

FROM "THE SUN'S" CORRESPONDENTS WITH WARRING NATIONS

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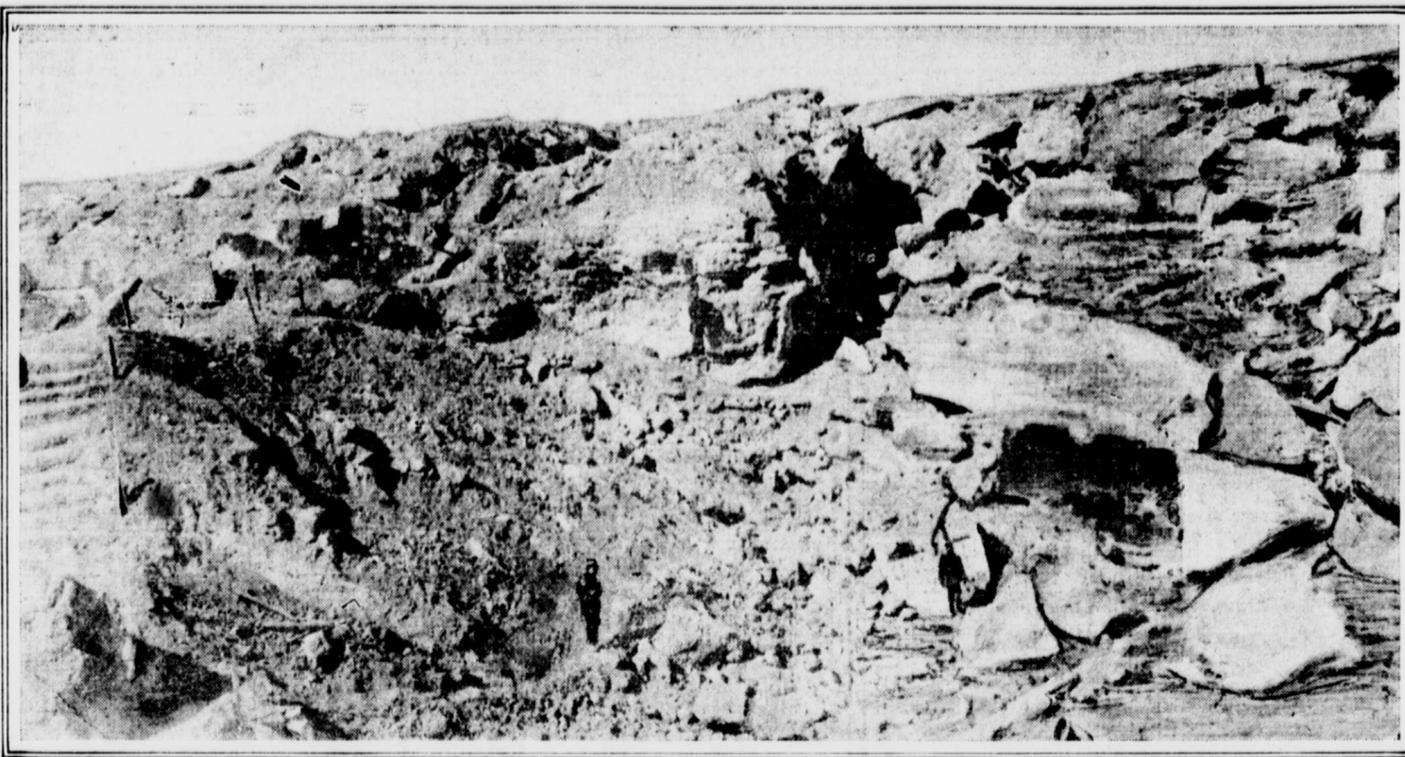
He said that the German infantry he had observed was as poor as it was numerous and as different to losses. It wouldn't face entrenched British infantry at all after from half an hour to an hour's firing, but always got behind its guns as fast as it could, giving a deceptive impression of disorderly retreat, which had usually to be guarded against among the English infantry, for the German artillery never stopped coming on in such volume that charging it was out of the question.

The German infantry fire, he said, was so uniformly low that it looked like fire from rusty middle aged reservists, who had been ordered to fire very low in order to prevent them from committing their usual fault of firing away high.

Opposing Armies About Equal.

Of the general strategy of the campaign the Major had no notion; nor did he have an opinion as to whether Paris should have been made an open town. His old convictions about the campaign were that the number of Germans and English had been about equal, that the German artillery had shown as marked a superiority both as regarded quantity and quality over German as English infantry had shown over German as regarded quality alone, and that the German steel pontoons hadn't suffered from punctures.

A Liege Fort After Battering by Huge German Guns



All that is left of Fort Loncin at Liege after bombardment by huge German guns Fifty dead Belgians are buried under the ruins. Size of man in photograph gives idea of depth of hole.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LIEGE, Sept. 6.—The chain of forts around Liege is on high ground surrounding the city. In automobiles we left Liege and first visited Fort Pontisse, one of the nearest forts. Like the others, one can hardly tell 100 yards away that a fort is there. It is completely buried in the ground.

The new commandant of the fort greeted us, but was agast when he saw our cameras. His orders, he said, were that no one with a camera be allowed to approach the fort.

IRISH RECRUITING SHOWS FALLING OFF

Only in Ulster Are Men Joining Army in Any Large Number.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12.—At this date recruiting in Ireland is in a way rather queer and unsatisfactory. From August 4 to about August 8 or 9 Irish reservists were hurrying to the colors and little attention seemed to be given to recruiting.

War's Wounds Heal Easily at United States Hospital in Paris

Smart Set Leaders and Noted Doctors Unite in Relieving Suffering in American Institution.

The soldier wounded in the fighting in France is fortunate if he finds himself taken to the American Hospital in Paris. The chateau of Louis Philippe, destroyed by a mob during the revolution of February, 1848, stood not far away, and the hospital is in a part of the great park which surrounded the royal residence.

The hospital was opened five years ago to minister to the needs of the American population in Paris, and of American tourists who might be stricken while travelling. To such persons it has proved a godsend. Now it is filling a very different role, but one of quite as great value.

When the war broke out the management was prompt to dedicate the hospital to the use of wounded soldiers. There are several expert American physicians in Paris, and almost without exception they volunteered their services. The French authorities recognized the possibilities of the good work by placing also under the charge of these Americans the large new Pasteur high school building, to be used as an ambulance in connection with the hospital.

When Gen. Gallieni, the military governor of Paris, and Aristide Briand, the French Minister of Justice, called at this school a few days ago they found Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and other social leaders with women artists and artists' wives working in the kitchen, their elbows bared and their hands in soap-suds.

No more practical service is being given than that by the members of the American colony, men and women. Primarily these Americans were prompted by a desire to render a private return for the benefits and privileges they had received from France during their residence there, yet they are moved by a broader sympathy.

FRENCH OFFICERS IN SOCIETY.

Several Are Well Known in London's Smart Set.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Many of the officers of the French army are well known in London society. Gen. d'Amboise was at one time Military Attache at the French Embassy here; Gen. de Trafford, that dashing cavalry leader, once known as the "Red Angel," is also well known over here. He is a near relative of the English De Traffords.

of taking our cameras along and photographing as much and whatever we pleased until stopped. Lieut.-Col. Frodien whispered to the commandant and his objections were overcome. Major Dix, who built the Borkum sea coast fortress, a man of genial personality and a type of the highly educated and specialized German officer, was my guide.

Pontisse is a fort consisting of five rotating turrets with two guns in each. The tops of the turrets are shaped like a toadstool. They are covered with heavy armor plate and project only about thirty-six inches above the ground. They are imbedded in huge walls of solid cement. We plunged through underground passages black as night to the entrance to the turrets and then up the iron ladders to the gun chambers. Dr. Karl Liebknecht stood by my side showing the greatest interest in the mechanism and asking detailed

SAYS GERMANS WILL EXACT AWFUL TOLL

"American Citizen" Writes of Victory Everywhere for Kaiser's Troops.

The following letter has been sent to THE SUN with the note that it is from an American citizen, born in this country:

"DUESSELDORF, August 27, 1914. 'I've just received your article in the American papers. Good for you! It takes a great load off my mind, because I feared you would be influenced by the 'other side.' The way you express yourself is very fine. I'd will translate it for the papers here, mentioning you of course as my brother. It will make a deep impression, as the opinion of an impartial man of position in America. Yes, if the Kaiser is at fault in any way, he tried to preserve peace at any cost, too long; but as matters now look, he was right, for the organization of the German army lacked a few details, such as the new field

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The top of the fort was littered with splinters of shells, some weighing ten and fifteen pounds. In the officers' casino under the ground, decorated with pictures of the King and Queen of Belgium, we drank some of the captured wine. Then we descended into the

magazine. There we found many rows of shot and shells for the guns. It was evident that the fort might have held out much longer. Lieut.-Col. Frodien and Major Dix explained that Pontisse, as well as the other forts, was built twenty-four years ago, that they were considered good at that period, but that they are far from modern now. Their location was not the best and Gen. Briand, the engineer who planned and built them, had not figured on the forts being attacked from within the city. The signalling system was imperfect and some of the forts were not even connected. The observation and fire control also were anything but good. The observation point for Pontisse was a church tower one mile distant. The Germans brought the tower down with two shots fired at a distance of three miles. Lieut.-Col. Frodien and Major Dix explained that the development of Germany's heavy

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Where the fort had been there is now a hole in the ground 30 to 40 feet deep. It looks more like a crater of a volcano, as big as a city block. Huge blocks of cement half as big as a house are strewn about. The steel turrets are twisted and torn like tin.

After every engagement or during forced marches, a great number of Austrian soldiers, generally stragglers, are murdered by the inhabitants. This fact is confirmed by the correspondent of the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, who adds that the repressive measures adopted by the Austrian military authorities are senseless. Besides the great advantage of invading a friendly country the Russians are further favored by topographical conditions. They advance through a great abundance of rivers, the Danube, the Vistula and the Dniester, with numerous affluents, and other minor rivers, which can be used for water transport, as the majority are navigable.

The Russians have made good use of the conditions of the country, and the region by pushing the retreating Austrians over the marshy lands about the River San. Galicia was practically unfortified. A few forts, such as Lemberg, were useless and the entrenched camp at Kolomea and Stanislavow had to be abandoned when the Russians advanced to occupy Czernowitz and the neighboring country.

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AUSTRIAN PROVINCES TO BE CZAR'S PRIZES

Crown Lands of Galicia and Bukovina Will Be Annexed by Russia After War.

SPIES AMONG POPLACE

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

ROME, Sept. 15.—Austria's two crown lands of Galicia and Bukovina, where the greatest battles in history are being fought, will inevitably be annexed by Russia. It is probably the last great battle between the Russians and the Austrians and Germany will be fought there and this territory will acquire the future celebrity as the place where the fate of the Austrian Empire was decided.

It may be safely assumed that Russia's plan is to crush Austria, invade Hungary and then attack Germany at her weakest point, the Austro-German frontier in Silesia. So far this plan has succeeded and Russia's way toward Budapest and Vienna is practically open. The way to Berlin across Silesia may be opened later. From Galicia the Russians will march toward the north and from Bukovina toward the south, and the battle of the future on Austrian territory will here be their starting point.

Galicia has an area of 30,259 square miles and it is the largest province of Austria. It has a population of nearly 8,000,000, nearly equally divided into Poles and Ruthenians, who sympathize openly with Russia. Bukovina has an area of 4,085 square miles and a population of nearly 800,000, divided into 40 per cent Ruthenians, 35 per cent Rumanians, 13 per cent Jews and the remainder composed of Germans, Hungarians and Poles. The majority of the population of the two provinces belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. Signor Dufan, who three months ago in the Tribunal of Rome signed a peace treaty with Russia, was an active propagandist in favor of Russia which was then being carried on among the Ruthenian inhabitants.

That this propaganda has been successful is proved beyond doubt by the aid afforded to the Russians since the opening of hostilities. Even the repressive measures adopted by the Austrians failed to intimidate the inhabitants, who unanimously helped the Russians in every way. There is no doubt that in Galicia and Bukovina the Russians find a friendly and not a hostile country.

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of the chateau artistic villas were erected in the park. In the construction of the substantial brick hospital building two of these villas, beautifully situated in a large shady tract, were joined.

The hospital is one of the most modern in Europe and in some respects the best equipped in Paris. The doors are laid with prismatic, a special preparation of the nature of cement, which has noise deadening qualities and is proof against cold. The walls throughout are flat surfaces with "sounded" corners, even in the door panels, reducing the possibility of the "collection of dust or microbes to a minimum.

Every facility to insure perfect ventilation has been installed. Besides the system of hot water heating through the use of radiators there is a grate in every room. The shutters on the outside of the windows are opened and closed by the operation of cranks within, so that the temperature of a room need never be disturbed by the opening of windows.

Heat for the operating room is furnished by a brass tank built in one of the walls. This connects of course with the heating plant in the basement, but the absence of a radiator practically forbids dust. On the roof are large sun terraces reached by elevators sufficiently large to permit patients to be taken in them on their cots.

Such provisions as these are almost universal among the best equipped hospitals in the United States, but they are by no means common in Europe. Moreover the service of nurses in the American Hospital in Paris is the best to be found outside of this country. When Prof. Pozal, the eminent French



The American hospital just outside Paris.