER.

**Reported Wish to Surrender to the British.**  
AMSTERDAM, Monday.  
It is learned that the Kaiser, with the Crown Prince and Hindenburg, is in a train near the railway station of Eysden awaiting the decision of the Dutch. It is reported that the Kaiser at first attempted to make his way into the British lines with a view to surrendering to the British, but was headed off by the Dutch army and made for Holland and then to the Netherlands.