

They claim to hold the Carpathian passes, and to have advanced to Przemyśl and Lemberg, but the Russians appear to have the stronger force. The campaign in Bosnia has resulted in nothing conclusive. Claims of success by the Austrians are offset by like claims of the Servians and Montenegrins. Turkey, which has long been suspected of a desire to aid Germany, has given renewed assurances that she will remain neutral. Her war preparations, however, continue. The court sitting at Sarajevo, Bosnia, is reported to have found guilty of treason Gavrio Prinzip, the assassin, and Grabez, a student, Nedeljo Gabrinovics, and 21 of Prinzip's accomplices for the killing of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife. This assassination precipitated the present war.

Belgium.

Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, says that less than two weeks' supply of food remains in the cities, and that the rural districts have still less. Nearly 7,000,000 people will face famine unless relief comes quickly from the outside world. Though the Germans seized the food in some of the cities for their troops, they disclaim all responsibility for feeding the Belgians. Reports received by Mr. Whitlock from Louvain, Liege, Namur and Termonde say that the conditions are worse than in Brussels. The beet and cabbage crops have been lost, and meat and milk supplies have been cut off by the invaders, who took all the cattle. People whose homes have been ruined are wandering helplessly from place to place. One hundred soup kitchens are feeding 100,000 destitute in Brussels. The American commission was unable to ship its first cargo of food from England, amounting to 2,500 tons, until the 28th. This food from England must be replaced, and future supplies will have to come from neutral countries. The Belgian Minister at Washington, Mr. Havenith, is bending all his efforts to the securing of relief for his destitute countrymen.

South Africa.

Colonel Maritz, the Boer officer who deserted the Union of South African forces to join the Germans in German Southwest Africa, is officially reported defeated at Kakamas, Gordonia district of Bechuanaland, by the Union forces. Colonel Maritz is said to have been wounded in the engagement, and have fled to German territory. His forces are put at 1,000, several hundred of whom were Germans. This is Maritz' second defeat, the first not having been given to the press.

Japan.

Having possessed themselves of the islands in the Pacific archipelagoes that served as bases for the German war ships, the Japanese navy patrols the routes of trade. No headway is announced by

Japan in its campaign against Kia-Chau. Repeated attacks have been made on the German fortifications, but without success.

On the Sea.

The only important naval activities reported are the operations of the British and French warships off the coast of Belgium in co-operation with the Allies on short. Light draught warships have been able to approach near enough to the land to drive the German forces three to four miles inland. Great Britain has released the three American vessels that had been seized. The tank steamer, John D. Rockefeller, was released upon the showing that her cargo would not be reshipped to Germany. The Brindilla and the Platuria, German ships transferred to the American flag since the beginning of hostilities, have also been released. Great Britain accepts the doctrine of "ultimate destination" and urges shippers to show the real destination of their goods. The declaration that cotton was not even conditional contraband, and might be shipped in neutral vessels either to neutral nations or to belligerents has been followed by large purchases of American cotton by the Germans. The question of transferring foreign ships to American registry during hostilities was not raised.

Mexico and the United States.

Reports from Mexico are contradictory and very confusing. The Aguas Calientes Convention voted to place the government in the hands of a committee of five. It also instructed General Carranza to give the assurances asked by the United States that Mexicans employed by the American Government in Vera Cruz would not be molested after the withdrawal of troops, and that importers would not be levied upon a second time for goods imported during American occupancy. General Carranza refused to issue such a proclamation, but said he would give oral assurances. Conflicting reports come to this country regarding General Carranza's retirement. The Washington administration considers the prospects for a peaceable settlement to be bright. [See current volume, page 1017.]

The armistice was broken by General Herrera, a Carranza follower, who attacked the Villa garrison at Parral, Chihuahua. The fight is reported to have lasted five hours, and to have resulted in a loss of 300 killed. The Villa men hold the town.

The Labor War.

A definition was given on October 15 of the order of the President forbidding employment in the Colorado coal fields where Federal soldiers are stationed, of persons not citizens of Colorado. In