tacked them and enveloped their front on the morning of March 30, one column from the north and one from the south.

"The enemy resisted desperately, while the Russian troops delivered many assaults with the bayonet. Cossacks came up and dismounted. They also used cold steel and the heights were carried.

"Meanwhile at the village of Rouksotin, about eight miles north, an Austrian force was driven out by Cossacks with the bayonet. The Austrians then began a retreat along the whole front."

MAKE 15 UNIFORMS A MINUTE FOR ARMY

Leeds Manufacturers Hard Put to Supply British War Office.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 4.—Army uniforms are being turned out by the manufacturers of Leeds at the rate of 15 a minute, or 7,200 for a day of eight hours, or 42,200 a week. In a model factory the piece of khaki cloth, measuring from 55 to 65 yards in length and weighing from 21 to 22 ounces to the yard, enters the cutting room, and after passing through only four other departments is presented to the government as pressed and completed uniforms. They are made in eighteen sizes, and by rapid moving band knives, clipping fifteen to twenty thicknesses at a time, the cutting out of a number of uniforms is but the operation of a few minutes.

Although the Leeds district is noted for its manufacturing industries, these have been sorely tried by the demands of the present war. Workmen have enlisted and difficulty has been found in securing substitutes, yet the output has not been impaired. Overtime is general, employes have money to spend and merchants, except in a few lines, are not suffering from the slackness complained of in other districts.

For boots and shoes the United States will be leaned upon to make up the deficiency, since the British makers have turned to supplying the army. Never in all its history has Leeds turned out so many boots as in the last few months. Nor have better boots ever been manufactured here. War Office inspectors insist on the best and examine all material. The boots cost the government £1 ($4.87) a pair, but profits are small owing to the increased cost of leather.

NOTE TO BRITAIN TO BE PUBLISHED

Bryan Announces Document Will Be Given to Newspapers of To-morrow.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 4.—Secretary Bryan announced to-night that the note to Great Britain making representations as to the position of the United States in the matter of the British Order in Council, declaring an embargo on all trade with Germany would be made public in the morning papers of Tuesday next.

This decision was reached after an interchange of conferences between the State Department and the British Foreign Office, with a view to making the note public simultaneously in London and Washington.

The note has been in the hands of Sir Edward Grey ever since Thursday, and the postponement of its publication was occasioned by the Easter holidays, which are sedulously observed in England.

The State Department had not heard to-day whether Ambassador Gerard had presented to the German Foreign Office the representations concerning the sinking of the American ship Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. When word to this effect is received the note will be made public here.

Founded 1856

Clergymen's clothes have been a special feature of our business for a great many years.

Our liberal provision of practical and rightly designed garments for their use affords a free and unstinted choice.

In addition to the prescribed black cloth in varied weaves, we are showing suits of subdued gray mixtures in the approved clerical cut and regular business sacks, with a choice of clerical or cassock waistcoat.

We wish to direct earnest attention to the exact spacing of openings and perfect fitting collars on our clerical waistcoats.

Overcoats, Raincoats and Clerical Haberdashery.

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

The World its Field

Safety First
You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE Insurance Co.
TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

ENGLISH RAILWAYS TRY WOMEN WORKERS

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 4.—The Great Central Railway Company is making experiments to see how far women can be employed as railway porters, to set free men of military age. For the present employment of women on platforms is being strictly limited, but it is thought they can be employed more extensively at country stations and even at large town stations in attending to passengers.

The experiments are the result of suggestions from the general committee of railway managers. Other lines will follow the Great Central's example.

TURKISH CRUISER SUNK BY MINE

Petrograd Reports Medjidieh Went to Bottom Near the Russian Coast.

London, April 4.—The sinking of the Turkish armored cruiser Medjidieh is reported from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company. A semi-official communication from Sebastopol to Petrograd says that the Medjidieh struck a mine near the Russian coast last night.

The Medjidieh was a member of the Turkish Black Sea fleet which has attacked Russian ports and sunk Russian vessels. On January 31 Petrograd announced that the Medjidieh, with the Turkish cruiser Midirli, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, had been discovered near Samsoon by the Russian fleet, but escaped after a long pursuit.

The Medjidieh was an American-built ship, having been laid down in Philadelphia in 1903. She was not a large vessel, and her armament was comparatively light. She was 331 feet long and 42 feet beam, and had a displacement of 3,432 tons. She was armed with two 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, six 3 pounders, six 1 pounders and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 302 men.

JAPANESE WILL NOT FIGHT IN EUROPE

Government Fails to Approve Plan to Send Volunteer Soldiers to Aid Allies.

Tokio, March 8.—The project to organize and send a Japanese volunteer army to Europe has been abandoned. The promoters explain that they failed to get the government sanction, judged necessary.

The police requested the promoters to discontinue the movement on the ground that it was harmful to public peace and order. The promoters, however, induced the Home Minister to withdraw the police order and sought to enlist the support of Count Okuma, the Premier. According to the promoters, the Premier replied that he did not believe the project would harm Japan's diplomatic dealings, but he considered the approval of the army necessary.

The plan was rejected by the military authorities for two reasons: First, if it were carried out it would affect the strength of the army in war time, as the volunteers would naturally come from the ranks of reservists, and, second, the surplus arms of the army having already been sold to the allied powers, the army had no arms and ammunition available for the volunteers.

The promoters then decided to work for the dispatch of one regiment instead of two divisions. They applied to the army authorities for approval, only to meet again with failure, and the project was abandoned.

According to the "Tokio Asahi," a Japanese resident of Changchun, Manchuria, Jinnosuke Oshige, has obtained permission from the Governor of Irkutsk to organize a Japanese volunteer force to serve in the Russian army. Oshige says he has arranged that in case volunteers are wounded or killed allowances will be made by the army headquarters and the Russian government. Those who join would go to Vladivostock for formal enlistment at the Russian volunteer camp.

SUBMARINE SINKS DUBLIN STEAMER

Four Drowned Off Land's End When the City of Bremen Is Destroyed.

London, April 4.—The steamer City of Bremen, of Dublin, has been sunk by a German submarine off Wolf Rock, in the English Channel, about fifteen miles south of Land's End, Cornwall.

Four members of the crew of the steamer were drowned. Twelve survivors have arrived in Penzance.

Available shipping records do not contain the name of the steamer City of Bremen, of Dublin.

SERBIA WANTS BULGAR RAIDERS WELL PUNISHED

Lodges Protest in Sofia Asking for Arrests and Imprisonments.

NEWS OF FIGHTING STARTLES LONDON

Allies Believe Operations in the Dardanelles Induced Bulgaria Not to Support Germany.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 4.—The following official dispatch from Nish was given out to-day by the Serbian Legation in London:

"The Bulgarian irregulars were driven back from Strumitsa. The fight was short. When reinforcements arrived our advanced posts cleared the Strumitsa station, and the invaders fled in the direction of Bulgaria.

"Our troops, pursuing the enemy, found thirty of their dead, and it is presumed that others were carried away. We lost fifty killed."

A Reuter dispatch from Nish states that the invading force scattered among the Serbian frontier villages and compelled the inhabitants to remove to Bulgaria, taking their goods and cattle with them. It is also stated, although not confirmed, that the invaders set fire to the Serbian blockhouses at Plauvotch and Borakli.

The news of the Bulgarian raid on Serbia created a sensation here. The facts to hand, however, are few, and information is being eagerly sought. In an authoritative quarter it was stated to-day that until now Bulgaria's attitude has been satisfactory to the Allies, with no indication of any intention on the part of King Ferdinand of attacking any of the Allies.

From the facts available, it is rather cautiously stated that it would be premature to attach undue importance to events on the Serbian frontier. Officials who discussed the matter to-day all seemed to feel certain that the raid does not mean real Bulgarian participation yet.

The necessity of caution in making any definite prediction was, of course, emphasized. There has been a rumor in London for several weeks that at one time Bulgaria seemed to be on the verge of participation on the side of Germany, but that the chances of this occurring practically disappeared when the Allies began operations in the Dardanelles, Bulgaria thereupon returning to an attitude of strict neutrality.

Paris, April 4.—The Serbian government has protested to the government of Bulgaria because of the invasion of Serbian territory by Bulgarian irregular troops, according to "Le Petit Journal." While couched in moderate terms, the protest is said to request the arrest and imprisonment of those responsible for the raid.

Further details of the incident received to-day confirm the report that the invaders were driven away from the railroad station at Strumitsa, the Serbian town near the Bulgarian border where the attack was made. The railway station master at Strumitsa reports that the line to Ghevgheli is now clear of the raiders and apparently has not been damaged.

Serbian frontier guards who pursued the fleeing irregulars retook the two cannon which had been captured.

Six bodies were found in the railway station at Strumitsa. The extent of the losses inflicted upon the attacking force is unknown, but is believed to be large. Thirty bodies were found and the raiders themselves picked up and buried a number of others.

This is said to be the fifth incident of its kind since the beginning of the European war, and there is much speculation in Paris as to their exact significance.

The Havas Agency received to-day from Nish, Serbia, a dispatch saying that the losses of the Serbian troops were sixty killed and fifty-three wounded, including five officers.

Rome (via Paris), April 4.—D. Rizow, Bulgarian Minister to Italy, expressed the opinion to-day that the incident on the Serbo-Bulgarian border was the work of Macedonian revolutionists in Serbia who are opposed to the Serbian regime in the territory gained in the Balkan wars, in which the fighting occurred. M. Rizow asserted that the Bulgarian government was in no way responsible for the affair and that its only desire was to preserve neutrality.

M. Ristitch, the Serbian Minister, took issue with M. Rizow's statement. He said that, having spent thirty years in the region concerned, he knew it thoroughly, and could affirm that the Macedonians in this part of Serbia had no desire to oppose the present order of things. Responsibility for the incident, he asserted, might be determined by considering to whose interests it would be to provoke such an outbreak. This, he said, pointed clearly to Bulgaria, which, by occupying the left bank of the Vardar River, could threaten to cut Serbian communications with Salonica, the only source from which the country could bring in its supplies. Already, he said, communication by telegraph and telephone had been cut.

ANY kind of creative work—writing a play or a novel, painting a picture, designing a building or writing an editorial—requires a knowledge of what to leave out as much as of what to put in.

In making the editorial page of The Tribune, Frank H. Simonds and his associates have the whole range of the day's news before them. It is their sense of values in choosing topics, as well as the way they touch these topics, that gives this page its common interest in the minds of so very many people.

The Tribune
First to Last the Truth
News — Editorials — Advertisements

Raid Instigated by German Agent

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rome, April 4.—The prevailing impression in official centres here, undoubtedly based on direct confidential information from the Balkans, is that the Bulgarian attack on Serbia, although sufficiently serious, still does not exceed the proportions of a frontier incident. Its importance is due to the well known fact that the raid was instigated by a German agent who is now busy in Bulgaria striving to persuade the people that their aspirations in Macedonia are hopeless unless they avail themselves of the present favorable conditions to compel Serbia and Greece to come to terms and make concessions. The result of this German intrigue, however, is disappointing, since Bulgaria has probably been warned that Italy and Rumania will not tolerate a war against Serbia, a country, moreover, which Greece is determined to defend. Hence she now fully realizes that it will be a blunder to follow Austro-German policy.

It is believed here that the frontier incident may be amicably settled short-

Bulgars Burn Town and Massacre Women

Salonica, April 3 (delayed).—At 3 a. m. yesterday about 500 Bulgarian comitadjis atacked the Serbian fort guarding the bridge over the Vardar, between Valandovo and Demirkapu, near Strnomitza.

The Serbians were outnumbered at first, and lost seven officers and seventy men killed. Three field guns, too, were captured by the Bulgarians. Reinforcements, however, came up from the north and south, and the Serbians regained two of the guns.

The Bulgarians then retreated, burning Valandovo as they left, but their attempt to destroy the bridge there failed. Instead of recrossing the frontier, however, the Bulgarian irregulars descended upon Dorian, in Greece. The situation of that town is one of danger, and the Greeks have sent important reinforcements to the frontier, to be ready for all eventualities.

The comitadjis burned villages and massacred both aged men and women and children. Serbian soldiers who picked up the wounded were mutilated, and, it is reported, buried alive. The Serbians have fortified Demirkapu with machine guns and field guns.

RAMSAY DEFENDS U. S. PROHIBITION

Replies to Sir Thomas Dewar, and Says Liquor Ban Is Successful.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 4.—In an article in "The Chronicle" Sir W. M. Ramsay takes exception to the statement, made a few days ago by Sir Thomas Dewar that his examination of American prohibition had led him to believe it was an absolute failure.

Ramsay says: "When any one says that prohibition in America has been an absolute failure I am bound to meet his statement with an absolute denial.

"That the abolition of drink is not perfect, and cannot be made complete, is quite true. I could tell plenty of stories about 'blind tigers' and other ways of evading prohibition, but the fact remains that evasion proves the law, and the law is binding on the vast majority of citizens.

"My own testimony, from what I have seen, is that prohibition is practically beneficial. I have lived for weeks in a small American town of 4,000 inhabitants, in which, on certain festive occasions, as I was told, the population was doubled by the influx of visitors. It is just an ordinary town, like many hundreds of others in the States. There has never been a policeman in it. Do away with prohibition, legalize the liquor traffic and crime, and the policeman will come in at once.

"I give only one case. I could quote many facts of voluntary abstinence, and the influence of example is what I would like as being theoretically best, but legal abolition is practically useful. To that belief I was converted by what I saw in America. One reason why the people here are not ready to set an example is because it is not in British character to pose as an example.

"Dewar says that abolition 'has not diminished drunkenness.' I assert that wherever I have been in a prohibited state drunkenness is never visible, and that no evidence of it has ever reached me. Further, I am convinced that the statistics of the sales will prove the truth of my assertion. I have seen for myself the standard of conduct."

35 Die When Ship Hits Mine.

Paris, April 4.—Thirty-five of the crew were drowned when an Austrian steamer struck a mine in the Danube on the night of March 30, according to a dispatch from Nish to the Havas Agency. The character of the wreckage has given rise to the belief that the steamer was especially armor plated and loaded with a large quantity of munitions and artillery supplies destined for Turkey.

Official War Bulletins

WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS—The day has been calm on the whole front, save in the Woevre district, where our progress has continued. We have taken possession of the village of Regnieville, about two and one-half kilometres to the west of Fay-en-Haye, which we occupied on April 1.

BERLIN—On the Yser Canal, south of Dixmude, German troops occupied the village of Drei Grachten, on the western bank, which was held by the Belgians.

Several French charges in the Forest of Le Prêtre were repulsed.

EASTERN FRONT.

PETROGRAD—In the Carpathians on Friday we gained a great success in the sector north of the roads leading to Bartfeld and also in the region between Mezolaborez and Lutoviska. During that day we captured on the Carpathian front more than two thousand soldiers and three guns and three machine guns.

In the Zaleszitrow region the Austrians essayed an offensive, but all their attacks failed completely. We captured two officers and about one hundred men.

In the direction of Chotin, after the grave defeat inflicted on them on March 30 by portions of our cavalry, which delivered an irresistible attack while on foot, the Austrians evacuated our territory and withdrew to their frontier, where they are fortifying themselves.

In the Gulf of Odessa on Saturday a Turkish cruiser, believed to be the Medjidieh, struck one of our mines and blew up and sank.

BERLIN—Russian attacks near Augustowo were repulsed.

VIENNA—There has been fighting without pause for the last twenty-four hours on both sides of the Dukla Pass. The Russians put a new reserve force into action, and the fighting in the Ondova and Laboreza valleys has been going on with great intensity.

Against our brave troops yesterday numerous attacks of the enemy broke down with heavy losses. Especially violent was the fighting in the Uzsok Pass region and on the front west from there to the Balizrod road.

Up to the present the Russians, despite strong attacks, have been unable to realize their purpose of invading Hungary. All the fighting is taking place in the Carpathians, on Galician territory, with the exception of the Ducla lowlands, where the Russians still occupy the same positions as in January, with minor changes.

Along the front from the Bukowina frontier we had some isolated successful engagements yesterday, while the East Galician and other front is quiet.

DELAY IN DARDANELLES PROFITLESS TO TURKS

Forts and Works Damaged Too Severely to Permit of Repairs—Moslems Reported Gathering in Force on Gallipoli Peninsula.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mitylene, April 3 (delayed).—The allied flotilla has been cruising off Mitylene since Thursday. Some firing in the direction of the Dardanelles was heard yesterday and to-day, which points to the continuance of the offensive in that quarter.

London, April 5.—The following is a summary of the present position in the Dardanelles, as furnished by a correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," who has just reached Athens after a few days spent in visiting both sides of the Turkish strait:

"Since the battle which took place on Thursday last week there has been no activity with the exception of that reported on Sunday last, and the work of mine sweeping. A close watch, however, is being kept on the western coast of the Gallipoli peninsula and on the Hellespont up to the Narrows, and there is every reason to believe that Sunday's bombardment was to prevent the enemy from repairing any damage already done by the allied fleets.

"There can be no question of the results which have been already achieved being rendered nugatory by any delay. It is reported on good authority that the destruction wrought was very severe, so severe, in fact, that it will be practically impossible for the Turks to repair affectively any of the forts and works already destroyed. The heavy guns of the fleet have mangled them into a condition of appalling chaos.

"When the attack is resumed it is believed the enemy will feel the severity of the loss sustained in guns. Meanwhile during the cessation of active operations preparations for a final attack are being pushed forward. It is impossible, of course, to outline what these consist of, but from what can be seen it is clear that nothing is being left to chance, and that the dimensions, both naval and military, of the problem involved are thoroughly recognized.

"It is reported that the Turks are now in strong force in the Gallipoli peninsula. The best Anatolian troops and part of the Smyrna division are taken as certain that, fighting with their backs to the wall, they will put up a fairly formidable opposition. The interval is likely to last some weeks.

"In the Smyrna region also all is quiet. Dissensions, which have already attained serious proportions, are growing, not only between Germans and Turks generally, but also between Vali Rahmy Bey and Pertev Pacha, the military commander. The Germans, owing to the pro-British attitude of those two prominent Turks, are tightening their grip on their position there and may thus bring the trouble to a head."

36,000,000 MAPS USED BY GERMANS IN WAR

Everything Detail, Down to Smallest Country Lane in Poland, Prepared for Guidance of Kaiser's Staff Officers and Men.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

Lowicz, Russia, April 4.—Make your wildest guess as to the number of maps the German government has issued to the army since the war began.

Making it liberal, perhaps you will say 500,000.

Making it lavish, perhaps you will say 1,500,000.

That has been my experience with everybody of whom I have asked the question in the last few days.

But, going as high as you dare to, you probably won't come within miles of the answer nor credit the answer when it is given.

It is—36,000,000.

That means all kinds of maps, large and small, of cities, towns, villages, roads, provinces and departments in the parts of the enemy's country now occupied by German troops, the parts of Germany leading into the enemy's country and the parts of Germany now occupied by the enemy. These last are not considerable now.

Lowicz Mapping Instance.

The mapping of Lowicz illustrates the system and the extent of it.

This Russian town, containing less than 15,000 population and distant more than ten hours by rail from Berlin, has been charted and diagramed down to the last detail essential to the guidance of a Prussian major, to whom its twists and turns are utterly unknown fifteen minutes before his arrival there.

Fifteen minutes later he knows it as well as he knows Potsdam. Clearly indicated to him on a convenient sheet of glazed paper 4x6 inches in size are the river, the railway lines, the streets, the squares, the two railway stations, the military bureaus, the hospitals, the churches and the prisons of Lowicz. On the little map of Lowicz before me I count twelve sharply indicated points. They are:

The commandant's.	The lazarette.
The north railway station.	The information bureau for wounded.
The south railway station.	The telephone exchange.
The provision depot.	The postal sorting station.
The assembling place for guns, munitions, etc.	The officers' house.
	The cemetery.
	The guard.

A little chauvinistic renaming was done. The cathedral square has become Kaiser Wilhelm Platz, and the large square at the other end of the town is now Hindenburg Platz.

Streets Named for Victors.

The long, narrow street that connects the two has likewise been named in honor of the victor of Tannenberg. Another main thoroughfare has been given the name of General von Mackensen. For convenience merely, a third is called Railway Station Street. Highways running out from the environs to important towns in the zone of hostilities are carefully lettered, with names and distances—Kutno, 44 kilometres; Sochaczew, 23 kilometres; Bolimow, 17 kilometres; Skierniewice, 21 kilometres; Lodz, 60 kilometres, and so on to all points of the compass.

All this was worked out on a scale of 1 to 20,000 centimetres, and the first issue of the Lowicz map amounted to 2,000 sheets.

On the army pay days, which are the 1st, the 11th and the 21st of each month, the postal station of the town does a large money order business. On the last pay day the few hundred soldiers permanently garrisoned in Lowicz sent 10,000 marks back to their families in Germany.

A curious fact of the occupation is that in certain sections of Lowicz the Germans have made the town grow. Beyond the principal railway station there now are rows of houses where before were vacant fields. These houses are the famous docker, or portable barracks, made of asbestos panels set in frames of wood and metal. Three complete houses, with their fittings, can be transported in one railway car.

They cost 3,000 marks each, and are now used principally for the housing and care of the wounded, each house accommodating fifty men. The fittings comprise doors, windows, window curtains, partitions, oiled floors, smoke pipes, ventilators, stoves and hanging lamps.

Houses Quickly Put Together.

The whole contraption can be hooked and screwed together in seven hours even by inexperienced men, while men who have once set up the doeker can work much faster than that. Any number of houses can be thrown into one, and in one group on the outskirts of Lowicz the attendants can pass directly from the operating room to the kitchen, thence to the storeroom, thence to the room for officers, and thence to the long room, where the wounded privates have got their blankets spread and lie dozing in the comforting heat from two stoves. Every room is scrupulously clean and bright.

Surgeons, nurses and cooks are moving placidly about their work. Some of the nurses are fragile pretty girls, and others are buxom dames, who are standing the strain of the long hours as well as the men do. Most of the dames are on duty in the kitchens, and whether they happen to be countesses or the household help of countesses they take an enormous pride in the departments over which they preside, and they beam rosily when one admires their stoves, their dishpans, their bread boards and their kneading troughs. It is scientific housekeeping under conditions which they must find extremely trying, but they go cheerfully and methodically about it.

And so, in the asbestos suburb of Lowicz, the fight against dirt and disease is successful, but down at the old monastery opposite the abbey church you get a startling hint of the penalties which the grime of war exacts. For, chalked in white on the ancient door of the building are the words:

CHOLERA.
Eintritt Streng Verboten.

This is supplemented by a warning to "take nothing from this building." Lingering around it also is discouraged and, lest any one in search of another department of the hospital service should go blundering into the cholera section, there is a big sign which says that "the entrance to the Feldlazarette is around the corner." As you stand beneath the windows of the cholera hospital you hear a mighty sound of scrubbing and catch pungent whiffs of disinfectants. No person is seen to leave the building. It is shut off from the world.

At Lodz, thirty-six miles away, the "hunger typhus" is raging, but as it broke out in July it cannot be charged to the war, though the war has increased its ravages. In six months it carried off more than 2,000 children.

Make Villages Clean Up.

Assailed by the dirt and disease confronting her in her advance toward Warsaw, Germany is making the population of scores of Russian villages clean up. The people hated the process at first, "but," said a German officer in charge of the work, "they are beginning to like it; they truly are, and they often go at the task with quite a good will." In fact, one of the results of this war is that Germany has given parts of Europe the most thorough cleaning they ever had, and perhaps before the end comes will have established usages that will last longer than the treaty of peace itself.

But staggering tasks in merely elementary sanitation remain to be performed. More than the devastation, it is the dirt in Polish Russia that maketh the heart sick. "Dirt everywhere!" cried a pink and fastidious Prussian—"dirt on the walls, dirt on the floors, dirt on the ceilings, dirt on the stairs, dirt in the courts, and dirt in some places where you would think it could not stick. In a thousand years these people have not learned a new thing about sanitation."

One day in one of these towns gives you ample cause to understand why the Baedecker advises the traveller to take his own supply of insect powder along with him into Russia. So much for the sleeping rooms. As for the kitchens, if I haven't eaten my peck of dirt since landing here it has not been for lack of being hungry.

Only Churches Attractive.

The aspect of this town is drear and squalid, the houses built in long, compact rows two stories high and the shops like caves, their only light coming through the doorway, which is left open all day. Only the churches are splendid. Even the least pretentious houses are likely to have walls two and a half feet thick, and are painted white, occasionally varied by pink and sky blue.

All day long in the doorways stand bearded and cassocked men—Jews mostly—and always in a curious, peering attitude, as if instinctive furtiveness were in conflict with their curiosity to see the passing show. A painter who had sketched in these parts said that attitude was characteristic and not the result of the anxieties of war time. "Always peering," he said, "always a little crouched, as if ready to glide away from a threat of peril." I suppose it is the mark their troubled history has laid upon them in this weary land.

The folk are civil and cheerful though, and in their trafficking with the soldiers they are brisk and business-like, and display a politeness that is a little more than obsequiousness and not quite slavishness. The children are lively and have a sense of fun. They boldly mimic the hoot of the motor horns as some general's car goes tooting by, and they run in and out among the soldiers. The women are mostly squat, swarthy and unkempt. In some of the villages I have seen them scuffling through the snow and slush barelegged to the knees, their feet protected by low, clumping shoes or a kind of sabot—very unlovely figures.

Many of Men Handsome.

But the men are often very handsome, noble in bearing when they straighten up, with beautiful liquid eyes and eager, vital, mobile faces, combining an expression of good nature with obvious cunning. Bland, perhaps, is the word.

The community is mostly engaged these days in selling cakes, cigarettes, postcards and hot tea to the soldiers. The tea comes from samovars set on trestles in front of the shops or around the market place. Once I saw forty of them steaming and whistling away in a row, and their whistling was the most cheerful sound for miles around.

In the squares soldiers and visiting civilians are eating. Everybody eats as often as he can and with an eye to the prospect of nothing more to eat for the next fifteen hours. The provender at these precautionary repasts is usually the sweet cakes of Poland, savory smelling, very greasy, and tasting as if they had been made with eggs that had passed the first glad flush of youth.

These cakes are sold by men in trousers of black, yellow, green and red stripes, and by women in petticoats of black, red, blue, green, yellow and salmon pink. Sometimes the colors are distributed in squares, more often in stripes. Over the petticoat many of the women wear another petticoat, an apron, and a cloak. In one garment I counted stripes of black, red, green, purple, orange and pink.

It is as if the people had striven to enliven their drear, flat country by this riot of colors in their garments. The surprising part is that the audacious blending, far from being grotesque, or tawdry, produces a very rich and harmonious effect.

Civilians Soon Grow Bold.

How quickly civilians grow bold before a disciplined army! It is amazing. A woman who speaks a smidge of German and who carries a basket filled with cigarettes and cakes, looks up with all the confidence in life, lays a restraining hand upon a soldier's arm and sings out, "Was wollen der Herr kaufen?"

But here is an old street vender who has tempted good nature too far in the matter of the price of cigarettes, and he is fairly bullying a soldier whom, it seems, he has short-changed. The soldier has lost his temper and gives the vender a shove, crying, "Go home to your house!" Other soldiers are looking on and laughing, but laughing less at the old man than at their comrade, who at their jeering grows very red.

Word has just come from general headquarters that I may go on to Mlawa, seventy miles to the north on the Russian frontier. So I take my last look at the multi-colored show and the sharply contrasted types in the square and go home to say goodby to the Szemilowski family. The mother has ready the letter to the son Samuel in New York which I had suggested that she write and which I had promised to post for her when I reached a neutral country.

She has neither heard from nor been able to communicate with the son since the war began, and she is in a pathetic flutter over the prospect that this letter will almost surely reach him. I carefully note the address—"Samuel Czernilowski, 225 East Twenty-first Street, New York, care of Weinstein"—so that if the letter is taken from me I can at least write young Samuel that his people are alive. "No, 225 East Twenty-first Street, New York, care of Weinstein"—I must not forget that. The mother grows quite tremulous as I study the address, and the tears are rolling down her cheeks as she says, "Oh, if he knew you had been with his father and mother! Oh, if he knew that, he would kneel before you and kiss your hands, for he so loves his parents!"

He of the mild eyes is standing in the doorway clasping and unclasping his hands as I say farewell. I swing the rucksack on my back and he raises a hand in blessing.

"Is the letter safe in the Highborn's pockets?" the tremulous mother asks.

Aye, good mother, safe it is.

And so goodby, poor people—poor, bewildered ones.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

Equitable superlatives that are facts

The Equitable Building is the biggest in the world—that means prestige.

It is also the latest in the world—that means a better building.

It is divided into automatic fire zones—that means safety.

Its stairways are fireproof towers—that means more safety.

Its interiors are the most elastic ever planned—that means economy.

Its elevators are over 50 in number—that means speed going and coming.

Its service will equal that of a first class hotel—that means comfort.

And its rents are so reasonable that we have been frankly told they deserve to be higher.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915.

Equitable Building
120 Broadway

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 467 and 472 5th St.

are now showing
New Modes
for
Post Lenten Affairs
Spring Weddings
Receptions · Thes Dansant
The Summer Colony · Seashore
and Other Town or Country Wear

Klugman's Furs

Dry-air Cold Storage Plant on premises. Moderate rates cover against loss by:

STORAGE —Fire —Moths —Burglary

Inspection of equipment and facilities invited. Written or telephone requests receive quick attention.

Phone Greeley 5943-5944.

28 & 30 West 38th St.

The Little Mother Who Sits at Home is the very embodiment of mother-love as it has seldom been expressed. $1.00 net.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., New York

Storm Again Hits Seabright.

Long Branch, N. J., April 4.—Heavy seas driven on the Jersey coast by the storm cut off all traffic between Seabright and the Highlands to-day, washing out the tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad and making a channel connecting the Shrewsbury River with the ocean at Normandie. The damage at Seabright was small. Services in several of the churches about Long Branch were omitted because of the weather.

DESKS at big discounts

Quartered Oak and Mahogany

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St. BRANCHES: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.