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War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A. M.

NORTH OF ENGLAND REPORTS NO DAMAGE DONE BY AIRSHIPS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Reports from the North of England indicate that the latest raid by German airships was futile as far as infliction of damage was concerned. The military authorities in a number of towns had warning of the approach of the raiders, and all lights were promptly put out. In some places it was reported that the engines of the airships were heard overhead, but no bombs were dropped. It is said that most of the bombs released by the raiders fell in fields in rural districts. Reports so far received from the northeast coast only mention two German airships as having been engaged in the raid. A telegram from an unnamed town says that the first raider arrived there at 12.30 and remained a short time, during which several bombs were dropped, but nobody was injured. The second airship appeared ten minutes later and hovered over the town for a few minutes as if the commander was uncertain of his whereabouts, then turned seaward and disappeared without dropping any bombs.

The following official account of the raid was issued this morning: A number of hostile airships approached the northeast coast of England between 10 and 11 last night and bombs were dropped at various places in Yorkshire and Durham. The damage is believed to be slight. One airship was attacked by aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps and was brought down in flames into the sea off the coast of Durham. Another airship crossed into the north Midland counties and dropped bombs at various places. On her return journey she was repeatedly attacked by aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps and guns. She appears to have been damaged, for the last part of her journey was made at very slow speed and she was unable to reach the coast before day was breaking. When near the Norfolk coast she apparently succeeded in effecting repairs and was proceeding east at high speed and at an altitude of over 8,000 feet when she was attacked nine miles at sea by four machines of the Royal Naval Air Service, and an armed trawler, and was brought down in flames at 6.40. Full reports of casualties and damages have not yet been received, but they are slight.

Two Zeppelins were brought down in the Monday night raid on the northeast coast of England. The crews of both airships perished.

The damage caused by the Zeppelin raid is reported officially as one woman died from shock, while five men, seven women and four children were injured. In one town 15 houses were seriously and 20 slightly damaged. In other places in which bombs were dropped the damage was insignificant. There was no military damage of importance.

Official reports do not say how many airships crossed. Owing to the Zeppelins being attacked by aircraft guns as well as airplanes, they were unable to do much damage. Lights were turned off in all towns and districts affected as soon as reports of the approach of the airships were announced. The commanders of the Zeppelins apparently had difficulty in locating themselves. A number of bombs were dropped. Although no reports of damage to any towns have been received thus far, one Zeppelin discharged a cargo of explosives on Yorkshire and Durham. She was attacked by a single airplane and fell in flames off the Durham coast. Another got as far as the Midland counties and likewise dropped bombs. She was attacked by airplanes and guns and apparently was damaged, but effected repairs after reaching the Norfolk coast and started for home at high speed and at an high altitude. Naval airplanes awaiting her with an armed trawler brought her down before she had gone many miles. Great crowds were attracted by the firing, and watched the Zeppelins as they descended in flames.

The destruction of two Zeppelins in Monday night's raid on the northeast coast of England, makes a total of five of the giant dirigibles which have been destroyed.

Flying at great height a German airplane this morning passed over London and dropped six bombs on the capital, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. Four persons were injured and only slight material damage was caused.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

An official German statement given out here to-day states: German naval forces have made another raid close to the English coast near Lowestoff, capturing a vessel. The German statement is quoted in the official British communication issued this afternoon and is given as follows: The Admiralty announces that a portion of our naval forces again executed a raid going close to the English coast not far from Lowestoff. An enemy patrol vessel and its crew were captured. Some neutral steamers also were stopped and searched, but as they carried no contraband, they were released. Our naval forces returned without seeing any trace of the enemy. The British Admiralty appends the following: A report states that the armed trawler Narvel was on duty off the east coast on the night of November 26th and is missing; this presumably is the vessel referred to.

ROUMANIAN OFFICIAL.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28.

On the northern and northwestern fronts of Moldavia the situation is unchanged. From Buzen Valley region to Dragoslavele there have been patrol engagements and artillery bombardments, especially in Prahova Valley, where the enemy employed projectiles containing asphyxiating gases, also tear producting shells. On the western front in general yesterday passed without any engagements, except on the extreme right, where the enemy bombarded us with heavy artillery, and on our left wing, where there have been unimportant encounters. On the southern front artillery bombardment. On the Danube and in Dobrudja the situation is unchanged.

NEGOTIATIONS FAILED.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

Negotiations between Great Britain and France for turning over to France one hundred vessels representing 600,000 tons, failed because Paris newspapers published the news pending arrangement of details, acording to statements made in the House of Deputies to-day during a continuation of the debate on the French merchant marine. Louis Nail, Under Secretary for State for Marine, said the signing of the agreement was all that remained to be done when the British Admiralty announced that it was impossible to consent to the transfer of the vessels. The hope was expressed by one speaker that Great Britain would nevertheless allow France to have a number of vessels now building. Deputy Guennier said boats were being sold daily and that they could yet be had. M. Espivent De La Villesboisnet, criticized the plan to build boats abroad and urged the adoption of his bill providing for construction of a national shipbuilding yard. A resolution calling for co-operation and extension of maritime lines and railroads, in order to assure provisioning of the country and to lessen the high cost of living was adopted.

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REPULSE HUN ATTACK.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

An attack was made last night by German troops on a small French post, east of Maisons de Champagne. To-day's official announcement says the assault was repulsed. Elsewhere on the front in France the night was quiet.

YPRES HEAVILY SHELLED BY ENEMY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Last night our line north of Ypres, was heavily and continually shelled, says to-day's official communication. Our casualties were small. We exploded a mine southeast of Souchez and consolidated the crater.

COUNTER ATTACKS FAIL.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

German and Bulgarian troops on the Macedonian front made four counter attacks last night in an effort to drive the Serbians from Hill 1050, but failed.

SITUATION IN ROUMANIA BETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The military situation in Roumania is improving for Roumania, according to a despatch received to-day from Bucharest, by way of Rome. Field Marshal Von Mackenzen is said to be making no material progress. The Roumanian retreat, it is added, is proceeding in perfect order on a settled front.

TEXT OF NOTE NOT GIVEN OUT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

At the Foreign Office to-day it was said the British Government felt it could not give out the text of the note sent Ambassador Page refusing to grant safe conduct to Count Tarnowski Von Tarnow, the new Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States, without the consent of the Washington Foreign Office. It was added that the Government had no objection to the publication of the note by the State Department. The French Foreign Office also sent to Washington a note refusing to issue safe conduct to the Austrian Ambassador.

AS NEGLIGIBLE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Berlin morning newspapers regard the declaration of war by the Provisional Government of Salonika as negligible, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuter's. The despatch quotes the Kolnische Zeitung as saying: This Government or rebellion has not yet been recognized by us; it does not exist to us, and therefore its declaration of war is nothing to us but a blank paper requiring no reply. Although we need not and shall not take notice of Venizelos' declaration, we cannot disregard it in practice. The so-called army of the Provisional Government will act against the Bulgarians and us, and we shall make prisoners. These prisoners are rebels, as long as we disregard the declaration of war, and must be treated as such.

A NEWSPAPER WARNING.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Reports received from the United States that an organized effort is being made there with peace as the objective, brought out several editorials in opposition to such a move. The Allies are even reduced to an armistice by American intrigues, says the Morning Post, they would regard the United States as a traitor to the cause of world freedom. Therefore we suggest to our American critics that as they have decided to take no part in the war except to make money out of it, it would be well for them to leave us to fight what is after all their battle. The Morning Post argues that the Germans are willing for peace immediately and would give the Entente everything they desire, but only on one condition, namely, that Germany be allowed a free hand in Central and South America. We understand the newspaper adds, this condition put forward, of course discreetly and unofficially, by the German Government, has been rejected by the Allies, but why should it be rejected? We are selling our South American securities, and if Americans really want peace and do not object to having Germany for a neighbour, why should England intervene? Any time in the last ten years we could have had an agreement with Germany by allowing her a free hand across the Atlantic. Britain stands between Germany and America like the counterscarp of a fortress. If Americans induce us to make peace before this job is finished, what they will have accomplished is to destroy their best defence against Germany, Americans who, if we may say so with politeness, are rather painfuly ignorant of European affairs, do not seem to realize that Germany is fighting not merely for dominion over Europe but domination over the whole world, and if the Allies are defeated, what is there to stand against Germany?

GERMAN GAS ATTACK ON RUSSIAN LINES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28.

Outpost engagements and German gas attack on the Russian lines in the vicinity of Riga, are announced in today's official, reporting operations on the Russian front.

CANADIANS THE ORIGINATORS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Phillip H. Patchin, in a cablegram from London published in the Sun, credits the Canadians with being the originators of the trench raid in modern warfare. When the war began to sag so far as the British front was concerned, says the correspondent, and the monotony of trench warfare grew and palled, the Canadian troops invented the raid which has become an important and effective institution of trench warfare. Concluding a description of this mode of attack, Mr. Patchin says, "Trench raiding takes great daring, skilful preparation and much ingenuity, which the Canadians possess to a marked degree."

VILLA IN CONTROL OF CHIHAHUA CITY.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 28.

A private message received here says that not only is Villa proceeding north, but he is in control of Chihuhua City, which General Trevino is supposed to have abandoned, proceeding southward. The countenance of civil and military men in Juarez headquarters last night showed clearly the seriousness of the news of Villa's success.

FUNERAL OF SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Marked by most extreme simplicity, in accordance with the late inventor's wishes, the funeral services over the body of Sir Hiram Maxim, who died on Nov. 24th, were held at noon today. There were no flowers or crepe, and no official representatives from the numberless societies and organizations of which Sir Hiram was a member were present. The coffin was made of plain oak and carried to West Norwood Cemetery Chapel in an automobile. F. J. Gould, head of a group of free thinkers, called the Religion of Humanity, conducted the service.

ORDERS FOR RECALL.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.

Lt.-Col. Joseph Kuhn, military attache to the American Embassy, has received orders of recall, and will leave at an early date for New York. No successor has been named, and no reasons for Kuhn's recall are given, but it is noted that the activity of American attaches since January has been confined to studying the war at Berlin. It is considered probable that there will be little change in the situation so long as Germany is without attaches to Washington.

CHEMUNG'S CREW LANDED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The crew of the Chemung have been landed at Valencia by the Spanish steamer Miner, says a Reuter despatch from Valencia to-day. The Chemung was torpedoed near Cabo de Gala. According to the despatch the steamer foundered with the American flag flying, the captain having formally refused to lower the flag. The submarine towed the crew to within five miles of the coast of Valencia and then abandoned them. At the end of the day they were picked up by the Miner.

ENTENTE ATTACKS FAIL.

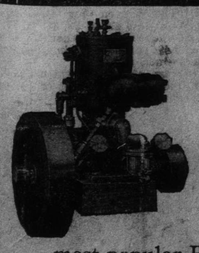
SOFIA, Nov. 28.

The repulse of attacks by the Entente troops on the front north of Monastir, in Southern Serbia, is reported by the Bulgarian war office.

SHIPPING LOSSES REPORTED BY LLOYDS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The following shipping losses are reported by Lloyds to-day, all sunk by mine or torpedo: Norwegian steamers Visborge, 1,317 tons and Belleile 1,823 tons; British steamers Rhoda, 640 tons and City of Birmingham, 7,490 tons; all passengers and crew of the latter except the doctor and three members of the crew saved; Danish steamer Nemos, 775 tons; Greek steamer Christo Feros, 2,345 tons and Michael, 2,514 tons; French sailing ships Alfred de Courcey, 164 tons and Marie 112 tons. The British steamer Anaston, previously reported sunk has been towed into Gravesend considerably damaged.



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Try a bottle of **STAFFORD'S Phoratone and Cold Cure** and watch results. Price 25c.; postage 5c. extra.

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