FORWARD!

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

The trenches at La Basée 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 towards the road to victory.

"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?"
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—DERAILLED BY BOMBS FROM ENGLISH AEROPLANES.

FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.
Headquarters, Sunday, 9.30 a.m.

Yesterday morning we attacked the enemy Strong on the La Bassée Canal to the East of Arras and Ypres.

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 Hulluc, the village of Loos, and the mining works round it, and Hill 79.

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 recaptured the quarters north-west of Hulluc, which were won won and lost yesterday.

We have no current information in the enemy's reserve, thus enabling the French on our right to make further progress.

The number of prisoners collected after yesterday's fighting now amount to 2,000. Nine guns have been taken and a considerable number of machine-guns.

Our aeroplanes to-day bombarded and detailed a train near Loos, east of Douai, and another which was firing of troops at Roseliart, near Steenwand, Valenciennes station was also bombarded.

SCENES OF THE VICTORIES.
La Bassée Canal is a mile north of Arras. It runs south-westward through a belt of the county of Flanders, and a large part of the canal is under the control of the Germans. The British have gained a victory after months of hard fighting, and a little further to the north, the canal is under the control of the Germans.

The French have also been successful in capturing the town of Loos, and the village of Hulluc.

When RUMANA WOULD COME IN.
Paris, Thursday, 10 a.m.

The French superiorities have been achieved at a cost of many lives, but the enemy appears to have yielded.

The 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 is from France's Nécessaire Tendre, that we attempted to make an attack on the previous day south of the La Bassée Canal, which broke down under hostile artillery fire.

GERMANY ADMITS HEAVY DEFEAT IN THE WEST.

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

"Voluntary Evacuation" Of Souches.

Two Divisions Forced To Retire To Second Line Trenches.

German official news.

Battles in continuation of the French and British offensive, which have been prepared for months. New divisions have been formed, and German casualties are heavy.

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

In the north of Ypres the enemy suffered heavy losses, and were forced to retire.

South-west of Ypres the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions, which emerged from its advanced line of defence to the north-west.

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

Our counter-attack is progressing favourably.

RETIRED NEARLY TWO MILES.

We voluntarily evacuated the towns of the north-west.

Numerous other attacks on this front were repulsed at several points, with heavy losses on both sides.

The 10th Regiment of Landwehr especially distinguished itself. This is the same regiment which during the Kempen push maintained the principal attack near Nivelles.

In the struggles between the Rhine and the Arnon, north of Perthes a German division was obliged to evacuate its advanced position, which had been held by an unbroken line of fortifications lasting during 70 hours, and to retire to its second position, 3 to 4,000 yards in a direct distance.

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

ESPECIALLY STUBBORN BATTLE.

The battle was especially stubborn north of Membrun-le Grand and close to the Western Front.

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

In air battles our air force achieved successes.

Over our warships shone down an aeroplane plane of Cumbria.

South of Muel Lucic, Bozille while on a titres flight shott down a Voune's aeroplane.

Flight-Sergeant Bozille went up to an attack on Freiburg by a squadron of the warships. He shot down two of them. Only the third escaped.—Reuter.

EXPECTED ATTACK BEGAN.

Berlin, Saturday, 11 a.m.

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

It was especially violent east of Ypres, where we have been attacking La Bassée, and also in Champagne, from Pas-de-Calais to Arras.

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

Between the railways from Ypres to Arras the British early this morning attacked.

The attack on the northern wing has already been repulsed after hard-hand fighting of four hours and in our positions.

They are further attacking north-east and south-east of Arras and Arras, north of the Bassée Canal.

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

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.

Our attack to the north of Arras has resulted in great gains.

We have occupied by main force the whole of the village of Souches, and have advanced considerably in the direction of Giverny.

Our attack, which is south of Loos and north-east of Izerbé, should not be confused with the offensive which is going on in the north.

Further south, north of Arras, we have pushed north of Thiéflon as far as Mons in the north, and we have taken 7,000 prisoners in the course of the battle.

In CHAMBORD our troops have continued to gain ground. After crossing, almost the whole front comprised between Auberslip and Ville sur Tourbe, we have pushed the three lines of troops, communication trenches and fortifications established by our enemy, 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 River Marne-Oise, passed the enemy on the road from Stouy to Sommevillet, and the bat on the road from Stouy to Tarnac. Further east we have the powerful works of CHAMBERNOUSET.

The enemy has suffered very considerable losses, as he is in the hands of our troops.

Our losses are considerable, as we have not yet been able to concentrate.

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

Altogether, and on the whole front, the number of prisoners captured is over 20,000, all-bedded prisoners.

ENEMY LINES PIERCED ON 15 MILES FRONT.

French Advance Nearly Three Miles At Points.

Paris, Sunday, 3 p.m.

In ARTOIS we have pushed the enemy back on the right so that the position which we captured yesterday, including the Côte des Castors, the fortified position of the Chateau de Scornac, and the last trenches which the enemy still occupied, is in our hands.

Our forces have captured a large number of prisoners, and we are in possession of the ground under the name of Tin L'Anse.

In CHAMPAGNE there was obstinate fighting along the front. Our troops penetrated the German lines on a front of 50 kilometres (25 miles) and in depth varying from about half a mile to a whole mile.

In the course of the night our forces have maintained all their gains.

The number of prisoners actually captured exceeds 20,000 men.

There is a report to the rest of the front, except a surprise action on the part of our forces against the German works in the Lens area, in the BEAUMONT.—Reuter.
TO THE MEMORY OF A GREAT ENGLISHWOMAN.

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

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 laurel wreath the name of Edith Cavell typifies 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 Huna 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 Photographs
NURSE EDITH CAVELL’S LAST MESSAGE TO ENGLAND.

WHY WAS SHE MURDERED?

Three Million British Soldiers Will Ask The Question.

For all time the accusing finger of the civilized 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 in the opinion of the criminals in Brussels was made by neutral nations into this crime, right and proper as these inquiries are.

All that we could make his inquiries with the thunder of his guns fell, and pressed the question with the trench which won Traflagar.

It is 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 Trafalgar, and if the three million new recruited men there.

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

The Bishop of London preaching at yesterday’s. Traflagar day service in St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

KILLED BY STEALTH.

Ambassador Learned of Sentence From An Outside Source.

On December 1, 1914, the Ambassador of America in Brussels described a report to the Ambassador the attempt to send 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 evidence had yet been presented and that there would probably, in delay of a day or two before a decision was reached. Mr. Carroll gave positive assurance that the Legation would be fully informed as to the facts in this case.

This was repeated last night in a message learned from an official source that sentences had been passed in the course of the judicature. The facts of the execution would be made known shortly after Corpor and Herr von Kleist informed members of his staff.

The circumstances of the case were explained to him, and your (that of the Ambassador) presence was asked for in time.

"WANT TILL TO MORROW!"

He expressed disbelief in the report that any action had been taken and made no suggestion that we should demand an explanation of any facts which might be available. He then told me that the facts were not available, that even if it would not be possible to take any action, it would be impossible to take any action.

It was, of course, pointed out to him that, if the facts were already known to the British Consul, it would be impossible to take action.

I then explained to him that the facts were not available, that even if it would not be possible to take any action, it would be impossible to take any action.

The Consul then repeated his statement that the facts were not known, and that even if it would not be possible to take any action, it would be impossible to take any action.

HORROR OF KILLING A WOMAN.

We then proceeded to explain in as small English words as possible, the details of the case as far as we have been able to explain the small English words.

I was asked to present the case of the American woman who had been shot, and I was told that she was shot, and I was asked to present the case of the American woman who had been shot.

I then explained to the Consul that the facts were not known, and that even if it would not be possible to take any action, it would be impossible to take any action.

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(Continued on page 13.)

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The Bishop of London preaching at yesterday’s. Traflagar day service in St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

"HAVE PITY UPON HER."

Reply To Ambassador’s Appeal Was: “She Has Been Shot.”

Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister 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 defense. His request was refused.

Business of death was asked for. Before it was pronounced the Ambassador described to the German military authorities the effect of her arrest on the hearts of her countrymen, and reminded them that a British soldier had been shot for a similar offense.

Mr. Buchanan added his hopes of a favorable reception in these circumstances of his petition for clemency.

To this letter the Minister added the following:

Mr. Dran Reinstat. I am unable to present my own self before a court of justice to explain the character of this unfortunate woman.

Pity upon her!

The answer is contained in the Ambassador’s reply to his telegram to London, dated October 28 (Monday morning).

Miss Cavell appeared yesterday in court, where she was arraigned on the charge of murder and was ordered held for further hearing.

The circumstances of the case were explained to him, and your (that of the Ambassador) presence was asked for in time.

A LIFE FOR OTHERS.

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

She has passed her life in feeding the sufferings of others.

For sixteen years she has been trained to save others under the hardships of battle, in her professional capacity, and has worked unceasingly.

Miss Cavell refused, and her heart, which was also as it was, to countenance anything she had done, and she died with her country’s cause that she might live.

BELGIAN WOMEN REJECTED.

After begging "this mischievous Englishwoman," as it was called, to leave Belgium, the Germans have apparently received their mission.

The Consul General at Antwerp is now reported to have written to King Albert announcing the pardon of Caroline on behalf of the German authorities. The Germans, however, have refused to pardon the women who have been arrested, and have demanded that they be put to death.

(Continued on page 13.)
THE STORY OF MISS CAVELL'S MARTYRDOM.

(Continued from Page 43)

herself been imposed only for actual cases of espionage, and that Miss Cavell was not even accused by the German authorities of anything as serious —

Meanwhile, the German Ambassador 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 received a personal visit from 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 serious and grave character, and that in view of the circumstances of the case he had been driven to notice the German authorities, and that, even after Von der Lancken's very friendly communication, there was no hope of appeal. That is to say, Von der Lancken, who had previously testified to his friendly disposition towards Miss Cavell, had now cowed, and he had decided that she must be handed over to her country in case of her life.

He had only a few words to say that he had seen Miss Cavell in her cell yesterday afternoon, and that she had gazed him in the eyes bravely, and that he had told her that she must not think of escape, and that she would be shot if she tried to escape. He said that he had told her that she was guilty, and that she was to die for her country.

Nurse Cavell's Message To England.

"According to the law she has been wrong, of course, and has admitted her guilt; but she was ready to do it for her country."—Nurse Cavell to the German authorities in Brussels after being sentenced to death.

MAYPOLE MARGARINE

The ONLY PERFECT Substitute for Butter!

ONE QUALITY ONLY

THE VERY BEST

meaning 6d. for 1-lb.

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

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 frontline.

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

This position, which is not without its cosmic 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 Front completely.

But the French and British Governments have no intention of doing so, and their forces are now fortifying the outermost of the towns.

GREEKS WITHDRAWING.

12,000 Troops Still To Remain At Salonika.

The key town in 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 divisions of Colonel Goulas Kaiti, estimated at 10,000 strong, will remain about Salonika.

Salonika is now surrounded by an encircling army, which is already protected by heavy artillery and machine-guns and can apparently resist any attack.

German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian cavalry have left.

The Greek population has also gone, and only Jews and Spaccato remain.

Latin Allied forces, powerful artillery, and confused communications are being distributed throughout the line.

The Bulgarian army, which is well equipped with modern batteries and transportation, is still hesitating to the north of Salonika (from late today).

GREEKS MOVE AUSTRIAN LINE.

The Austrian Transalpine line terminated 4,000 feet from the main line, which has been encircled in the part of Salonika which will be occupied by the Greek forces (from late today).

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 appear to be beyond the present.

The following facts have come to light —

Three Dutch liners have been allowed to leave from the Suez Canal to the Cape.

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

The Catoe Volkssprengung states that —

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

Two more British and native divisions are employed.

Preparations are being made to flood extensive regions near canal.

Many troops are being massed in the canal, and 240,000 troops are concentrated in Egypt.

BULGARIANS’ MAD TACTICS.

Adoption Of German Methods Costs Them Wholesale Slaughter.

The First of the British officers to reach Salonika, who is on the spot, states that the Bulgarians are being forced to adopt the tactics of the Kaiser and King.

The Bulgarians were evidently forced to adopt the tactics of the Kaiser and King and the British and native divisions are only being held in reserve over a 50-mile radius.

The British and native divisions are a constant menace to the Turks, and the British and native divisions are used as a constant menace to the Turks and the British and native divisions are only being held in reserve over a 50-mile radius.

ITALIAN HOME FOR KING PETER.

While the war is still being fought, the Italian government is exercising pressure on the German government to allow by agreement to the Allies the use of speakers to spread propaganda to the enemy.

The German government is exercising pressure on the Italian government to allow by agreement to the Allies the use of speakers to spread propaganda to the enemy.

But the Italians are pressing forward in the course of the day, and one of our machines has attacked an enemy aeroplane over Salonika.

GEORGIA DEFENDS AGAINST THE TURKS.

TURKS DID NOT ATTACK.

British Troops Holding Their Own In Mesopotamia.

In the house of Commons yesterday Mr. Balfour, who was present for Lord Lansdowne’s debate report from General Trenchard, the British commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia, said that the Turks did not attack the British forces.

At an attack by the Turks on the right was reported that the British forces were being sent up at short notice.

TURKS LIKE ENGLISH SECURITY.

It is officially announced today by J. F. Morgan, the financial secretary for the late Lord Aberdeen, that the total sum of £200,000,000, which was taken up by the Government’s battery, have now been paid out.

The financial secretary for the late Lord Aberdeen will take place at Combermere Church on the 5th of this month, and the service will be attended by the American Secretary of War.

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 VISOUNT, FROM The War Office.

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 fighting, Sir John French has had his health seriously impaired.

His Majesty’s Government, with full appreciation of Sir John French’s incomparable services to his country, 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. Balfour’s hint that “circumstances may arise which may make an election inevitable whatever the register,” has been the subject of much discussion.

It has been asserted that Mr. Balfour was referring to possible Cabinet instabilities on compulsory national service.

Quite apart from any question of political uncertainty, it has been a matter of considerable public interest that some of the leading members of the Cabinet have expressed themselves on the subject.

The question of the “circumstances” which may arise has been a matter of considerable public interest.

A debate has taken place on the subject of the “circumstances” which may arise, and it has been decided to bring the discussion forward to the first week in March.
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.

"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 106,600. Is this the end of one of the most tragic and yet one of the most glorious chapters in our military history?
BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM SAVLA AND ANZAC.

"Transferred To Another Sphere Of Operations."

SKILFUL GENERALSHIP.

Turks Unaware Of Meaning Of The Movement.

DECIDED SOME TIME AGO.

Prime Minister Praised Army And Navy's Fort.

From the War Office.

Monday Afternoon.

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

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 General 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 staff and officers 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 Allies.

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

The War Office states no mention of the positions round Beithul and Suddal-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 ad-
mission 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 confirmed themselves to holding their hard-won positions.

LOST 10,000.

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

British:
- Killed: 2,322
- Wounded: 5,319
- Missing: 2,639

Turkish:
- Casualties: 5,000

British Army:
- Casualties: 20,000

Istanbul:
- Casualties: 30,000

6,000 men have not suffered and died in vain, for in spite of the ultimate aban-
donment of the campaign they have achieved these results:

Building up permanently at least 200,000 Turkish troops.

Threatening Constantinople, and thereby pre-
venting...

An invasion of Egypt;

An attack on the Russians in the Caucasus;

An overwhelming of the British in Mesopotamia.

These were important objects, but the campaign itself can only be described as an adventurous failure which has cost.

SIR IAN HAMILTON REPORTS.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports to the House of Commons yesterday that a further report on the Suvla Bay fighting and evacuation operations has been received from the IJN Hamilton.

BRITISH SURPRISE TURKS NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA.

Enemy Loses 2,500 Men In Two Skirmishes.

From the India Office.

Monday Night.

General Townshend, reports that, in his estim-
ation, the Turks must have lost not less than 2,500 men in the revenge attack of December 15 and in their abortive attack at their position at Kut-el-Amara during the night of December 15-16.

During the night of December 15-16 mixed parties of British and Indian troops surprised the Turks in their advanced trenches, killing about 20 and taking 11 prisoners.

Saturday and Sunday passed quietly.

GREEKS AND BULGARS FIGHT.

Several Killed And Wounded in Frontier Collision.

From Smyrna.

Dustb:lunes have broken out in the Province of Eubea (Southern Albania), owing to an enga-
gement 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 Korina and Cephalonia.

The parliamentarians in London have been reinforced. - Reuter.

GREEK OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Athens, Monday, 1:30 p.m.

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

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

The announcement declares that the order has been restored, and that any enquiring is proceeding.

GERMAN ARTILLERY BATTLE ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

Germans Shell Ypres. And Our Guns Reply With Interest.

ARTILLERY BATTLE IN A DAY.

Two Enemy Aeroplanes Brought Down And Others Damaged.

From Frankfort.

Monday, 9.30 p.m.

Yesterday afternoon the German airship bombarded Ypres and St. John, and this afternoon, and was also the object of our front line and support trenches N.E. of Ypres during the day.

We replied, shelling the enemy's front line trenches, the Kemmel, Zandbergen, Ghelu-
luck, and Tendremont.

These operations were repeated.

During the day there were 44 combats in the sector.

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

One of our machines is missing.

ACTIVITY IN ARThs.

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

French Official News.

Paris, Monday, 3 p.m.

In Artois there has been a brisk fighting north of Amiens between the Somme and the Aisne, where the German artillery has been active.

German shelling has been directed on the outskirts of Amiens, and at the railway station.

The bombardment has been extended to the rail- way station.

There was a heavy counter-battery at the Bois de Ronce, and the German battery under fire on the eastern frontier.

In the south, operations have been carried out near Toulon.

PARIS CRIES "VIVE FRANCE!"

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

((In the Field Service.)

Jim the One Who's Bested Them.

King's Visit To President."

The King visited his staff yesterday afternoon and presented them with the Field Service Order.

There was a rowdly demonstration when the King left the field.

GERMAN FLEET AT SEA.

Koolhaard Enterprise To Mask Failure In Baltic.

German Army's Statement.

Via Amsterdan, Monday, A portion of our fleet last week escorted the North Sea for the enemy and then engaged Wednesday and Thursday last in the Skagerrak Basin.

Fifty-two vessels were examined, and two merchantmen were seized.

During the whole time British naval forces were sighted. - Reuter.

A British battle squadron was reported in the Baltic last night, and since then there have been continuing and impor-
tant events without details, which the Germans regard as a limit of domestic communications.

The German army has been the subject of a number of reports this week indicating that the German fleet sailed to the north of Scotland.

The German story about the British being "not in the Baltic," which was therefore dismissed without comment.
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.

The Rev. C. W. Lyndall.

Miss Grace Clark.

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

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, today. 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 Focas visit to the Fleet.

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

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

A litho 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.
TWO BRITISH REAR-ADMIRALS AMONG THE LOST.

Lord French's nephew and Sir Percy Scott's son—Chaplain Who Was To Have Been Married—Thrice Bereaved Family.

It is officially announced that Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Scott, Bart., M.V.O., D.S.O., in H.M.S. Defence, and the Hon. Horace Lambart, M.V.O., D.S.O., in H.M.S. Indefatigable, were lost in the great battle.

Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Arbutton was generally recognized as a man of decor and nice bearing. He was the gentlemen's man of the sea, and his coolness under fire, his dash and dash, was a wonder. His last word to his chief of staff was: 'I'm all right now, sir.' He had been sailing in the Defence for nearly five years, and was one of the most experienced and trusted officers in the fleet. He was a man of great ability and a fine leader. His loss is a great loss to the Navy, and his memory will ever be held in high esteem.

Captain Lambart was also a man of great ability and a fine leader. His loss is a great loss to the Navy, and his memory will ever be held in high esteem.

Commander Alfred P. Colepeper Rennert, late M.V.O., of the Indefatigable, was a man of great ability and a fine leader. His loss is a great loss to the Navy, and his memory will ever be held in high esteem.

The loss of these two officers is a great loss to the Navy, and their memory will ever be held in high esteem.

ADAMBRIT DE BYRE: THE BRAVE WOMEN OF PORTSMOUTH.

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

Commander-In-Chief "Unable To Hold Out Any Hopes." From Our Special Correspondent.

Six vessels of the British fleet which were sunk during the battle of Jutland. The men of the fleet were not afraid, they were not willing to fight, they were willing to die. They were the bravest men in the world, and they were the bravest men in the world.

Portsmouth is a city of public sorrow. A sailor was found ashore with his head in the water. He was rowing a small boat when he was killed. The sailors of Portsmouth are the bravest men in the world.

The brave women of Portsmouth are the bravest women in the world. They are willing to die, and they are willing to die for their country.
DAILY SKETCH.

RAID INTERCEPTED AT ITS SOURCE.

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 terrific propriety that the German challenge of last week has failed.

It formed part of a daring plan which has been in the making since the great French bombing raid on the Thames estuary, and which aimed at establishing the German navy’s supremacy in the North Sea.

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

ENEMY’S PLANS UPSET.

The first impression of elation and incredulity has given way to a sense of the enemy’s genuine anger.

What happened was that the enemy’s entire Second Fleet attempt to put itself in the situation which gave him some hope of a successful raid.

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

THREE TIMES AS STRONG.

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

These ships were sunk, the Warrior was disabled, and eight destroyers were lost, together with the relatively old and lightly armed German destroyers and Blanx Prince.

German reports declare that the Warships, two 27,000-ton Super-Dreadnoughts, launched in 1910.

This is officially denied; the Warship returns re-actuated.

BORED OF VICTORY.

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

"Through the retirement of the enemy immediately after the opening of the general engagement, which opportunity we were able to seize, and the defeat of the whole of his force, we have completely shattered his hopes of success, and have rendered him incapable of renewing the struggle.

"Our losses are small, and our fleet is unimpaired. The enemy’s position remains as strong as it was before, if not stronger. It is the duty of the Government to show their appreciation of the splendid service rendered by the Naval and Military forces of the country, and to give them the encouragement and support which they require in the performance of their duty.

"The British fleet is unimpaired, and we are confident that it will be able to keep the enemy in check, and prevent him from inflicting any further injury on our shores."

THE MIND-EYEPER.

The light of this time was such that the German ships were clearly distinguished, whereas the British fleet, sheltered behind its mind-bending screens, was lost in the shadow of the shore and mist, provided a very difficult target for one without a study in throwing-down purposes. The German Commander-in-Chief.

The story of the German side of the battle was, indeed, rather a shambles. The German fleet was completely outmanoeuvred. The British fleet on the contrary had everything her way. The German fleet was completely outmanoeuvred. The British fleet on the contrary had everything her way.

With their participation in the fight the battle took an entirely different turn. The German fleet was completely outmanoeuvred. The British fleet on the contrary had everything her way.

ONE AGAIN FIVE.

The Warship bore the brunt of a terrible fight, and was the target of five of the German battleships, who soon closed to within a mile. The German fleet, however, was not to be outmanoeuvred. The British fleet on the contrary had everything her way.

Eventually the German fleet was completely outmanoeuvred. The British fleet on the contrary had everything her way.

With the approach of darkness the bigger vessels coasted home, but the action continued to the small craft throughout the whole night.

BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES AT A GLANCE.

BRITISH

GERMAN

Battleships 27,000 tons.

27,000 tons.

Toumbakpan 24,790 tons.

Toumbakpan 24,790 tons.

“Toumbakpan” 24,790 tons.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Aberdeen Lightship.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Bismarck.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Kaiser.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Markgraf.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Tirpitz.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Tirpitz.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Tirpitz.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Tirpitz.

Two destroyed, one captured.

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Two destroyed, one captured.

Tirpitz.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Tirpitz.

Two destroyed, one captured.

Tirpitz.
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 ARMS WILL WIN THE WAR

Page 2—DAILY SKETCH.

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原谅ed.

Already we have many things to remember—Nurse Cavell, the Lusitania, the heroes of Wittenberg prison camp, London, The Zappel raid.
Now we have a new battle-cry—Remember Kitchener!

"DUTY CAME FIRST WITH HIM."

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

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

This was not heavenly, a task which was sought by Lord Kitchener for himself. He was on his way back to Egypt to resume the functions which he had discharged there with such conspicuous valour in the Empire during so many years. My telegram to him asking him to stay and come see me only reached him, I believe, as he was stepping upon the boat as Dover. He returned. He told me in the frankest possible terms, of his indigence, 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 anxious, a real, and a paternal self-devotion—so I say from the personal observation of daily contact with him—which is beyond all praise. (Cheers.)

I 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 satisfaction, with such sympathy, with such believing results, the enormous army now at home and abroad who is maintaining the breaches of the Empire. (Cheers.)

I have had 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 satisfaction, with such sympathy, with such believing results, the enormous army now at home and abroad who is maintaining the breaches 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.)

K. OF K. CAREER IN BRIEF.

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the first Earl, the title having been created in 1912, was the son of Lord and Lady M. H. Kitchener, of Congress, Lancashire, and entered the Royal Engineer in 1873, being then 22 years of age. He became a Major-General in 1899, having taken an active part in the command of the Eighth, or "Kitchener," Army Corps, and was appointed Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army in 1906-1908.

He commanded the Dandoli expeditionary force in 1906 and the Kitchener expedition in 1899, across to Egypt and to the Sudan. He was appointed chief of the General Staff in 1908, and to the command of the Kitchener's Field Force in 1914, which was emblazoned in the victory of Cambrai.

In the South African War he was appointed Chief of the Staff, and on the formation of Lord Roberts' Field Force at Kimberley, was placed in command, and for his services in South Africa received the thanks of Parliament, a grant of £200,000, and the title of Viscount.

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 REDVERS.

We have lost a very great man. He was one of the greatest of Kitchener's officers, a man who really understood the working of an army, and with his long-service experience he held the balance of this country and the whole Empire. He was a friend of mine, and his death is a terrible loss. (Cheers.)

I saw him when he came home to the country, and he always spoke of his love for his native country. He was a great gentleman, and a great gentleman he is. (Cheers.)

LORD JOHN.

We have lost a fine gentleman. He was one of the greatest of Kitchener's officers, a man who really understood the working of an army, and with his long-service experience he held the balance of this country and the whole Empire. He was a friend of mine, and his death is a terrible loss. (Cheers.)

I saw him when he came home to the country, and he always spoke of his love for his native country. He was a great gentleman, and a great gentleman he is. (Cheers.)

WHAT IS TRUE.

When Mr. Justinus took his seat in the King's Bench Division after the longest interval possible a paper was handed to him containing the ruling. Facing up to his position, Mr. Justice said, "I think the court is in no position to decide it. (Cheers.)"
LONDON'S GRIEF FOR KITCHENER.
Tears In The War Office For England's Greatest Soldier.

FATE OF THE STAFF.

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 newscarriers appeared.
The first feeling was one of incredulity, then the papers were snatched from the
hands of the newsboys and read with keenest interest.

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 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. L. Macnaghten, M.P., (Civilian private secretary), and Breuil Lieut.-Colonel O. A. Pringle, aide-de-camp.

KITCHENER'S LAST ACTS.
Lord Kitchener's last public act was to meet his critics in the House of Commons and re-assert his political independence; but he was not intended to undermine his influence.

He made his first public appearance 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 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 "indecipherable Little Army" of 300,000 men on paper and 70,000 in the field to the great force of several millions, which now holds a line of 90 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 commissionless controversy he refused to become a "conscriptionist" or an "anti-conscriptionist".

He thus enabled the complete trust of the country, and as soon as the public understood that Lord Kitchener was the only one who could come to report to compulsory it accepted the decision almost unanimously.

The only error in the country could have accomplished this miracle:

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 Fisher.

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.

Searches were seen by observers on shore to locate the ship.
The wind was 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, 10.40 a.m. to 11.10 a.m. on Tuesday.

NAMES OF LORD KITCHENER'S PARTY.
Generals, Civilian Officials, Soldiers And Servants.

LIEUT-COL. FITZGERALD.
Representative Group On Official Visit to Russia.

The special party consists of Lord Kitchener, with Lieut.-Col. O. A. FitzGerald (personal military secretary), Brigadier-General W. Ellerker, Sec.-Lieut. R. D. Macpherson (O.M.), Mr. H. J. O'Brien (Foreign Office), and Mr. L. S. Robertson (Ministry of Munitions).

Mr. C. R. Buxton (secretary clerk), Descriptive Macleod, Scotland, and one of the following personal servants: Henry Surgy, Mr. R. E. J. Utting, and George R. Brown, R.H.A., were also attached to the party.

DIED AS HE WOULD HAVE WISHED.
Lord Kitchener died at Balaclava, consecrating a meeting of the Associated Press, yesterday, until Lord Kitchener had heard the fog on the 1100, looking for the position of the ship.

"It was the last wish of his servant and from, by all, at any rate, a noble death, and last service which he would have wished to do the service of his country."

VOICE OF THE COLONIES.
Sir Geo. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, mourning tenderly, said the personal feeling of Canada in the late which the United Kingdom itself.

He expressed the belief that the world will strengthen our strength, following the war to come, because the Canadian people have not only been offered the channel that should cost the British, but that civilization and power will be established, throughout the

"ONE GREAT FIGURE."

In the early days of the war the Paris Mail and Age said that "it is hard to believe in the greatness of the Allies' new general, and in the present time that figure in Lord Kitchener."

NO CHANGE AT VAUX.
Two More German Night Attacks Without Result.

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

No change is reported in the situation at the front of Vaux, which the enemy is blowing with a bang.

On the remainder of the front there was an interruption in the intensive shelling.

MARTIAL LAW IN GREECE.
News has been received in Pera from the Greeks that the Greek Government proposes to proclaim martial law throughout Greece, and to arrest M. Venizelos and his principal political opponents, in order to prevent disorder.

ALLIED WAR FAIR IN NEW YORK.

Early tomorrow morning, the Allied War Fair Telephonic service was inaugurated Monday the receipts amounted to $30,000, and on the first day $50,000 was spent in the purchase of hospital relief for France, Italy and Greece. The proceeds of the fair will be used to purchase hospital relief for France, Italy and Greece. The proceeds of the fair will be used to purchase hospital relief for France, Italy and Greece.
HEAVY DEATH ROLL IN LONDON AIR RAID.

THE KING VISITS AIR RAID VICTIMS.

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

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.)
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 wired to the world last night. Several schools were bombed, and the casualties among the children would have been terrible if they had not been warned and taken into the basement during the right time without fear or panic.

13 BOMBS IN THE CITY.

During the night the Messrs. Law informed the House of Commons that 25 or 35 enemy aeroplanes had crossed the coast at the North Foreland, and proceeded across Essex straight to London. At 1:45 bombs began to drop on the East End of London, and on the City of London 13 bombs were dropped in quick succession.

The casualties known up to that time were 31 killed and 70 injured.

All the anti-aircraft guns of the defences of London were in action, and a large number of aeroplanes went up in pursuit of the raiders. 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 30 injured.

So far only one of the machines had been brought down official messages might have added, with equal truth, that the treacherous English are disguising their forces as schools.

Several schools were bombed, and the casualties among the children would have been terrible if they had not been warned and taken into the basement during the right time without fear or panic.

HEAVY CASUALTIES FEARED.

Lord Derby announced in the House of Lords last evening that he expected the casualties would be 250 killed, including 100 children, and 100 wounded. He was afraid he had been listed last night with 3000 aircraft on the raid on London and a large number of schools were in action.

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 30 injured.

No damage of any military consequence has been done. The raiders were engaged by anti-aircraft guns by our gallant airmen and there were no raids or losses.

The raiders were engaged by anti-aircraft guns by our gallant airmen and there were no raids or losses.

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 presence in that manifestation his sympathy with the sufferers was deeply appreciated. He was specifically recognized by the crowds which assembled, and was warmly cheered as he drove slowly round.

Subsequently he went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to express his sympathy with the sufferers. He went through several wards.

FACTORY GIRLS KILLED.

An aeroplane crashed on the office and killed Mrs. Evans, wife of the manager of the Essex Cotton Mills. Several women assistants in the binding department were supposed to have been killed. 36 women assistants were reported killed. Several women were reported injured. A woman assistant is reported to have been killed by a bomb which fell at the corner of a factory. A bomb is reported to have been killed by a bomb which fell at the corner of a factory.

BOMBS ON STATIONS.

Many Persons Killed When Three Trains Were Hit.

MEDICAL BOARD BOMBED.

A railway station was hit and the Medical Board hit. Several bombs were dropped from an aeroplane. There were 200 persons killed and 200 injured. The Medical Board was hit and 100 persons killed and 100 injured.

FOUR KILLED, 121 INJURED IN 15 MINUTES.

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.

A few moments after 8 o'clock last night, a number of aeroplanes were launched from one of the Eastern airfields, and dropped bombs on the eastern outskirts of London. The exact number of bombers was not known, but it is estimated that from 30 to 40 aeroplanes were engaged.

A large number of aeroplanes dropped bombs 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—

Killed, 41; Wounded, 121.

The list is at present incomplete, and the final figures may be greater.

A few bombs were dropped near the North Fordham, and on the opposite bank of the Thames, 4 persons being injured.

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 eastern coast.

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

LITTLE STORIES OF THE RAID:

EAST END PEOPLE ANGRY.

10 Cents, 10 References.

A nice woman reports that sixteen machines were seen coming over, and only ten were known on the return.

Van-Hoy Safe, Horse Killed.

While a boy was cleaning the stable he saw a bomb fall and kill the horses outright and severely damaged the van. The boy was unhurt.

School's Wonderful Escape.

A boy fell through the roof of a secondary school building, the window and a part of the roof falling on him. He received a severe injury to his head.

Slaughtered In The Street.

A man was walking his horse when four horses were suddenly killed by a bomb and himself severely injured in the appearance of a charnel house.

Overbalanced By Flight.

One man, hearing the report of a bomb, leaned out of a factory window. Another bomb dropped and hit so close that he let his loaded revolver fall, and he was killed instantly.

Mildred on Duty.

A little girl was looking out of a window when a bomb dropped and hit her, killing her instantly.

Mildred, a 9-year-old girl, was killed by a bomb dropped by a machine from the skies.

Saved By Concrete Roof.

An thick concrete roof saved a big factory from total damage. Some inside were hurt, but a number of men working on the roof were saved and were injured.

Mildred on Duty.

Mildred was looking out of a window when a bomb dropped and hit her, killing her instantly.

Moved Just In Time.

A well-known solicitor had just left his chair, going to his car, when a bomb dropped and killed him.

The Hearing Of The Blind.

A young blind student was among a number of people in the neighborhood in the East End that were being dropped some distance from the blows. All the students were unhurt, but one of them had a hole made in his car. Little later a bomb dropped a hundred yards from the spot.

City Clerks Alarmed.

Mr. Sargeant, a clerk at the Telegraph office, was in the building when the bombs were dropped. He was in fear for his life.

The King's Visit To Sheringham.

A few bombs were dropped at Sheringham in the North Norfolk district.

One of the victims of the raid, F.G. Sargeant, a junior in the North Norfolk district, was badly injured in the explosion. A number of people were killed or injured, but the dead was not known at the time of writing.

The King is reported to have been at Sheringham when the bombs were dropped. He was in fear for his life.

ROYAL VISIT TO NORTH-EAST.

King Sets Out On Another Tour Of Munitions Areas.

The King and Queen left London last night for the North-Eastern area, where they will inspect the munitions works. The King is expected to receive a number of important figures, and it is expected that the visit will be successful.

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WORSE THAN FOLKSTONE: 97 DEAD, 439 HURT IN LONDON RAID

120 Children Among The Victims.

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 raid on London were:

- Killed: 55
- Injured: 223
- Total: 278

No damage of a military nature was done.

How Many Brought Down?

At 11.30 last night Mr. Bonar Law told Parliament how the latest news indicated that no one had been brought down by the bombers.

"The King Gratitude Salutates."

One hundred and twenty-one aviators, of whom only four have been brought down, have been given the Thanks of the Nation.

Infantry's Heroism.

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

By Mr. Will Crooks, M.P.

In the course of the last two raids on East End of London, I had a narrow escape of my life.

I have to be thankful that, while many people were killed and a number of them my neighbours—have been killed by the deadly Huns, I am still in the state.

I was standing in a street not far from my house, discussing with a detective friend of mine the necessity for making young women wear the Red Cross for their respective zones.

Suddenly there was a sound of gunfire in the distance and I ran to my house, which was

There was not time to reach another post, I rushed out and I found that a bomb had dropped on a house across the street, injuring a woman.

What I Would Say To The Kaiser.

The Kaiser's offer to me is, 'We are ready to fight you in God. When the Huns win, it will be his.'

I would say to him: 'You are a coward. You are ready to fight not to God, but to His will. If you win, you will not be the victor. If you lose, you will be the conqueror.'

* * *

PIRATES' HAUL INCREASES.

32 British Merchantmen Sunk By U-Boats Last Week.

The Admiralty, Thursday—Announced it was the return of merchant vessels in British waters during the week ended Sunday last and the losses incurred by enemy submarines—

- Total: 8,589

British merchantmen sunk by U-boats or aircraft: 2,662

- Over: 1,600 to 2,000: 15

- Under: 1,000: 123;

- Unsuccessfully attacked: 17

- Flashing craft sunk: 3

*One during previous week.

LOSSES AT A GLANCE.

British merchantmen sunk: (Unconfirmed)

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ITALY LOSES 5 STEAMERS.

Rome, Wednesday.—During the week ended last Saturday 142 merchantmen were sold to all nations, with a total gross tonnage of 65,238, entered Italian ports, while 129 ships, with a total gross tonnage of 57,085, entered Italian ports.

IN CHARGE OF THE GUN.

Mr. W. Cowell, made 2nd Lieut. of the 15 in the I.F.A., one of his Majesty's dragoons, attended the First Field Artillery Show at the Royal Artillery Show at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Southampton, Mrs. Milford and Miss Watkins, two of the officers present, appeared before the court and were presented with the gun. They received the usual compliment to the officers present, and were presented with the gun.

Crestfallen Pilgrims.

Mr. Stanley Madderston, M.P. and Mr. Bowtell, the partners in the House of Madderston and Bowtell, 350, Jermyn Street, London, have announced that they have received a letter from the Government to find a way out of the difficulty.

* * *

THE BATTLE IN THE SKY.

Raiders Brought Down Not Far From London.

A special correspondent of the Daily Sketch in London has written to the Sketch that a large number of the ships in the present formation had taken part in the raid.

The raiders at the moment were in the air above the ship, having been shot down by the ship's gunners.

Half a dozen of the German ships were sunk, while a number of others were disabled.

* * *

TOMMY AT THE FRONT WILL Avenge THE MURDERED CHILDREN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1915.—Page 9.

Late London Edition

OUR CAPTURES AT MESINNES.

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.

Our total capture of 147 enemy machines on Thursday morning is now known to include:

- 141 fighters
- 7,107 other ranks
- 67 guns
- 16 machine-guns
- 60 trench mortars.

A German ending party was expelled with 14 aircraft in the skies of East Anglia.

Our aeroplanes continued to perform their usual work, and we have now destroyed more than 60 enemy machines.

* * *

THE BRITISH ATTACKS FAILED.

Bund, Wednesday Afternoon.—In Flanders there were at times lively artillery battles. South-west of Belgium, British attacks failed in hard-hand fighting.

Wednesday night.—No fighting opera-

FRENCH GUNS ACTIVE.

Artillery Duel raging on the Aisne- Champagne Front.

General Headquarters.

Pants, Wednesday afternoon.—There was an artillery duel raging on the Aisne-Champagne Front, and the German batteries were kept busy.

SHELL FACTORY BLAST.

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

Mr. Bonar Law, in this Commons yesterday, said earlier in the day there had been a serious explosion in Aisne-Champagne, 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 a shell factory in Brittany yesterday, 18 workers were killed and 11 were seriously injured.

The building was used as a factory.

ROYAL INTEREST IN SHIRAZ.

The King and Queen visited the French City of Shiraz yesterday, which has been described as the most picturesque city in Persia.

Mr. Bullock speaks at the Manston House this evening.

The latest casualty list—Bund, two officers, 100 men, wounded. No report from the Middle East. The British Government had issued a statement, stating that the British Government in certain circumstances had the right to declare war on any enemy, and the conclusion on the continuous German armistice agreements.

* * *

(More War News on Pages 10.)
ALLENBY ENTERS JERUSALEM TO-DAY.

DAILY SKETCH.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PAPER.

THE HOLY CITY IN BRITISH HANDS.

The Kaiser posing as the Defender of the Holy Places.

Djornal 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.

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.

General Falkenhayn, seen by Berlin to reacquire Palestine and Mesopotamia for the Turk.

The Kaiser entering Jerusalem on a white charger on October 29, 1918. 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.)
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. Bonar 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.

"Walshe and Home Counties troops, advancing from the direction of Bethleem, drove back the enemy, and General French's forces, already established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road.

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

THE MARCH TO JERUSALEM.

GEN. ALLENBY'S conquest of Jerusalem in a few weeks of a year's campaign.

General Murray drove the Turks out of Egypt at the beginning of 1916. Three months later he was at Bagdad from which point he advanced on Jerusalem. In nineteen days he drove all the Turkish army out of the country. The British lost 1,500 men, the Turks 25,000 captured.

In the present campaign General Allenby has, according to official information, defeated the Turks at Mughal, Elat, and other points. On April 16, the last day of March, his advance to Jerusalem was completed. On March 27, 6,000 Turks defeated at Wadi Ghase; 10,000 killed, 1,000 captured.

CHASES IN RUSSIA.

Japanese Land At Vladivostock: Chinese Troops March In Harbin.

Speaking in the Commons yesterday, Mr. Ballor suggested that there might still be friendly relations in Russia.

"There is no indication that the Bolsheviks in Russia are not going to be friendly relations."

The Bolsheviks have captured all of Russian ships in Constantinople since August, 1914, and will allow no Russian ships to pass. They have attempted to capture all of Russian ships in Constantinople since August, 1914, and will allow no Russian ships to pass. They have attempted to capture all of Russian ships in Constantinople since August, 1914, and will allow no Russian ships to pass.

ENEMIES' FOOD PLIGHT.

Conditions Equally Bad In Germany.

"The situation in Germany is equally bad."

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech today, said that Germany was facing a serious food shortage. He added that the Allies were supplying food in greater quantities than they had before.

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CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

The British officers of London were the first to celebrate the taking of Jerusalem. As soon as the victory was reported, the big bell of Westminster Abbey was rung, and a salute was fired from the Tower.

PRESSURE ON BAGDAD RELIEVED.

The British Army is in a strong position in Bagdad, according to the latest reports.

"The Army is in a strong position in Bagdad, according to the latest reports."

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SNOW HELPS ITALIANS.

Prospective New Effort By Enemy May Be Called By Winter Conditions.

"There is every indication that the enemy may be preparing for a new effort."

The Italian Army is in a strong position in the mountains, according to the latest reports.

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The Italian Army is in a strong position in the mountains, according to the latest reports.

SCHOTT'S SUCCESS.

German Post On Cambrai Front Well Tackled.

DEFENDERS DRIVEN OUT.

Enemy's Guns Still Busy Round Cambrai And Passchendaele.

BRITISH OFFICIALS, Friday, Monday, 10:33 a.m.: A raid attempted by the enemy last night southwest of La Bassée was driven off before reaching its goal.

The enemy's artillery has again been active south and south-west of Cambrai. There has been considerable activity in the area, and north-east of Ypres, particularly in the region of the passageway of Pozière and Passchendaele.

GERMANY'S GREATEST ARMY.

More Enemy Troops On The Western Front Than Ever Before.

Mr. Balfour, War Secretary, in his weekly review, declares that Germany has increased its army on the Western Front from 450,000 to 600,000 men.

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SUNNY TIMES.

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THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The King has sent the following telegram to General Allenby:

"To the King, in the name of the British Army in Egypt, I send my hearty congratulations."

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THE HIDDEN RAIN IN U.S.A.

S. T. Whitaker and Company, representing addressing representatives of "Liberty Loan" have entered in writing, that a group of citizens are responsible for the "Liberty" bonds selling below market price.

"The investigation I made recently," he said, "shows that the country is not only enjoying a large amount of capital, but that it is also capable of producing more."
THE WAR IS OVER

(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 BEHIND 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.
WHAT WE THINK.

PEACE.

Green Earth's hope.
The gay young generations mark her grief.
When she sees her children hang the loaded gun.
Forgotten is green Earth. The gods alone remember everlastingly. They strike
Horrifically and ever live for lies.

By their great memories the gods are known.

The armistice is signed and the war is over. Peace reigns beside
Life and death revenge in the pause, the genius of human history. All
that follows and succeeds is anti-climax.

The Great Man, Mankind, will never behold an hour more
supreme. He has been thrashed by the unyielding hearts and wounded
spirits in every war-worn land. We are uncom-
fortable in our abode under the domination of a class of born warriors, the gas
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 days of our existence are numbered.
In those fine November days of bated thanksgiving and muted rejoic-
ing, our hearts fall open to the lowly groans of the young men
who have given their lives for their country. There is a supreme
serenity in the soldier's supreme sacrifice, and we would gather
the young soldiers into the arms of our compassion and the embrace
of our rath.

In this, our noble army of the heroic dead be the praise, the glory, and the laurels of the divine liberty that burdens the
sea, the earth, and the air. Greater love knoweth no man than the
love of the child for his fathers amongst the unborn generations of mankind.

And in this epy of freedoms let all the amping margery mingle in the
serene and sacred conradnship of devotion and duty.

In the holy kingdom of liberty there is no place for state rancour
or stagecraft revenge in the presence of this luminous and noble
pride who sleep in the calm amenity of death.

The generations to be will never know the anguish and the agony of
our forefathers. They will never feel the shame of the ruined
mothers and fathers who have died the death of the flash of their
flame, the hoarse, the heart of their heart, the soul of their soul.
Their's will be the harvest 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
the youthful marriage, like a bridegroom to the nobility of death, to
the bridal of the grave.

Gladeby one by one they laid down their stainless leaves year after
year as the November leaves of 1914. The forms of 1914 were gradual
ly grudgingly or of necessity did the young man lay their treasure of
youth on the altar of death.

They were not too curious in their nobility of honour. They were
not too fardtisious in their herculean sacrifice.

They shed their blood, not for our sake, but for the sake of the
bitterer eyes yet to be. It is fitting that we who for a brief hour
stood with burned heads by their sacred graves should prostrate
ourselves in lowest gratitude and trembling love.

The world is not worthy of their simplicity.
As we witness the overgrowth of haughty cruelty and callousness
of game, the abasement of chaste and evil and savage, the crushing
downfall of tyrants and tyrants, the bannalisation of the从前;
the punishment of the crowned criminal, the judgment of the mighty,
let us reserve their hearts and pray for the purification that transcends
triumph.

The liberty won by the selfless agony of the living dead is not ours to
sacred in ignorance in petty selfishness. It is a
wealth not for us all and for all men, but a
wealth for all and for all men. We are an
unparalleled and unmatched miracle. We are the legates of
heros, the executors of Providence. Nothing more ourselves
could have been made for righteousness.

This is not a secular but a spiritual victory. The two Marines and
the each, though their triumphs are triumphant, triumphs are not
by mortal or by immortal means.

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Asterisks.

"The man who was"—The Kaiser.

"He is not alone."—The Kaiser.

"What our wounded men are saying:"—Oh, Wilde, we've missed
him.

"When they signed the armistice—"—When the Great Red Dawn
was breaking.

"Dear Eliza, the master of Germany, is a sadist by trade."—And, inter alia,
in manuscripts.

"The Vote of Credit today is not to be had who shall have the credit
for winning the war."—Our Very Venerable.

"Report from the War Office now becomes
Import of Honour. He has died be-
ning of the Germans is a Kitcher.

"Sir Eddy and Lady Keary will
come to The Times,"—Sir Eddy and
Lady Keary on the "Times."—Will

"When it comes to the German of
o'clock!"—Sir Eddy and Lady Keary

"The German of 1919 will come
clock!"—Sir Eddy and Lady Keary on

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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.

The Red Guard has advanced in Berlin, where a general strike has begun. Fighting has occurred in the streets, and more particularly in the neighborhood 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 "bloodless" coup de'tat of Berlin has been accomplished, as the wireless opens a培养学生 to the effect that the German government has been overthrown. Red flags are to be seen, and the new régime is making its appearance at the Potsdamer Platz.

The trains are still running.

"Several soldiers carry arms and ammunition," according to the Wireless, "and a large number of soldiers with hand grenades.

"At least one person has been reported killed, and three wounded in various incidents.

"A crowd of sightseers is congregating about the Potsdamer Platz and the Berlin Palace.

"Soldiers carrying on motor lorries exchange cheers.

Calm in their Joy.

"The public is not as manifestly enthusiastic, but one cannot say that a panic is prevailing. People are picking up the flowers in the vicinity of the Stadthalle." From its main window it is being a red flag. From the Grosser Tiergarten Palace and from various municipal buildings the red flags are flying.

WAR MINISTER TO REMAIN.

The German War Minister has placed himself at the disposal of the new government, in order to assist the socialists and democrats now in power. The Minister has been a favorite of the Social Democrats, who have been disinherited by the events of the last week, in the course of which the crowds have gathered together with the soldiers. The Minister of Commerce is now in charge of the Ministry of War.

MORE BATTLES JOIN.

According to a report from Berlin, the military are in possession of the Kienhorst barracks. The Minister of War has taken over the Kienhorst barracks. The army has joined the revolutionary movement in Kiel.

ALL LIGHTS UP TO NIGHT.

FACTORIES CLOSE.

Solo by "Skinny Lizzie" at Woolwich.

Firework Displays Allowed for One Week.

The Home Office has telegraphed to police authorities the following instructions with regard to the regulation of excitement on light fireworks, and the use of gas.

"The lighting of street lights may be removed, but in view of the circumstances, the lights of public buildings should be lit up to cover the normal period of darkness.

"The shooting of fireworks in houses and in public places is prohibited, and the provision of lights in shops windows and of street lights should be maintained on account of the cost and danger.

"A supplementary note has been issued today for the use of explosives in shops windows will be allowed.

"The military authorities will issue a display of fireworks and bonfires called by the arrangements by the public, and the sale of fireworks for unauthorized purposes is prohibited, but the general use of fireworks by the public is not to be permitted in public places.

REVOLUTION ITEMS.

German news is reported asfollows:

Bolsheviks have been proclaimed in Kronstadt and Lenin has been proclaimed as leader of the revolution.

The government of Petrograd and Duestert have joined the revolutionary movement.

According to news from the Smolensk, the government efficiency of the Smolensk government has been suspended.

ALLEGED $300 DEFICIT.

A German official has stated that the German government has a deficit of $300,000,000. The figure was alleged to be $300,000,000, but it was later reduced to $300,000.

LATER CLOSING HOURS.

Restriction Affecting Theatres, Restaurants, and Clubs Suspended.

The President of the Board of Trade announced that the restrictions of the German government, including the closing of all public houses, would be suspended immediately.

CITY POLICE NOTICE.

An order has been issued by the City Police to the effect that all public houses and restaurants must close at 11 p.m., and that no public gatherings are permissible after that hour.

THE ONLY Popular Picture Record of the War

The War Illustrated

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

The Sixpenny Pictorial

Every Wednesday for 3d.
The Maddest, Merriest Day.

Buckingham Palace will be a blaze of light tonight. The King and Queen, and the Prince of Wales and Princess Margaret, will receive their guests by torchlight. The streets will be illuminated with lights and flowers. The Royal family will be in their finest clothes. The occasion is the Victorian Festival, celebrated in memory of Queen Victoria, who was on the throne for 63 years. The festival will include music, dancing, and fireworks. The streets will be decorated with flags and banners. It is a time for remembering the past and celebrating the present. The atmosphere will be magical and enchanting.

Kaiser's Flight to Hollad.

"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. A bomb was thrown at his train. The driver of the train reported that the Kaiser's train was hit by a bomb. The Kaiser is believed to be safe. The incident has caused widespread disruption and panic in the region. The authorities are investigating the incident.

Never Again!

The Kaiser's flight has raised concerns about the stability of the region. The authorities are taking steps to ensure security and prevent any further incidents. The public is urged to remain calm and avoid panic. The authorities have deployed additional security measures to protect the people and prevent any further incidents.

On the Paris Phone.

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Let's not let his Christmas parade arrive late—buy now.

Schrödinger's cat.

PROVISION SECTIONS.

Here is a Parcel which contains all the Allied Troops on any front.

This Parcel may be sent carriage paid through the Military forwarding office to any British Troops on any front.

PARCEL No.2

1 tis Assorted Biscuits

FRUIT IN SYRUP

1 3d.

HERRINGS IN TAMATE

1 6d.

SMOKED ON OIGHT

1 9d.

BEER CUBES

1 10d.

10/11-

We have other parcels at prices from 7/6 to 16/10.