GUARANTEE
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See Editorial Page, First Column.

New York Tribune

WEATHER
SHOWERS TO-DAY; TO-MORROW FAIR.
Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 78; Low, 62.
Full report on page 6.

First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

Vol. LXXV.... No. 25,146. [Copyright, 1915. By The Tribune Association.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1915. PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken; ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

JOHN D., JR., EATS WITH MINERS ON INSPECTION TRIP

Starts Personal Investigation of Conditions in Colorado Camps.

VISITS LUDLOW BATTLE SCENE

Inspects Company Homes and Asks Wives if They Get Their Money's Worth.

Trinidad, Col., Sept. 20.—John D. Rockefeller, jr., began his long promised inspection of the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to-day by visiting the scene of the Ludlow battle and the mining camps of Berwind and Tabasco.

When Mr. Rockefeller was a witness before the Industrial Relations Commission at its New York hearings early in the year he was invited by "Mother" Jones, a labor enthusiast, to visit Colorado and see for himself the conditions described before the commission.

After talking freely with the miners Mr. Rockefeller went into their homes, questioning their wives about working and living conditions and making suggestions for improvements.

Eats at Boarding House.

For luncheon Mr. Rockefeller stopped at the miners' boarding house at Berwind. Tom Davis, superintendent of the mine, who sat at his right hand, clad in blue overalls and with coal dust ground into his face, while doing justice to the beefsteak, beans and mashed potatoes, was engaged in a running conversation by Mr. Rockefeller.

After the luncheon the party went to Tabasco, stopping on the way to visit a school, where Mr. Rockefeller inspected some extensive improvements contributed last winter by the Rockefeller Foundation to furnish work for unemployed miners following the strike. A sheer-side hill had been graded to make a playground.

Mr. Rockefeller was apparently greatly interested in the work being done in the school.

"They do not sing very well, sir," apologized the pretty schoolma'am "You see, they have just started and haven't had time to learn much. And, then, they are so little."

"They're doing fine—fine," replied John D. Rockefeller, jr., smiling broadly. And sixty miners' sons and daughters of an average age of six and of perhaps a dozen nationalities sang lustily, in good United States, the song in which they had been carefully drilled by Miss Edna Campbell, their teacher.

Gives Advice to Children.

Then Mr. Rockefeller made a speech to the school children, in which he told them to study hard and obey their teacher. "And when next I come to Colorado perhaps some of you will be teachers yourselves," he added.

"I have six children myself," continued the oil magnate. "Sometimes they are not as mannerly as you seem to be. Maybe I'll bring a few of them along the next time I come to Colorado."

Mr. Rockefeller asked the miners and their wives how they were satisfied with the houses rented from the company, how much rent they paid and whether the houses were worth the money.

"Why don't you have a garden?" he demanded of one miner. "You could fix this place up so it would look much better."

Early in the round of inspection Mr. Rockefeller hunted up Dan Morelli, a coal digger, who had been elected by the men of the Berwind camp to represent them in conferences with the officers of the company. Dan had just come from the mine and his face was grimed with black dust. The two sat down side by side in the mine office and talked earnestly for perhaps twenty minutes. Mr. Rockefeller questioned the miner closely on the practical working of the scheme recently started for conferences between officers of the company and representatives of the miners.

Leaving the canon late in the afternoon, the party returned to Trinidad, where Mr. Rockefeller was entertained at a picture show and saw a filmed representation of a parade at the recent field and track meet given by employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

During his trip Mr. Rockefeller was accompanied by President J. F. Welborn and other officers of the company.

Asked about a recent rumor that the J. J. Hill interests were negotiating for the Rockefeller holdings in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Mr. Rockefeller said: "If there is anything in this report, I know nothing tbout it."

MRS. DRUMMOND WAR LOSS

Painfully Ill, She Nursed British Wounded Almost to the Last.

Southampton, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, who died Saturday after a painful illness, continued almost to the last personal supervision of the Red Cross hospital into which her home had been converted. Mrs. Drummond, who was Mrs. Marshall Field, jr., of Chicago, gave her time to nursing hundreds of wounded men.

The funeral probably will not be held until the arrival of her son, Marshall Field, 3d, who sailed from New York Saturday.

IRELAND MAY BE CARDINAL

Vatican Circles Hear that Consistory Will Be Held Soon.

Rome, Sept. 20.—Because of jealousies that inevitably would be aroused by selecting new cardinals among the belligerent nations and the difficulties that foreign cardinals would encounter in coming to Rome, the Pope had intended not to hold another consistory until the war is over. But owing to vacancies in the Sacred College the idea of a consistory is again rumored in Vatican circles.

It is suggested that the Pope will not create cardinals belonging to the belligerent countries, but appoint only those living in Rome or neutral countries. In this case, it is said, Archbishop Ireland, of the United States, may be included.

1915 CEREAL CROPS HUGE

Over Three Billion Bushels of Wheat in World's Chief Countries Forecast.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Big cereal crops this year in nearly all of the world's chief agricultural countries are forecast in cable reports received at the Department of Agriculture to-day from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The total 1915 production of cereals in countries included in previous reports, plus Canada and Asiatic Russia, are estimated at: Wheat, 3,134,000,000 bushels; rye, 1,093,000,000; barley, 1,089,000,000, and oats, 3,449,000,000. The 1915 production of corn in Italy, Rumania, Asiatic and European Russia, Switzerland, United States and Japan is placed at 3,292,000,000 bushels.

HOKE SMITH STILL DRY

Prohibition Senator Denies "Moonshine" Made on His Farm.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 20.—"Send me a bottle of that moonshine they are making on your place, will you, Senator?"

All day long the telephone wire to the residence of Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who as Governor signed the statewide prohibition bill, hummed with this and similar messages, as the result of the story in the morning papers that a still had been raided on the Senator's plantation, near Atlanta.

The story asserted that the still was located within 300 yards of the Senator's house, and that whiskey had been made in it within twenty-four hours of the raid.

Senator Smith declared to-night that he had no residence at the place mentioned and that if a still was found it was in a tract of virgin forest near.

"Some fellows who wanted a drink or a supply for the winter may have rigged up a little still back in that forest," the Senator admitted. "It's pretty hard to get whiskey in that section."

Whereat his hearers recalled the boast of Senator Martine at the last session that he had been served excellent whiskey in Atlanta and had been offered beer, "though," he ejaculated, "thank God, I never touch that stuff."

BANDITS PADDLE SIX MILES UNDER GROUND

Mine Floods Enable Them to Escape Pursuing Bloodhounds.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Webb City, Mo., Sept. 20.—On a raft 100 feet underground two bandits, who held up street car conductors early yesterday morning, paddled to safety through abandoned mine shafts. The mines were flooded a few days ago when a big levee along the river near by collapsed. The bandits floated for six miles underground, climbed to the surface and fled.

The men, both masked, held up three conductors near the car barns and got $200 in money and watches. Bloodhounds were put on the trail, which led to the mouth of an abandoned mine. Officers found traces of the men having hastily constructed a raft. The hounds picked up the trail again at the mouth of another shaft, but too late to overtake the men.

HE'S SPRY AS A BOY AT 99

Passaic Patriarch Begins 100th Year with Walk Around Block.

Passaic, N. J., Sept. 20.—As clear of mind and almost as spry as a boy, Benjamin Franklin Fell, of 42 Ascension Street, Passaic's oldest resident, celebrated to-day his ninety-ninth birthday.

Mr. Fell was born in London in 1816. He came alone to America on a sailing vessel at the age of ten. He became connected with the New York Central Railroad in Schenectady, and before retiring was in the insurance business in New York. He has lived here retired for thirty years. Mrs. Fell died many years ago.

Mr. Fell took his usual morning walk to-day, around the block on which he lives.

"UNCLE JOE" FOR RESERVE

Ex-Speaker Wants 100,000 Men Drilled for Defence.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 20.—Addressing several hundred veterans of the Spanish-American War at a reunion yesterday, Representative J. G. Cannon advocated a reserve army of 100,000 men, to cost the nation $60,000,000 a year. His plan is to send the first two-year volunteers to camp for a month each year. These men then will go into the first reserve and two years later into the third reserve.

The salary of the soldiers, the ex-Speaker proposed, should be $250 a year. The only drilling would be during the month at camp.

BARON SPIRITED TO SECRET PRISON

British Seize von Bissing, German General's Brother.

London, Sept. 20.—Baron von Bissing, half-brother of General von Bissing, German Military Governor of Belgium and a naturalized British subject, has been interned after fighting for months for his liberty. He was mysteriously removed to-day from his luxurious home in Kensington by detectives, who left a crowd of newspaper men on guard over an empty shell.

It is reported that the Islington workhouse will be the baron's domicile during the rest of the war.

The internment of Baron von Bissing follows a long agitation against wealthy British subjects of German birth. An effect of this feeling manifested itself in the resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty last October, and more recently in the case of Sir Edgar Speyer, who resigned in May as Privy Councillor and came to the United States.

The status of Baron von Bissing has been the subject of debate on more than one occasion in the British Parliament. It was suggested in one of these discussions last February that Baron von Bissing had a residence at Hove, in Sussex, from which "signalling operations might easily be carried out."

Italian Volcanoes Active.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Multiple eruptions of the Italian volcanoes are now occurring, says a dispatch from Rome. Vesuvius, Ætna and Stromboli all are active, a phenomenon never before recorded.

None of the eruptions, however, is of a character to cause alarm.

HOW BOMBS FROM RAIDING ZEPPELINS WRECKED LONDON HOMES.

(© International News Service.)

FEAR SECRECY MAY IMPERIL ALLIES' LOAN

Bankers Object to Reticence of Financiers Conducting Deal.

Discussions between the Anglo-French financial mission and the American bankers relative to the establishment of a credit for the Allies in this country of half a billion dollars or more have carried the negotiations only a short way forward, it was learned yesterday, and fears are beginning to be felt in the financial district that public interest in the proposed loan is beginning to wane.

No serious doubts are yet entertained that the loan when it is offered to the American people will be fully subscribed. The fear, a prominent banker said yesterday, is rather that the enthusiasm over the patriotic undertaking that was aroused by James J. Hill is tending toward an anticlimax because of the secrecy which has surrounded the negotiations.

In the beginning it was expected the appeal to the patriotism of American investors in support of the loan, which was to protect the export trade of the country, would have so ready a response that the securities would be insured of a fine market throughout the United States. That would make them a highly liquid asset for banks, because in time of need they could readily be converted into cash. Consequently the banks were generous in their proffers of aid. If the loan had been offered a week ago the prospect of a large oversubscription, in the opinion of many bankers, would have been bright.

Might Endanger Flotation.

With a let-down of enthusiasm among the people, however, there would naturally be a restriction of the general market for the bonds, and if there were no oversubscription of moment doubt would arise as to the liquidity of the securities. Even a prospect of only a bare subscription would be enough to cause numerous withdrawals of offers to subscribe. Such a backward movement, it was said in the financial district yesterday, might easily gather momentum enough to endanger the flotation.

"There is no reason for all this mystery," said a banker. "It would be far better if the whole thing were brought out into the light of day." In other quarters in the financial district the same attitude was taken, one financier going so far as to say that the loan flotation had more to apprehend from the action of its friends than from all the efforts of its enemies.

There will be a meeting of the negotiators to-morrow which may result in effecting a final arrangement, because the realization is growing that protracted discussions are having their effect on public sentiment. So many times before, however, tentative plans have melted into thin air that those who are in touch with the conferrees were cautious yesterday about making predictions.

Information Is Refused.

Basil N. Blackett, secretary of the mission, seen at the Biltmore last night, answered all questions with the statement: "There is absolutely nothing to say."

Lord Reading, the chairman, and the other members of the mission have consistently kept to their apartments, on the eighteenth floor of the hotel. They see no visitors except bankers who have appointments with them. When one of them leaves the suite for one of the mysterious conferences "somewhere uptown" the departure is surrounded with every precaution to insure secrecy. At all times the members of the mission are insulated from

Continued on page 2, column 4

London Calm Under Night Storm of German Bombs

Returning Liner Passengers Describe How Raiders Blew 'Bus and Occupants to Pieces, Levelled Whole Blocks and Strewed City with Fires—Deaths Estimated at 100.

The destruction which Zeppelins wrought in London on their recent raids was vast—scores killed, a 'bus blown to bits entering Trafalgar Square, St. Paul's narrowly missed and whole blocks destroyed by fire.

All this was made clear by Americans returning yesterday on three transatlantic liners with the first uncensored accounts of the events of September 7 and 8.

The official reports were accurate in stating that no public building or monument was touched. They were shown to be utterly misleading as to the gravity of the damage done.

But London took its Zeppelins calmly. While two of the great German aircraft hovered above the city on the evening of the second visit, dropping death and destruction everywhere, the residents thronged the streets, gazing unperturbed and silent at the sight above their heads.

Narrow shafts of clear white light bit nervously through the darkness; the sky in places glowed dully with the reflections of a dozen fires; sparks sprayed from shrapnel as shells burst high in the air. Above all, two great, yellow Zeppelins, every detail made plain by the searchlights, drifted over the city, hurling at regular, unhurried intervals bombs that brought death to fifty persons and caused the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property.

That was the sight which did not particularly awe the Britishers, but which made a never-to-be-forgotten impression upon passengers arriving here yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, the Cunarder Orduna and the Philadelphia, of the American Line.

'Bus Blown to Atoms.

If it was the intention of the Zeppelin commanders to strike a blow that would cripple London, they failed, persons on the three steamships declared. But lives of non-combatants were lost, dwellings were destroyed, and an entire block of warehouses, within five minutes' walk of historic St. Paul's Church, was wiped out by fire caused by one of the incendiary bombs.

A 'bus, well filled with passengers, was entering Trafalgar Square just as a bomb fell from one of the aircraft. It went through the roof of the conveyance, exploded, and, before the eyes of thousands of witnesses, the 'bus disappeared as does a child's balloon when pricked with a pin. Fourteen persons were blown to atoms.

Wounded soldiers tossing on cots in the Opthalmic Hospital were thrown to the floor as a bomb fell within a few feet of the building. Every bit of glass in the structure was broken. Two other hospitals in the vicinity suffered in the same manner.

Of the two raids, that on the second night was the most destructive, it was said. It also swelled by thousands the ranks of British troops. On a single thoroughfare—Wood Street—the property wiped out by the explosions and the fire that followed was said by one passenger to exceed $10,000,000. Other fires broke out in widely separated sections of the city.

Thomas W. Pelham, a Boston merchant, who came on the Rotterdam, was attending a performance at the London Hippodrome when the first explosion of a bomb from the air was heard.

Two Blocks Wiped Out.

"I walked into Trafalgar Square," he declared, "and there above my head was the most wonderful sight I ever beheld. Visible in a blaze of crisscrossing shafts of light that seemed as though they might come from a gigantic diamond was a monster Zeppelin. It sailed smoothly and slowly, like a huge, stupid monster that did not heed the thunder and roar of anti-aircraft guns that spurted shells toward it from every part of the city. The commander seemed to be manœuvring for a position. He had not dropped a bomb."

The theatres were pouring their crowds into the streets and squares of the brightly lighted district. Men and women in evening dress paused to gaze aloft. Some timid ones trampled each other as they scrambled for taxicabs to get out of the danger zone, but in the remote sections of the city others fought to engage conveyances to take them to the scene of the excitement. The general attitude was one of indifference and curiosity.

"Suddenly a live thing seemed to hurtle from one of the cars beneath the Zeppelin," continued Mr. Pelham. "The object appeared like a dark streak against the blazing searchlight glare. An instant later there was a resounding crash only a few blocks away. For the next thirty minutes bomb after bomb was dropped. I learned later that two entire city blocks were wiped out."

Shortly afterward another Zeppelin appeared, heedless of the hail of shrapnel directed at it.

"One of those sizzling incendiary bombs fell squarely upon a motor 'bus entering the square," the Boston merchant said. "Fragments of the conveyance and passengers were found a block away."

Coudert Climbs Telegraph Pole.

Frederic R. Coudert, the international lawyer, was also on the Holland America liner and told of witnessing the dazzling spectacle in the London sky.

"I had dined with Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the artist, who lives in Edgerton Terrace," he said. "I was returning with my wife, when we heard the first two explosions. Mrs. Coudert and I climbed a telegraph pole to a place of vantage and watched the great Zeppelin with the searchlights trained upon it. I gave a hand to a fellow who wished to climb up beside us and found it was Joseph Austen Chamberlain, son of the late Unionist leader.

"England has not the type of air defence gun that France has, or the airship would have been destroyed in little time. It was probably sailing at a height of 8,000 feet."

Other passengers said that the throng that packed Trafalgar Square remained calm. Some Americans said they had heard of the imperturbable calmness of the Briton, but it had

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Katharine B. Davis

talks frankly to Tribune readers next Sunday on the things that she has tried to accomplish as Commissioner of Charities—many things which aren't generally known but which are decidedly important to the citizen who wants to understand the jobs of the officials whom he helps to elect. Your newsdealer will see that you get it. Tell him to-day.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

RUSSIAN FORCES BATTLE FIERCELY TO ESCAPE TRAP

Armies Grapple Around Vilna as Germans' Loop Tightens.

London, Sept. 20.—Of the many big battles fought on the eastern front during the last five months, few, if any, have been fraught with such importance for the opposing armies as that now in progress to the east and south of Vilna, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg is trying to cut off the retreat and destroy the Russian army which defended that city.

Concern is expressed in London for the safety of the Russian forces, estimated at from 250,000 to 500,000. The Russian line of retreat from the Vilna region has been limited because of the German encircling movement to a single railroad route, through Lida, to the southeast. Foreign military observers mention the probability that one of the greatest battles of the war in the east will develop from the efforts of the Russians to extricate themselves from the loop.

The German official report issued today throws little light on the progress of the operations, simply stating that "the attack against the enemy retreating from Vilna is proceeding."

Petrograd is Confident.

Petrograd continues to express confidence in the ability of the Russians to extricate themselves from the net thrown around them. In the opinion of military writers, they are in a dangerous position. It is quite likely, however, that they got their artillery away before the Germans moved across the railways, as the evacuation of Vilna was decided on weeks ago.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria is also approaching the railway to the southeast of Lida, having reached the district of Dworzec, which is immediately west of the road skirting the Pripet marshes and running to Rovno. South of the Pripet the Russians still control the situation and keep on harassing the Austro-German armies in Volhynia and Galicia.

A dispatch to a Petrograd newspaper from Kiev contains a statement that the evacuation of this important city of Southwestern Russia is "proceeding normally."

In Courland von Hindenburg has made further advances toward Dvinsk. The Russians have retreated from Novo Alexandrovsk, twenty miles southwest of Dvinsk, and attempts to break the invaders' front failed.

See Hope for Russians.

Undiminished confidence in high military circles that the Russians will make a successful retreat from Vilna is reported by the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times." The Germans, he says, are making desperate efforts to bag some of the remaining Russian armies, but the heaviest transport trains and impedimenta are already beyond the danger zone and there is hope that the Russian forces will extricate themselves.

It is important to bear in mind, the correspondent wires, that many meshes in the German net are composed not of infantry but of comparatively weak cavalry units which will be swamped unless quickly withdrawn.

Viewing the situation in the northern sector of operations as a whole, the correspondent says: "It is noteworthy that German cavalry seized and cut the Vilna-Dvinsk line on the 12th, but though a whole week elapsed we are still awaiting a decision, and though communications are cut to the Vilna group of forces the latter are able to conduct operations without any appreciable lack of munitions, thanks to the enormous reserves carried by the Russian army."

German army headquarters gave out this statement:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the vicinity of the bridgehead at Dvinsk the enemy was forced to retreat from Novo Alexandrovsk (about twenty miles southwest of Dvinsk) to a position further to the rear. We took 550 prisoners. The enemy attempted to break through our lines at Orgon. The attempt was repulsed.

The attack on the opposing forces which are retreating from the district of Vilna is proceeding further to the south. Our troops are following the retreating enemy. We

Continued on page 2, column 3

GERMAN GUNS BEGIN ATTACK ON SERBIANS; BALKAN CRISIS GROWS

BRITAIN WON'T REVOKE "RAM U-BOAT" ORDER

London, Sept. 20.—"The Pall Mall Gazette," commenting on the recent suggestion of Gottlieb von Jagow, German Foreign Minister, that it might be well for Great Britain to revoke orders instructing shipmasters to attack submarines whenever possible, says:

"The British answer to such diplomacy is quite plain. We have beaten the submarine campaign and would be indeed simple-minded to give it fresh facilities by laying down the weapons by which it has been rendered impotent."

"The Gazette" contends that the suggestion is a German trap, intended, if Great Britain refuses to accept it, to persuade Americans that Germany has been driven against her will to continue "the infamous courses with which her naval flag is identified."

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON HESPERIAN CASE

Berlin Says Mine, London Says Torpedo, Sunk Liner.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—The German Admiralty is now certain that the Allan Line steamer Hesperian was not destroyed by a German submarine. All the underwater boats which were out at the time of the disaster have returned to their bases, and it is stated that none of them torpedoed the steamer.

On the contrary, it is said that the Admiralty is convinced the disaster was due to a floating non-German mine. As confirmation of this it is pointed out that a mine painted green and white, and which it is declared was not a German mine, was driven ashore a few days ago on the coast of Ireland in the same vicinity where the Hesperian was blown up.

London, Sept. 20.—With respect to the German denial of responsibility for the sinking of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian, the British Official Press Bureau has issued the following statement:

"Undoubted proof exists that a German submarine was actually in the locality where the Hesperian was attacked, and ships were sunk both to the north and south of this spot on September 4 and 5. The explosion was of the type caused by a torpedo. This is conclusively proved by a fair sized fragment of a torpedo now in the possession of the Admiralty, which was picked up on board the ship before she sank."

GIRL BAKER OF 14 GETS FRENCH CROSS

Honored by Poincare for Supplying Village with Bread.

Paris, Sept. 20.—When Daniau, the only baker in the village of Exodun, Department of Deux-Sevres, was called to the colors the village was without bread. Then Madeleine Daniau, the baker's daughter, a slight miss of fourteen, lit the bakery furnace, and with the help of her brother of ten tried to make bread. After several failures she succeeded to the satisfaction of the villagers and surrounding farmers, and has been working now for many months from 4 o'clock in the morning until late in the day baking bread.

President Poincaré has written letters to both children. He complimented the girl on her good humor, courage and industry and conferred on her the Cross of Lorraine. He called the boy his "young friend" and assured him he would grow up to be a valiant soldier.

SEEKS A LASTING PEACE

M. P. Says Britain Wants to Free All Oppressed Peoples.

Paris, Sept. 20.—"We do not want a premature, but a complete and lasting peace," said John Hodge, a member of the British Parliament, at a meeting of French socialists. "We do not want conquests, but the liberation of all oppressed peoples.

"We are anxious to beat Germany by voluntary service, but if the government says we have had the last man by the voluntary system and must now have a conscription, then I say we'll have it."

TO HONOR ROMAZZOTTI

French Minister Will Name Newest Submarine After Constructor.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Victor Augagneur, French Minister of Marine, will name the newest model of French submarine Romazzotti, after the naval constructor, who died last Saturday.

Romazzotti carried on and developed the work began by Gustave Zede, inventor of the first French submarine Dymnaote, who died in 1890.

Swedish Loan for Germany.

London, Sept. 20.—In return for German's consent to permit the exportation of coal and some other specified items to Sweden, five Swedish banks, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, have agreed to make Germany a loan of 40,000,0000 kroner (about $10,000,000) to be used in payment for goods bought in Sweden by Germany.

Rome Observes Anniversary.

Rome, Sept. 20.—King Victor Emmanuel, who has been four months at the front with the Italian army, telegraphed to-day to the Mayor of Rome on the forty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of the city by Italian troops, saying that the soldiers of Italy were inspired by thoughts of the past to complete the unity of the fatherland,

Semendria, South of Belgrade, Shelled by Kaiser.

ALLIES RESENT BULGARS' MOVE

See in Mobilization of Macedonians Sign of Defiance.

KING DENIES ANY PACT

Says Sofia Has Incurred No Obligations, but London Is Skeptical.

London, Sept. 20.—The Germans have sent men and guns against Serbia. Although the effort to drive the Russians back apparently requires large forces of Teutons troops have been diverted from the Eastern front for a drive through the Balkans in an attempt to aid the hard-pressed Turk.

The move seemingly has as its object the winning of the strip of territory lying westward of the Danube to the Budapest-Belgrade-Sofia-Adrianople-Constantinople railway, which would give a direct route from Hungary through Serbia and Bulgaria to the Turks on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Meanwhile intense interest is taken in the Bulgarian situation and the efforts of the opposition to induce the King and government to depart from the paths of neutrality and join the Entente Powers. It is believed, however, that, despite denials, the railway agreement with Turkey binds Bulgaria to maintain a benevolent neutrality toward Turkey and the Germanic powers.

Germans Shell Semendria.

The official German communication to-day announces that German guns have taken up the fight against the Serbian artillery across the Danube, and claims to have silenced it. The statement says:

On the northern bank of the Danube German artillery engaged in battle Serbian positions south of the river near Semendria (twenty-four miles southeast of Belgrade). The enemy was driven off. His artillery fire was silenced.

The Austrian official statement says:

Austro-Hungarian and German batteries bombarded yesterday Serbian positions on the southern banks of the Save and the Danube. The fortress of Belgrade also was subjected to our fire. Near the estuary of the Drina our troops surprised and destroyed Serbian advanced detachments.

New Balkan Crisis Impends.

This is the first official announcement of the presence of Germans on the Serbian front. It has been reported for several weeks that the Germans and Austrians were planning a new campaign in the Balkans, with the object of going to the assistance of the Turks.

Such a move would doubtless be directed first at Serbia, in an attempt to force a passage through that country to the Bulgarian border. Turkey having made promises of territorial concessions to Bulgaria, it has been reported that the latter nation would not oppose the passage of German and Austrian forces to the Turkish frontier. The prediction has been made that this move would bring Rumania and Greece into the war. These nations, as well as Bulgaria, called out additional troops recently.

After the failure of the Austrian campaign in Serbia there ensued a long period of inactivity, but during the last few weeks there has been skirmishing along the Serbian frontier. Premier Pachitch of Serbia was quoted last week as denying reports that the Austrians or Germans had assembled a new army on the Danube front. He said that it would require at least 450,000 troops to attempt to force a passage through the mountainous Serbian country, and doubted whether Germany would be able to spare the men. There have been intimations from other quarters that forces might be detached from the Russian front for this purpose.

Turks' Position Precarious.

Recent unofficial advices from Athens represented the position of the Turks on Gallipoli Peninsula as precarious, owing to heavy losses and shortage of ammunition.

Official announcement was made in England in July that British forces, the strength of which was not given, had been sent to Serbia. A large British force, under command of Rear Admiral Ernest Troubridge, according to unofficial advices from Belgrade in June, has been in Serbia since March. It is also known that the Serbians are being assisted in the field by the French.

Dispatches from Sofia, announcing the mobilization there of troops made up of residents of Macedonia, have caused an other complication to be introduced in the Balkan situation, which already was tense, through the presentation by the Entente Allies of the joint note requiring Bulgaria to define her attitude.

Called Affront to Allies.

The mobilization of Macedonians has caused surprise and indignation in Allied official and diplomatic circles, as it is declared that the whole purpose of the present negotiations between the Allies and Bulgaria and Serbia is to determine whether Macedonia