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King Constantine, who has been in London for some time representing the views of the Greek court, today received a telegram from the king recalling him to Athens.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), Sept. 28.—The Greek Minister in Berlin today informed the German government that the Greek censorship had been abolished and that his government therefore declined responsibility for news dispatches from Greece.

Bulgaria Has No Quarrel with Greece, Envoy Says

German-Bulgarian troops may have captured Kavala and other fortified Greek towns, but it was done merely in a spirit of protection. They may also have forced the garrisons to surrender, but they only did it in the most friendly manner. This is the interpretation placed on that particular phase of Balkan affairs by Stephan Panareff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, who issued a statement yesterday denying that the troops of his land committed an unfriendly act in invading Greece.

"The capture by German-Bulgarian troops of Greek forces at Kavala and elsewhere," the minister said, "cannot by any legal expedient be distorted into an act of war against Greece. These Greek units surrendered not to an enemy, but to a friend who could afford them protection from the pressure of the Entente Allies. They have been treated not as prisoners of war, but as friends who sought protection. Bulgaria has no quarrel with Greece. The Bulgarian government had no intention of appropriating Greek territory. The occupation of the three fortresses in the Demir-Hissar district, which was done with the con-

sent of Greece, was a purely defensive measure. So was the occupation of Florina, Kastoria, and of Kavala with its outlying forts.

"It will be remembered that in the Balkan campaign of last autumn Bulgaria strictly respected the neutrality of Greek soil at heavy cost to herself. The pursuit of the Franco-British forces out of the Serbian portion of Macedonia—which is really Bulgarian-Macedonia—ended abruptly at the Greek frontier. At that time Bulgaria hoped that it would be possible to avoid a conflict with Greece.

"When the Allies of the Entente, however, began preparations on a large scale at Saloniki—on the soil of a friendly neighbor—for a general offensive against Bulgaria, and continued these preparations on an extensive scale despite the protests of Greece, it became necessary for Bulgaria to take counter measures for her own defence.

18-INCH GUNS FOR BRITISH WARSHIPS

Mammoth Rifles Will Fire 3,000-Pound Projectiles.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Sept. 28.—Great Britain's new battleships and battle cruisers will have 18-inch guns, according to unofficial information received at the Navy Department. It is understood by officers that these guns are now being made and may be expected to appear on the seas within a few months. The largest gun in the United States Navy is 14-inch, though 16-inch guns are being tested and will be mounted on the dreadnoughts authorized this year.

Some reports say that even 18-inch guns are being made by the British, but officers doubt it. The 18-inch guns, ordnance experts say, will be 40-calibers long, the ratio of bore to length being the same as in the American 16-inch rifles. They will carry shell weighing 3,000 pounds, while the largest used in the United States Navy weighs 2,000.

United States Won't Follow Suit. It is unlikely that the United States will imitate the British in their new experiment, experts at the Navy Department say. The adoption of the 16-inch gun was against the advice of Admiral Strauss, chief of ordnance, and other officers, who believe the maximum effective range and power have been obtained in the 14-inch weapon.

The latter is effective at the greatest range yet attained in actual fighting, and as battleships with 14-inch guns have equal broadside weights with those mounting 16-inch and presumably 18-inch guns, there is no apparent advantage in the larger weapon.

The big weapons are designed primarily, officials believe, for use against land fortifications. The 16-inch guns to be put on the four American battleships for which bids will be opened next month, they declare, have a range sufficient to make them effective as far as an enemy can be seen, even under the most favorable circumstances.

Too Unwieldy at Sea. For this reason they do not believe employment of larger and more unwieldy types would be practicable against the shifting targets of an open sea engagement, however advantageous they might be against land fortifications. Fourteen-inch or 16-inch guns can be carried in greater number and fired with greater rapidity.

As a means of developing floating forts, however, which could throw projectiles into land fortifications out of sight over the horizon, the British venture is regarded by ordnance experts as having great possibilities. They estimate that shells weighing nearly 5,000 pounds could be used effectively. What effect development of such engines of war might have on future building plans of the American navy is official would predict.

The largest guns carried now by any naval vessel, so far as shown by records here, are the 15-inch rifles mounted on some of the latest British, German and Italian battleships.

DEAD IN HEAPS AS SERBS CRUSH 4 BULGAR DRIVES

Terrific Assaults Against Kaimakalan Ridge Fail at Heavy Cost.

ARTILLERY HERALDS NEW STRUMA ATTACK

"Hammer and Anvil" Offensive from Rumania and Greece to Start Soon.

London, Sept. 28.—Alarmed at the advance of the Serbians toward Monastir, the Bulgarians began a series of terrific counter attacks against the left wing of the Allied forces in Macedonia today.

Four times Czar Ferdinand's troops hurled attacks at the new Serbian positions on the Kaimakalan ridge, and each time they suffered heavy losses. They succeeded in winning a hold on some trenches, but this will not interfere greatly with a Serbian advance.

The battle is described in a dispatch from Serbian headquarters to Reuter's, dated Wednesday. The dispatch says:

"The Bulgarians, after receiving reinforcements of more than a regiment, yesterday attacked the Serbian line at Kaimakalan. In the darkness they were able to get into the first-line trenches, but at a heavy sacrifice. An officer who was taken prisoner said that crossing the space between the opposing lines was like walking over a field of corpses.

Both Sides Lose Heavily. "Desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred in the trenches. The Bulgarians attacked four times, but were driven out, and finally retired beaten. The Serbian losses were heavy, the Bulgarians' fearful. Fifty prisoners were taken.

Meanwhile the French, operating north of Florina, are making ready for another swing northward. With the Bulgarian counter drive, the Serbians are moving forward. This joint advance aims to flank Monastir and so force its evacuation.

On the ability of the Bulgarians to mass sufficient reserves the outcome of the battle depends in large part. In this connection the renewal of the British attack along the Struma front is important. If Sarraïl resumes the battering of the Truton line there, the Bulgarians must draw troops from the western end of the line.

Of the fighting in the Dobruja there has come no word in the last few days. Apparently both armies are tired. But the heavy effort of the last week. But the heavy effort of the last week. But the heavy effort of the last week.

Double Drive Expected. Observers here assumed that a salient feature of the Allied campaign in the Balkans would be a hammer-and-anvil offensive, with the Russians and Rumanians moving down from the north into Bulgaria, while Sarraïl's forces advanced from the south.

Mackensen's advance into the Dobruja halted this operation for a time. But with this thrown back definitely, the Russians and the Rumanians gathered their strength for a new blow. The time for that stroke seems to have arrived. Word of renewed fighting in the Dobruja should come soon.

There is a hint that the British operating along the Struma line will begin a new attack before long. Heavy bombardment of the Truton positions here is reported both by Paris and London. The British warships took part in the heavy shelling.

The situation in Transylvania is clouded with a bit of uncertainty. The Rumanians are attacking heavily in the south in an effort to advance from Hermannstadt, but they have not succeeded yet in making appreciable progress.

In the north the resumption of the Rumanian drive apparently is waiting on the Russian campaign in the Carpathians. Once the Czar's forces win the Roina pass cooperation between the Rumanians and the Russians will have been made easy and then the concerted offensive can be set into motion.

Balkans Fighting as Told in Official Reports

Paris, Sept. 28.—The official report today says: Struma Front: British artillery bombarded the enemy cautiously for a time. The direction of the Bulgarian columns, caught in the fire of heavy batteries, sustained losses and dispersed. From Beles Mountain to the Vardar there were patrol activity and intermittent artillery fire.

Serbian Front: The enemy did not renew his attacks against Kaimakalan Mountain. A small portion of trenches captured by the Bulgarians at this point cost them heavy losses, owing to the obstinate resistance of the Serbians.

On our left wing the Bulgarian attacks directed against our positions to the east and west of Florina were received with a violent bombardment by the Franco-Serbian and smashed up before they could reach our lines.

London, Sept. 28.—To-day's official statement says: On the Doiran front our artillery was successful in dispersing enemy working parties.

On the Struma front the Royal Navy shelled an enemy column near Razlidot, and French artillery shelled a column at Jenimah. Both columns were dispersed. In a patrol encounter east of Orjak bridge we compelled the enemy to retire, after inflicting some casualties.

Vienna, Sept. 28.—General headquarters announced today: Rumanian Front: On the Tisza Mountain ridge, east of Petrovany, bitter fighting has occurred. The situation at Nagy Szehen (Hermannstadt) is favorable. Rumanian counter attacks were unsuccessful.

On the Transylvanian Eastern front fighting continues between outpost detachments in the region of Udvarhely (Gherlingen) and south of the height of Bistricioara.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—To-day's War Office report says: Transylvanian: Near Hermannstadt successful, though stubborn, fighting took place. There were no incidents of importance on either front.

Schwaben Redoubt Fell Under Hurricane of Fire

Eyewitness of Attack Says Waves of Infantry Moved In Behind Shells Like Clockwork—Assault Was Three Months in Preparation.

With the British Armies in the field in France, Sept. 28 (midnight, via London, Sept. 29).—"You have just time to get into a tree top and see us go after the Schwaben redoubt," said a staff general to the correspondent of The Associated Press today.

Attacks have been so numerous along the British front in the last few days that even if informed of all beforehand, the correspondents would have to possess a dual personality to be present at all. The offensive is in one of its hit-by-hit stages, but is being pressed with sustained and tireless fury, under the auspices of the halcyon autumn weather, for the past week surpassing any other week since it began.

Schwaben redoubt is beyond Thierval, which was taken Tuesday. A crucial once crowned this ridge. Where it stood became the centre of the strongest defence German industry and the goal of the Ulstermen in their heroic charge on July 1, when they fell face forward under the storm of machine gun fire sent from the site of the former trench, which peasants working in their fields could see when they looked up from their labors in the surrounding fields and villages.

Three Months' Preparation. In all the weeks since July 1 the British made no further attempt at this hill. Their trenches were in the same place as before that day. The trench, where it was when the Germans first formed their defensive line, but while they were swinging in from the south, where the German attack on July 1 had succeeded, they had given Thierval and Schwaben redoubt a fair daily allowance of shell fire, though making no infantry attack.

For nearly three months this softening process continued. Then, when the British had gained the ridges running at an angle with the old German line of Thierval, they began to take fresh interest in that old first line. Now they did not have to attack it in front, but approached it from the side, as well as having it in a crushing view.

One German officer, who was captured, said he did not think the British more than twice the number of enemy prisoners taken. One division which had a specially difficult task allotted to it took as many prisoners as it suffered casualties.

BRITISH SEIZE ANCRE REDOUBT

Paris, Sept. 28.—To-night's official report says: The violent cannonade continued on the Somme front. Elsewhere there was nothing of importance.

The afternoon statement follows: On the Somme front our batteries continued actively to bombard German organizations. There was no infantry action during the night.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verden front) a strong German attack was delivered during the night against the Thiaumont-Fleury front. The attackers sustained a sanguinary defeat under the fire of our machine guns and artillery.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—To-day's War Office statement says: Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht Between the Ancre and the Somme the English and French renewed their strong attacks after artillery preparations, which even surpassed previous experiences. On the greater part of the battle front our unshakable infantry, effectively supported by our artillery and aviators, under command of General Six von Arnim, General von Huegel and General von Schenk, victoriously repulsed the enemy.

Near Thierval and to the east of Eaucourt Abbaye a violent battle has not yet come to a conclusion. Especially violent were the attacks repeated toward evening and delivered from the Morval-Bouchavesnes line. These were made by the enemy regardless of his sanguinary losses during the first storming attack, which failed completely. The enemy succeeded in maintaining his hold on small trench sections northwest of Rancourt and east of Bouchavesnes.

EXPRESS TRAIN IN CRASH Boston and Maine Passengers Shaken When Locomotive Hits Freight.

South Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Portland Express, from Boston for Portland, Me., over the Boston & Maine Railroad, crashed into a freight train which was backing off the main line tracks here to-night. Nobody was seriously hurt, although the passengers of the express, which was well filled, were severely shaken.

Army Officer Dies at Border. El Paso, Tex., Sept. 28.—Captain Edwin P. Thompson, acting regimental adjutant of the 20th United States Infantry, died at the base hospital at Fort Bliss today of peritonitis following an operation.

Mandamus Served on Sing Sing Warden in White Case. Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, was served yesterday with a writ of mandamus directing him to show cause on October 6 why he should not receive Robert White, sentenced in the Court of General Sessions in Manhattan on August 15, into the prison.

Warden Osborne refused to receive the prisoner on the ground that he had been illegally sentenced. The Sheriff of New York County filed a petition seeking the writ of mandamus as a test of the constitutionality of the new compensation law.

OSBORNE MUST SHOW WHY HE BARS CONVICT

BRITISH RESCUE THIRSTY "TANK"

Gasolene Runs Out as Germans Swarm All Over Stalled Car.

250 TEUTONS DIE TRYING TO BREAK IN

Then Infantry, in Role of Gunga Din, Brings Up the Needed Drink.

British Front in France, Sept. 27 (via London, Sept. 28).—In the lull after the great two days' battle, in which five villages and 5,000 prisoners were taken by the Allies, the correspondent has had an opportunity to glean many stories from the participants.

The most wonderful of all the tales told was of one of the tanks, or new armored motor cars, which started for Berlin on its own account. This monstrous land ship did not wait on the infantry after the taking of Guedecourt, but plodded across lots looking for its prey like some prehistoric lizard. In course of time it found a German trench, but as it engaged the occupants it ran out of gasolene.

Crawl Under Machine. When the Germans found this strange creature stalled, with its steel hide impervious to bullets, they went after it with the avidity of prehistoric man stalking a wounded mammoth.

According to the accounts given by the British officers with various solemnity, while the tank's machine guns blazed some of the Germans managed to creep under the forelegs and hind-legs of the crouching beast. Then they swarmed over it looking for an opening to strike at its vitals. They fired into joints and bombed it all over, but to no avail apart from burglars trying to reach the inside of a battleship turret with a jimmy.

All the while the tank's machine guns kept busy at the human targets, while its crew, chosen daredevils, concluded to stick until they starved or the Germans found the proper can opener to get them out.

Finally the British infantry in the rear, seeing the tank in distress, refused to wait on any general's orders. They rushed the Germans and overwhelmed them. When the crew heard the laughing and shouting in English they opened the door and called out: "We are all right if you will only get us some more juice so that the old girl can have a guzzle of her proper drink and we can take the road again."

Leaves 250 Germans Dead.

The infantry formed a line in front and a runner was hurried back for a can of gasolene. The gasolene arrived safely, and the beast, having taken a swallow, ambled back into reserve, where it was converted into a tank of 250 dead Germans, according to its commander.

Another tank which did well in this fight assisted in the taking of Thierval. There was some a chateau in Thierval. The cellar had been converted into a thick shell of pounded debris protected from even nine and twelve inch high explosives.

Here the Germans waited, smoking cigars and drinking soda water, while the British artillery.

Of course, they had a machine gun ready to welcome the British infantry instantly the British bombardment stopped. When the gasolene ran out Mr. Thomas Atkins took cover and considered ways of silencing it. His meditations were interrupted by the appearance of a tank which lumbered across the trench and out of the shell holes, and made a quick finish of the cellar and its occupants.

OSBORNE MUST SHOW WHY HE BARS CONVICT

Advertisement for J.M. Gidding & Co. featuring "Callot Saux" and "CHERUIT" clothing. Text includes "are now prepared to execute special orders or sell original models in Suits and Coats" and "also Gowns and Wraps; A COLLECTION CONCEDED TO BE MORE REPRESENTATIVE THAN ANY OTHER OF ITS KIND IN NEW YORK".

Advertisement for "Chickering" Warerooms. Text includes "FUNSTON PICKS 10,000 TROOPS TO GO HOME" and "N. Y. Field Artillery and Ambulance Company to Return." Also mentions "Lord & Taylor Store".

Advertisement for "NECK BROKEN; PLAYS BALL". Text includes "Pittsburgh, Sept. 28.—Joe Maston, all-round athlete of the University of Pittsburgh, has had his neck broken since last fall, but he did not know it until today when, after vainly trying to play with the football team, he consulted a physician." Also mentions "An X-ray photograph discloses that the only reason Maston is not dead is because the fracture is between the second and third vertebrae and the spinal column is not affected."

Advertisement for "SHEFFIELD FARMS". Text includes "OSBORNE MUST SHOW WHY HE BARS CONVICT" and "Mandamus Served on Sing Sing Warden in White Case." Also features an illustration of a large farm building.

Advertisement for "First we instruct farmers how to produce milk that satisfies the law. Then we pay them a premium for EXCELLING the standards set by law." Text includes "Sheffield Farms Milk" and "Our service to the public does not end here. Come to our city plants and see how the final safeguard—pasteurization—is applied for your protection."

Advertisement for "BROKAW BROTHERS". Text includes "FOUNDED 1856" and "A Symphony in Values". Text describes the organization as a perfectly balanced instrument in the production of human satisfaction. Text includes "Every department is tuned up to play its part in harmonious progress—the introduction of styles properly timed—every model an artistic rendition—the major and minor details executed with equal precision and perfect technique by a staff of trained tailors under the direction of master leadership." Text includes "Without blowing our horn fortissimo, we believe our symphony in clothes-values is in sharp contrast with the high pitch prices of others." Text includes "BROKAW BROTHERS 1457-1463 BROADWAY AT FORTY-SECOND STREET".

Advertisement for "WEAROSCOPE" and "Men's Banister Shoes". Text includes "A FACT FINDER in the FIELD of MEN'S WEAR." Text includes "Same price Same quality as last season". Text includes "Our standards of price and quality are conscientiously uniform. Our prices are not reduced for one special day. Our patrons, at all times, are assured that they are buying standard shoes at the lowest prices possible. Every day is a special value day in our Shoe Shop." Text includes "Men's Shoe Shop 4 West 38th Street". Text includes "Franklin Simon & Co. Fifth Avenue—New York".

Advertisement for "Mansion Coffee". Text includes "Let me send you some of my delicious, rich, full-flavored MANSION COFFEE 26c the lb." Text includes "Five pounds direct to you, prepaid. Simply delightful. Order today if you want an economical, satisfying, rich coffee to-morrow." Text includes "ALICE FOOTE MacDOUGALL The Only Woman Coffee Importer 138 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK".