PARIS AMERICAN GIRLS' CLUB 'MOTHERS' REFUGEE BABES

ITALY SURE TO FIGHT FORMER ALLIES, HE SAYS

Hatred of Austria Stirs Entire Population, Correspondent Asserts.

SOLDIERS ARE EAGER FOR CALL TO ACTION

England May Help Government, Financially, if Rome Declares War.

By THE SUN *and the London "Daily Mail's" War Service.*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MILAN, Sept. 9.—There is no doubt that the sentiment of Italy is against Austria and for England.

I hold no brief for the Italian politicians. If I hold a brief for anybody it is for the enthusiastic people of Italy who are longing to join us and fight. I admire the steady skill with which Premier Salandra is keeping this passion in check, but I doubt that he will be able to do so much longer.

The politicians, however, are determined to fight. They too are bitterly resentful at the brutal policy of Germany. As the war develops Italy's participation sooner or later becomes inevitable. I believe that within a very few weeks her troops will move.

The death of Pope Pius and the conclave delayed matters to some extent. The equipment of the army is not quite complete, but the men are there, eager and ready, and the plan is there, contrived by the Admiralty.

Italy has sided with freedom and justice, and we will very soon see her fight. Could you expect Italy, which has a Piazza di San Marco, a Ponte Vecchio, a Sistine Chapel, the delicate grace of Botticelli, the grandeur of Michelangelo, the boyish charm of Raffaello, stately palaces and sombre campi santi—could you expect such a race to have anything but loathing for the wrecking of Louvain?

If you look at the map of Italy you can see what I believe is the Italian plan of action, simply and well contrived. Of the admirable navy I need say but little: it will cooperate with the Franco-British squadron in the Adriatic, if necessary, but to the bitter disillusionment of the Germans, the Mediterranean will not become the theatre of action of sufficient importance to divert British attention from the North Sea. The main Italian attack will be made on the Austro-Italian frontier from Udine.

Like spirit of the Italian troops which I have seen is admirable. From Chioggia, south of Venice, a force may be sent to enter Austria through Trieste. A force at Como stands ready to repel German or Austrian troops rushed into Lombardy through bribed or terrorized Switzerland to attack Milan.

On the Adriatic, at Ancona, Bari and Brindisi, expeditionary forces stand ready to dash across the Adriatic in a few hours. The main fleet and transports are at Taranto, waiting. Waiting—that is what all Italy is doing, waiting for the right moment to strike, not waiting for men, but waiting for money. Dare one prophecy? Will England be the banker for all the champions of liberty in wars of whatever magnitude? Will England help her?

ITALY HOLDS RESERVES

1882 and 1888 Classes Are Forbidden to Leave Country.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Central News* correspondent at Geneva says that according to reports from Lugano all Italians belonging to the 1882 and 1888 classes of reservists have been forbidden to leave Italy.

URGE ITALY TO ACT.

Socialists, Republicans and Nationalists Want Interests Safeguarded.

ROME, Sept. 9.—Socialists, Republicans and Nationalists are holding meetings urging Italy to safeguard its Adriatic and Balkan interests.

The decisive defeats of the Austrians, coupled with Germany's serious difficulties, which even the active German propaganda here fails to hide, have convinced Italians that a policy of neutrality in the near future will be insufficient.

Persons in authority are carefully reticent, but the possibility of Italy's taking sides against England is absolutely excluded.

GERMAN GIRLS SENT HOME.

Students in England Allowed to Sail for Dutch Ports.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Permits are being issued by the Foreign Office to German girl students in England, allowing them to leave the country for their homes.

The students are leaving in small groups by way of Holland.

AID FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS.

Government Plans to Help Them Get Money Due From Continent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George announced today that the British Government is considering steps to enable small exporters to collect money due from the Continent.

The Government has already done much to provide capital to assist in the keeping up of England's export trade.

GERMAN STAFF MOVES ON.

Transfers Headquarters in Belgium to Leeuwergen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

OSTEND, Sept. 9.—The German staff moved to-day from Oordegen to Leeuwergen.

AMERICAN CLUB GIVES HOME TO FRENCH BABIES

Girl Students' Organization Sends Young Refugees to Nursery.

MANY OTHERS ARE IN THEIR CLUBHOUSE

Robert Bacon and W. G. Sharp Occupy Hotel de Crillon Almost Alone.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, September 9.

The American Art Students Club is waiting for the first consignment of forty babies to be taken over from the French nursery at Parc St. Paul at Chaville, close to Paris, one of the places where the Montessori method has been applied successfully.

The club, which is now empty save for the directress, Mrs. James van Alen Shields; the secretary, Miss Anne Van Winkle, and a nurse, Miss Theodosia Hadley, has set apart seven of its ateliers for babies and refugee children.

The club is maintained for girls. Mrs. Shields denied to-day reports that her alleged harsh treatment caused students to leave before the outbreak of the war. She said that the thirty-five students were sent away at the advice of the American Embassy and moreover several of them were about to leave in any case and had already bought their tickets, as it has been their custom to go home for the autumn.

Since the war began, Mrs. Shields said, the club has housed several parties of girls coming from Switzerland and Germany on the way to the United States.

Among the few hotels remaining open and which will remain so, even in case of a siege, is the Hotel de Crillon, which for the moment is in almost the sole possession of Robert Bacon, formerly United States Ambassador, and William G. Sharp, the newly appointed Ambassador. Manager "Henry" said he has sent 102 employees to the war. Of these two have been wounded. He has heard nothing of the others.

M. "Henry" like most of the employers here has undertaken to look after the wives and children of his employees who are at the front. He expects Americans to return to Paris when the danger of a siege is over.

BRITISH GENERAL WOUNDED.

List Given Out in London Contains Many Distinguished Names.

By Central News of London.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Many distinguished names appear on the list of casualties issued at midnight.

The losses of the Irish Guards include the following reported as wounded and missing:

Second Lieutenant Viscount Castlerosse, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Kenmare.

Lord Robert Edward Innes-Ker, brother-in-law of the Duchess of Roxburghe, who was Miss May Goelet, daughter of the late Robert Goelet of New York.

An earlier report gave the following names among the wounded:

Brig.-Gen. Headlam of the General Staff; Major Sclater Booth, brother of Lord Basing; Lieut. J. N. Manners, son and heir of Baron Manners, and Lieut. Needham, younger son of the Earl of Kilmorey.

Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, brother of the Duke of Leinster, is also among the wounded.

PIERRE LOTI WOULD FIGHT.

Sailor-Author Asks for Some Sort of a Post.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, September 9.

Capt. Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti, the writer) has sent a letter to the Minister of the Navy asking for active employment.

The *Figaro*, thanks to a chance indiscretion, is able to print the letter. The writer begins:

"Recognizing that the French navy is not likely to have a great role in the war, allow me to invoke the other name I bear and which every one understands, although it is not in the maritime regulations. Will it not be a bad example in our dear country, where each is doing his duty so magnificently, if Pierre Loti does nothing? I am somewhat exceptional, an officer by my double situation."

M. Loti expresses the hope that he will secure a post, however humble, to bring him nearer the enemy, or even as a member of the ambulance service. He asks that he be enrolled in the marines defending Paris.

FRANCE CALLS OUT DEFECTIVES.

Recruits Once Rejected Must Submit to New Examination.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9.—All Frenchmen who were rejected for service in the army on the ground of defective health are called upon to present themselves for another examination by a decree signed to-day by President Poincare. All found fit now will be drafted into the active forces at once.

Consols Sell in London at 68.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—There were several buyers of consols to-day at 67½ to 68.

THE above photograph, showing Gen. Pau shaking hands with the German Emperor, was taken last year during the German manœuvres. Gen. Pau is in command of the troops which have been resisting the advance of the Germans on Paris and have now succeeded in driving them back. These two men, who were to become foes only a few months later, had at least one point in common. Gen. Pau lost his right arm in the Franco-German war in 1870 and it is a well known fact that the Kaiser's left arm, or at least his left hand, is almost completely useless. At the right of the photograph stands Field Marshal General von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff.

German Flier Tells of Battle in Air Over France

Army Aviator Who Was Pilot for Lieut. von Heidsen in Recent Flight Over French Capital Describes Attack by British and French Aeroplanes.

SAFE IN GERMAN LINES AFTER NARROW ESCAPE

By the United Press.

BERLIN (via The Hague), Sept. 9.—The chief actor in the first actual "battle in the air," Sergt. Werner of the German aviation corps, who piloted Lieut. von Heidsen in the latter's passage over Paris, told me his story. It is a remarkable tale of adventure, eclipsing those of fiction writers.

Attacked by a powerful British biplane and a ninety mile an hour Bleriot, Werner only escaped through a most fortunate combination of circumstances which led him to pilot his machine inside of the German lines.

"The men who hold the reserved seats in the theatre of war, who see the battles as not even the generals can see them, are the German airmen," said Werner to me when I saw him at Liege, just before I started for Berlin.

"I had received orders to locate the English forces and to determine their exact battle lines and those of their French supports. Accompanied by Lieut. von Heidsen, who was detailed as expert observer, I went up in my monoplane and headed directly south in the general direction of Paris, although on this trip we did not go across the city. Previously, on Sunday, we flew across Paris and dropped three bombs. One failed to explode. Another dropped on the roof of a house and set fire to it and the third fell in a boulevard and made a big hole. But we flew back to our lines that time without being molested, and we were so high the rifle fire did not reach us.

Located British Headquarters.

"On this trip to locate the enemy we flew directly south from Mons, following a broad and plainly marked road. En route we passed over the edge of a magnificent forest in which more than 40,000 inhabitants of the surrounding country had taken refuge. After flying for more than an hour we passed directly over the English headquarters and I was able to locate the positions of the Commander in Chief and his staff. We accurately mapped this position and then swept across the French position, paying special attention to the locations of their artillery, much of which was masked in pieces of woods and behind buildings and hedges.

"Lieut. von Heidsen made rough sketches of everything. I was intently watching the country when suddenly the Lieutenant pressed my arm. He pointed upward. At that time we were nearly 5,000 feet in the air. I looked in the direction in which he was pointing and there, fully 1,000 feet higher than we were and coming at full speed directly toward us, was a big Bristol biplane.

"It was evident from the start that he was far speedier than we were. I tried to climb upward, realizing that when he got over me he would drop a bomb and we would be blown to pieces. But the effort was vain. The Bristol held me for speed. I could not get on a level with him. Soon the Bristol was directly over our heads. My God! man, I was not afraid, but this was a moment of suspense that took years out of my life. I was sure the bomb was coming.

Foe Swooping Down Slowly.

"The Bristol had reduced her speed until she was keeping pace with us. She was also slowly coming down. Swooping lower and lower, the Bristol came. At last I knew how a bird feels when an eagle or a hawk is swooping down upon it. I thought every minute was to be our last. It was certain that what the British were trying to do was to get so close that their bomb could not miss.

"My nerves were entirely unstrung and it was all that I could do to keep my monoplane on an even keel.

"Suddenly I saw a flash alongside of me. For a moment I thought that the expected bomb had struck. Then I realized that the Lieutenant was shooting with his automatic pistol. The Englishmen held their propeller in front and so they could not shoot from that position. It was now certain they carried no bombs, as they veered off some 500 feet to the side, at the same time keeping 150 feet above us.

"All this time we were headed northward again toward the German lines. The plunging of the aeroplanes made accurate shooting difficult, although one shot struck my plane. It was very evident that the Englishman was shooting to disable our motor and we were doing the same thing on our part.

"The noise of the discharge of the automatics was drowned in the whirr of our propeller.

"There was a feeling of utter helplessness so far as we were concerned. Our machine was far slower and much more unwieldy than theirs. I kept figuring on when the next bullet would strike, as with their greater speed they seemed certain finally to get us. While this thought was passing through my mind the Lieutenant again touched me and pointed thousands of feet higher.

French Monoplane Appears.

"There, coming at tremendous speed was a small Bleriot monoplane. It looked for all the world like an eagle coming to join the attack. I felt certain now that the end was in sight, as all of the French aviators we have captured up to the present have carried bombs, and the speed of the newcomer—it was far greater than the Bristol—gave him still more of an advantage.

"But the Bleriot also failed to have bombs and was forced to depend on pistols. Swooping up and down, encircling us and all the time firing at us, the Bleriot kept on. Minutes seemed like hours to me. It was certain there could be only one end to this unequal fight, although the Lieutenant kept firing in return as calmly as at a rifle range.

"Suddenly, however, German troops appeared below us. They began firing at the enemy and the Bleriot and the Bristol, finally exhausting their ammunition, sailed off to the south unharmed. We then landed with our reports, which were especially valuable because of the location of the French artillery. However, I would not want to go through such an experience again."

Werner is an enthusiastic student of aviation and is a typical German soldier. He entered the army after graduating from a university and his face and scalp are seared with dueling scars.

He declares Zeppelins have not yet been really tested and when they finally get into action they will do great damage to the enemy. He is enthusiastic over the German aviation corps and declared it has already been of incalcuable benefit to the German General Staff.

GIVES LIFE TO KILL FOE IN AIR.

Russian Steers Machine Into Austrian Aeroplane; Both Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Capt. Nesteroff, the first Russian aviator to loop the loop and one of the most daring aviators in Russia, has given his life to destroy an Austrian aeroplane which was hovering over the Russian position, presumably to drop bombs.

Capt. Nesteroff was returning from a scouting trip when he saw the Austrian aeroplane over his own troops. He swerved from his course and went at full speed straight for the Austrian machine, crashing into it. Both machines collapsed and fell to the ground. Capt. Nesteroff and the Austrian aviator were killed.

CAN'T BLAME PERCIN FOR LILLE OR TOURNAI

Gustav Herve Stills Rumors About General With True Story.

NOT COMMANDER AT ALL

Only Major and in No Way Responsible for French Disasters.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, September 9.

Gustave Herve prints the history of Gen. Percin, which has given rise to many absurd rumors. Gen. Percin was appointed on the first day of mobilization as a Major for the First Military district with headquarters at Lille. He was not Governor of Lille nor in control of the infantry division which met mishap at Tournai.

He was not connected with the evacuation of Lille, which was performed in perfect order under the General commanding the district and the Governor. As the district was then invaded, and Gen. Percin's occupation was gone, he was appointed inspector of new artillery formations. Learning that he was being slandered as a coward and traitor, Gen. Percin demanded that an official denial be published. His letter was somewhat angrily worded, so he was relieved of his last appointment.

M. COCHIN IN FRENCH CABINET.

Acts Without Portfolio to Represent Royalists and Conservatives.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, September 9.

When the new national Ministry was formed it was noted that the Right—the conservative and royalist sections of the chamber—was not represented. This oversight has been repaired. Premier Viviani offered a portfolio to Denys Cochin. M. Cochin accepted the offer, saying he would be glad to take even the Under Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs.

M. Viviani preferred to make the offer that of a Minister without a portfolio and M. Cochin accepted this, taking the controllership of the powder factories. He has begun a tour of the country to visit the factories.

Among the prisoners taken at Cholet in the Department of the Maine-et-Loire, near Angers, were two lieutenants of the German aviation corps who recently bombarded Paris. The pilot was a prominent aviator before the war and holds several records. The observation officer has been identified as a former accountant in a silk firm at Paris which he left on the eve of mobilization.

The men were arrested at Orry-la-Ville, in the Department of the Oise, where they descended owing to a breakdown of the motor. Extra police were needed to guard them from the crowd at the railroad station.

When Meaux was evacuated one man resisted all persuasion and remained at his post. It was the Bishop of the diocese, who awaited the invaders in the cathedral.

RETURNING TO PARIS.

Residents Who Fled on Germans' Approach Are Going Home.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Refugees from the region north of Paris, who fled to the capital upon the approach of the Germans, are returning to their homes, as the district is now entirely free of the enemy. The northern railroad will resume traffic between Paris and the suburbs at once.

The fields in the region of Dammartin-en-Goele are still covered with German dead. The military government called for 5,000 excavators yesterday to bury the dead on the battlefields. Trade union leaders assumed the task of furnishing the men and the work is progressing with military precision.

CENSUS SHOWS BIG EXODUS.

887,267 Households in Paris, as Against 1,123,634 Normally.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, September 9.

The first results of the census now being taken in Paris to provide the military authorities with necessary information in case of siege show the number of households to be 887,267, representing 2,006,786 people, as compared with 1,123,634 households and 2,833,351 people in 1911, showing that the exodus equals 30 per cent. of the population. It is expected that more complete figures later will show the diminution to be greater than this.

The housewives of Paris are confusing the Ourcq River with the Ourcq Canal, which brings water from the river to Paris.

HUNGRY TURK TROOPS MUTINY.

Adrianople Garrison Said to Have Revolted Because Starved.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—News agency despatches from Bucharest say the Turkish troops in Adrianople have revolted as the result of the failure of the authorities to send food.

It is also said the city generally is facing a famine.

DROPS BOMBS INTO TROYES.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A Taube aeroplane flew over Troyes yesterday morning and dropped bombs on the town. One bomb fell in the station. A cuirassier was wounded in both legs by the explosion. The others did only insignificant damage.

A French biplane started to attack the Taube, which disappeared to the northeast of Troyes.

Possible for Russians to Have Reached France

While Official Confirmation Is Lacking, Operation Could Have Been Carried Through—If True, Rivals Napoleon's Crossing of Alps.

SIBERIAN TROOPS COULD READILY BE SPARED

From THE EVENING SUN *of yesterday.*

The report that thousands of Russians are in northern France, having passed through England from northern Scotland to Harwich and Dover, was brought to this country by passengers of the Mauretania more than a week ago. Men whose word is as credible as that of Oscar Straus, for example, did not hesitate to affirm and reaffirm the statement. Since that time from various quarters, notably from Rome, the report has been repeated. This morning THE SUN prints a wholly circumstantial detail, the mention of the passing of Russian troops through Dundee two weeks ago, contained in a letter from a Dundee merchant to a business associate in this town.

Evidently, then, there is at least sufficient warrant for examining this report of Russian overseas enterprise with some care. To believe it has always been difficult, largely because it seemed too colossal an operation to be improvised in so brief a time. Again, it seemed unlikely that Russia would divert army corps useful in crushing Austria and opening the road to Berlin to a remoter field. Yet all these and many more reasons advanced were by no means conclusive.

Let us then examine the question from the side of possibility without endeavoring to canvass the field or assert or deny the actual presence of the Russian troops on the western frontier. This involves answering three questions: First, has Russia the troops necessary for such an expedition aside from her European forces? Second, could they be brought to England from Archangel in the time that has so far elapsed? Third, are there any evidences in the western military field of the arrival or approach of such a force?

Army Was Available.

To begin with the question of the available army. Russia has such a force in her Siberian army. This amounts to five army corps and from two to four Cossack divisions. Now it will be recalled that the Russian War Office has repeatedly estimated its field strength as thirty army corps. But the European army consists of twenty-seven corps, the Turkestan force of three corps, the Caucasus force of three more. Presumably the Caucasus troops would be kept on the Turkish frontier to keep a restraining influence on the Turk. But the Turkestan troops could have been brought up, and one of the generals killed at Allenstein was described as the commander of the Turkestan army.

Obviously, then, the Russian statements could only be translated to mean that the five Siberian corps had been excluded so far from Austrian operations. It might be because they could not be brought up in time. But Russia began to mobilize in July, and certainly by this time could expect some Siberian troops. Of course it is possible that the Turkestan troops were not brought up, but three corps of the Siberian army. Nevertheless, it is then fair to answer the first question affirmatively.

The second question is: Could Russia get her troops to England by Archangel in the time that has elapsed, recognizing that she was at the same time occupied in mobilizing her huge European army? To answer this it is only necessary to look at the map. On the very edge of Europe the Transsiberian bifurcates, one branch going south to Moscow, the other far north by Ekaterinburg to St. Petersburg—now Petrograd. Two-thirds of the way to the capital it crosses a railroad coming north from Moscow to Archangel. Here, then, is a railroad route. Moreover, since it passes through very thinly populated territory, it would not be affected by the mobilization which was congesting all other Russian lines.

Again, then, it is fair to answer the second question affirmatively. Not only the army but the route was available. At Archangel, as a score of statements have informed us, there is sufficient water to float ocean going vessels, sufficient docking facilities to make the embarkation possible. Also, an important detail, the port is free from ice until late in September, and further north, at Ekaterinna, on the open sea, is a port available all winter. As to England's having the necessary transports this is too certain to need any proof.

Time for the Operation.

The question of time is more perplexing. But already it is plain that Russia was far more nearly mobilized than any one but possibly the German War Office realized on August 1 when the Kaiser declared war. The Archduke was assassinated in June. The Austrian ultimatum to Servia was delivered on July 23. War on Servia was declared on July 28. German writers have estimated that Russian mobilization would take from six weeks to two months, but three weeks after the declaration of war Russian armies were in East Prussia and Galicia. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that Russia was well forward with her mobilization before war came.

If she were well forward in Europe there is no reason to suppose her Siberian preparation was less prompt. The Russo-Japanese war supplied an admirable example of what the Russians could do in the way of utilizing their railways. Therefore it is quite within the bounds of possibility that by August 1, when the war was declared, the Siberian army was mobilized along the railway, with its first division actually on the edge of Europe.

Granted this, an examination of distances, railway time tables, sailing schedules of transports indicates that the first Russian division leaving Ekaterinburg not later than August 4 could have arrived at Archangel on August 11, consumed three days in embarking on transports, reached Aberdeen not later than August 23, and begun to flow south through Scotland and England by the 24th. This date would be sufficiently early to permit the passengers of the Mauretania to hear the report before sailing and the Dundee merchant to see the Russians, as he says he did in the letter quoted in THE SUN this morning.

By September 1, then, the advance of the Russian army might well be landed in Boulogne, Calais or Dunkirk. And such an operation once begun the stream would flow steadily, and already it might be expected that a considerable Russian force was on foot.

Now consider the situation in northern France. At the outset as the Germans moved south they flowed west. It was confidently forecast that they would occupy Calais and Boulogne, at least the later practically indefensible, and threaten England with the long dreaded Zeppelin raid. They were in Lille, Arras and Douai nearly two weeks ago, but they did not go to the coast, and last Sunday, September 6, we had the news of the evacuation of Lille and the other towns lying between their line of advance and the coast, followed to-day by a further report of the abandonment of Amiens, on the main Paris-Boulogne railway.

At the same time—that is, about September 3—the whole German operation suddenly changed character. It was no longer a straight drive at Paris and the German right in going south no longer inclined to the west but to the east, while there were other indications that the line of communication through western Belgium had been abandoned for the shorter and more easterly route which the victories of the central armies had opened.

To sum up, whether Russian troops have been sent via Archangel and Aberdeen to northern France or not, as it is wholly possible that they should have been, there is available an army not yet discovered elsewhere. Russian railway systems could be employed for such a movement, English transports could have fulfilled their part of the task. The Russians could have been in England before the Mauretania sailed from Liverpool on August 29. The change in German operations in northern France at about the time Russians could have arrived at Boulogne would have been natural if such a force had arrived.

There is no occasion to pursue the subject further now. It remains wholly shrouded in the fog of the censor. Still as always the plan seems so daring, so beyond the expectation of the world as to leave the world incredulous. But incredulous the world was probably when the first rumors of Napoleon's passage of the Alps were heard. And if the Russians have reached northern France the exploit will certainly be comparable with Napoleon's, as the consequences may be equally tremendous.

M'KENNA MAY MAKE CENSORSHIP LESS RIGID

Home Secretary Takes Charge of Official Press Bureau in London.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, announced that he has taken charge of the official press bureau and that the cable censorship has been reorganized to provide for the prompt transmission to the United States, Canada and elsewhere throughout the world of all matter passed by the bureau for publication in Great Britain.

Mr. McKenna said he could not tell when war correspondents will be allowed to go to the front. "As our army is operating in the country of our allies," he said, "it is proper that in this matter we should be guided by their views."

The Home Secretary said that all information consistent with the military necessities of secrecy will be given to the press. In reply to questions regarding the holding up of speeches by Sir Edward Grey and Premier Asquith from transmission to America the Home Secretary said that he hopes the entire reorganization of the censorship will remedy matters so that there will be no further cause for complaint.

Threats for Correspondents Who Persist in Going to the Front.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Correspondents are being prevented from going to the front and threats of the severest punishment have been made if the regulations keeping them away are not obeyed.

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The Opening Gun!

¶ It is an open secret that we have been mobilizing all Summer in preparation for this Fall.

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