

further doubt as to the treatment which awaits them in captivity. At the beginning all those captured had a terrified and supplicating attitude, arising out of statements made by their officers to the effect that the French shot their prisoners. It is rather by an excess of kindness that we transgress in regard to them, and the too kindly treatment which is meted out to prisoners in certain districts of France has even evoked complaints, which occasionally have been justified, on the part of all those who know how our men are treated in Germany."

The official war information bureau issued the following this afternoon:

"Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigor, but with no more success."

"There is no change in the situation. The Germans have gained no ground and the French have advanced here and there."

## GERMANS SLAY EACH OTHER IN DARKNESS

London, Sept. 28.—The official press bureau issued to-night a descriptive account of the operations of the British forces in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it, communicated by an eyewitness present at the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French. This account, supplementing that issued on September 24 from general headquarters, follows:

"September 25, 1914.—For four days there has been a comparative lull all along our front. This has been accompanied by a spell of fine weather, though the nights are now much colder. One cannot have everything, however, and one evil result of the sunshine has been the release of flies, which were torpid during the wet days."

"Advantage has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements to relieve by fresh troops the men who have been in the firing line for some time. Several units, therefore, have received their baptism of fire during the week."

"Since the last letter left general headquarters evidence has been received which points to the fact that during counter attacks on the night of Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous expedient of a converging advance in the dark."

"Opposite one portion of our position a considerable massing of forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches."

"This narrative begins with September 21 and covers only two days. On Monday, the 21st, there was but little rain and the weather took a turn for the better, which has been maintained. The action was practically confined to the artillery, our guns at one point shelling and driving away the enemy, who were endeavoring to construct a redoubt. The Germans, for their part, expended a large number of heavy shells in a long range bombardment of a village."

### DEAD AND WOUNDED NEAR TRENCHES.

"Reconnoitering parties sent out during the night of the 21st-22d discovered some deserted trenches, and in them or near them in the woods more than one hundred dead and wounded were picked up. A number of rifles, ammunition and equipment were also found. There were other signs that portions of the enemy's forces had withdrawn for some distance."

"Tuesday, the 22d, was also fine, with less wind, and was one of the most uneventful days that have passed since we reached the Aisne—uneventful, that is, for the British. There was less artillery work on either side, the Germans, nevertheless, giving another village a taste of the 'Jack Johnsons.'"

"The spot thus honored was not far from the ridge where some of the most severe close fighting in which we have taken part has occurred. All over this No Man's Land between the lines the bodies of German infantry are still lying in heaps where they have fallen at different times."

"Espionage plays so large a part in the conduct of the war by the Germans that it is difficult to avoid further reference to the subject. They have evidently never forgotten the saying of Frederick the Great: 'When Marshal Soubise goes to war he is followed by a hundred cooks; when I take the field I am preceded by a hundred spies.'"

"Though such instructions are no longer made public, the Germans, as is well known, still carry them into effect. Apart from the more elaborate arrangements which were made in peace time for obtaining information by paid agents, some of the methods which are being employed for the collection or conveyance of intelligence are as follows:

"Men in plain clothes signal to the German lines from points in the hands of the enemy by means of colored lights at night and puffs of smoke from chimneys by day. Pseudo laborers, workers in the fields between the armies, have been detected conveying information, and persons in plain clothes have acted as advanced scouts to the German cavalry when advancing."

### SPY SIGNALS WITH CHURCH CLOCK.

"One spy of this kind was found by our troops hidden in a church tower. His presence was only discovered through the erratic movements of the hands of the church clock, which he was using to signal to his friends by means of an improvised semaphore code. Had this man not been seized, it is probable he would have signalled to the German artillery at the time of their arrival the exact location of the headquarters and staff. A high explosive shell would then have mysteriously dropped on the building."

"Women spies have also been caught; secret agents have been found at the railroads observing entrainments and detrainments. It is a simple matter for spies to mix with the refugees moving about to their homes; difficult for our troops, who speak neither French nor German, to detect them."

## RHEIMS A WRECK AROUND CATHEDRAL

Continued from page 1

destroyed were empty. You saw pitiful attempts to save the pieces. In places, as though evictions were going forward, chairs, pictures, cooking pans, bedding were piled in heaps. There was none to guard them; certainly there was no one so unfeeling as to disturb them."

"I saw neither looting nor any effort to guard against it. In their common danger and horror the citizens of Rheims of all classes seemed drawn closely together. The manner of all was subdued and gentle, like those who stand at an open grave."

"The shells played the most inconceivable pranks. In some streets the houses and shops along one side were entirely wiped out, and on the other untouched. In the Rue du Cardinal du Lorraine every house was gone. Where they once stood were cellars, filled with powdered stone. Tall chimneys that one would have thought a strong wind might dislodge were holding themselves erect, while the surrounding walls, three feet thick, had been crumpled into rubbish."

"In some houses a shell had removed one room only, and as neatly as though it were the work of masons and carpenters. It was as though the shell had a grievance against the lodger in that particular room. The waste was appalling."

### CHILD'S DOLL LIES SMILING AMID RUINS.

"Among the ruins I saw a good painting in rags and in gardens statues covered with the moss of centuries smashed. In many places, still on the pedestal, you would see a headless Venus or a flying Mercury chopped off at his waist."

"Long streamers of ivy, that during a century had crept higher and higher up the wall of some noble mansion until they were part of it, still clung to it, although it was divided into a thousand fragments. Of one house all that was left standing was a slice of the front wall just wide enough to bear a sign reading 'This house is for sale; elegantly furnished.' Nothing else of that house remained."

"In some streets of the destroyed area I met not one living person. The noise made by my feet kicking the broken glass was the only sound. The silence, the gaping holes in the sidewalk, the ghastly tributes to the power of the shells, and the complete desolation, made more desolate by the bright sunshine, gave you a curious feeling that the end of the world had come and you were the only survivor."

"This impression was aided by the sight of many rare and valuable articles with no one guarding them. They were things of price that one may not carry into the next world, but which in this are kept under lock and key."

"In the Rue de l'Université at my leisure I could have ransacked shop after shop, or from the shattered drawing rooms filled my pockets. Shopkeepers had gone without waiting to lock their doors, and in houses the

fronts of which were down you could see that, in order to save their lives, the inmates had fled at a moment's warning."

"In one street a high wall extended an entire block, but in the centre a howitzer shell had made a breach as large as a barn door. Through this I had a view of an old and beautiful garden, on which oasis nothing had been disturbed. Hanging from the walls, on diamond shaped lattices, roses were still in bloom, and along the gravel walks flowers of every color raised their petals to the sunshine. On the terrace was spread a tea service of silver and on the grass were children's toys—hoops, tennis balls and, flat on its back, staring up wide eyed at the shells, a large, fashionably dressed doll."

### BURSTING SHELLS' FANTASTIC TRICK.

"In another house everything was destroyed except the marble mantelpiece over the fireplace in the drawing room. On this stood a terra cotta statuette of Harlequin. It is one you have often seen. The legs are wide apart, the arms folded, the head thrown back in an ecstasy of laughter. It looked exactly as though it were laughing at the wreckage with which it was surrounded. No one could have placed it where it was after the house fell, for the approach to it was still on fire. Of all the fantastic tricks played by the bursting shells it was the most curious."

"Outside the wrecked area were many shops belonging to American firms, but each of them had escaped injury. They were filled with American typewriters, sewing machines and cameras. A number of cafés bearing the sign 'American bar' testified to the nationality and tastes of many tourists."

"I found our consul, William Bardel, at the consulate. He is a fine type of the German-American citizen and, since the war began, with his wife and son has held the fort and tactfully looked after the interests of both Americans and Germans. On both sides of him shells had damaged the houses immediately adjoining. The one across the street had been destroyed and two neighbors killed."

"The street in front of the consulate is a mass of fallen stone, and the morning I called on Mr. Bardel a shell had hit his neighbor's chestnut tree, filled his garden with chestnut burrs and blown out the glass of his windows. He was patching the holes with brown wrapping paper, but was chiefly concerned because in his own garden the dahlias were broken. During the first part of the bombardment, when firing became too hot for him, he had retreated with his family to the corner of the street, where are the cellars of the Roderers, the champagne people."

"There are worse places in which to hide in than a champagne cellar, and I hope Secretary Bryan will not hold it against him. He had no choice. In Rheims the grape juice cellars are very few—of Mr. Bryan's sort."

"Mr. Bardel has lived six years in Rheims and estimates the damage done to property by shells at \$30,000,000, and says that unless the seat of military operations is removed the champagne crop for this year will be entirely wasted. It promised to be an especially good year. The seasons were propitious, being dry when sun was needed and wet when rain was needed, but, unless the grapes are gathered this week, the crops will be lost."

### BAD OUTLOOK FOR BROADWAY.

"Of interest to Broadway is the fact that in Rheims, or rather in her cellars, are stored nearly fifty million bottles of champagne belonging to six of the best known houses. Should shells reach these bottles, the high price of living in the lobster palaces will be proportionately increased."

"Mr. Bardel asked me to send his love to his son, H. T. Bardel, of 1635 New York av., Brooklyn, saying, 'We are all safe and well.' I was delayed in sending this message because, outside of Rheims at a certain place, with my companions, Gerald Morgan, of 'McClure's Magazine'; Ashmead Bartlett, of 'The London Daily Telegraph'; and Captain Granville Fortescue, I was arrested."

"Under escort we were taken to Paris. Once there, every courtesy was shown us. We were detained only one night at the headquarters of the General Staff. The following morning Mr. Herrick, our ambassador, acting through our military attaché, Colonel Spencer Cosby, arranged that we should be set at liberty on our giving our word that for eight days we would not leave Paris or in any way communicate with any one concerning what movements of the Allies we might have seen."

"As the destruction of Rheims does not come in that category, I have concluded the account of my visit to that unhappy city at the point where the gendarmes so abruptly interrupted it."

"The story of our arrest my companions can tell. This year I have been so frequently in jail that your readers must be as weary of it as I am. Then, again, perhaps I flatter myself. In any case, I would be ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the prompt assistance of Mr. Herrick and Colonel Cosby and the courtesy of the French officers of the General Staff. We were less prisoners than their guests, and should I be invited to spend another week end in Cliché-Midi Prison, I would accept with pleasure."

"But I have a feeling that the next time I am arrested it will not be in Europe for trying to see this war, but in Westchester County for over-speeding. I have investigated enough European jails. At home there must be some equally bad. One should see America first."

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## PRINCE ADALBERT BALKAN ALLIES REPORTED KILLED NEAR SARAJEVO

Autopsy Discloses Wound Was Inflicted by German Bullet.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Ghent, Sept. 28.—A story which has been already reached America is told as authentic by a Belgian doctor just out of Brussels. He says that Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, died in a hospital there and that Dr. Lepage, King Albert's physician, was ordered to hold an autopsy in the presence of two German doctors. It was found, he says, that the prince had been killed by a German bullet and that in other examinations officers were found to have died, too, from wounds made by German bullets."

"The man who told this was firmly convinced of the truth of his statement, but it should be accepted with reserve."

"The Germans are making no main attack on Antwerp. It is clear. At the same time, there is strong evidence from inside Brussels that something is expected by the Germans. For instance, all English nurses and doctors there since the occupation have been ordered to leave. Some have already done so."

"These say that all the wounded, irrespective of their condition—and some died in moving—have been moved out of the city. The clearance was complete, not partial, as has been the case when only freshly wounded were expected. The atmosphere in the city, too, has changed indescribably. No more is under arrest, and every one is ordered to be in his house by 8 o'clock p. m. The movement of the German troops in the last four days has been enormous, but the guard on the western roads has been very much reduced, and several persons, among them the nurses, say they passed out without being once challenged."

"Yesterday morning's battle on the south side of Termonde was remarkable in no way except for the strategic fact that the Belgians are keeping still a large German force here along their front which might otherwise be used against the Allies in France. The same stories of destroyed houses, of fire, death and misery might be told again."

## HERRICK WANTS KAISER WARNED

Ambassador Reports His Escape from German Bomb in Paris.

Washington, Sept. 28.—An account of the dropping of a bomb from the German aeroplane near the American Embassy in Paris yesterday was reported to the Department of State by Ambassador Herrick to-day. It is understood that Mr. Herrick suggested that this government take steps to warn Germany to be more careful in future."

### BELGIAN HOSPITAL BURNED BY SHELLS

London, Sept. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says that the Belgians, anticipating a German attack on Alost, have sent the inhabitants away to the direction of Asseche, which is six miles northwest of Brussels."

"The Germans bombarded Alost yesterday, inflicting considerable damage, including the burning of a hospital. The Germans were driven back in the direction of Asseche, which is six miles northwest of Brussels."

"Continuing, the correspondent says that a Zeppelin airship yesterday flew over Ghent and the seacoast."

## LONDON'S EYE OPEN FOR FOE'S AIRSHIPS

Number Germany Has Is a Mystery, but It May Be Considerable.

### ENEMY'S AIR TACTICS ARE NOT YET CLEAR

Secret Zeppelins, Empowered and Equipped for Long Journeys, May Menace England.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 28.—Discussing the mystery surrounding Germany's use of airships in the war thus far, and her possible intention to keep them under cover until the German fleet gets into action, the naval correspondent of 'The Morning Post' writes to-day as follows:

"The first thing to ascertain is the number of airships possessed by Germany. That number, however, is precisely what cannot be ascertained with accuracy, for Germany keeps these things very secret."

"Some surprising information is contained in a remarkable work just published by Messrs. Werner, Laurie & Co., 'The Secrets of the German War Machine,' which states that the German airship, described on the title page as 'The late spy, to the German government,' Dr. Graves states that Germany has three times the number of airships officially stated to exist—that is, thirty-six, or perhaps more. Twelve of these are said by Dr. Graves to be constructed upon secret devices which make them extraordinarily light and unflamable. The other twenty-four are said to be of the ordinary type."

"Besides the thirty-six military airships, Dr. Graves states that the number of transportation airships in use would raise the total to fifty. Fifty airships would make a formidable fleet. Dr. Graves states that the German airship, carrying twenty-five men and twelve tons of explosives, has in time of peace crossed the North Sea, passed over London and returned to Germany."

"The author states that in 1912 a Zeppelin, crossed from Stettin over the Baltic to Upsala, in Sweden, back across the Baltic to Riga and thence to Stettin, 976 miles in all, carrying twenty-five men and five tons weight. According to Dr. Graves, there are air stations at Strassburg, Frankfurt-am-Main, Posen, Wilhelmshaven and Berlin, and especially at Heligoland."

"On that island there are three or four airships, perfectly equipped, and kept ready for instant action by day or night. These vessels are said by Dr. Graves to have a range of 1,000 to 1,200 or 1,400 kilometers, to be capable of carrying 25 men, 4 quick-firing guns and 7 tons of explosives, with a capacity for carrying double that amount of explosives if required. The bombs are said to kindle conflagration upon impact."

"The reader must form his own judgment of the accuracy of these statements. It is clear that if they are even partially true an attack by airships upon a large town would be a devastating affair. It is more curious that the attacks already made should be comparatively innocuous."

"Basil Buis in the course of an article contributed to these pages of September 9 last states that Germany could not have more than a couple of dozen Zeppelins. He also remarked that one of the bombs dropped into Antwerp on August 25 was of a type designed to penetrate the steel deck of a ship. It had casing an inch thick, a diameter of ten inches and a percussion cap loaded with picrite. It seems that such is the weapon which may be used against British warships."

## SET OPEN BARREL TRAP FOR BELGIANS

Germans Prepare for Expected Cavalry Charge Near Brussels.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Brussels, Sept. 28.—It is certain that the Germans are taking all precautions to defend their ground foot by foot if they deem it possible to avert the risk either of surprise or of being enveloped by the Belgian troops who are seeking to surround the garrison in Brussels. The Belgians are in constant contact with the German army posted before Antwerp."

"Brussels constitutes for the Germans a sort of entrenched camp. Important works of defence have been completed all around the town. Numerous roads and bridges have been mined, and there are several clever traps. Thus, between Berchem, Agath and Grand Bigard, after having excavated the highway to a great depth, the Germans have placed there 300 barrels, without tops, which are covered with branches and earth. One can well conceive what would be the effect of a cavalry charge in this spot."

"Luckily, the commanders of the Belgian army are well aware of these traps, and the Germans know that they know. That is why the Germans endeavor to prevent any one leaving Brussels. The people of Brussels are looking forward, not without dismay, to the approach of winter. The stoppage of commerce and industry is complete, and the working classes, whose little savings were exhausted long ago, whose will to exist to the really human work, the carrying out of which will perhaps avert revolts, popular risings and the pillage of shops."

"Under the auspices of the Ministers of Spain and the United States, and to the aid of generous private philanthropists, the municipal councils of the town and suburbs of Antwerp, on day at the public buildings a pint of excellent soup and a glass of beer to each person. Pressing appeals are made to people to contribute to the fund for contributions to keep this good work going as long as possible, but there are few rich people in Brussels. On the other hand, the carrying out of which will perhaps avert revolts, popular risings and the pillage of shops."

### RUSSIA'S HARVEST IN HIGH FIGURES

Petrograd, Sept. 28.—The Ministry of the Interior gave to-day figures on the harvest of 1914, according to which the food products reached a total of more than four billion pounds (approximately 64,285,000 tons).

### PRUSSIAN GUARD IS CUT TO PIECES

Berlin, Sept. 28.—According to dispatches from the Prussian guard has been cut to pieces during the fighting of the last three days. The strength of some companies has been reduced from 250 to 100 men. Almost all the original officers of the guard have been killed or wounded, and two battalions have been annihilated."

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## JAPANESE FORCE GERMAN RETREAT

Mikado's Troops Within 7½ Miles of Enemy's Tsing-tau Position.

### FELL BACK TO FIRST LINE, SAY DEFENDERS

Kaiser's Army Avoids Fighting on Lowlands—Invaders Seize Chinese Railway.

Peking, Sept. 28.—The Japanese Legation announces that Japanese troops, after fighting on Saturday and Sunday, occupied a position within seven and a half miles of Tsing-tau, the seat of government of Kiaochow, the German leased possession in China.

"A German dispatch received here from Tsing-tau, capital of Shantung Province, which probably came from Tsing-tau, in the Kiaochow territory, by wireless telegraphy, closely conforms to the report given out at the Japanese Legation. The German dispatch relates that the German outposts, after several encounters with the enemy, retired to the first line of defence beyond the villages of Tsang-Kow and Lik-Tsun."

"It is apparent that the German lines follow the highlands and are avoiding the lowlands bordering on Kiaochow Bay."

"The Chinese government has received an official telegram from Wei-Hsien stating that three hundred Japanese cavalrymen have started westward along the railway. The Chinese, it is said, believe the Japanese intend to capture all the railway stations on the line, including that of Tai-Nan, the western terminus."

"The Japanese Legation says that the legation has not been informed by Tokyo of the reason for taking over the railway."

"A correspondent at Wei-Hsien sends the following under date of September 28: 'The Japanese have gone to the west along the railway, leaving thirty guards in the Wei-Hsien station. The city is crowded with Chinese soldiers, who are quartered in homes, causing terror to the families. The gentry have sent numerous presents to the Japanese, fearing forced levies. The discipline in both armies here is good.' The levies referred to by the correspondents are probably not monetary, but in the nature of provisions."

"The East and West News Bureau gives out the following dispatch under date of September 28 received from Tokyo correspondent: 'According to the official announcement given out to-day, the Japanese besieging army began on the afternoon of the 25th an attack on the first advanced position of the Germans, who

occupied hill ranges between Poshan River and the Lik-Tsun. The Japanese troops advanced away from the German lines, and their line on the 27th to the right of the Lik-Tsun and Chang-tsun, about eight miles from the city of Tsing-tau. 'Russia has secured the victory of the Japanese Red Cross to assist the hospital work. A corps of geons and nurses, provided with money and all other necessary equipment, will leave Japan in the middle of October. A movement to send the Red Cross help to England and France is also on foot.'"

"Japan has always felt thankful for the courtesy of the United States in dispatching Dr. Magaw, of the American Red Cross, during the summer of much satisfaction to the Japanese people, that their Red Cross is now able to engage actively in the work of humanity by attending to the wounded of various nations."

"German prisoners will receive the same civilized treatment as was accorded to the Russian prisoners. For that purpose a bureau for taking care of prisoners has been established in Tokyo, and all other preparations needed are under way."

### PHILIPPINES AVERT PERIL OF FAMINE

Allies to Supply Coal and Men Under Bonds Forbidding Re-exportation.

Manila, Sept. 28.—Danger of a famine here through the threatened refusal of Great Britain and Japan to permit the import of coal without guarantees against its re-exportation has been averted. Japan has instructed local merchants not to sell coal without exacting a bond for twice its value, and also insists upon consular inspection."

"The suspicion that German vessels load here to supply warships at sea still exists. To-day the steamer Tora, carrying 6,000 tons of coal, sailed back from Corregidor Island, having sighted a British cruiser outside."

"The meat situation presented a similar problem. Most of the supply comes from Australia, and the war there that it would be suspended unless guarantees were given. Governor Harrison has relieved the situation by promising that the government will guarantee that there will be no export of this article of food."

### 200 M'GILL MEN JOIN REGIMENT

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Two hundred graduates and undergraduates of McGill University and a number of professors have joined the regiment of the Militia Department has authorized the university to raise, either as a single unit or a part of a Canadian university regiment, for home or foreign service."

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PATHESCOPE EDITOR, NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Sept. 29, 1914

## The Pathescope Editor's Daily Letter to the Children

To-day the Pathescope Editor Introduces Himself.

Dear Children:

Have you read the splendid news about The Tribune's plan to give you and your school a Pathescope Motion Picture Machine entirely free?

And did you read about the Pathescope Contest and how to save votes and win a Pathescope?

Well, the Pathescope Contest is on in earnest now. All the schools are very much interested, and there's going to be some real exciting fun!

Of course, you are going to be in the Contest, and I know that you want to help your school all you can.

The Pathescope Editor is going to help you in every way far. He's going to write you a letter each day. You will always find it in this column on Page 2. In these letters he will tell you many things which you will want to know—many things which will make it easier for you to get votes and help win a Pathescope for your school. And he'll also tell you how the wonders of the Pathescope and all the splendid fun you can have with it.

Be sure to clip out to-day's voting coupon. It is printed at the head of this letter. When it is properly filled out and sent in, it counts 5 votes for your school. Did you clip out the coupon in yesterday's Tribune and out of Sunday's Tribune?

To-morrow I will tell you something about the Contest which you ought to know.

So, goodbye for to-day! and good luck to you!

Yours heartily,

The Pathescope Editor