

FRENCH AIR SCOUTS HURL DEATH DARTS

Showers of Tiny Steel Arrows Kill Many of German Foe.

SIMPLE WEAPONS RIVAL FIELD GUNS

Auto Importer Tells How Aviators Use Ancient Device in Modern Warfare.

That the aeroplane division of the French army has developed and is using steel arrows as weapons of destruction (a report cable to this country a few days ago and received with a considerable degree of incredulity) is practically proved by the statement made yesterday by Emanuel Lascaris, an automobile importer of this city, who returned from France a few days ago.

Mr. Lascaris is the American representative of the De Dion-Bouton, one of the oldest and largest of French motor car factories. He was on a business visit to the Bilancourt plant when declarations of war began to shoot across Europe, and at the request of Count De Dion remained for some weeks to give his help in restoring order out of the chaos into which the business was thrown by the sudden outbreak of hostilities.

"Our factory is in the military district of Vincennes—a part of it, in fact," Mr. Lascaris said, "and it passed automatically into the control of the government. Because of their skill in the use of the machinery a majority of the workmen, while they enlisted, were kept on duty right in the plant under the direction of several of the executive force who were commissioned officers. The only difference was that they shed their overalls and replaced them with their military uniforms."

"Part of the work that has been done by De Dion-Bouton since the outbreak of the war has been the production of steel arrows for use by aeroplanes against the enemy, and it is these arrows that they have already been put to good use, as the cables have told."

"The steel arrow is a tiny missile and so light that it is hard to believe that it could kill a man, much less a horse. It is six inches in length, rounded at one end and brought to a needle point. The other end for about four inches is deeply grooved, so that, looking at the top, it has the shape of a four-leaved clover. I do not believe that the finished arrow weighs more than six ounces."

"Tests made with the little thing showed that, dropped from a distance of 1,500 feet, one of them would go through the body of a horse. Their deadly effect on a man may easily be imagined."

"Lightness, of course, is an essential, since every pound of weight in an aeroplane is a factor. The deep grooves not only helped in this way, but insured the spreading apart of the four-leaved clover when it struck the target, so that when it dropped in a compact mass, it was solved by the use of boxes large enough to hold 1,000 of them, fitted with buttons that opened by the release of a spring. One or more of these boxes, depending on the power of the motor, are placed between the struts of an aeroplane, and the contents can be dropped when the operator finds himself in proper position over the enemy."

"Of the area covered when the arrows reached the ground after falling 1,500 feet or more, Mr. Lascaris was unable to say, but he believes it would be considerable. He considers the device nearly as effective as would be a machine gun used from the same position."

LADY PAGET ASKS AID OF AMERICANS

Wants Women Here to Send Socks for Use of British Soldiers.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 23.—As a sequel to Lord Kitchener's appeal to Queen

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U. S. MUST OBSERVE STRICT NEUTRALITY

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SCHUCKING BLAMES RUSSIA FOR WAR

Admits, However, That Mistakes of German Policy Embittered France.

Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, a prominent worker in the peace movement, has just published a letter from Professor Walter Schucking, who is well known in England and America for his writings on the Hague conferences and international subjects. Schucking puts the blame for the war on Russia, but mentions what he considers mistakes in German policy which tended to embitter France. The letter follows:

"The true causes of the war are, in my judgment, as follows: Kant said long ago that all governments must be responsible in order that peace may be secured. The Russian government is still autocratic and the breach of the peace arose there. Incapable of cultural activities, Russia follows persistently a policy of conquest, following the example of European Turkey. Austria, too, is a power under German leadership to be destroyed. In taking this stand Germany represented the interest of civilization and morality."

"Russia was prepared. 'Long before the assassination at Sarajevo, well informed people in diplomatic circles and in journals maintained that the war between Russia and Germany was to be feared for this reason, and that Russia was making preparations for this war. The Serajevian affair and the threat of ultimatum to Serbia, which was to start the stone rolling, whether Russia had really threatened war against Austria and Germany on account of this affair had not been true of the support of the Western powers, seems to me questionable, but since it could count upon this support Russia lighted the torch of war. This is the opinion of all German pacifists."

"If we ask ourselves, however, why the Western powers support Czarism, the answer is more difficult. It is certain that in France the revenge idea has never entirely died out. More and more it was in the process of being extinguished; but since 1904, unfortunately, a wavering, contradictory German policy in the Morocco question had the effect of embittering feeling in France. It was felt that France was humiliated and threatened and could no longer believe in the desire of our government to keep the peace. Naturally the unwise attitude of Germany in the Hague peace conference contributed greatly to this unfortunate result, but the worst effect of all was produced by the German armaments. The proverb, 'off you wish for peace, prepare for war' has suffered an absolute shipwreck. On account of the Russian peril we carried through in the spring of 1913 an enormous increase of the army; this was regarded as a necessary step, as only another threat. The three years' service was adopted by France as a counter measure, and found to be unbearable. France chained itself more tightly together with Russia and risked everything on the plan of a common war in order to free itself from the pressure of the German plans of armaments."

MORSE OFFERS TO AID DEFUNCT BANK

Tells North America Shareholders He'll Take Over Assets and Debts.

Charles W. Morse told the shareholders of the National Bank of North America, assembled yesterday to receive the report of the protective committee of stockholders, that he was willing to take over and finance a holding committee to take over all the assets of the bank and to assume its outstanding liabilities in the form of litigation.

Henry W. Goodrich, one of the attorneys of the advisory committee, argued that a holding committee would have no advantage over the present scheme of liquidation. He said it would be unfair to take the work from the hands of Mr. McKinnon and others who were dealing with the situation, and besides the American Surety Company would have to be reckoned with, as Mr. McKinnon is under bond of \$250,000 to serve until liquidation is completed. Mr. McKinnon himself was subjected to some heckling. He said that he would like to retire as liquidating agent, but certainly would not do so under fire. The general sentiment of the shareholders seemed to be to retain him, but the meeting was adjourned without action.

AUSTRIAN CRUISERS RETURN DAMAGED

London, Sept. 23.—The Rome correspondent of the "Central News" says that travellers who have arrived in the Italian capital from Sebenico, in Dalmatia, declare that the Austrian cruisers Maria Theresa and Admiral Staud have put into that port badly damaged.

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Senator Lodge, who is a disciple of American neutrality in its strictest sense, decried the recent efforts of peace mongers who sought to end the war through the agency of the United States. The time for peace, he said, was not at hand. Peace dickered at this inopportune time will, if not stopped promptly, he said, have an ill effect upon and weaken the influence this country may exert later with the belligerents when peace is actually taking shape.

Senator Lodge said: "I am chiefly interested in having the United States maintain a strict neutrality, one which will not be relaxed at one point to help one belligerent and tightened at another. Absolutely honest neutrality is what we want, equally honest and equally rigid for all belligerents. The time may come, and I hope it will come, when our good offices may be used in the restoration of peace, but the time has not yet come. This talk of peace just now is originated by German agents for the purpose of testing public opinion here and elsewhere."

"There is no reality in it, and if our government permits itself to be used at this time by the originators of this peace talk it not only itself will become absurd, but what is far worse, our future influence, which ought to be of great value at the right moment, will be crippled and weakened."

"Only Lasting Peace Wanted. 'I take no sides; I advocate no cause in saying this. We must dismiss from our minds any idea of speedy peace, which will leave everything as it is. It will never be. Either Germany will win or the Allies will win. Germany will dictate the terms of peace, or the Allies will. There will be no half-way about it. 'If Germany conquers France, England and Russia she will dominate Europe, and will subsequently extend that domination if she can. The peace of the world, Great Britain and Ireland, France and Belgium believe they are fighting the battle of freedom and democracy against militarism and autocracy, the battle of the right against the law of the sword and the right of small nations to exist. Russia believes she is fighting against German domination for the freedom and right of Slav populations everywhere. All the Allies are determined to put an end to the conditions which produced the hideous calamity of this war possible. They will fight on until that purpose is accomplished. These are plain facts. We must look them in the face. It is not for us to maintain our neutrality and at the right moment to use all our influence for a peace that will be lasting and which will bring with it a general reduction of armaments. No other peace than this can be lasting. Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the Red Cross, who went abroad on board the United States cruiser Tennessee, returned yesterday on the Olympic."

"Surgeons and nurses are needed abroad now more than ever," he said, "and there is an abundant need for medical and hospital supplies. Little definite information is to be had from official reports, but the number of wounded is already in the hundreds of thousands. Many have been brought into Paris and Berlin, and already the hospitals are filled. Public buildings and private houses have been converted into temporary hospitals, and still from the vast battle swept area come more wounded. We need nurses and surgeons, and no man imagines that the Red Cross can do too much for the sufferers."

On Monday at 12:30 a. m. the intense heat of the galley fires of the liner caused the dust in them to catch on fire, causing a great amount of smoke. This was carried away by the uptake, but some of the fumes were blown down into the alleys by the ventilators, which supply fresh air to the state-rooms. For a time it caused some uneasiness among the passengers. Clarence H. Mackay, who returned to this country from England and Scotland with his three children, was one of the first to raise the alarm. The smoke was soon traced to its place of origin and the galley fires were shut off. The damage from the fire was slight.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, who returned on the Olympic with their children, had to undergo a little governmental red tape when they endeavored to leave the vessel with their grandchildren. Lionel Guest is an officer in the British army, now in active service. He and his wife sent their three children, who are between six and ten years of age, to this country until the war is over.

The immigration law requires that alien children under sixteen, to land in this country, must be accompanied by a parent or guardian. As the entry of the children with their grandparents was a technical violation of the law, the immigration officials insisted that it be necessary to ask a series of technical questions. The chief aim of the law is to prevent dependent children from entering the country, but as Mr. Phipps could easily prove that his grandchildren would not become public charges the immigration authorities permitted the children to land.

Among others on the Olympic were Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. B. Warburton, Miss Marie Louise Wamaker, R. E. Westcott, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Thacher, and Mrs. Preston Satterwhite. Mrs. Clarence Moore, Miss M. M. Longwill, Dr. J. H. Honan, Major W. L. Farmer, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Fillibrown, Mrs. Arthur Clavin, Magistrate and Mrs. Peter T. Barlow and Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Adams.

GERMAN'S TALK STIRS WILSON

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Washington, Sept. 23.—In the face of the unwillingness of the administration in Washington to believe that Villa would do anything to menace the "peace" of Mexico, the Constitutional junta in this city gave out the following statement late this evening:

"Contrary to Villa's denial that he had arrested General Obregon, who had come to Chihuahua on a special invitation from Villa himself, the latest official reports received from Mexico City this afternoon by the Constitutional agency make clear that General Obregon is still being held in the territory controlled by Villa's forces. 'In view of this unjustifiable act on Villa's part, Carranza took precautionary measures to protect the railroads,

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"Mr. Winston Churchill's speech," said the Ambassador, "the violence of which may perhaps be excused by his wish to raise volunteers, tries to convey the opinion that the peace movement in the United States was started by me."

"I therefore wish emphatically to state that I have taken absolutely no initiative in this matter, and that whatever peace suggestions have come to my knowledge have always been started by the American government or by interested Americans."

The Ambassador announced the receipt of three official communications from the Foreign Office in Berlin. The first read:

"According to reliable Galician sources, the Russians have brutalized Brownville, Tex., Sept. 23.—Mobilization of troops in Northern Mexico loyal to General Carranza is under way at Monterrey, according to reports current at Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, to-night. The Matamoros garrison defied suddenly for Monterrey, with the explanation that all troops were being returned to their native states and that state troops would replace them."

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"Upon my arrival from Europe today my attention was called to an alleged interview said to have been given by me in Genoa to the correspondent of a German newspaper. I am represented as assailing the English and French and wishing for Germany's success in the present war."

"I have not given an interview to any one. I have not discussed the war with any one during my entire trip. I was never in Breslau in my life, and the interview which purported to quote me in Breslau and coming by way of Italy is false. I have not been in Italy this year and I have not been in Germany for more than a year."

"I was in London with my wife when the war broke out. My children were in Switzerland at the time, and I went there to get them. We returned to London by way of Paris. I was treated courteously and had no difficulties. I cannot deny that I have had a sensation. I desire to characterize it as a malicious invention."

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Old-time Furniture of Masculine Dignity

THERE is a satisfying sturdiness about much of the old-time Furniture of Walnut or Oak that seems to especially commend it for that restful corner of the Living Room where "Mere Man" is wont to dispose of his intimate belongings.

Among the Hampton Shops Reproductions of fine old examples of the William and Mary period may be found the Writing Table of generous proportions, the ample canebacked Arm-Chairs, the convenient Smoker Stand or the dignified Book-cases which will give to this particular nook its wished for air of comfortable and attractive masculinity.

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Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway



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