

IT SHINES FOR ALL

THE WEATHER FORECAST. Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature; moderate west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 62; lowest, 43. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 64.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

WILSON SPEAKS TO 14,000 AMID GARDEN UPROAR

Doors Are Shut Against 40,000 Disappointed Persons in Street.

TAMMANY BAND AIDS GENERAL CONFUSION

President Is Cheered 29 Minutes, but Brief Speech Is Barely Heard.

EXODUS FROM HALL DROWNS HIS WORDS

Throng Goes Wild Over Seabury, Mistaking Him for Woodrow.

After 14,000 persons had cheered President Wilson for twenty-nine minutes in Madison Square Garden last night he made a speech only eight minutes long. The reason for this brevity in what was to be the superclimax of his campaign was that the crowd made so much noise walking out that the President was utterly unable to make himself heard.

The President's voice was so frayed, so lacking in its old carrying power, that even when the audience was silent at the start of his address his words did not begin to reach the galleries—fell short, in fact, of reaching more than half of the people on the main floor.

The exodus started in the galleries before the President had talked five minutes. As if acting on a signal the gallery folk rose as one man, snatched their hats and began thud-thudding down the steep stairs. Some of them wedged themselves against the walls of the arena trying to hear at closer range, but the majority streamed out of the Garden and went home.

Crowd of 40,000 Left Outside.

They had done their stint of screaming. They had seen the President and watched his lips move, and they wanted to beat the rest of the unterrified Democrats in breaking through the mob, estimated at 40,000 or 50,000, that had been left outside the Garden when the doors were closed.

Madison Square Garden meetings have never been as peaceful as an orator might expect. A lot of people walked out when Bryan got back from his globe-trotting and when Roosevelt returned from Africa, but never in such numbers as left the President of the United States last night. There must have been 3,000 in the departing throng.

President Wilson was further distracted last night by the band of a Tammany marching club which insisted on marching down Fourth avenue just as a band of the same name was playing "White and Blue" through all the Garden's open windows and causing the oval face of Secretary Tom Smith of the Navy, who stood back of the President on the speakers' stand, to be shaded by an expression of intense agony.

President Got a Bad Start.

The band caused the President, as a matter of course, to get off to a bad start.

He was trying to recover his poise and the scattered threads of his speech when the Tammany began their homeward climbing. That shattered the whole function, but the President kept on and managed to make a record for the attention of the Garden starting from the first row of the stand to the back of the garden.

It was a mad night anyway. Some of the Tammany marchers, who were in the Garden, were trying to cram the entire city through the front door, the only one that was open.

The speaker men, invited guests and other reserved seat holders fared no better than the rest. All were caught in a swirling press and spun and jammed viciously.

Women Paint Man in Stabbed.

Before the doors opened women gathered against them could be heard shouting a block away. Several who failed to get in were treated in an emergency hospital in the Garden. The man, trying to get to an upper window, was stabbed under the left shoulder. He was later taken to St. Luke's hospital. The man who was stabbed was Mr. H. H. Jones, a prominent citizen.

Mr. H. H. Jones, a prominent citizen, was stabbed under the left shoulder. He was later taken to St. Luke's hospital.

BRITISH SEIZED 13,857 BAGS OF MAIL FROM U.S.

Total Taken From Dec. 1915 to Sept. 1916, 41,020 Sacks, Says Berlin.

Berlin, by wireless, Nov. 2.—Although 21,200 bags of mail from Germany and 16,820 bags destined for Germany, of which 13,857 were from the United States, were confiscated by the British and French authorities from December, 1915, to the end of September, 1916, says the Overseas News Agency. The news agency asserts that only a small part of the seized mail was forwarded despatched to its destination. The seizures as given by the news agency follow:

From Germany—To the United States on Dutch steamers, 9,237 bags; on Danish steamers, 2,935 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 4,943 bags to Spain, Portugal and South America.—On Dutch steamers, 7,724 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 499 bags; on the Dutch Indies—On Dutch steamers, 885 bags.

To Germany—On the United States on Dutch steamers, 1,181 bags; on Danish steamers, 3,343 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 3,313 bags. From Spain, Portugal and South America—On Dutch steamers, 2,354 bags; on Norwegian steamers, 54 bags. From the Dutch Indies—On Dutch steamers, 523 bags.

The Postmaster-General of Denmark announces that the steamer Frederik VIII., bound from New York for Copenhagen, was compelled by the British authorities to leave at Kirkwall, the Norwegian steamer Kristianfjord also was compelled to leave at Kirkwall seventy-three bags of letter mail for Denmark.

U. S. READY TO DEAL OUT GOLD TO WORLD

Reserve Board Points to \$1,931,000,000 Foreign Obligations Held Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A method of meeting foreign demands for gold that will be made on the United States at the close of the war is suggested in the Federal reserve bulletin published to-day. The bulletin comments on the importance of gold and securities, and in this connection points to a list of the European obligations held in the United States, which are estimated by the board at \$1,931,000,000, distributed in geographical groups as follows: European, \$1,000,000,000; Latin America, \$188,000,000; China, \$4,000,000.

NAVY YARD DRAFTSMEN STRIKE

See Pay for Votes in Seven Hours

NOBLESSE, Va., Nov. 2.—Because they were required to work ten hours a day for only seven hours pay, draftsmen employed in the navy yard walked out today, but late this afternoon decided to return to their regular work. The strike was in connection with a proposed pay increase of \$2,000 a year, or \$200 a month, or \$2,000 a year, or \$200 a month, or \$2,000 a year, or \$200 a month.

OHIO AND WISCONSIN SAFE

Hitchcock Talks Missouri and Kentucky in "Sure" Class.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Frank H. Hitchcock added Ohio and Wisconsin to his list of "sure" States, but he figures as safely as he can, placing Missouri and Kentucky in a tabulation of "sure but not quite safe," and maintained the claim that he issued last Saturday that the Republican National ticket is to carry the bulk of the States in the North and the West.

T. R. SPEAKS HERE TO-NIGHT

Col. Roosevelt will deliver what is expected to be his most important speech of the campaign to-night at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the John W. Winesham Committee. The Mexican Peace Commission, which heard the Colonel's speech last Saturday night with little result, have applied to the Republican National Committee for tickets to the meeting to-night. The Colonel will devote most of his remarks to the Mexican situation.

5 MEN SAW WEASEL NOTE TO GERMANY

Bryan, Lansing, Garrison, Burleson and Tumulty in the Secret.

NEW FACTS BROUGHT OUT

President's Denial Not Exactly In Line With Revelations.

From a source which it considers trustworthy THE SUN has come into possession of certain facts regarding the softening addendum to the Lusitania note, first brought to light in a speech made last week by Senator Lodge. These facts are said to agree with the version which former Secretary of War Garrison has given to some of his close friends. Arranged in sequence they appear as follows:

That the general tenor of the so-called "strict accountability" note was as discussed at a cabinet meeting and over the objections of Mr. Bryan was approved and ordered sent.

That after it had been signed and while it was at the State Department awaiting transmission Mr. Bryan asked for and obtained a private interview with the President.

That at this interview Mr. Bryan pointed out the need of changing the note by the addition of a paragraph that would modify Germany and keep it within the spirit of the arbitration treaties which he had been negotiating and which Germany had shown a disposition to accept.

That the President at this secret meeting with the Secretary of State and after much argument yielded to Bryan's persuasions.

Added in Wilson's Hand.

That the note, which was about to be transmitted, was recalled from the State Department, taken to the White House and that the President then in his own handwriting and with the approval of Mr. Bryan added a paragraph which stated that the imperial German Government was not to construe the note as a threat of war, and that liability for the American lives lost on the Lusitania would be determined only after the close of hostilities in Europe.

That having won the victory over the President Mr. Bryan called upon Secretary Tumulty and told him what he had done and that Mr. Tumulty, greatly delighted, appealed to Mr. Lansing.

That Mr. Lansing, without authority from his chief, Mr. Bryan, had the note held up for three hours in the cabinet before it was finally allowed to allow time to Mr. Tumulty to reach other members of the cabinet.

That Mr. Tumulty first appealed to Mr. Garrison who rushed to the President's study without a call to get him to rescind the addendum.

That finding he could not move Mr. Wilson, Mr. Garrison then communicated with Postmaster-General Burleson.

Meant Political Ruin.

That Mr. Burleson then joined with Mr. Garrison in insisting to the President that the addendum, in view of the fact that the United States would mean political ruin for the President and the Democratic party.

That Mr. Wilson finally yielded to the views of the cabinet and the President, recalling the note a second time, ordering the addendum cancelled, the note being then despatched in the form in which it was made public.

Mr. Bryan, it will be recalled, refused to sign the second Lusitania note and his resignation followed.

Mr. Garrison's resignation followed not long after this incident, and rumor has had it since that his resignation was partly attributable to something which occurred in connection with this note, though the facts were not then known.

Only five persons in Washington at that time are said to be in possession of the facts that hand regarding this incident. These five were Messrs. Garrison, Burleson, Bryan, Tumulty and Lansing. Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge was taken into the secret, and through him some of the information percolated to friends and intimates.

At Variance With Wilson Denial.

It was pointed out yesterday that the facts as related here do not exactly square with the denial made by the President on Monday of Senator Lodge's charge. In this denial the President stated that he had never written or contemplated any "except such changes that I myself inserted which strengthened and emphasized the note."

MRS. WILSON BUYS A DRESS.

Discards Purple for Yellow Chiffon as President Waits.

The President found time yesterday afternoon despite his many engagements to drive with Mrs. Wilson to a shop at Fifth avenue near Thirty-sixth street.

WANT FORD PROFITS NOW, NOT PUT INTO BUSINESS

Dodge Brothers, Owning 10 Per Cent. of Stock, Get Injunction Against Expansion Scheme—Call Policy of Controlling Interests "Reckless."

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—A temporary injunction against Henry Ford to restrain the Ford Motor Company from distributing and investing as fixed capital assets and surplus profits that would otherwise be available for dividends was issued by Judge Mendell in the Wayne Circuit Court yesterday.

The plaintiffs, John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge, stockholders in the company and also owners of the Dodge Bros. Motor Car plant, want the accumulation of cash surplus distributed among stockholders in special dividends.

The bill reads: "The policy is reckless in the extreme. The bill declares Mr. Ford is engaged in negotiations to invest millions in iron ore mines in the northern peninsula of Michigan or in Minnesota; to build ships to transport ore to smelters and to build steel manufacturing plants, thereby depriving stockholders of fair and reasonable returns on their investment.

Mr. Ford owns 58 per cent. of the capital stock of the company, which gives him control. When the articles of association were amended in 1908 and the authorized capital stock was placed at \$20,000,000 John F. and Horace E. Dodge each had 1,000 shares, its value at \$100 each, which made their joint holdings one-tenth of the entire capital stock.

The Dodge brothers contend that though the regularly monthly dividends—5 per cent., or 60 per cent. a year—are large on the \$20,000,000 capital stock the dividends amount to only a fraction of 1 per cent. of the capital actually invested when the surplus is taken into account.

They also allege they have been unable to make any arrangements to disengage the stock from Mr. Ford. They further allege that Mr. Ford has asserted that since the profits are to be represented by investment in plants and capital the stockholders should have no right to complain.

One of the demands of the bill of complaint is that the company distribute to stockholders at least 75 per cent. of the accumulated surplus, or the amount in future of all earnings of the company.

Another demand is that a receiver be appointed to liquidate the company's assets and a hearing to show cause why a permanent writ should not be granted.

AMERICAN CORPS IN WAR TO LOSE NAME

Washington Dislike Use of National Title by Fliers in French Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The famous American aviation corps of the French army probably will lose its distinctive title soon as a result of protests to the State Department that use of the name is not compatible with American neutrality.

There will be no formal exchanges on the subject, but the State Department will suggest informally to the French Foreign Office that mention of the "American Corps" in official communications place the country in an embarrassing position. There is no doubt here that this point of view will be appreciated in Paris.

The corps, made up of a large number of young American aviators, was recruited and organized as a separate unit by special permission of the French military authorities. It was organized to distinguish themselves from and particularly in the fighting above Verdun.

When Kiffin Rockwell was killed in September German troops reported the incident of the capture of the corps. The incident was reported to the United States, and the presence of American aviators in the French army was proof that the corps really existed. The presence of the corps in the French army was proof that the corps really existed.

CITIZENSHIP LOST.

Marburg Can't Get Passport to Return to England.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The application of Theodore Marburg, a son of the former Minister to Belgium, for a passport to return to England to join the British aviation corps has been refused by the Bureau of Citizenship and Records. Higher officials of the State Department.

SUBMARINE MEN ON RAMPAGE.

Deutschland Sailors Stab French Writer in New London Cafe.

New London, Conn., Nov. 2.—Two sailors from the German submarine Deutschland are being sought this morning by the local police after a stabbing affray in a local cafe in which, it is charged, they knifed a man.

PLAN TO FREE CIVILIANS FAILS.

Enemy Opposition Given as Reason in the Heligoland.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 2 (Friday).—The Foreign Office representative here this morning, according to a Berlin dispatch, has announced that a proposal for the release of civilian prisoners of every age in the belligerent countries has failed owing to enemy opposition.

ARMED SHIP STATUS REVIVED BY MARINA

Germany Has Never Accepted the Contention of the United States.

MAKES SITUATION GRAVE

Has Notified Greece It Will Not Warn Vessels Carrying Entente Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Germany's defence for the destruction of the British steamship Marina without warning and with the loss of six American lives may revert back to the German contention that armed merchantmen should be treated as warships. This defence was advanced by Germany at the time of the Lusitania disaster and is one of the many points which never have been satisfactorily cleared up.

The fear that the question may again be raised is based on an official despatch from Athens stating that the Greek Government had been notified that Germany intended to sink without warning all ships carrying supplies to the Entente Allies.

Such a procedure would cause the gravest concern here. It would amount to a flat refusal on the part of Germany to be influenced by the contention which the United States Government has outlined on the status of armed merchantmen under international law and would be regarded as a violation of Germany's pledge.

Vital Question to Germany.

The fact that the Marina carried a 4.7 inch gun, presumably for defensive purposes, has brought the question pointedly to the fore, though Secretary Lansing said to-day that the United States understands Germany's pledge not to sink merchantmen without warning and without providing for the safety of passengers and crew on the ship with defensive armament. No distinction was drawn in the correspondence between armed and unarmed ships, and the State Department does not entertain any contention that Germany's responsibility is limited to those without armament.

It is realized that Germany's increased submarine warfare, combined with the increasing number of armed merchant ships and their increasing efficiency in defence, make the question a question to her, and it is regarded as practically certain that she will seek to justify the armed merchantman controversy by the use of her own correspondence concerning the Marina.

Germany and Austria on February 10, in substance the same terms, notified the United States of the same thing, notified the United States of the same thing.

"Enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have the right to be considered as peaceable merchant vessels of commerce," the note stated. "The German naval forces will receive orders to treat such vessels as belligerents."

The determination of whether the vessel in question is a merchant or a belligerent vessel will rest in the hands of the captors, but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends upon the status of the vessel and cannot be avoided or postponed by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption in its favor.

It is pointed out that the investigation into the sinking of the Kiki Kasaba, although it has not been completed, affords evidence for a similar conclusion.

The determination of whether a vessel is a merchant or a belligerent vessel will rest in the hands of the captors, but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends upon the status of the vessel and cannot be avoided or postponed by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption in its favor.

"A presumption based solely on the presence of an armament on a merchant vessel of an enemy is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it a warship and proceed to attack without regard to the rights of the persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a purpose to use the armament for aggression is essential."

The gist of the whole contention of the United States is contained in an answer sent to the German Government in London. The mere presence of a 4.7 inch gun on the Marina did not justify the German submarine commander in regarding this vessel as a warship unless there was evidence showing that the gun was to be used aggressively against the submarine, according to this Government's view on this matter.

Germany never specifically replied to the American memorandum, but in accepting the American note on the Sussex, demanding abandonment of illegal submarine warfare against the United States, and freight-carrying vessels, Germany promised that such vessels would not be sunk without warning and without providing for the safety of passengers and crew unless the ships attempt to escape or offer resistance. No mention was made of armed merchantmen, so that the presumption at the State Department has been that Germany accepted the American view on this matter.

London, Nov. 2.—A telegram to the American Embassy to-day from Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, states that the British submarine Force regarding the number of American prisoners on board the British steamship Marina and the names of those lost, have been cleared up. In addition to the five Americans reported yesterday as having been lost, the name of Middle, the first reported, is now in the list of dead American survivors.

Changes make the total number of Americans on board fifty-two, of whom six were lost.

BURKH, BETTER, TO RESUME TOUR.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—United States Senator William E. Burk of Idaho, who was taken ill at Ford du Lac, Wis., yesterday while campaigning for the Republican national ticket and compelled to cancel his speaking engagements, arrived in Chicago to-day and said he felt so much improved in health that he expected to resume his tour after a day's rest.

52,975 FOR CONNAGH DUCHES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 2.—The farewell gift of the women of Canada to the Duchess of Connaught, amounting to \$52,975, was today added to London. The gift will be applied to the Duchess of Connaught's personal welfare fund, in compliance with her request.

BRITISH RECAPTURE PRIZE FROM GERMANS

Also Drive Off Five Destroyers Which Come to Aid of Submarine Crew.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A German submarine placed a prize crew aboard the Dutch steamship Oidamb, which left the Hook of Holland yesterday. At 6 o'clock this morning a British destroyer appeared and recaptured the Oidamb. The German prize crew fired two bombs with the hope of destroying their prize, but the Oidamb remained afloat.

An Admiralty official statement says: "The Dutch steamer Oidamb was captured by the enemy Wednesday night near Noord, Hinder lightship. A prize crew was put aboard and the ship was being taken to Zebrugge, when about daylight some of our light scouting craft overtook her.

"The prize crew attempted to blow up the ship with the crew took to the boats. The prize crew, consisting of one officer and nine men, were overtaken and made prisoner and the ship was taken in tow by one of our vessels.

"Five German destroyers which arrived on the scene, presumably to escort the prize into port, were engaged and one of the destroyers was sunk. The others towed for five hours until within six miles of the Hook of Holland, where she was taken in charge by a Dutch tug."

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 2.—According to the *Handelsblad* the Oidamb reached the Hook of Holland, but captured the cargo being lost.

CIVIL WAR BEGUN BY GREEK REBELS

Venizelists Occupy Town of Katerina After Fight With King's Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Friday).—According to special despatches from Athens the Venizelist national defence army has retaken and occupied Katerina, a few miles southwest of Salonica, after a short fight with the Greek royalist troops. Reuters' correspondent at Athens says the King's government has sent reinforcements of infantry and artillery to Katerina.

A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Athens says: "An extraordinary situation has been created by the action of the officers of the Larissa Railway, which is controlled by the Entente Allies, in allowing royalist military officers to send reinforcements to oppose the advance of the Venizelists."

"That the Entente should permit the lending of assistance in military measures against their own allies, namely, the Venizelist troops, is a proceeding altogether and naturally surprises the Venizelists."

The Venizelist army now numbers 10,000 men. Despatches from Athens give a somewhat detailed account of the advance of the Venizelist forces in the Kiki Kasaba region. It is said that the Venizelist military attaches at Sofia and Constantinople and detailed parts of the staff are entering or leaving Kiki Kasaba.

The French Admiral has issued a communication saying that investigation into the sinking of the Greek steamer *Angkor* was due to an external cause—a mine or submarine—which, owing to the measures taken by the Entente, it was impossible for any other party to have planted on the vessel.

The French Admiral has issued a communication saying that investigation into the sinking of the Greek steamer *Angkor* was due to an external cause—a mine or submarine—which, owing to the measures taken by the Entente, it was impossible for any other party to have planted on the vessel.

After months of strife between the followers of former Premier Venizelos and the adherents of King Constantine over the question of Greece's status in the war, a revolt of considerable proportions has apparently broken out in the region southwest of Salonica.

U-53 BUFFETED BY STORM.

Crew Gets Little Time on Deck Returning to Germany.

BRITAIN, via Sydney, Nov. 2.—Capt. H. B. Henshaw, commanding officer of U-53, whose safe return to a German port after its visit to Newport and operations off the American coast was announced yesterday, reports that he had an exceedingly stormy return passage.

The seas were so high that the crew of the submarine were at no time able to emerge on the deck or to take any air except in little groups on the coming down. Even this was impossible during one period of the Newfoundland Banks north of the north of England, when the submarine submerged entirely to escape the unbearable buffeting by the tempest.

The officers and crew seaworthy were landed in splendid condition. The voyage, including the brief stay on the American coast, lasted forty-one and one-half days, of which seventeen were consumed by the westward voyage.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Capt. H. Hirsch of the Norwegian freighter *Waldemar*, which arrived here today from Cardiff, Wales, reported having sighted a large submarine which he believed to be German. He reported that he had seen it on the coast of Cape Henry, Va., and that he had fired at it with his anti-aircraft guns.

The *Waldemar* was sighted on the coast of Cape Henry, Va., and that he had fired at it with his anti-aircraft guns. The submarine was sighted on the coast of Cape Henry, Va., and that he had fired at it with his anti-aircraft guns.

GERMANS FALL BACK AT VERDUN AND ON SOMME

Abandon Fort Vaux Under Terrific Fire of the French Guns.

CROWN PRINCE'S BIG OFFENSIVE FUTILE

Won Two of the Twenty Fortified Outposts and Has Lost Both.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The German Crown Prince has been forced to give back Fort Vaux to the French. The Teuton troops stole away last night from the last of the Verdun forts remaining in their hands because the fire of the new French artillery was unbearable, Berlin announces. And on the Somme the French in the past twenty-four hours have gained notably toward Le Transloy and taken more than 700 prisoners and twelve machine guns.

As yet the French War Office has not announced the occupation by Gen. Nivelle's troops of the fort they defended so long and bravely and now have back again. All that the statement issued to-day says of the Verdun front is that "on the right bank of the Meuse the night was relatively calm."

Evacuation Announced.

The news for which all France has been waiting ever since Fort Donnauont was snatched from the Crown Prince on October 24 is thus conveyed by the German official statement to-day:

Princess-Arthur, commander of the Army Group of the German Crown Prince, after an artillery engagement on the right bank of the Meuse, which was repeatedly increased to great intensity, has evacuated the fort.

The French up to the present have directed an especially heavy and destructive fire against Fort Vaux, which had been evacuated already in the night time by our troops following a given order and without being disturbed by the enemy's fire. Important parts of the fort were blasted by us before we left the position.

This announcement places the final status of the Verdun front. The German offensive at Verdun that cost almost 500,000 men, and in which almost 400,000 were killed and wounded of the French Army.

Fort Vaux and Fort Donnauont were the only two of the remaining fort of Verdun that the Crown Prince took on October 24. All told there are twenty of those forts, ten on each bank of the Meuse. Donnauont was recaptured on October 24. The French troops recaptured Fort Vaux on October 24. All told there are twenty of those forts, ten on each bank of the Meuse.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the east bank of the Meuse, with tremendous efforts, literally laid by (with, and every inch recaptured), and the result for the French almost without effort and with very small losses.

Fort Vaux was captured by the Crown Prince on the night of June 6 after a three months siege that was estimated to have cost him 50,000 men. The defense of the fort was the most heroic in history, the struggle for it one of the most bitter.

For many hours before its surrender the fort was cut off from all help, even for the most necessary food and water. The fort was a pocket, and then the German garrison was so battered with shell fire from three sides that the fort was untenable.

All Losses Regained.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the east bank of the Meuse, with tremendous efforts, literally laid by (with, and every inch recaptured), and the result for the French almost without effort and with very small losses.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the east bank of the Meuse, with tremendous efforts, literally laid by (with, and every inch recaptured), and the result for the French almost without effort and with very small losses.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the east bank of the Meuse, with tremendous efforts, literally laid by (with, and every inch recaptured), and the result for the French almost without effort and with very small losses.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the east bank of the Meuse, with tremendous efforts, literally laid by (with, and every inch recaptured), and the result for the French almost without effort and with very small losses.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the east bank of the Meuse, with tremendous efforts, literally laid by (with, and every inch recaptured), and the result for the French almost without effort and with very small losses.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the east bank of the Meuse, with tremendous efforts, literally laid by (with, and every inch recaptured), and the result for the French almost without effort and with very small losses.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the east bank of the Meuse, with tremendous efforts, literally laid by (with, and every inch recaptured), and the result for the French almost without effort and with very small losses.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the east bank of the Meuse, with tremendous efforts, literally laid by (with, and every inch recaptured), and the result for the French almost without effort and with very small losses.

Practically every position of any real strategic value that the Germans took on the