GERMANY GIVES IMPRESSION OF MIGHT AND CALM

James Bennett Inspired by System and Country's Attitude.

PAPERS TELL TRUTH AND PEOPLE BELIEVE

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Germany, Sept. 11.—German newspapers are not allowed to print lies or to circulate wild rumors. If they report a victory or the fall of a French fortress the news may be accepted absolutely. Nor is the presentation of actual news and the pointing out of its significance given much pro-German color. German reverses are recorded briefly, but without extenuating comment. The people trust the papers and the papers keep faith with the people.

All the newspapers are compact. The regular size is four pages, each page twice the size of a page of THE SUN. Pages 1 and 2 are close packed with war news, printed in ordinary type in four wide columns. The various despatches run from 100 to 500 words and are separated by one line heads in black face type. Across the top of page 1 will be a line in black face type half an inch high reading "Matters relating to the war," or "The operations in France," or "The Kaiser on the barbarous warfare of the enemies," or "England's duplicity."

Page 3 contains some reading matter of a routine nature and a few small advertisements. Page 4 is usually all advertisements. Last Sunday morning page 4 of the *Kolnische Zeitung* contained a dozen black bordered cards memorializing fallen officers and signed by their relatives.

Memorial Cards.

"On the 24 of September," an announcement will begin, "my beloved husband died a hero's death for the Fatherland." Another introductory phrase frequently encountered in these cards is "Fell on the field of honor."

The tone of the papers is astonishingly temperate. There is no vituperation of the French. All that is saved for the English, whose "duplicity" is a frequent theme of criticism. All the criticism of all the allies—in so far as I have been able to piece it together from German newspapers—is more scornful than malevolent. The truth is, I have found in the editorial expressions of certain American newspapers far more violent language on the present crisis than I have found in any German newspaper.

By contrast with the staid, compact German press the more spacious English journals run to the declamatory. The Kaiser is spoken of as "the tyrant," just as the English broadsides of a century ago spoke of Bonaparte. Some of the statements are extraordinarily loose. The *Daily Telegraph* refers to the mass of German soldiery as "unthinking peasants." Couple that reference with the fact that the percentage of illiterates in Germany is 2 per cent. of 1 per cent., and the reference becomes an absurdity.

Not "Unthinking Peasants."

In such a country "the unthinking peasant" hardly can be a numerous figure. He is, on the contrary, so capable of taking thought and exercising caution that in a column two miles long which I passed and passed again on a bicycle I saw not one sick man and not one straggler. The "unthinking peasant" thinks far enough ahead to look solicitously after his feet, so that he shall not be a burden to himself nor a burden to the army.

The demand for both the passenger and the freight cars of the railway system of the empire for the purpose of transporting troops to the front has been so heavy that the fewest possible cars compatible with decency and a fair degree of comfort are used in sending the wounded back home. In the car which brought the American correspondents from Beaumont to Aix-la-Chapelle were four compartments filled with men who had been severely but not dangerously wounded. In order to economize space no attendants were sent with them. They looked after themselves without assistance except when we occasionally gave them an arm.

Praises the Wounded.

Not once during the two tedious nights and the long, hot days we were cooped up with them did I hear a moan escape them. Not once were the querulous questions of sick men, which everybody expects, on their lips. Their food three times a day was slices of heavy, black bread, which a man has to be well to relish, and their drink a few sips of the fine wine that Lieut. Rosenthall had taken from the Prince de Caraman-Chimay's cellars.

Wan, silent, uncomplaining, courteous, grateful, they were the most affecting sight I have seen in this war. They made me feel very humble.

They were part of the gigantic system and, though for the moment they had ceased to be a working part of it, they still did not derange it.

I came to Germany anti-German. The things I have seen and the wicked lies about German "atrocities" in the London papers have tempered that hostile state of mind. No man can see what the Germans are doing and how they are doing it without being filled with a great awe of the man and the method.

One is staggered. One beholds all around him the results of forty years of toil and thought and discipline. Seeing so much one cannot withhold his tribute. As you receive daily and hourly proof of their singleness of purpose, their patience, their cheerfulness, their quiet acceptance of deprivations, their unquestioning obliteration of self and self-interest in support of the greater cause you cannot but say, well, whatever be the merits of their cause they are earning their triumph."

Inspired With Respect.

The workings of the system inspire one with respect. The demonstrations of what lies behind the system overwhelm the mind. Scarcely can even faintly comprehend the extent of those demonstrations who has not seen them, who has not for hours watched four columns rolling across the Belgian plains from horizon line to horizon line.

The same kind of thing happens in the cities.

From August 2 till the opening of September a long troop train climbed the steep grade outside Aix-la-Chapelle every fifteen minutes of every hour of every day and every night. The tremendous grade is part of the Berlin-Paris line.

Standing in the sun parlor of the American Consul's villa on the heights in the environs of Aix, you can hear the toy engines which draw each train panting up the wooded incline. You can hear the soldiers singing. When the train passes through an open space amid the trees you can see them waving to the welcoming people in the valley below.

Sometimes these soldiers clambered from the compartments and for exercise ran along the tops of the trains.

2,000,000 Troops Pass.

For a month a German professor who lives near the Consul engaged in the characteristically German pastime of estimating by minutes, hours, days and weeks the number of troops that were passing. He figured it by compartments, by cars and by trains. September had not come when he said to the Consul one day:

"I estimate that 2,000,000 troops have passed. Here are my figures. You can work it out for yourself. When one has seen what we have seen, the problem is simple enough. One has merely to keep the tally."

As for the Consul himself, he said:

"With me, things are becoming an obsession. I wake in the night to that unceasing pant of engines and grinding of wheels. I go down to breakfast and I see the trains creeping up the grade. I come home to dinner, and still it goes on. After dinner I sit down to read, and all the evening the sound of the wheels and the engines comes between the words on the printed page. I believe if a man allowed himself to brood on the thing it would make him rather wild."

Copyright, 1914, by James O'Donnell Bennett.

EXPERTS PUT FAITH IN SUBMARINE NOW

Swedish Naval Constructors Recall British Admiral's Recent Prediction.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, September 26.

Despatches from Stockholm say that Swedish naval constructors are at issue over the relative value of dreadnoughts and submarines. The destruction of three British cruisers by one, or at most a few German submarines, has made the problem a grave one.

The disaster in the North Sea has revived the controversy started last June by the flat statement of Admiral Sir Percy Scott that taxpayers' money is wasted in building battleships. It is too soon, of course, to assert that the Admiral's unqualified assertions have been borne out by events, although it is recognized that he showed remarkable foresight.

In a letter to the *Times* Sir Percy Scott contended nearly four months ago that the advent of submarines has made all other types of war vessel obsolete. He recommended the building of an enormous fleet of submarines and a few fast cruisers and protested against continuance of the dreadnought programme.

The sinking of the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy has undoubtedly centred British attention upon the remarkable observations and predictions made by Admiral Sir Percy Scott in communications to the London *Times*. The Admiral is celebrated as an authority on big gun shooting and is noted as an inventor of gun carriages and various appliances for heavy gun shooting. His opinion carries weight with the British public.

The statements referred to in the foregoing cable despatch are, briefly, as follows:

Sir Percy, maintaining that the introduction of vessels that swim under water has done away with the utility of ships that swim on the top of the water, said:

"What we require is an enormous fleet of submarines, airships and aeroplanes and a few fast cruisers, provided we can find a place to keep them in safety during war time. If we go to war with a country that is within the striking distance of submarines, I am of the opinion that that country will at once lock up its dreadnoughts in some safe harbor. We shall do the same. Their aeroplanes and airships will fly over our country.

"They will know exactly where our ships are, and their submarines will come over and destroy anything and everything they can get at. I do not think the importance of submarines has been fully recognized, neither do I think that it has been fully realized how completely their advent has revolutionized naval warfare. In my opinion, as the motor vehicle has driven the horse from the road so has the submarine driven the battleship from the sea."

Insisting that every important function of the battleship has been neutralized by the submarine, and advising against further appropriations for battleships, Sir Percy added:

"I can see no use for battleships, and very little chance for much employment for fast cruisers. The navy will be entirely changed. Naval officers will no longer live on the sea, but either above it or under it, and the strain on their system and nerves will be so great that a very lengthy period of service will not be advisable. It will be a navy of youth, for we shall require nothing but boldness and dazing."

SEND SAILORS HOME.

Refugees From British Cruisers Guests of Dutch Nation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 26.—The British sailors who were rescued after the sinking of the three cruisers in the North Sea and brought to this port on the steamer Titan will be sent home as soon as possible.

The Dutch Government has informed Sir Alan Johnstone, the British Minister, that meantime they will be the guests of the Dutch nation.

35 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

New Casualty List Also Shows Many Wounded and Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The casualty list made public to-day is dated September 22 and gives additional names of thirty-five officers killed, fifty-four wounded and thirteen missing.

Lieut.-Col. R. E. Benson of the East Yorkshire regiment, Lieut.-Col. W. D. Bird of the Royal Irish Rifles, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Hasted of the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire regiment, and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Towsey of the Prince of Wales own, the West Yorkshire regiment, are among the wounded.

Some of the regiments which lost most heavily in officers are the following:

Sherwood Foresters, 4 officers killed, 7 wounded; Connaught Rangers, 4 killed; South Lancashires, 3 officers killed, 3 wounded; West Yorkshires, 3 killed, 4 wounded, 8 missing; Worcestershire regiment, 3 killed, 5 wounded, 1 missing; Durham Light Infantry, 5 killed and 6 wounded; East Yorkshires, 5 wounded, 3 missing.

SLAVS LOYAL TO AUSTRIA?

Said to Oppose Separation Despite Their Treatment.

ROME, Sept. 25, via Paris, Sept. 26.—According to Austrian despatches printed in the *Messaggero*, the Slavs and Bohemians oppose separation from Austria in spite of the severity of the Austrian authorities toward them. The despatches say that numbers of the Austrian subjects of these nationalities have been searched and many arrested, while their organizations are being disbanded.

According to these despatches Bohemian regiments are not being sent against the Russians because the authorities fear they will desert to the enemy.

FRENCH GUNBOAT SINKS TWO GERMAN VESSELS

Small Unarmored Craft Destroys Two Ships of Auxiliary Fleet.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 26.—The Minister of Marine, M. Augagneur, announced at the Cabinet meeting this morning that the French gunboat Surprise has taken possession of Coco Beach, in Kamerun, German West Africa.

The Surprise, a 680 ton gunboat, unarmored and carrying ten small guns, sank two German auxiliary ships, the Rhios and the Italo, and then dislodged the German troops from their position on shore before landing her marines.

Coco Beach became German property under the Franco-German Congo agreement of 1911.

TAKE GERMAN COLLIERS.

British Said to Have Captured Vessels Aiding the Karlsruhe.

For the second time an unsuccessful attempt has been made to coal the German cruiser Karlsruhe in West Indian waters. Yesterday Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, British Consul-General, announced the capture by a British cruiser of two merchant vessels said to have been in the act of aiding the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Both the vessels, the Lorenzo of the New York and Puerto Rico Line and the Thor of the Norwegian Line, leased to Bennett, Hvosler & Co. of 18 Broadway, as agents for the Inter-American Steamship Company, were taken into St. Lucia, British West Indies, to await the action of a prize court.

The Thor plies between the Gulf ports and Puerto Rico. The Lorenzo left New York on August 6 for Buenos Ayres.

SHARKS EAT 9 GERMANS.

Survivors of Cap Trafalgar Deny Accusations of Treachery.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 26.—Survivors of the German steamship Cap Trafalgar, sunk 300 miles off Rio de Janeiro, arrived here on Thursday on the German steamship Woermann. They deny reports that the Cap Trafalgar fired on a yawl which put out from the Carmania after the Cap Trafalgar lowered her flag. The earlier reports had said that the yawl was sunk by the firing and the men in her drowned.

The survivors say that when the Cap Trafalgar began to sink her captain blew her up with dynamite. Three officers and eleven men of the crew were lost. Of these the survivors say they believe the captain and eight of the crew were devoured by sharks.

According to the survivors fire started on the Carmania soon after the destruction of the Cap Trafalgar and the British converted ship left hurriedly.

FRENCH FLEET AGAIN BOMBARDS CATTARO

Outer Forts of Austrian Port in Dalmatia Are Demolished.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 26.—News has been received here that the French fleet has resumed the bombardment of Cattaro, the Austrian port in Dalmatia. The outer forts have been dismantled.

A convoy of colliers, supply ships and troop ships are awaiting the reduction of the forts to unload troops and supplies.

It is reported that French hydroaeroplanes from the blockading fleet have dropped several bombs on the city of Cattaro.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A despatch from Valjevo, Servia, to the *Times*, dated September 23, says determined and sanguinary battles continue to the southwest of Kroupagne, on the borders of Bosnia. The fighting has lasted a fortnight. Both sides have suffered severe losses. Valjevo is full of wounded.

The commandant of the French fleet has reported by wireless that the Austrian fortress of Pelagosa has been dismantled.

Pelagosa is an island off the Dalmatian coast, directly south of the island of Lissa.

AUSTRIAN SHIP SINKS.

More Than 1,000 Mines Removed Near Cattaro.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TRIESTE, via Paris, Sept. 26.—The Austrian steamship Baron Gautsch hit a floating mine and sank.

The allied fleets have thus far removed more than a thousand floating mines in the vicinity of Cattaro.

AUSTRIA SENDS DENIAL.

Says Report of Taking of Sarajevo Is Untrue.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—According to an official wireless despatch received by Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and given out by him to-day, the reported capture of Sarajevo, Bosnia, by the Servians is a pure invention.

English Prince Visits Wounded.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Prince Henry, third son of King George, visited the wounded British sailors at Yoquitou to-day.

ALBANIA TO SEEK PROTECTOR.

People Will Appeal Against Both Greeks and Insurgents.

BARI, Italy, Sept. 25, via Paris, Sept. 26.—The population of southern Albania, harassed and robbed by both insurgents and Greeks, is about to ask the intervention of one of the great Powers, according to despatches received here.

FIND CHOLERA IN VIENNA.

VENICE, Sept. 25, via Paris, Sept. 26.—Official announcement has been made in Vienna of the first case of Asiatic cholera in the capital. The patient is a wounded soldier brought back from Galicia. He has been isolated and the despatch says that he is reported to be recovering. The despatch reports a large number of cases of dysentery in Vienna.

The same correspondent says that entering or leaving Sarajevo has been forbidden by the military commander, except with special passes.

CAPTURES AFRICAN PORT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs that a force of Union of South Africa troops occupied Luederitz Bay, in German Southwest Africa, on September 19.

The German garrison withdrew before the advance of the Union troops, blowing up the railway and destroying the wireless plant.

Music —a Necessity

"After the Day's Work is Over"

Do you regard music as a luxury? In "hard times," when you feel it necessary to curtail expenditure, do you think that music, at least, is one thing you can do without?

You are mistaken. Music is one of the necessities of life. Since the birth of man, among civilized and uncivilized alike, music more than any other influence has soothed, inspired and stimulated the race.

It is time that you awoke and realized that you *need* music *now*—and that music in its most enjoyable form, is at your elbow.

After the day's work is over, an evening of music in your home will amply repay anything you have to spend to get it—will rest and strengthen you and multiply your efficiency. This is an established fact, recognized by leading therapeutists.

And music in its finest and most beneficial form is yours to command thanks to the most modern pianoforte—

The Pianola

TO listen to good music is fine. To take part, yourself, in its production, is infinitely better. This, The Pianola will enable you to do.

Under your control The Pianola will play for you, all the favorite musical pieces of the past and present. It will give you just enough to do to chain your interest and challenge your best effort. Its wonderful features, the Metrostyle and Themodist, will make a true musician of you, no matter how little you now may know of music.

You *want* The Pianola, you *need* The Pianola, and you need it *now*.

In greater efficiency it will repay its cost to you many times. In bringing a new and keen pleasure into your life, which, independent of season, time or weather, may be a daily recreation, it will put you infinitely in its debt.

A Steinway or Weber Grand or Upright Pianola will cost you from $1,000 up.

A Stroud Pianola costs $550.

The Stuyvesant, Wheelock or Steck models cost from $650 to $850.

You may pay as little as $20 down; the balance monthly in small instalments. Your present piano will be taken in exchange at a liberal allowance.

The Pianola is on Sale, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall

When you have Victor shopping to do, remember the Victor Salon at Aeolian Hall is one of the largest and most completely equipped Victor stores in the world. Victrolas from 50c weekly

THE AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall

"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

29-31-33 West Forty-second Street, Bet. Fifth and Sixth Avenues