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For the Miss—we have prepared an entirely different range of modes possessing the chic and authenticity of Paris, yet softened with a touch of simplicity which lends a delightful youthfulness.



Unusually Smart Styles in

FUR TRIMMED SUITS — CLASSROOM DRESSES — PARTY FROCKS — COATS FOR SPORTS AND SEMI-DRESS — CHARMING BLOUSES — YOUTHFUL FURS AND DELIGHTFUL HATS.

GERMANS CAPTURE SUMMIT IN VOSGES

Continued from page 1

showers of shells of various calibres and big bombs and was accompanied by the projection of blazing petroleum.

The Germans were repulsed almost on the whole front of attack. They succeeded only in recapturing the trenches situated on the very top of the Hartman-Weilerskopf and in penetrating two observation posts between the summit and the Wuehheim Road.

Our artillery fire has torn up the German trenches and demolished two blockhouses at the Violi (between the Sainte Marie Pass and the Bonhomme Pass).

The Belgian official communication issued to-day says: The enemy's artillery has manifested little activity and bombarded moderately our advanced positions.

The announcement given out at the Berlin War Office follows: Northeast and east of Vermelles the British have again been driven out of our positions. They have been able to retain only a small portion of a trench on the western fringe of the gravel quarry.

In the Champagne, east of Auberville, Saxons troops took the only remaining French fortified position from which a great attack could be made upon our positions.

During the night of October 13-14 the stations of Charlons and Vitry-le-François, of military importance for operations now under way, were bombed by one of our airplanes.



THE KING OF TABLE WAITS

le-François, of military importance for operations now under way, were bombed by one of our airplanes.

BRITISH OFFICIAL: A British official report received tonight from Sir John French said: The only change in the situation south of La Hesse Canal is that we have further improved our positions in the Hohenzollern redoubt. We hold all the ground gained on the 13th.

WAR WELCOMES NEW MAXIM: Nations Eager to Get Gun Tested at New Haven.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) New Haven, Oct. 15.—The Maxim automatic machine gun patented by Hiram Maxim and designed to meet conditions in the present war, was tested to-day at the new factory of the Maxim Munitions Corporation. It is of 145 pieces, the tripod consisting of 75 pieces.

An order just received from Russia calls for the entire product of the plant for an indefinite period. The capacity of the factory will be about 800 guns a month. About 500 men will be employed. The United States government, it is said, is ready to place large orders, as are practically all the belligerent nations.

JOFFRE ORDER "INVENTED"

Swiss Imitation Beats the German, Says French Bureau. Paris, Oct. 15.—The official press bureau characterizes as unauthentic the version given out in Germany of General Joffre's order of the day before the battle of Champagne, as well as the latest version, published in Swiss newspapers. The German account said that General Joffre's order had been found on a dead officer. The press bureau states that there is only the slightest chance that an army order would be found under these circumstances.

The Swiss version is described as a better imitation of the style of General Joffre than that given out in Germany, but as equally apocryphal.

Berlin, Oct. 15 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—A statement issued here officially to-day denied that "General Joffre's order as published in the German army headquarters report of October 3 was invented, and added: "German headquarters states that there are several original copies in our hands."

WANT ALLIES TO PASS FOOD FOR POLAND

"East Prussia Food Co." Offers to Aid Russian Sufferers.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Three representatives of big American food concerns called to-day on James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, and laid before him a new proposition to secure the importation of supplies from the United States.

They asserted that a huge, newly formed concern, "The East Prussia Food Company," had offered them almost unlimited contracts for foodstuffs if they could import them, the supplies to be used exclusively for the suffering civil population of the Russian territory occupied by Germany. Since the importation would only be possible if some agreement were reached through diplomatic channels, they requested the ambassador to take the necessary steps.

Mr. Gerard told them that it would be, in his opinion, possible to make any such arrangement because of the experience of the Rockefeller Relief Commission.

A London dispatch early in July said that the German government had cancelled an agreement which permitted the Rockefeller Foundation's War Relief Commission to take charge of the work of feeding the civilian population of Poland. Members of the commission had an agreement with the German government for aid in financing the plan if permission were secured from the Entente Allies to import.

Negotiations with Russia failed. Then the British Foreign Office was approached, but as no agreement had been reached the German government cancelled its original agreement.

Salvador Volcano Active.

San Salvador, Oct. 15.—The Volcano Izalco, which lies ten miles north of Sonsonate and has an elevation of about 6,200 feet, is in full eruption and emitting large quantities of lava.

Great Britain Is Banker.

The committee's scope extends to the purchase not only of munitions for allied armies in the field and the allied navies, which are incapable of being supplied in Europe. Grain, flour, clothing, meats, blankets, boots, shoes, and a long list of minor articles used by the allied armies are embraced in the purchases over which jurisdiction is exercised.

Great Britain as banker for the Allies, dominates this committee. British purchases, where convenient, are made in this country without consulting the committee. Only in the most trifling way does the committee track the British supplies bought here. Another department of the government attends to this.

One of the chief functions of the British members of the committee is to act as a mouthpiece of the British Treasury in allotting to the other allied nations the amounts advanced by Great Britain to them for the purchase of war supplies in this country. Each nation is allocated to a certain extent—in the case of Russia, almost wholly—by Great Britain. The British members of the committee advise the representative of other nations thereon just how much Great Britain will permit them to spend at stated intervals; how much they will be permitted to contract for in the United States, and how the money shall be spent.

Russia Only Offender.

The only time the committee's plan failed of operation was about six months ago, and the effect of the plan have not yet been eradicated. This was in connection with purchases by Russia in the United States.

Russia had been notified by the British members of the committee that she might spend a certain sum of money for war supplies in this country. The sum was not disclosed yesterday, but it is believed to have been between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Whether the allotment was fully understood by the Russian government is not known, but what Russia did was to spend the sum allotted, and, in addition, make huge commitments in this country for further supplies. These commitments, covering many months, were said to run into the hundreds of millions of dollars—a sum far in excess of the amount allotted her by the British government.

In making these contracts, apparently, Russia failed to consult the committee. When the contracts came due for payment, the committee refused to meet them, and the committee, not having authorized the making of the contracts, had to devise quickly some method of paying the bills. This was extremely difficult, and the demoralization of the foreign exchange markets in this country recently was attributed in no small measure to this cause.

Russia Benefited by Loan.

Since that time Russia has adhered strictly to the wishes of the committee. Not a dollar's worth of war supplies is purchased by her in this country without the committee's approval. In return, Great Britain is paying her bills here. Not only these bills, but those of Italy, and, more recently, France, are being paid to-day by Great Britain.

A single financial house—J. P. Morgan & Co.—acts as the disbursing agency of the British government in this country. Its disbursements are understood to cover payment of all goods purchased for the Allies here. Great Britain keeps a record of the amounts which her allies draw against her, and separately the transactions between the British government and those of the other Allies provide for a settling of the score among the Allies. The \$500,000,000 Anglo-French credit loan just negotiated, it is said, will provide payment for a large quantity of goods purchased here for Russia. The goods have been, or will be, shipped to Russia, but the bill will go to England. Some experts estimate that as much as half of the loan of \$250,000,000 may be used in paying for supplies for Russia, chiefly for supplies for which she contracted without the knowledge of the international committee.

SECRET BOARD SPENDING BIG WAR LOAN HERE

Dominated by British, It Dictates All Allies' Orders. IDEA IS TO PREVENT ARMS COMPETITION

U.S. Contracts Placed Without Its Approval a Source of Trouble.

Of the millions of dollars spent daily in this country by the Allies for war supplies not a dollar, it was learned authoritatively yesterday, can be spent without first obtaining the official sanction of the British government.

This sanction is obtained from a committee sitting in London and holding frequent sessions. Although the committee has been in operation for many months, its existence has not heretofore been generally known outside of governmental circles. Only once, so far as can be learned—and then in the case of Russia—has the mandate of this body been disregarded.

The personnel of this committee has never been published and probably never will be. It consists, however, of representatives of each of the Allied nations, from Great Britain to Montenegro; controls absolutely the purchase of all war supplies in whatever section of the world they may be bought; acts as a financial check and supervisor over all the war chests of all the Allies, and seeks to eliminate positively competitive bidding on the part of the Allies in the world-wide market of the world's war supplies.

Plan Prevents Competition.

Over purchases made in home markets by the various nations the committee holds no supervision. Its sphere is limited strictly to purchases outside the boundary lines of the nations at large and their colonies. The committee is designated by a French title, the English translation of which is "the International War Supplies Committee."

Competition, if permitted, the committee realized early in its career, would result in sending prices of munitions and other supplies to prohibitive levels and would proportionately swell the cost of conducting the war. Instead of coming into the American market when supplies are needed and waging a financial contest for supremacy in the world, the committee has decided to adopt a system of placing one big order at a time in this country. When the next allied nation's needs are taken care of, the committee's purchasing supplies here are cared for.

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BERLIN ATTACKS DELCASSE

Says Motive Was Revenge—Opposed Salonica Landing. Is Report.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), Oct. 15.—The assertion is made by the "Tagblatt" that Théophile Delcassé, who resigned as Foreign Minister of France, opposed the landing of French troops at Salonica.

"Perceiving that popular opinion was turning against him," "the Tagblatt" added, "Delcassé, stated upon the pretext of the Salonica expedition as a reason to resign. He was thus able to disappear from the political theatre in the attitude and warned the nation, while in reality he, together with President Poincaré and War Minister Millerand, brought about the present situation."

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "Delcassé, who had been based on the idea of revenge. He always represented the idea of war on Germany. Clemenceau thought that Delcassé had agreed to return. But he never reappeared. If he is now abandoned forever by his former associates their decision comes too late for France."

LAPLAND BRINGS \$2,500,000 IN GOLD

Here with Specie for Morgans to Pay for British War Munitions.

The White Star liner Lapland came in yesterday from Liverpool with \$2,500,000 in gold specie consigned by the British government to J. P. Morgan & Co., to be used in the payment for munitions of war already delivered in Great Britain.

As a precaution against loss by submarine attack, the vessel is said to have been conveyed by two destroyers from the Mersey to a position about five hundred miles west of the Irish coast. Many of the passengers declared that the Lapland was thus conveyed, but at no time were they able to see the destroyers, which were said to be within the range of the ship's searchlight.

When I was in Berlin to be said by the German Engineer Corps, who told me that he had almost completed a branch railroad from Damascus to a certain place on the Red Sea below Suez, and that a Greek was prepared to send down a large army capable of controlling the canal and isolating England from India.

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RUSSIANS PIERCE GERMAN'S LINES AROUND DVINSK

Drive Back von Hindenburg—Penetrate Front at Wessolowo.

DIRIGIBLE DROPS BOMBS ON MINSK

Fighting in South Becomes Calmer After Battle on the Stripa.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Oct. 15.—The Russians have regained the offensive in the region around Dvinsk. Berlin says that the Russian forces made repeated attacks yesterday and admits that northeast of Wessolowo they succeeded in penetrating the German positions.

Taking advantage of the weakening of the Kaiser's forces by the withdrawal of troops for the Western and Serbian fronts, the Russians are apparently shifting the scenes of their attacks. In the south Ivangorod drove back the Teutons over the Stryp and the Stripa and then halted.

The assaults at the Teutons lines have now been resumed in the north, from which troops were transferred to strengthen the army of the south, hard pressed by the Russian drive on the Rumanian frontier. Von Hindenburg, facing fierce attacks in the north, will have to draw men from the south or the east.

Through these tactics the Czar's forces have prevented the enemy from reaching positions where he could trench for the winter. The railway, which was his main artery, has been pushed back from the Volynian triangle of fortresses in the south and north. The Russian drive has continued to bombard cities and important positions behind the Russian lines. Minsk, where large bodies of troops were entraining, has been shelled by a dirigible. Dvinsk, a frequent target of bombardment from the air.

In the south the fighting has evidently become calmer. After driving the Russians back over the Stripa, the Teutons have not been able to make a further advance. Vienna reports that there have been no important events in the Russian war theatre and Berlin makes no comment on the operations in this region.

GERMAN OFFICIAL: The statement issued by the Berlin War Office follows: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg; Southwest and south across the Plain of the Rumanian front. The attack was repulsed. The Dvinsk-Kovno railway line there were repeated attacks with unusually heavy losses. Two attacks northeast of Wessolowo also broke down. At a third attack the Russians succeeded in penetrating a trench of one battalion. A counter-attack is now in progress.

One of our airplanes dropped bombs from the station at Minsk, where large numbers of troops were entraining. Five loud explosions were heard and one large fire was observed. There is nothing to report concerning the army group of Prince Leopold.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL: The following official statement was given out by the Russian War Office to-night: On the western front, in the region of Dvinsk, the fighting continues. In many places the enemy is developing great intensity. The general situation is unchanged.

On the Pripiet, in the region of the village of Nobel, the enemy was thrown back across the river. During an offensive movement in the railway district west of Tarnopol (East Galicia) the enemy was taken on the flank and thrown back toward the River Stripa with heavy losses. On the night of the 13th the enemy made the fourth attack of that day, charging with the bayonet upon our troops in the region of the villa of Livoironka, on the Stripa, west of Tarnopol.

The enemy was repulsed by a strong counter attack and retreated in complete disorder to his trenches. In the same region the enemy adopted the offensive yesterday. Our troops allowed him to approach within a very short distance and then delivered a vigorous counter attack, again throwing him back toward the Stripa.

Montenegrins Compel Retreat of Austro-Germans

Rome (via Paris), Oct. 15.—A dispatch to the "Giornale d'Italia" from Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, says the Montenegrins have made such stout resistance to the Austro-Germans all along the front that they have been compelled to retire and send for reinforcements.

It is asserted by the "Giornale d'Italia" that Bulgaria has notified Greece that she has concluded no treaty with Germany and Austria affecting Greek interests.

PLAN \$500,000,000 NAVAL PROGRAMME

Wilson and Daniels Call for Fleet as Large as Germany's in Five Years.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Oct. 15.—The naval programme approved by President Wilson to-day would bring the United States navy, within five years, up to the strength of Germany's to-day. The plan contemplates the expenditure of approximately \$500,000,000 for construction during those five years.

The programme does not make the details public. In general, however, it is known that the number of capital ships authorized will be greater than before. At least two battle cruisers, two super-dreadnoughts and several scout cruisers are included. The battle cruiser is new to the American navy, although in general use abroad. Its armament is as heavy as that of a dreadnought, but great speed is attained by the elimination of most of the armor plate. Naval experts say that the new type designed by the department is superior in speed and gun power to the battle cruisers of foreign nations.

Sixteen or more destroyers and twenty-five submarines are included, as well as a large appropriation for aircraft. The department recommends that facilities for building aeroplanes be installed at the naval aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla., for Secretary Daniels believes the navy should be less dependent than at present on private contractors. Within a year, he believes, the navy will be manufacturing all the powder it needs in ordinary times.

Delibat section north of the Danube, and it is feared that the Serbian army, which is heavily outnumbered, will be driven back toward the Rumanian front.

"Despite heavy losses the Serbians are prepared to make all sacrifices. They are urgently demanding that Anglo-French reinforcements be sent in time."

The Germans are attacking in great force near Passarowitz, which commands the Morava Valley, according to a Nish dispatch to "Le Matin." The Serbs are resisting bravely, and it is reported that the invaders have not advanced more than four miles south of the river at any point on the Danube front. The Bulgarians have been held in the Timok Valley, where a new action is in progress along the entire front.

Mayors of villages along the Macedonian frontier have been made officers in the Serbian army, and have been entrusted to organize the hands of irregulars, who will be armed with Mauser rifles.

GERMAN OFFICIAL: Berlin, Oct. 15 (via London).—Captures of Serbian towns of Pozarevac, about twelve miles southeast of Semendria, were reported to-day by the war office. Elsewhere on this front the Serbians have been driven back to the line of the Timok and the Sava. The official statement follows: The army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen is continuing on its course, according to the German war office. South of Belgrade and Semendria the Serbians have been driven back further. Prisoners to the number of 450, and three guns, one of them a heavy gun, have been captured.

The works on the southern front of Pozarevac were stormed last night and the fortified town thereby fell into our hands. The Rumanian first army has begun its attack over the East Serbian frontier. It took possession of the heights of the passes between Beloradjik and Kulaizevo.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL: Sofia (via wireless to London), Oct. 15.—The Bulgarian War Office issued the following official statement relative to military operations. The communication follows: Tuesday night the Serbians attempted a surprise attack at several points. At Kustendil with the object of taking possession of Bulgarian strategic points commanding the road to Sofia. The attempt was frustrated by Bulgarian troops. Later our troops succeeded in driving back the Serbians. The fighting continued to-day: The Serbians last night attempted an incursion at several points in the region of Clu Bogoslegrad and Kustendil, with a view to occupying Bulgarian strategic points. Their attempts were frustrated. This afternoon our troops succeeded in driving off the Serbians, but in certain districts fighting continued.

The Bulgarian losses so far as is known were eighteen men killed and 190 wounded.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL: Vienna, Oct. 15.—The following official communication was published to-day: Serbian war theatre—Austro-Hungarian and German troops advanced across the Plain of the Rumanian front. The attack was repulsed. The Dvinsk-Kovno railway line there were repeated attacks with unusually heavy losses. Two attacks northeast of Wessolowo also broke down. At a third attack the Russians succeeded in penetrating a trench of one battalion. A counter-attack is now in progress.

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