under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased by day or night. During this time the enemy has poured successive waves of infantry against it, only to see them break to pieces, one after the other."

LONE GUNNER MOWS DOWN GERMAN LINE

Invaders' Closed Ranks Slaughtered by Enemy in Battle Near Vailly.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Nov. 12.—At the battle of Vailly, which the Germans claim as an overwhelming victory, the French, obliged to fall back, were unable to get away with all their guns, but had time to bury most of them. The only one they did not bury was spiked, so that the enemy could not make any use of it. It was with this gun that a gunner of the battery covered himself with glory. The gun's crew had been ordered back, but he declared he would not abandon the gun while any ammunition was left. Methodically he emptied shell after shell into the Germans, who were moving up in serried ranks abreast, only a half mile away. Closer and closer they came, firing volleys as they advanced, but the gunner stood his ground and still had a dozen shells left when they were not more than 300 yards away. At this distance he bowled them over like ninepins, but nothing could stop them.

He let fly his last shell at only fifty yards, and did such awful execution that he was able to remove the breech block and made good his escape.

He received a ball between the ribs. Hardened as they were to slaughter, some of those who witnessed the deed turned sick and faint at the ghastly sight of mauled and mangled Germans. Six hundred were literally blown to pieces within 500 yards of the gun.

DUCHESS ASKS FOR MONEY FOR TROOPS

Wife of Governor General of Canada Appeals for Funds for Clothing.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—Canadian aid to the British navy in various forms is being encouraged. The latest evidence comes from the Duchess of Connaught, wife of Canada's Governor General. She issued a statement to-day saying she has been informed that some 5,000 bluejackets serving in the British Atlantic squadron under Rear Admiral R. S. B. Hornby are, now that the winter is coming on, in need of oilskins and rubber boots. She will be very grateful, she says in her statement, if those wishing to subscribe money for the purchase of these articles would kindly send their subscriptions to Government House, Ottawa.

The order in council making it a criminal offence to circulate or possess so-called seditious anti-British and German papers, which are coming into Canada from American cities, is to be rigidly enforced, it is said. The matter is to be taken up by the Postmaster General and special officers appointed to enforce the law. The penalty is $5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment. There is said to be a heavy circulation of such papers in Montreal.

AUSTRIA DENIES N. Y. BOND STORY

Six Per Cent Treasury Obligations for $12,500,000 Not To Be Renewed.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Dispatches from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to the embassy here to-day denied a rumor that a renewal of the government's 5 per cent Treasury bonds was being made. The Foreign Secretary cabled:

"Information from New York that the Austro-Hungarian government is negotiating with banks in that city relative to renewal of the 6 per cent Treasury bonds for $12,500,000 is absolutely false, as reimbursements of second instalment payable January 1, 1915, is provided."

Another dispatch said: "War reporters, among them Americans travelling from the northern to the southern war theatre, through Budapest, were greeted by the Mayor at the City Hall and conducted through two of the largest field hospitals, and expressed admiration."

Venice (via Paris), Nov. 12—Extraordinary efforts are being put forward in Austria-Hungary to float new war loans. The Emperor himself has taken the unprecedented step of ordering a large sum of money from his private purse invested equally in the Austrian and Hungarian issues. Convents and other ecclesiastical foundations have agreed to take large allotments, and several municipalities are doing the same.

Meanwhile the general commercial situation is reported to be steadily growing worse, and the newspapers are publishing daily lists of firms which have been placed under official supervision.

London, Nov. 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Vienna coming by way of Amsterdam says an Austrian war loan of $200,000,000 will be issued in exchequer bonds at 97½. The loan is to run for five years with interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. This amount, however, by reason of various allowances, will be raised to nearly 6 per cent.

BERLIN ACCUSED IN SPY PASSPORT CASE

Chicago Man Says Lody Held One He Left at German Foreign Office.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Charles A. Inglis, of Chicago, whose American passport was found on the person of Carl Hans Lody, executed in the Tower of London as a German spy, told to-day how he lost the paper in Berlin. His story implicates the German Foreign Office, and is being investigated by the State Department in Washington.

Inglis, who returned to his home here a few days ago after a prolonged sojourn in Europe, was in Berlin when the war broke out. He took his passport to the German Foreign Office to have it approved. He handed it to a clerk, expecting that in due course of routine it would be returned to the American Embassy.

It failed to reappear, however. At the Foreign Office he could obtain no trace of it, and after considerable delay he got a second document, which went through without a hitch, and by means of which he was able to leave Germany.

Mr. Inglis declined to comment on the matter. The paper contained a description of Inglis, which it is said also covered to some extent the features of the spy.

MAP SHOWING BATTLE FRONT THROUGH WHICH GERMANS ARE STRUGGLING TO BREAK TO FRENCH COAST.

FRENCH WAR EXPERT CALLS SITUATION BAD

Retired Officer of High Rank Refuses to Accept Popular Verdict of "Excellent" Concerning Progress of Struggle.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Nov. 12.—The first outspoken criticism of the progress of the war has just been allowed to see the light here. It is said to emanate from a high military expert no longer in the active service. It may be stated at the outset that the views he expresses are anything but the real interpretation of the popular feeling. Public opinion generally shows more than satisfaction with the way the operations are developing. The French people, although aware that mistakes have been made, and conscious that France was decidedly not so prepared for war as she should have been, are only too thankful to feel that victory will come to the Allies in the end, owing to Joffre's skilful leadership, the inherent bravery of his men, the stanch support given by the British and the signal services rendered by the Belgians.

Starting from the viewpoint that the sole object of the war is to guarantee the integrity, honor and life of the nation, the critic in question protests against the papers' daring to describe the situation as good, "when, from Rheims to Mezieres, from Lille to Argonne, the German hordes are pillaging and violating our soil." He further remarks:

Hold Sixth of France.

"The German offensive carried them at one go, as it were, right across Belgium to the very gates of Paris. All Belgium is now in their possession save for a narrow strip of land, while they also hold our north and northeastern country. At a most moderate estimate this represents, both in territory and population, at least a sixth of the total wealth of France. Our losses in land, buildings, factories, mines, railways and so on must total $6,000,000,000, without taking into account the shame, insults and loss of life we have had to endure. And yet eminent military critics on the other side of the Channel claim that the German offensive is a fiasco and has resulted in nothing, while our own papers complacently repeat that the situation is excellent."

"Le Temps," which publishes this complaint, makes at the same time a running commentary on the points raised. It asks how any impartial observer can honestly say the situation is not reassuring when he compares the position of the armies to-day with what it was only a few weeks ago.

"Only a very short while ago," it says, "it appeared almost impossible to drive the invader back; yet where is he now?

Praise for Britain.

"It is complained that England has only put seventy thousand men in the field, but the critics forget that this number is being rapidly increased and it takes time to prepare for the field the men England has got together, since England, no more than France, realized at first exactly what this war meant. But she loyally sent France all the men she had, and then set to work, as only England can, to grapple with the emergency. For the rest, everything is relative in this world. War is no exception. The war has inflicted incalculable losses upon France. Its horrors surpass all that could have been imagined, yet the situation is now excellent for all that.

"But for Belgium and the other Allies France must easily have been defeated at the present moment, whereas the facts of the case are that it is Germany which now is in a corner and compelled to muster all her resources to make one last effort to retrieve her fortune."

GERMANS SCORN DEATH IN CHARGES AT YPRES

Continued from page 1

able numbers on Wednesday of last week. Our troops resisted stubbornly, but the enormous losses did not stop the attacks.

Trench Won and Lost Seven Times.

Up to Thursday evening they came on repeatedly with reinforcements. I saw a single trench lost and retaken seven times in one day. After that there was a short interval, but on Saturday morning they attacked more violently than ever to the north of Dixmude. For forty hours we fought foot by foot without a moment's respite. It is impossible to describe such a hell, but I witnessed this incident:

"A German regiment advanced with flag flying. At 300 yards from our own trenches it was met by a fire so deadly that it fell back. After being reformed in the rear, it returned in markedly diminished numbers, and this time it got to within about 100 yards of our lines. Our guns poured a torrent of fire upon it and again it retreated. A third time it attempted the assault. This time the order was given to hold our fire till they had come up. At twenty yards every gun and rifle blazed away. Ten minutes later the regiment was wiped out. In less than an hour three thousand men had been slain."

QUEEN MARY VISITS AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Shows Great Interest in Doctors and Nurses—Cheers Patients.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 12.—Queen Mary visited the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, Devonshire, to-day, accompanied by Lady Arthur Paget, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt. To these members of the hospital committee as well as to members of the active staff the Queen expressed herself as greatly pleased with the work done by the American women in preparing such an institution for the wounded.

The Queen was particularly interested in the American Red Cross physicians and nurses stationed at the hospital and conversed with all of them. It was a great occasion for the wounded, and the Queen talked with each wounded soldier. She also had presents for them.

Only seriously wounded privates are sent to Paignton, which is the private estate of Paris Singer, an American, the American women feeling that they have the greatest need of sea air and are less able to look after themselves. Practically all the patients are bedridden. The Queen did not overlook a single man. She chatted with men injured at Mons, Courtrai and Ypres, discussing those battles and the conditions under which the men were wounded, invariably congratulating them on their valor and thanking them for their service to the nation.

Every cent for the equipment of the support of the hospital is contributed by Americans, who plan to maintain it throughout the war without British aid.

Speaking of the Queen's visit, Lady Paget, president of the hospital committee, said to-night: "It was a great honor to the American hospital for the Queen to make such a long trip to visit the institution, and I know it will be pleasing to Americans to know how warmly she spoke of it."

Queen Mary left London this morning on a special train. It is nearly a five-hour ride to Paignton. After spending several hours at Paignton, the return journey was resumed, the party reaching London to-night.

The King also left Buckingham Palace this morning. While Queen Mary was at Paignton, King George was spending the day with the troops at Aldershot.

EGYPTIAN FORTS TAKEN, SAYS BERLIN

Further Defeat of Russians in Caucasus Also Reported.

Berlin, Nov. 12 (By Wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—Included in the information given out in official quarters to-day concerning war activities in different parts of the fighting arena is the following:

"Turkish headquarters report that the Turks have captured the fortifications of El-Arish, in Egypt, close to the Turkish frontier. They also became possessed of four English field guns and certain telegraph material.

"In the Caucasus the Turks have inflicted further defeat on the Russians, who lost numerous prisoners.

"The Austrians have surprised and defeated the Russians north of Czernowitz. In this fighting the Russians sustained heavy losses.

"The Arabians of Nejd and Mecca are mobilizing against the English."

A Turkish official report received here from Constantinople, dated November 10, and given out to-day, says that the Russians have been completely defeated on the Caucasian frontier after a fight which lasted two days. The positions of the Russians are now occupied by the Turks.

A Turkish fleet pursued the Russian ships which took part in the bombarding of Koslu, on the Black Sea, but the Russians escaped in the fog.

Berlin, Nov. 11 (Via London, Nov. 12).—The "Frankfuerter Zeitung" has received the following dispatch regarding the reported defeat of the Russians near Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian province of Bukowina:

"The Austrians made an unexpected movement crossing the Pruth, a few kilometres northward of Czernowitz, and suddenly attacked the Russian right wing. The Russians were completely surprised, and after a short resistance decided to fall back upon their base, which seemed free. However, they were then taken under fire by Austrian artillery, which caused terrible losses among the Russian detachments. The battlefield was covered with dead.

"The Russians were beaten also yesterday in East Galicia, being repulsed in an action between Rosniow and Jablonow."

Dies to Save Sister.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Trying to rescue his sister, Miss O. P. Schwarzbach, who had fallen over a 30-foot cliff at Beebe Lake, Paul L. Schwarzbach, of Brooklyn, a sophomore in the New York Agricultural College, was drowned here this evening. Miss Schwarzbach was uninjured.

AUSTRIA'S FORCES IN SORRY PLIGHT

Her Best Troops Cut to Pieces and Replaced by Unfit Men.

SEDITION RIFE AMONG SOLDIERS

Hundreds of Desertions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Despite Harsh Measures.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rome, Nov. 12.—Harrowing details of the condition of the Austro-Hungarian forces have reached here. Before the last great battle, which proved such a crushing defeat, the Austrian War Office sent to the front all the men of the landsturm, three-fourths of whom were hardly fit for the police work and railway watching which they had done up to then, and much less capable of rendering service in the field. The military authorities had no choice but to call them up, for all the best troops had been put out of action in Galicia, while the Hungarian cavalry, which are the best soldiers the Dual Monarchy possesses, were all drafted north long ago to help the Germans push through to Calais. They behaved splendidly in Belgium, but were almost annihilated by naval guns. In a single list of losses sustained by this crack corps in one week alone appear the names of 867 Magyars belonging to the most exclusive circles of Hungarian aristocracy.

Apart from its enormous losses in the field, the Austro-Hungarian army has been seriously affected as a fighting force by lack of discipline and even sedition seething in the ranks. Twenty-four regiments from the Carpathia region were shot down more or less by wholesale at the very outset of hostilities for refusing to march against the Russians. Despite the terrible example made of mutineers, the spirit of insubordination was not checked, with the consequence that in the very first engagements whole regiments at a time went over to the Russians.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina things are rapidly approaching a crisis. Natives are deserting from their regiments by hundreds together, and there is a constant stream of men returning to their homes from all sides. German troops have been detached to fetch them back, and as all villagers side with the deserters civil war is raging over entire districts. The Germans are relentless in their methods of dealing with mutineers.

In order to strike terror to the population, executions are carried out by wholesale. At Bugojno, for instance, out of 380 ablebodied men that place contained only 111 escaped being shot. At Mostar eighty men were executed at the same time, while the shooting of parties of fifteen, twenty and thirty at a time is a daily occurrence. Frequently whole villages are burned down as a further example. It is easy to understand after this how the Russians are driving the Austrians before them like sheep, without taking into account the terrible ravages cholera is making in the ranks of the unfortunate Austro-Hungarian soldiers.

AMERICAN RED CROSS UNITS NOW LOCATED

One Is at Kosel, Silesia, and Another at Gleiwitz, Which Is Near By.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 12.—The American Red Cross announced to-day that two of the hospital units—designated Unit G and Unit I—recently abroad, were located in the southern part of Germany, close to borders of Russia and Austria. Dr. Bial F. Bradbury, of Norway, Me., who is in charge of hospital Unit G, has written a letter to the Red Cross headquarters, dated Kosel, Silesia, Germany, October 19, in which he says:

"I have to report that Unit G is finally located at Kosel, being attached to a military hospital of some 800 beds and having 700 wounded on hand. The hospital is made up of nine buildings, and our unit has complete charge of several wards. We have a fine operating room, etc.

"Unit I is at Gleiwitz and well located—about one hour's ride from here. We hear and see no evidences of cruelty other than expected. Every one has been extremely kind. Other than the wounded I would not know this country was at war."

GERMANS IN EAST FIGHT EVERY INCH

Continued from page 1

who are holding the passages of the Carpathians.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"News of the beginning of a battle at Cracow, Galicia, is momentarily expected.

"The Germans have been digging trenches and erecting barbed wire entanglements along the whole of the Russian-German frontier, with the object of impeding the progress of the Russian forces. It is understood, however, that their main plan is to retire on the fortresses of Königsberg, Lötzen, Graudenz, Bromberg, Posen, Glogau, Breslau and Neisse.

Shell Penetrates the Goeben; Armenians See Deliverance

Petrograd, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Turkish cruiser Goeben was penetrated by a shell at her waterline during the recent bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French fleet. The damage inflicted is described as serious.

The Goeben is one of the two German cruisers taken over by Turkey after the outbreak of the war, the other being the Breslau.

Reports reaching the Russian capital from the Turkish border attach increasing importance to the part the Armenians are playing in the Russian-Turkish war. In several towns occupied by the Russians the Armenian students have shown themselves ready to join the invading army, and explained that they had prepared themselves for the Russian approach by constant drilling and by gathering arms secretly.

All along the line of march, according to these dispatches, the Armenian peasants are receiving the Russian troops with enthusiasm and giving them provisions freely. An Armenian newspaper, referring to this crisis in the history of Armenia, says:

"The long anticipated day of deliverance for the Turkish Armenians is at hand, and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary by the performance of their manifest duty."

SPEED SETTLED EMDEN'S FATE

Continued from page 1

of the islands, sailed away, and have not been seen since.

Early next morning, Tuesday, the Sydney returned and anchored off the island. From members of the crew some details of the running fight with the Emden were obtained. The Sydney, having the advantage in speed, was able to keep out of range of the Emden's guns, and to bombard the enemy with her heavier metal. The engagement lasted eighty minutes, the Emden finally running ashore on North Keeling Island, an utter wreck.

Only two German shots proved effective. One, which failed to explode, smashed the main range finder and killed one man. The other killed three men.

Each of the cruisers tried to torpedo the other, but both were unsuccessful, and the duel proved a contest in hard pounding at long range. The Sydney's speed during the fighting was twenty-six knots and the Emden's twenty-four knots.

The Sydney left here at 11 a. m. on Tuesday in the hope of picking up survivors of the Buresk, the collier that had been in attendance on the Emden and was sunk after an engagement on the previous day. Finally, with several wounded prisoners on board, the Sydney left here yesterday.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 12.—The tendency to overlook the fact that the raids of the German cruiser Emden have been ruinous for Indian ports, in view of the sportsmanlike behavior of Captain von Muller, will be modified by a dispatch from Calcutta, printed to-day in "The Morning Post," giving eye-witness accounts of the sinking of the Russian cruiser Jemtchug.

It appears that the Emden approched Penang, and replied to the Russian cruiser's challenge with, "Yarmouth; coming to anchorage."

Before the officer of the watch could reply the Emden swung her stern toward the Jemtchug and fired a torpedo striking the cruiser amidships. She then poured broadsides into the Jemtchug, which blew up with a deafening roar as fire reached her magazines.

The whole affair lasted barely twenty minutes, and very few of the Jemtchug's men escaped.

TEN GERMAN SHIP OFFICERS ESCAPE

London, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, says that ten officers from the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which was destroyed early in the war by the British cruiser Highflyer, who were on parole, made their escape in a Dutch steamer, disguised as firemen.

The men had been lodged on a German steamer moored in the harbor at Las Palmas.

GEN. VON BELOW WINS IRON CROSS

Husband of Former Mrs. Nina Bryce Turnbull, of Philadelphia.

Berlin, Nov. 12 (via The Hague and London).—The decoration of the Iron Cross of the First Class has been conferred on General Hans von Below, who some weeks ago received the Second Class decoration of this order for military valor before Namur.

General von Below's wife was formerly Mrs. Nina Bryce Turnbull, of Philadelphia.

General von Below and Mrs. Turnbull were married in Buenos Ayres in April, 1907. Von Below was then a major, and had been detailed by the German government to assist in the reorganization of the Argentine army.

Mrs. Turnbull was Miss Nina Bryce. Her first husband was Frederick Turnbull, of Philadelphia.

AUSTRALIANS GO SECRETLY TO WAR

Twenty-five Thousand Troops Sail from Sydney at Night.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Passengers who arrived here to-day on the liner Ventura, which left Sydney on October 24, reported that a few days before that date 25,000 Australian troops were embarked in twenty-three transports, convoyed by fourteen cruisers, and sailed at night for a destination rumored to be Egypt.

While off the Fiji Islands the Ventura sighted warships astern. They came up rapidly, and proved to be the French cruiser Montcalm, the British cruiser Encounter and the Australian battle cruiser Australia.

Officers went aboard, scanned the ship's manifest and passenger list and asked for the latest papers.

Australians in San Francisco who are in correspondence with relatives hear that the dispatch of troops is being conducted in Australasia with the same secrecy that has marked the movements of all the British forces.

GUNS TRAINED ON APIA BY GERMANS

Cruisers Then Steam Away Without Firing a Shot, Says Letter.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—The German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau on September 14 steamed into the harbor of Apia, formerly German Samoa, but now held by the British, and trained their guns on the fortifications, over which the British flag was flying, it was made known here to-day in a letter dated October 1 from the correspondent of The Associated Press at Apia.

For some reason not understood, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau steamed away without firing a shot, the letter continued. Later the two German cruisers bombarded and reduced to ruins the French port of Tahiti. The letter was mailed with a German postage stamp on its face, but bore on its back another stamp, on which was printed "Passed by Censor, H. S. Harlock, Lieutenant Samoan Expeditionary Force."

A garbled account of the visit of the two German warships was carried to Pago-Pago, American Samoa, where the story on the beach ran to the effect that Apia had been retaken by the Germans. Accordingly, twelve seamen from the North German Lloyd trader Elsass, which had put into Pago-Pago for refuge, set sail in an open boat for Apia to be of what service they could. On arrival they were arrested and sent prisoners to New Zealand.

The Samoan natives, the correspondent says, are peaceful and friendly to the British administration, which has been as conciliatory as possible to all nationalities. A few Germans, however, who were alleged to have tried to incite trouble among the natives, were deported.

GERMANS AND BOERS LOSE 145 IN FIGHT

Use Dum-Dum Bullets and Inflict Frightful Wounds on Union Foe.

London, Nov. 12.—An official dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Kirk Vandeleur concerning the defeat on November 8 of a force of Germans and Boer rebels at Zandfontein, near the southern border of German Southwest Africa, was received here to-day. According to the report, the Union forces inflicted a loss of 120, killed or wounded, and captured 25 men. The Union loss was 12 killed and 11 wounded.

"Our officers and men who were killed," the report says, "with some exceptions were shot with dum-dum bullets and suffered frightful wounds."

An official Pretoria dispatch to Reuter says that General Louis Botha came into contact with General De Wet's commando twenty-four miles east of Winburg, Orange River Colony, after a forced night march. The rebels were severely defeated, 250 being taken prisoners.

INQUIRY CLEARS BRITISH ADMIRAL

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 12.—Rear Admiral Troubridge has been honorably acquitted by the court martial held to decide upon his conduct with regard to the escape of the Goeben and Breslau.

JOHNNY POE OFF TO FRONT AS SCOUT

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 12.—It is reported here that Johnny Poe, Princeton's famous football player, has gone to the front as a scout with the British forces.

The news that Johnny Poe, who has fought in practically every war since his graduation, had enlisted in the British army was exclusively told in The Tribune last week.

A safe, profitable and convenient way to care for funds now idle—

Our interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit, payable either at a near future date convenient for you, or on demand.

By this arrangement you can avoid loss of interest while waiting for a favorable opportunity to invest your funds permanently.

You are cordially invited to write to or call upon our Officers in regard to this or any other business of mutual interest.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York City

Capital, $10,000,000
Surplus, $10,000,000

GARDNER URGES WAR TALK

Has Witnesses Ready to Prove Nation's Military Failings.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, whose anxiety regarding the unpreparedness of this country for war led him to introduce a resolution in the House for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject, announced today that Charles J. Bonaparte, former Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General; George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy; Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and Bernard Walker, editor of "The Scientific American," were ready to testify if the opportunity was afforded them.

Only civilians are on Mr. Gardner's list of witnesses. He says that the roster of the military and naval men will depend on whether or not President Wilson will permit officers in either branch of this service to appear. This point has practically been settled by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, each of whom has said that he was willing to supply any information Congress might desire.

PATHESCOPE

VOTING COUPON

This coupon, properly filled out, is good for 5 votes in The Tribune's School Children's Pathescope Contest. Void After November 27, 1914.

Credit Votes to School.....

Coupons should be tied up in packages of 25, 50 or 100, with number or name of school on top coupon.

Mail to the
PATHESCOPE EDITOR, NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

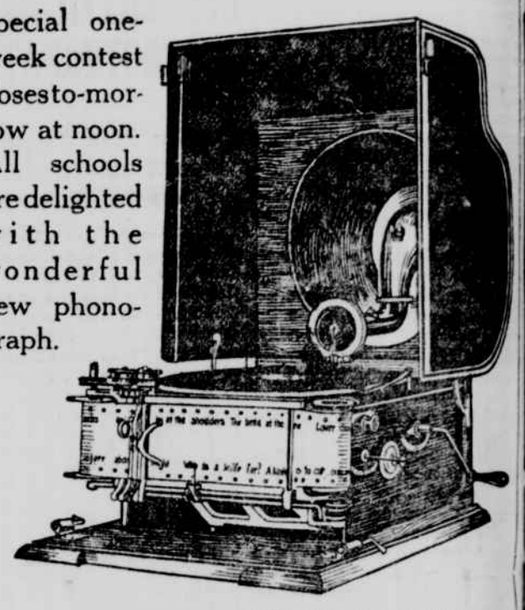
5

Nov. 13, 1914

Pathescope Editor's Daily Letter to the Boys and Girls.

Two Days Left to Secure the Pathegraph

—Special one-week contest closes to-morrow at noon. All schools are delighted with the wonderful new phonograph.



Friday, November 13, 1914.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

Just to-day and to-morrow remain for you to win your Pathegraph.

If to-morrow at noon it is found that your school has polled the biggest Pathescope vote since last Saturday at noon, this wonderful phonograph will be given the school as an extra mark of merit. All coupons and all subscriptions paid in this week count for the special prize.

So, boys and girls, put on extra steam. Make a strong finish this week. Don't let a Tribune come near you unless you get that daily coupon. And don't overlook a single possibility of landing another subscription.

One of the Manhattan schools which has been doing exceedingly well since the beginning of the contest thought that it had about secured every subscription in sight. But this week the Pathegraph made a journey to the school and all the boys fell violently in love with it. It was a perfect revelation to see how they went after votes with renewed vigor. Subscriptions began flowing in again, and even though this school does not secure the Pathegraph it has made such a gain that it almost is sure of a Pathescope.

P. S. 25, Manhattan, the contest's leader last Sunday, inspected the Pathegraph. The boys did not spend much time in enthusiasm, but immediately laid plans to capture this splendid special prize. The council of war was presided over by Mr. Roberts, principal, with Mr. Lawyer as chief of strategy and Mr. Kearney assistant.

P. S. 152, Brooklyn, did not have its Pathescope exhibition until Tuesday of this week. Number 152 is a new entry and is just warming up to its campaign. The boys and girls all thought the Pathescope the very thing which they ought to have in school. In the evening Pathescope motion pictures were viewed by the Parents' Association. The association heartily indorsed The Tribune's plan of introducing motion pictures as an educational factor and took immediate steps to see that their children in Number 152 would be the first to benefit. Mr. Frederic L. Luqueer, principal, is heart and soul in favor of the innovation, not only for his school, but for all. The campaign is being energetically managed by Mr. Hall and Miss Hawley, of the teaching force. Number 152 boasts of a champion hustler, Clarence Hassell, who, unaided, has thus far turned in thousands and thousands of votes.

Remember the Pathegraph, boys and girls, and get in your votes before noon to-morrow. A coupon form for subscriptions is printed below—perhaps it will help get a few.

Yours heartily,

Pathescope Editor

NOTE.—The Pathescope is the motion picture machine which is being competed for in the contest. The Pathegraph is the phonograph which will be awarded to the school turning in the most votes in coupons and the most subscriptions in a special one-week contest—lasting from Saturday, November 7, noon, to Saturday, November 14, noon.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Below is printed a schedule of Tribune subscription prices and of votes issued on subscriptions.

Subscriptions will be accepted for any length of time from one month to one year. They must be brought or mailed, with the money, to The Tribune office, Park Row, where vote certificates will be issued. Papers delivered by carrier are served by the regular newsdealer in each section, and in every way the transaction is the same as if a person ordered The Tribune direct from his newsdealer—except that it is paid in advance and ordered through The Tribune office.

VOTES ISSUED ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	SUBSCRIPTIONS NEW	SUBSCRIPTIONS OLD	SUBSCRIPTION RATES In Greater New York	SUBSCRIPTION RATES By mail
One Month, daily only	120 Votes	90 Votes	$ .20	$ .50
One Month, Sunday only	80 Votes	40 Votes	.20	.75
One Month, daily and Sunday	200 Votes	175 Votes	.35	1.30
Three Months, daily only	360 Votes	240 Votes	.70	.45
Three Months, Sunday only	240 Votes	200 Votes	.65	1.15
Three Months, daily and Sunday	1,120 Votes	700 Votes	1.45	3.00
Six Months, daily only	1,240 Votes	875 Votes	1.50	1.25
Six Months, Sunday only	800 Votes	450 Votes	1.30	4.25
Six Months, daily and Sunday	2,760 Votes	1,350 Votes	2.80	6.50
One Year, daily only	2,300 Votes	1,450 Votes	3.15	2.50
One Year, Sunday only	2,120 Votes	1,225 Votes	2.80	8.50
One Year, daily and Sunday	5,000 Votes	3,000 Votes	5.75	

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