

"Arm for War; Stop Fooling the People," Says Gardner

Massachusetts Representative Blames Democrats and Republicans Alike for the Military Unpreparedness of the United States.

SCOFFS AT IDEALISTIC PEACE BY TREATIES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The unpreparedness of the United States for an offensive or defensive war was discussed at length in the House today by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, Republican, who offered yesterday a resolution providing for the creation of a commission to make an inquiry into the subject.

Rebuked by Democrats for making statements likely to expose the unpreparedness of the United States to the world, Mr. Gardner continued:

"I learned while abroad this summer that Europe knows more about our lamentable unpreparedness than the people of this country."

Mr. Gardner declared that the army is woefully deficient in equipment and men and that the navy is, as men, a proper number of auxiliaries and that it does not have on hand a sufficient number of torpedoes for a single engagement.

"The belief held by the country that we can create an army and navy when the need arises is wrong from beginning to end," said Mr. Gardner.

"Do you know how many men we need to man our present modest fleet and auxiliaries? About 100,000. Do you know how many we have? About 50,000 in the navy and 8,000 in the naval militia."

"As a matter of fact we have just about one torpedo for each tube with which our ships are armed. It is almost as absurd as if we had only one projectile to each gun, except that torpedoes take a

MEN AT FRONT NAME TRENCHES AS HOTELS

Shelters Known as "Cecil," "Ritz," "Billet Doux" and the "Rue Dormir."

BATTALIONS HID IN CAVES

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The official news bureau gives out the following further account of affairs at the front written by a witness attached to the British General Headquarters in France, presumably Col. Swinton, as whom this "witness" recently was identified. The account is dated October 13:

"On the firing line the men sleep and obtain shelter in dugouts which have hollowed or cut under the sides of the trenches. These refuges are raised slightly above the bottom of the trench, so as to remain dry in wet weather. The floor of the trench also is sloped, for purposes of draining. Some of the trenches are provided with overhead cover which gives protection from the weather as well as from shrapnel balls and splinters of shells. Considerable ingenuity has been exercised by the men in naming these shelters. Among the favorite designations are the 'Hotel Cecil,' the 'Ritz Hotel,' the 'Billet Doux Hotel,' and the 'Rue Dormir.'"

"On the rear barricades also are to be found boards bearing this notice: 'This was the Russians.' Obstacles of every kind abound, and at night each side can hear the enemy driving pickets for entanglements, digging, or working forward by sapping. In some places obstacles have been constructed by both sides so close together that some suggested that each side provide working parties to perform this fatigue duty alternately, inasmuch as the work of the enemy is now almost indistinguishable from ours, and serves the same purpose."

"Barricades in Quarries. Quarries and caves, to which allusion already has been made, provide ample accommodation for whole battalions, and most comfortable are these shelters which have been constructed in them. The northern slopes of the Alsace Valley fortunately are very steep, and the great extent protects us from the enemy's shells, many of which pass harmlessly over our heads to burst in the meadows along the river bank."

"At all points subject to shell fire access to the firing line from behind is provided by communication trenches. These are now so good that it is possible to cross in safety a fire-swept zone of the advance trenches. From billets in villages, bivouacs in quarries, or other places where the headquarters of units happen to be."

"It already has been mentioned that according to information obtained from the enemy fifteen Germans were killed by a bomb dropped upon the ammunition wagon of a cavalry column. It was thought at the time that this might have been the work of one of our airmen, who reported that he had dropped a hand grenade on this wagon and had not got it back—no doubt the first display of fireworks he had ever seen. From corroborative evidence it now appears that this was the case; that the grenade thrown by him probably was the cause of the destruction of a small convoy carrying field gun and howitzer ammunition, which now has been found a total wreck."

"Motor Convoy Destroyed. Along the road lie fourteen motor lorries, their iron tires twisted and broken. Everything inflammable has been burned, as have the stripped trees—some with not a branch—along the road. Of the drivers nothing remains except tattered boots and charred scraps of clothing, while the ground within a radius of fifty yards of the wagons is littered with pieces of iron, twisted metal, and cases which have been exploded, and some fixed gun ammunition with live shells."

"If it were possible to reconstruct this incident, it was in fact brought about as supposed, the grenade from the aeroplane must have detonated on the leading lorry, on one side of the road, and caused the destruction of a small convoy. Three vehicles immediately in the rear must then have been set on fire with a similar result. Behind these are groups of four and two vehicles so damaged together as to suggest that they must have collided in desperate attempts to stop. On the other side of the road, almost level with the leading wagon are found more vehicles, probably they were fired by the explosion of the first."

"If this appalling destruction was due to one hand grenade it is an illustration of the possibilities of a small amount of high explosive detonated in the right spot, while the nature of the place where the disaster occurred, a narrow forest road between high trees, is a testimony to the skill of the armistice."

"It is only fair to add that some French newspapers claim this damage to the enemy was caused by the action of a detachment of their dragons."

"MORE CONSPIRATORS CONFESS. Plotters of Archduke's Murder Make Admissions in Court. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. SARAJEVO, via Rome, Oct. 14.—The trial of Gavril Princip and his accomplices in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg was continued today and further admissions were made by several of the accused men."

"The examination of Princip was concluded. He admitted that the bombs and revolvers which were used were distributed by him, one of the alleged conspirators. When the attempt to kill the Crown Prince by bombs failed Princip admitted that he fired the shots which killed the heir to the throne."

"Grabac, one of the accomplices of Princip, confessed that he intended to kill the Archduke."

"He was reticent when questioned by the public prosecutor. On cross-examination, however, he confessed that he participated in the plot."

"KILLED FOR HARBORING ENEMY. German Farmer Executed, but His Wife May Escape Death. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. CHALONSUR MARNE, Oct. 16.—A German farmer named Weber and his wife were tried here by court-martial on a charge of harboring an enemy. They were found guilty and condemned to death."

"The man was executed today, but the woman got a respite and her sentence probably will be commuted."

Russian Victory Means Much for Allies Now

Germans Would Be Obligated to Hold Big Army in Eastern Theatre and Could Not Strengthen Line in France.

PRESENT POSITION DOES NOT MEAN DEFEAT

As too much was plainly expected of the Russians in the first two months of the war, it is clear now that far too great importance is in many quarters being attached to the fact that the Russian armies are now standing on the defensive far within the Polish frontier and relatively near to Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland."

"What has happened is this: On or about August 20 the right wing of the whole Russian military force, which mobilized back of Warsaw and on a line from East Prussia to Lemberg in Galicia, stepped over into East Prussia, drove rapidly west and reached the fortifications of Koeningberg and approached the line of the Vistula toward Thorn and Graudenz."

"After ten days of prosperous invasion, in which the Russians succeeded in persuading the Germans to weaken their battle line in France to reinforce their troops in the east, the left wing of that army, which constituted the right of the whole Russian army, was routed at Tannenberg on September 2 and lost heavily. As a consequence of this defeat the whole Russian right under Gen. Rennenkampf was compelled to retire rapidly, to evacuate all of East Prussia. In fact it was not until this army passed the Niemen that it recovered fully from the effects of the Tannenberg disaster."

"But about September 28 Rennenkampf again took the offensive, drove the Germans out of Russian territory between the Niemen and the East Prussian frontier in the struggle which has been named the battle of Augustow and presently was back on his old ground inside East Prussia and about Lyck and Wirballen, east of Koeningberg. There he now is, still on the offensive, so German official reports concede, but apparently checked, at least temporarily, by the Germans, reinforced in turn."

"The Rout of Austria. Meantime, starting about August 25, the Russian left, far down by the Galician frontier, moved west through Galicia, defeated the Austrian center before Lemberg on September 1, the night of Halicz a day later, and finally about September 6 crushed the left at Tomaszow and Rawarska and drove the whole routed Austrian military force west across the San River, captured Jaroslav, invested Przemyel and proceeded rapidly on toward the Carcow forts."

"When the Russian advance reached Tarnow, fifty miles from Carcow, they found the remnant of the Austrian army down up behind the Donajec River prepared to meet them, and they found the Austrian center before Lemberg on September 1, the night of Halicz a day later, and finally about September 6 crushed the left at Tomaszow and Rawarska and drove the whole routed Austrian military force west across the San River, captured Jaroslav, invested Przemyel and proceeded rapidly on toward the Carcow forts."

"All along the world has been kept in complete darkness both by the Russian advances and the German about the situation in the two centers. Plainly neither the Germans nor the Russians mobilized in the center as promptly as on the wings. This was because on both sides of the frontier there are fortified lines which would hold back any invaders. The German line stretches from Thorn on the Vistula, through Posen to Breslau. The Russian follows the Narow and Vistula rivers from the East Prussian to the Galician boundary."

"Late in September, it would seem, the German center which had taken position behind the Warta River in Russian territory east of Breslau, began a vigorous eastward movement along a front which rested on Lodz, taken by the Germans in August, and stretched south to the Vistula east of Carcow. Their objective was the Russian center, standing

before Warsaw and Ivanogrod, both on the Vistula, with the Vistula barrier fortresses behind them."

"Russian 'Retreat' Strategy. Before this advance and for reasons still debatable, the Russians slowly fell back, avoiding a battle until they stood on the Vistula line. This withdrawal, as explained by the Russians, was to compel the Germans to move far away from their base and the railheads of German railways and across a country ill suited for the transport of heavy artillery and served by highways inadequate for motor transport."

"On a line selected by their General Staff, the line of the Vistula, with Warsaw on one flank, Ivanogrod on the other, both fortresses, the Russian withdrawal halted. Along this line the battle of the Vistula is now being fought, the Russians on the defensive, the Germans trying to cross the Vistula. About Warsaw the Russians declare they have again resumed the offensive and defeated the German advance. The Germans on their side claim to have reached the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivanogrod, on the railroad, and to be about to cross the river. Both statements may be true."

"Meantime, as the German center pushed east it passed the front of the Russian River, which gave it a front conforming to its center behind the Vistula. As the Russian left withdrew the Austrians about Tarnow, reinforced by the Germans, moved east again and undertook to relieve Przemyel, which had been invested but had not yet fallen. Reports differ as to whether it has been relieved."

"What it is necessary to recognize is that the Russians have so far met with no disaster. Their right has indeed covered lost ground in the north. Their center has merely retired on its first line of defense and is facing battle in a strong defensive position. Their left has abandoned a small part of its territory it conquered in Galicia to bring its line into conformity with that of the center."

"On the other hand, the march to Berlin has been completely checked. The Russian advance has been transformed first into a retreat and then into a defensive stand far within Polish territory in the center, although the right and left are still in hostile territory. If the Russians are now badly beaten Germany can turn many army corps back to France. But if they hold their ground or win, Germany will in turn have to retreat and retreat from Russia a few weeks hence will be because of weather conditions be a serious business, as Napoleon found nearly a century ago.—From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday."

GUN CART CONVEYS KING OF RUMANIA TO GRAVE

Procession and Salute of 101 Cannon Mark Funeral as Church Bells Toll.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 15, via London, Oct. 16.—The funeral of King Charles of Rumania took place this morning. The body was placed in a crypt of the cathedral at Curtea de Arges."

"After the last benediction had been pronounced over the body the service for the dead was read in the Orthodox Church and then the caquet was placed on a gun carriage, drawn by a single horse. The procession started through the streets of Bucharest a salute of 101 guns was fired and all the church bells in the capital were tolled."

"Great crowds filled the streets through which the procession passed to the railway station, where special trains were waiting to take the party to Curtea de Arges, which was one of the ancient capitals of Wallachia. There the procession was formed again and the body was escorted to the cathedral."

"The body of the King was viewed by more than 80,000 persons while it lay in state in the royal palace. Simultaneously with the services in Bucharest funeral services were held in all the churches of the kingdom."

"This is the last day. You can't vote this fall unless you register. You can't vote in next year's primaries unless you enroll."

B. Altman & Co. An Exhibition of Autumn and Winter Fashions for Misses, Debutantes and Young Girls is now being held in the new Exhibition Room on the Fourth Floor (Madison Avenue addition). The models displayed present the authentic modes in dress for all occasions, including evening, luncheon, shopping, motor and sports garments. Millinery, Gloves, Shoes and Hosiery, reflecting the latest styles, are among the accessories featured in the Exhibit.

B. Altman & Co. A Very Unusual Sale of Men's Wear is now being held comprising Shirts, Pajamas, Underwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Overcoats, Sweaters, Hats and Shoes. Also Special Sales of Young Men's Suits and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Bath Robes and Wool Sweaters.

offering extraordinary price advantages. Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue 34th and 35th Streets New York

Turkey Levies on Merchants. PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—The Turkish Government. It is learned here, is making requisitions on the merchants, especially those of the Christian faith, for their corn, rice, olives, petroleum, macaroni and other articles. At the same time the whole population without distinction as to nationality or religion has been ordered to deliver horses, mules, oxen, carts and other means of transport to the military authorities.

LOYAL IRISH ATTACK ANTI-REDMOND PARTY

Sinn-Feiners, Who Oppose Aiding England in War, Roughly Handled.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—An attempt to hold an anti-Redmond meeting at Galway last night had a sequel in scenes of great disorder. The Sinn Fein party had called a meeting of its members who are Nationalist Volunteers to protest against the appointment of a new provisional committee to take charge of the Irish National Volunteers, and generally to condemn the volunteer policy of Mr. Redmond."

"Strengthened by three or four men from Castlemore and guarded by a sentinel with a rifle and fixed bayonet the Sinn Feiners, who are opposed to recruiting, began their meeting."

"Before long the windows of their barracks were smashed with stones and raw potatoes. A large crowd soon assembled, and as the Sinn Fein volunteers emerged it was seen that several of them were armed with rifles and fixed bayonets. They numbered about twenty. They were followed down the main street by a howling crowd."

"Presently the marching party was attacked and vigorously hustled. The wooden rifles which some of them carried were wrenched from them. In the fight a wounded soldier of the Connaught Rangers, who was home on sick leave had his wrist broken by a wooden rifle in the hands of a Sinn Feiner. The soldier fought back and captured the weapon, which he proceeded to use in a vigorous manner."

"Shortly afterward the Sinn Fein party took to their heels, followed by large detachments of their opponents, and succeeded in escaping. Then the crowd marched to each house occupied by members and alleged members of the Sinn Fein party and riddled the windows with stones. The town hall was also attacked, the Redmondites being under the impression that the caretaker was a party to a recent attack on members who had spoken two weeks ago. Other windows were broken and the police had considerable difficulty in saving other houses."

"BRITISH LABOR FAVORS WAR. No Peace Until Kaiser Is Compelled, Says Foreign Office. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The British Foreign Office this afternoon made public the following dispatch from the British Foreign Office:

"A manifesto entitled 'British Labor Movement and War,' signed by labor members and leaders of the labor movement, declares to be false the statements made in various countries regarding the attitude of labor to the war."

"The manifesto is based on peace, but hope was expressed by the writer. The manifesto condemns Germany's wanton violation of Belgium's neutrality and recognizes that Britain, after exhausting the resources of a peaceful diplomacy, was bound in honor, as its treaty, to resist Germany's aggression. The victory of Germany would mean the death of democracy in Europe, consequently the labor party supports the government. Until Germany is no longer there can be no peace."

"The President of the Local Government Board states that fears of widespread dislocation of trade have proved unfounded, and with few exceptions unemployment is very much less serious than anticipated. Many districts report that trade is experiencing a distinct revival."

"The Montenegrin government announces a brilliant victory over 15,000 Austrians near Sarajevo. A Zeppelin is reported captured near Warsaw."

"LOST" SOLDIER SHOT THE PRINCE OF LIPPE

Flemish Carabineer Stumbled on Royal Reconnoitering Party.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Ostend to L'Humanite describes the death of the Prince of Lippe and his nephew, who were shot by a private Belgian soldier. The dispatch says the Germans, after occupying the town of Liege, continued westward to Seraing, where they intended to begin the bombardment of Forts Fleron and Fiemall the next day."

"The Prince and his nephew went on a trip of inspection of the surroundings of Fleron during the night. Near the fort they left their carriage and continued afoot. A Belgian soldier, a simple Flemish carabineer, happened to be on the spot. He had become separated from his command and did not know where his regiment was. On seeing the officers he hid in a ditch and fired on the Prince and his nephew as they came near. Both fell dead. The soldier reported the affair and the corpses were removed to a mortuary at Seraing with due ceremony."

"The helmet of the Prince contained a pile of bank notes and his belt and the handle of his sword were decorated with precious stones."

"M. Delvigne, a Socialist Alderman who was acting as Burgomaster, handed over all the valuables to the German officers who came seeking news of the Prince. The officers were astonished to find the money had not been stolen."

"The family of the Prince sent a letter thanking the municipality of Seraing for its treatment of the bodies and care of the valuables, and also sent a representative to thank the officials personally."

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"The man was executed today, but the woman got a respite and her sentence probably will be commuted."

We take pleasure in notifying the public that we have overcome all the difficulties attending the shipments of MARTINI & ROSSI VERMOUTH and that there is no shortage or delay in supplying the demand in the United States regardless of the continued unsettled conditions abroad. W. A. TAYLOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES, 39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Belgian Relief Fund DESTITUTE BELGIANS Need Your Help Yesterday's Contributions, \$3,913.62 Total to Date, \$157,913.36 \$10,000 Cabled Yesterday to Feed and Clothe Belgian refugees, homeless and destitute in Holland—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, acting for the Committee. "Belgium Relief Committee: Hague, Oct. 16. "Replying your query—can readily apply money for Belgian refugees. Situation dreadfully distressing. "Van Dyke." Immediate Relief—Then Rehabilitation The Belgian Relief Committee proposes: 1—To relieve immediate distress of Belgian refugees by feeding the hungry and supplying clothing. 2—To rehabilitate, as soon as practicable, the poor Belgian peasants by helping them to get roofs over their heads and tools to work with—restoring them to a condition of self-support. The Day's News Is Telling the Pitiful Story "HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY." 1 Cent—Smallest individual contribution to date. \$10,000—Largest individual contribution to date. 111—Contributions Oct. 16. 3789—Contributors to date. 25—States represented. Some are giving weekly or monthly—You? Send or call for a "Belgian Barrel"—Mite Box, and Save your pennies, nickels and dimes. BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE 10 Bridge St., New York Rev. J. F. Stilleman, President. Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of Executive Committee. Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the U. S. Pierre Mail, Consul-General at New York. Luman Abbadi, Otto T. Barnard, Armand Batta, James M. Beck, Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert S. Brewster, Henry W. De Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Lionel Hagenauer, Thomas H. Hubbard, Rev. O. A. Nye, W. Barclay Parsons, Bernard Hupp, John Van Riketal, Francis Lynde Steiner, Thomas Theobald, Frank A. Vanderlip, Alfred T. White. Checks should be made to J. P. Morgan & Co., "For Belgian Relief Fund," 23 Wall St., and contributions sent there or to Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge St., New York.