

ment has transmitted to us this very day, only a few hours ago, and which I have not even had time to peruse.

"As to the larger question of submarine warfare, the attitude of Germany is perfectly clear. Enemy passenger steamers will not be subjected to attack without warning, provided they respect the regular maritime code, and will be sunk only when opportunity for safety of passengers and crew is given.

"Neutral merchantmen, including Americans, are exempt from interference, as stated last week, except when carrying contraband," said the Foreign Minister, "and will then be destroyed only under the conditions laid down in the international code concerning maritime war when provisions are made for the safety of those aboard."

"These two categories—restricting submarine procedure against passenger ships and neutral owned ships—cover cases where the interests of the States may be involved and confine the application of retaliatory measures to shipping owned by belligerents, a field which belongs to the belligerents themselves to regulate."

"The limitation of activities of our submarines has not been carried through without certain resistance of our public opinion, for, as you know, the whole nation has been interested in this arm and is jealous of anything affecting its success. But the present policy, based as it is upon the approval of his majesty, will have the support of all."

"Mischaunce cannot be eliminated entirely in wartime, nor dangers for non-combatants, either in land or sea war, absolutely guarded against, but every precaution has been taken to insure the sea in the power of the imperial government, to safeguard the interests of neutrals."

"Should the present instructions governing the submarine campaign be extended in any respect, the imperial government, as the Chancellor assured you recently, would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the relations between the two governments."

**Washington Sees Hope of Arabic Settlement**

Washington, Sept. 18.—The statement of Foreign Minister Von Jagow in Berlin, that the German government would consider carefully evidence in the Arabic case submitted by the American government was received with interest to-night by officials here as confirmation of informal assurances to Secretary Lansing recently by Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The American government has made it clear that it desires a withdrawal of the Arabic case was desired and the apparent willingness of the German government to reconsider its position as set forth in its last note revived hopes here that some settlement might be reached.

**TURKISH MINE GALLERY DESTROYED BY FRENCH**

Counter Attack Succeeds in the Dardanelles Operations.

London, Sept. 18.—In the Dardanelles the French record a success in their attack on a Turkish mine gallery, which had been pushed forward for several days toward the French front. Countermining operations frustrated the Turks on the Gallipoli peninsula resulted in the killing of hundreds of the expeditionary force, the Turkish War Office declares.

**DR. BLAKE RESIGNS FROM PARIS HOSPITAL**

American to Become Chief of New French Institution.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Dr. Joseph Blake, resigned to-night from the American Hospital in Paris, of which he has been chief since the beginning of the war, and sent a cable to Robert Bacon telling him to stop raising money in America on the fact that Blake was head of the hospital here. Katherine Blake took the resignation to the hospital at Neuilly to-night.

**BRITAIN ASKS FARMERS' AID**

Selborne Says Women Must Take Their Places Behind Ploughs.

**TOAST FRANCO-ITALIAN PACT.**

Paris, Sept. 18.—The Franco-Italian conference at Corno, Italy, closed to-night with the adoption of an address to the Belgian government and toasting of the Franco-Italian alliance. An- other address was made in Paris, and representatives of Great Britain, Russia and Belgium will take part. The conference was attended by French and Italian public men of eminence, but women are not now holders of public office.

ANCIENT PALACE OF CARDINAL AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S LABORATORY.



Here, under the guidance of the former wife of the late Edward Parker Deacon, 8,000 sterilized gas fume masks were fashioned last month and dispatched to the Italian front—The workers are peasant women of Caprarola.

FRENCH GUNS CUT ST. MIHIEL BRIDGE

German Aviators Attack Enemy Ships Off Dunkirk—Hit a Destroyer.

London, Sept. 18.—German aviators have attacked a squadron of British ships which appeared off Dunkirk. One destroyer was hit, according to the official German statement.

Along the west front the artillery duel continues with heavy actions around Roye, in Artois, where Paris claims successes for the French guns, and in Champagne.

Before Saint Mihiel, Paris says, French artillery cut the great bridge, a bridge of boats and three foot-bridges. Berlin announces the repulse of a French assault on trenches near Perthes.

**FRENCH OFFICIAL.** The following official communication was issued by the War Office in Paris to-night:

In the region of Lombardzeye there have been reciprocal actions by trench guns. Our heavy artillery has destroyed two observation posts.

In Artois, the activity of the artillery continues on both sides, particularly in the sector of Neuville-Rechicourt. The efficacy of our fire against the machine guns and mine throwers at several points has been established.

In the region of Roye the fighting by means of grenades and rifle fire has been attended by several artillery actions. In the valley of the Meuse River, to the north of Berry-au-Bac, we have captured a small German post.

In Champagne, in reply to the bombardment by the enemy of the region around the Chanons camp, we have violently cannonaded the German bivouacs.

To the east of Chailion, northeast of Saint Mihiel, a captive German balloon has been brought to the ground.

Before Saint Mihiel our artillery has cut the great bridge, a bridge of boats and three foot-bridges. That case has been settled amicably.

In the Vosges cannonading has been going on at Bau-de-Sapt and Viols.

**GERMAN OFFICIAL.** The official statement given out at Berlin says:

Enemy ships that appeared off Dunkirk were attacked by our air-men and one destroyer was hit.

On the western front the French vainly attempted to retake a portion of the trenches near Perthes.

**BELGIAN OFFICIAL.** An official Belgian communication issued to-day says:

The night of September 17-18 was calm. This morning there was a bombardment of slight intensity in several of our advanced posts. A bombardment more sustained occurred in the region to the south of Dixmude.

In the course of the afternoon of the 17th, the French attacked the village of Oudecapelle and Neuapelle were bombarded.

**FRENCH OFFICIAL.** The announcement of the French War Office follows:

In the Dardanelles, from September 12 to September 17, there was no movement of importance. The Turkish attacks by means of mines which had not been employed by them up to this time. On the morning of the 17th an enemy mine gallery was destroyed, after it had been advanced for several days by our countermines. The operation was perfectly successful without costing us a single loss.

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Mother of Deacon Beauties Makes Castle a Workshop

Grim Seat of Farnese Cardinal Hums With Toil of Peasant Women Guided by Social Leader Who Forsook the World to Succor the Wounded.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Rome, Sept. 4.—Thirty miles from here, at Caprarola, ancient palace of a Cardinal of the House of Farnese, Mrs. Florence Baldwin, of Boston and Newport, mother of the three beautiful Deacon sisters and leading American hostess in the imperial city, is working with native Italian village women to succor soldiers at the front. For a laboratory in her luxurious castle six thousand sterilized masks for protection against poison gas fumes went forth to the trenches last month.

These sturdy, good-natured women—most of them left destitute since husbands and sons responded to the fiery appeal of Gabriele d'Annunzio—call their benefactor the "Lady of Caprarola." Like peasants through all the centuries, in time of distress they are dependent upon the lord of the manor; but in this instance the lord of the manor is a woman with broad sympathies. To the wives and daughters of Caprarola the word "laboratory" means a comfortable place where they make up raw materials into garments for the Red Cross and are paid more than the market rate of wages for the work.

Of the tragic story of Mrs. Baldwin's former husband, the late Edward Parker Deacon, of Boston, who died in an asylum after killing a Frenchman in a duel, the women of Caprarola know nothing. Of the three Deacon girls, known in Europe and America for their beauty, the members of Mrs. Baldwin's sewing society know only Miss Edith Deacon. For the youngest of the daughters, named at her coming-out party by the late Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans as the mascot of the Atlantic fleet, is in seclusion with her mother in the old Cardinal's castle.

**Now a Social Recluse.** Boston and Newport society have seldom seen her since the death of her fiancé, George Lee Peabody, in the Baltimore Hospital, in February, 1911. When the war began she offered her services as a nurse at the American Ambulance Hospital in Neuilly, France. Broken in health from overwork, she went to the United States for a brief visit at Newport this summer, and then returned to Italy.

Of the other two sisters, the Princess Albert Radziwill, of Poland, formerly Miss Dorothy Deacon, is noted for her spectacular achievements in Warsaw, London and Rome society. Two years ago she entered a skating ball on the roof of one of London's great hotels in an ancient Roman chariot drawn by two horses, a lion and a leopard. Miss Gladys Deacon is known in London, where she has opened a home of her own as an American bachelor girl whose feminine independence amazes her friends at court.

Mrs. Baldwin has been living in the castle at Caprarola since she leased her apartment in the Borghese palace to ex-Ambassador Lelshman. She has spent large sums of money to make the castle comfortable, artistic and as modern as possible. It is a three-hour journey by motor from Rome. The village consists of one long street leading up a hill that is steep and long; so straight up in the air it seems to go that one wonders how a motor ever ascends it. Except for little electric lights hung in iron fleur-de-lis, the village has retained all its ancient and crude simplicity. It is almost impossible for two vehicles to pass in the narrow, crowded streets, always filled with children, animals and gossip. When an auto speeds up the crowded

been consigned to Japan. The court was animated by much the same reason as the British court in the present case, namely, that the shipper should prove that the consignment was destined to an innocent purchaser.

**PACKERS PLAN ARGUMENTS** Will Cite Past Cases and Recall Cargoes Held at Rotterdam. Chicago, Sept. 18.—Cargoes valued at many millions of dollars held at Rotterdam by the British embargo are expected to be recalled to the attention of the Washington government in connection with the packers' case.

**DUMBA RETURNS TO LENOX** Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Refuses to Make Any Statement. Lenox, Mass., Sept. 18.—After an absence of several days Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, returned to the summer embassy to-day from New York. He declined to say how long he expected to remain in Lenox or to make any statement.

**TANK STEAMER TORPEDOED** Submarine Sinks San Zeferino—Three Missing from Crew. London, Sept. 18.—The British tank steamer San Zeferino has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Three members of her crew of forty-two are missing.

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SAYS CONSCRIPTION WILL SPLIT CABINET

London Writer Warns Against Rejection of Compulsory Service Plan.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Sept. 19.—J. L. Garvin, writing editorially in "The Observer," dismisses the idea of a general election, but adds: "The moral and practical problem is very acute and very grave. Some solution must be found for it. The unwieldy Cabinet as a whole has yet to deal with and decide a question which, as a whole, is very ill qualified to judge. To leave the matter to Lord Kitchener alone is not possible. In the first place, it is unfair to put the main responsibility on him, and, in the second, there are involved and must be faced far wider problems than these bearing immediately upon recruiting."

**Entrance is a Dungeon.** Half way up the mountain is the castle—a great, square thing about the size of Bryant Park. The motor rattles over the most and into a dungeon by way of entrance. After leaving the car the visitors must mount innumerable winding steps—stone steps of grace and wondrous beauty—to reach the second story, where dwelt a prince of the Church in days gone by. Here are chambers built around a courtyard or rotunda reaching from the ground to the roof. In the middle of the court a fountain plays, and by way of roofing, sometimes the moon peers through a stormcloud overhead.

From the court an entrance leads into the garden of many acres and woody walks all inclosed by steep walls. It all seems a deserted village until one meets a little Italian maid, who thinks it a joke that any one should get lost in the castle. It is all so simple, she prattles, as she leads the way through a maze of corridors to Mrs. Baldwin.

**System Helps the Peasants.** In this splendid palace of the Farnese goes on, as everywhere in Italy, the work of reconstruction side by side with the work of destruction. It is a double process—life in death and death in life. The soldiers fight to kill, and then they gather up the enemy's wounded and care for them. The element of reconstruction consists principally in this: that there is organized endeavor to superintend the people's needs. And here in Italy, where such superintendence hitherto has been for the most part individual and spasmodic, where beggary is rife, where corruption consists largely of private gifts, system and organization are doubly to be welcomed.

**ANNEXATION, GERMAN'S AIM** Belgian and French Areas Will Be Taken Over, Says Geneva Paper. Geneva, Sept. 18.—"Le Gazette de Lausanne" says it learned the German government has decided to issue a declaration annexing to the empire the occupied territories in France and Belgium.

**BILLINGS SWAPS HIS YACHT** Gets Morton Plant's Kanawha and Cash in Exchange for the Vanadis. Morton F. Plant and C. K. G. Billings traded yachts yesterday. Mr. Plant gave his Kanawha, with a sum of money thrown in, for the Vanadis, a larger boat than the Kanawha and fully equipped for ocean cruising.

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CZAR HURLS BACK FOE IN VOLHYNIA; VILNA IS CUT OFF

Austrians Admit Retreat from Southern Triangle of Fortresses.

HINDENBURG GAINS IN COURLAND DRIVE

Russians Take New Positions on Sereth to Straighten Galician Line.

London, Sept. 18.—While von Hindenburg's offensive in Courland seems to be making considerable headway and the fall of Vilna, which is invested on three sides, seems imminent, Russian successes in the south have forced the Austrians to fall back from the Volhynian triangle of fortresses—Rovno, Dubno and Lutsk. Vienna tells of a retirement in Volhynia to prepared positions further west.

Both von Hindenburg and von Mackensen, operating further south, claim the capture of more Russian prisoners, with machine guns, but no big weapons are falling into the German net.

Vilna is nearly surrounded, and wonder is expressed that the Germans have not already taken the city, which, like the other towns evacuated by the Russians, has been reduced to an empty shell.

The Germans have cut the railway line between Vilna and Molodechno and the only outlet by rail from Vilna still remaining in Russian hands is the line running southward to Lida. The Petrograd War Office maintains, however, that there are sufficient wagon roads for use to evacuate the city, and that a decision concerning the retention longer of Vilna will be reached soon.

**Drivsk, Too, Will Fall.** The Lida railway line has been under sharp attack to the westward of Lida. In an effort to check the German cavalry the Russians are developing strong cavalry forces in the Vilna district.

Drivsk, too, apparently will go when Vilna falls, although the offensive developed by the Russians along the shores of the Gulf of Riga immediately east of the town of Riga may compel the Germans to turn their attention in that direction.

In the southeast the Germans claim to have brought the Russian offensive to an end, but it is not likely that any movement of great importance can be taken in that district, which the German correspondents describe as a quagmire, through which it is next to impossible to transport wagons, let alone heavy guns.

**Russians Retreat to Sereth.** What seemingly has happened is that the Russians, finding that their advance into Galicia was bringing their line out of alignment with the rest of the front, have withdrawn to the Sereth River, which was at their back when they began the attacks that drove the Austro-Germans to the Strpa River, just north of the Galician frontier.

In the fight for Drivsk the Germans claim to have captured outlying positions during attacks on the Russian bridgehead. Field Marshal von Mackensen, after capturing Pinsk and clearing the marshes near by of the Russians, is driving further on.

**GERMAN OFFICIAL.** Berlin gave out this statement. Enemy attacks near Schick have been repelled.

Our attack on the Drivsk bridgehead continues. A portion of the enemy advanced positions have been taken.

Near Vilna our troops continue to advance. Between Vilna and the Niemen the Russian front has been broken through at several points. Since early this morning the enemy has been in retreat. The captures made were six officers, 2,500 men and sixteen machine guns.

The right wing of this army and the army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria have sent strong forces across the Szczara. The enemy is weakening.

**Austrian Official.** Vienna gave out this statement: The Russian offensive in East Galicia has broken down on the Strpa River. Yesterday the enemy evacuated the battlefields of the last few days and are retreating on the Schara River. The losses which the enemy suffered before our positions proved to be great.

On the Ika River the situation is unchanged. In the Volhynian triangle of fortresses the fighting is progressing against superior Russian forces. We have repulsed numerous attacks. We are withdrawing our front in this sector to prepared positions further west.

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GREAT ARMY OF GERMANS MAY BE SENT TO TURKEY

Berlin, (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.), Sept. 18.—A message from Constantinople, as given out here to-day by the Overseas News Agency, quotes Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, as saying that a great German army is to go to Turkey. The news agency says:

"A Constantinople telegram states that at a review of troops held in honor of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, commander in chief of the Turkish forces at the Dardanelles, Enver Pasha said the presence of the Duke was the forerunner of the arrival of a great German Army."

Serentary, engagements occurred with strong detachments of cavalry. The Germans are developing vigorous attacks in the direction of Vilna, southeast of Meichsgolo.

**Petrograd Sees Signs of a General Battle**

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—A semi-official statement says:

"Military experts consider that a strategic period of quite exceptional importance has begun on our north and west fronts. Everything leads to the belief that the desperate fighting between great forces going on there will shortly assume the character of a general battle such as has not been fought since the Battle of Warsaw."

**FATHERLAND BARRED IN PASSAIC LIBRARIES**

Trustees Shut Out G. S. Viereck's Pro-German Publication.

Passaic, N. J., Sept. 18.—The trustees of the Passaic Public Libraries have voted to exclude all copies of George Sylvester Viereck's pro-German publication, "The Fatherland."

A copy of the paper was asked for to-day at the City Hall Library.

"We have none," the assistant librarian answered. "We did have it here for a while but it was excluded a few days ago."

"Did the trustees vote to exclude the publication?" she was asked.

"Yes," was the answer, "they passed a resolution at the meeting Monday night."

Prominent among the members of the Board of Trustees are Robert Dig Benson, president of the Tidewater Oil Company of New Jersey, and Edward Allen Greene, of the Greene Motor Car Company of Newark.

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