



PROMINENT ON THE SKYLINE IS ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, LOUVAIN, AS IT WAS. IN THE FOREGROUND, ARE THE BLACKENED WALLS OF OLD ST. PETERS, DESECRATED BY WAR. THE CATHEDRALS OF LOUVAIN WERE NOT SPARED BY THE TORCH AND SHELL OF THE GERMANS.

TACITURN LEADERS DIRECT OPERATIONS OF BRITISH FORCES

Kitchener, French and Douglas Are Too Silent and Reserved to be Popular Idols.

By P. M. SARLE LONDON, Sept. 22.—A striking point about the men who are in command of England's armies during the present war is that the majority of them are of the silent and "unpopular" type. Not personally unpopular, of course, but not of popularity seekers. They are all "Kitchener's men," and Kitchener does not approve of advertisement or garrulity. "K. of K." himself is a calculating machine and pays not the slightest attention to popular approval or disapproval. Where another man would explain a temporarily unpopular scheme, Kitchener disdains to do so and pursues the even tenor of his way without regard for anybody's feelings or any consideration. He is not loved, but he is respected by everybody, and his appointment to the War Secretaryship was hailed with a general sigh of relief.

Even his machine-like "milled flat" arrangements for the military part of King George's coronation only made people say "Curse the brute, he might be dealing with Russians," but it didn't stop them admiring him. They appreciated the fact that he was merely making a thorough job of it, and that for business purposes, spectators had no rights at all.

FRENCH NOT GENIAL Field Marshal Sir John D. B. French, commander in chief of the British expeditionary force, is another quiet man. Sometimes the public professes a real affection for "Jack" French, but always wishes he would show a little of the geniality of "Bob" (Earl Roberts), the late General Buller and "Back-acker" Gatacre. When crowds waiting outside the War Office cheered him, French looked surprised and annoyed. Cheers had no part in his thoughts, and he glared at his admirers in a manner that suggested he was considering the advisability of calling a squadron of cavalry to clear the streets.

It was as a cavalry leader that French made his name, though he was originally destined for the navy, in which service he remained four years. His exploits in the Egyptian and South African wars marked him out as perhaps the most dashing cavalry leader in Europe. Practically the last man out of Ladismitz before the Boers bottled up the late Sir George White, French put most of his cavalry division away, realising that mounted men were of no use in a besieged town, and it was he alone who stemmed the tide of the British disaster after the "black week" of December, 1899.

Gatacre's defeat at Stormberg would have been an absolute rout but for French's cavalry and while every British general was being hard-ripped by the Boers, French was calmly directing along the Orange Free State frontier, checking pursuers and raiders and generally giving the enemy cause to "chink furiously." He gained for the British troops breathing space while Roberts was setting his army into shape, and his brilliant dash culminating in the relief of Kimberley marked the turning point of the war.

WORLD TO PATTERN GERMAN CULTURE, SAYS NOTED WRITER

Gerhart Hauptmann Praises Germany and Attacks England for Calling Japan to "Bite at Europe's Heel."

By GERHART HAUPTMANN German poet and dramatist, winner of the Nobel prize for literature in 1912 and author of "Die Verurteilten," "Die Weber," "Blau" and other publications. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—We are an eminently peaceable nation. The shallow Parisian feuilletonist Bergson may call us barbarians as much as he pleases. The great poet and deluded goliard Maeterlinck may impose upon us similar nice titles after having called us the "conscience of Europe." The world knows that we are an old civilized nation.

Nowhere is the idea of cosmopolitanism rooted deeper than with us. Look at our literature of translations and name me a nation which is trying just as hard as we to render justice to the spirit and the originality of other nations so as to thoroughly understand their soul. Did not Maeterlinck win most of his glory and his money with us? For a parlor philosopher like Bergson, of course, there is no room in the country of Kant and Schopenhauer.

I like it frankly. We have and we had no hatred against France. We have loved the plastic art, sculpture, pictorial art and the literature of that country. For the worldwide recognition of Rodin and the admiration of the admirer of Michelangelo, Anatole France, Manneville, Flaubert and Balzac are read in Germany like German authors. We feel a deep affection for the national life of southern France. Enthusiastic admirers of Miretal can be found even in small German cities among the poorer population.

SHOULD BE FRIENDS. It is to be greatly regretted that Germany and France could not be political friends. They should have been, since they are the administrators of the continental productions of the mind and since they are the two great thorough cultured European master nations. Fate, however, wanted it different. In the year 1870 the German tribes through fighting obtained for themselves the German unity and the German Empire. These achievements guaranteed to our nation an epoch of peace for more than 40 years, a time of budding, of growing, of strengthening, of thriving, of fruit bearing, unparalleled.

HOPE TO KEEP PEACE. Without being boastful, simply expressing my deepest conviction, I say that it always has been a favorite idea of the Kaiser to which he clung with heartfelt enthusiasm, to keep to the end the blessed epoch of his Administration one of absolute peace. It is not his, not our, fault that it turned out different. The war in which we are engaged and which was forced upon us is a war of defense. We were to be prepared against threatening assaults. I repeat, the German nation, the German people, Kaiser Wilhelm, all of them had no other thought in maintaining the army and navy than to safeguard the wellbeing of the Empire, the industries, rich activity of peace.

DEEDS OF DARING, ROMANCE AND COMEDY FROM WAR ZONE

The "highest" man (so German papers say) to enlist in the German army was the mountain guide, Glaz, stationed at the Zugspitze in southern Bavaria, 9725 feet above the sea, who, when the summons to join his regiment came to him, telephoned: "In schon recht! I Kimm gl!" (It's all right, I'll be down soon), and in five hours hurried down into the valley from the highest summit in the German empire.

How a black cat saw the British fleet sink several German German warships off Heligoland is told in a letter from Alfred Bishop, who was in the fight. The cat is the mascot of one of the British cruisers and was on deck throughout the engagement. She is immensely popular now and in danger of becoming spoiled.

"Our dear little, black, lucky kitten sat under our foremost gun during the whole of the battle and wasn't frightened at all, only when we first started firing. But afterwards she sat and licked herself. We all kissed her afterwards," writes Bishop.

King of England by everybody who cares for an understanding and not for a delusion. Of course, now we have taken up the sword and now we are not going to lay it down until before God and men we have proved our holy fight.

NEUTRALITY PALLS ON ITALY; WAR MAY COME IN FEW DAYS

Even Socialists Are Clamoring for Move Toward Regaining Provinces — Austria Guards Against Invasion. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22.—A young Englishman who has just arrived here from East Prussia, tells of the terrible scenes that followed the "Russian avalanche" that was so vigorously precipitated on the part of the German Empire. He was the last Englishman to pass through Königsberg before its investment by the Czar's troops, and he and some rich Russian refugees who have also reached Copenhagen, speak of the dreadful scenes on the German side of the frontier—of every town they passed being choked with wounded brought in from the battlefield, of fearful suffering among the Russian peasantry, and of the harsh treatment shown to foreigners by German villagers, who spat upon and stoned their enemies in the streets.

ROME, Sept. 22.—The voices of thousands of men who have been thrown out of work as a result of the war are being added to those who favor intervention on the side of France and England.

The immense death list of the Austrian regiments, recruited in the so-called Italian provinces of Austria, in the fighting in Galicia; the belief that the pro-German authorities of Turkey are fomenting the insurrection in Dalmatia, and a popular desire to bring the "provinces" back under the Italian flag, all contribute to the clamor, which is steadily growing, for Italy to abandon its neutrality policy.

Every popular gathering in Rome is a demonstration of enthusiastic friendship for England and France and of hostility toward Germany and Austria. Italian troops now stationed in every large city are called upon almost daily to break up these demonstrations. The guards of troops about the German and Austrian Embassies in Rome have been strengthened.

Even the Socialists have joined the ranks of the anti-neutrality faction. The warlike spirit exists over the whole country, and even the newspapers are expressing their indignation at the tardy spirit of the Government in delaying the settling of the old scores against Austria. During yesterday's anniversary celebration of the occupation of Rome thousands of people gathered in front of the British Embassy. Cheering for the British was interspersed with shouts of "Long live Austria, Italy's friend!"

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Figaro publishes a dispatch from Rome declaring that Italian intervention is almost sure within the next few days. The article says that Italy is threatened with disaster by the unemployment consequent upon the war, and the discontent of the laboring classes is adding to the difficulties of the Government in maintaining its strict neutrality.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS ORDERED BY GERMANS French in Occupied Towns Will Not Be Molested. BORDEAUX, Sept. 22.—Proclamations have been posted in all towns in France that are occupied by the Germans, stating that private property will be protected and that peaceful citizens will not be molested, but that any citizens acting in a way detrimental to the German will be shot.

METAL ROOFS FOR ZEPPELINS Germans Building New Craft to Fight With Fleet. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22.—From different sources the news is confirmed that the Germans are constructing several Zeppelins with aluminum roofs which are destined to operate in conjunction with the fleet.

TURKISH OFFICIAL ARRESTED LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Reuters News Agency states that Salih Bey Gourou, managing director of the Ottoman telegraph company, has been arrested at the request of Germany because he made public authentic war news.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES BRUTALLY TREATED BY FOES, IS REPORT

As Czar's Troops Advance in East Prussia Conduct of Officials Becomes Intolerant, Englishman Alleges.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22.—A young Englishman who has just arrived here from East Prussia, tells of the terrible scenes that followed the "Russian avalanche" that was so vigorously precipitated on the part of the German Empire. He was the last Englishman to pass through Königsberg before its investment by the Czar's troops, and he and some rich Russian refugees who have also reached Copenhagen, speak of the dreadful scenes on the German side of the frontier—of every town they passed being choked with wounded brought in from the battlefield, of fearful suffering among the Russian peasantry, and of the harsh treatment shown to foreigners by German villagers, who spat upon and stoned their enemies in the streets.

"The railway line," he said, "was thick with transport trains filled with wounded. They were huddled together, and some of them were hanging out of the windows gasping for fresh air. At most of the stations in East Prussia nurses and doctors were waiting on the platform to arrange the bandages of the wounded Germans. We passed through towns of terrified inhabitants, and the wounded were everywhere. The less severely hurt were conveyed back as near as possible to the central part of the country, so as to make room for the urgent cases that could not be removed.

"In some towns Englishmen, Frenchmen and Russians were very harshly treated, especially by subordinate officials. Disgraceful remarks were hurled at them by the Germans. Sometimes they were openly assaulted, and this ill-feeling became intensified as the Russian army advanced. As a result the Russian refugees fled in terror and the English there were also treated with continual ignominy and insult.

"AT Stettin, however, the feeling toward foreigners was exceedingly good. There are, it is said, about 3000 Russian refugees there and these are without any means whatever.

"I should like it stated," this Englishman adds, "that the official in charge of these Russian peasants and harvesters is one of the most kind-hearted men I have ever met. A Russian girl, obviously of very good family, was brought to Stettin and reported that she had been subjected to very cruel treatment on the railway. She was absolutely penniless, and this German official took her into his home and gave her food and shelter."

NO MALICE IN TUCKERTON WIRELESS BREAK-DOWN

Naval Board Finds Damage to Station Accidental. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The injury to the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., was purely accidental and could not have been caused by any deliberate attempt to put the station out of commission.

MARCONI COMPANY GETS DAY OF GRACE TO REPLY

Must Accede to Censorship or Sinecure Station Will Be Closed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Marconi Company will have until tomorrow to accede to the demands of the Government in connection with their radio station at Siasconet, Mass. If the Marconi officials do not reply to the Navy Department by that time that they will recognize the Government censorship the station will be closed.

INQUIRY INTO ARMY STRIFE AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Brussels says that General Von Der Goltz is conducting a personal inquiry into the fighting recently between soldiers of the Bavarian and Prussian forces in the German army.

AFRICAN WARRIOR'S ADORNMENT SHOWS BARBARITY OF WAR

Sengalese and Turcos Have No Mercy, Says London Writer, Who Also Accuses Germans of Atrocities.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The London Globe prints a gruesome story of the manner in which the French Sengalese soldiers have followed up victories over German troops. The account is contained in a letter from a reader of the Globe, who says he witnessed the incidents.

"It is a wonder," reads the letter to the Globe, "that the French and British troops have not retaliated on the Germans for the terrible atrocities committed by the latter. The Turcos and Sengalese, however, are not scrupulous. "One Sengalese warrior is walking about Havre with a necklace of German ears strung across his shoulders. Another carries at his waist the gory head of a Ulihan with a dented picket-hauber set with a rakish tilt over one eye.

"A wounded Turco was put into a carriage of a Red Cross train with four wounded Germans. At the first stop a doctor came to the window and asked if they were all right. The Turco replied that the Germans were 'resting peacefully.'"

"It was not until the train reached its destination that it was discovered quite how peaceful their rest was. The Turco had strangled all four."

"One can understand the French desire to get at the Germans," the letter stated. "I hear first hand stories, not third hand 'yarns' that make my blood run cold. All boys whom they catch have their right arms cut off, sometimes at the wrist, sometimes higher up. Both boys and girls are mutilated in revolting fashion. Quite close to Arras a three-week-old child was torn from its mother's breast and hucked in bits before her eyes."

GERMANS IN LORRAINE BLOCK FRENCH ADVANCE

Strong Fortifications Erected Where Invasion Was Planned. LONDON, Sept. 22.—All reports received from the battlefields of France indicate that the bloodiest conflict of the war may be in progress today. The War Office refuses all comment except to say that the British and allied lines are holding, and that the situation is unchanged.

Unable to shell the Allies from their positions on the left-center, the Germans have resorted to the bayonet. The French and British troops have met them, steel to steel, and it is certain that enormous losses have been sustained.

The German attacks have been repulsed, it is declared, and though the casualties of the Allies may be staggering, the losses of the troops of the Kaiser are even heavier.

GERMANS WILL HOLD BELGIAN TOWNS TO END

Berlin Denies Evacuation of Any Occupied Territory. BERLIN (by way of Amsterdam), Sept. 22.—German troops will remain in Belgium until the end of the war. This was officially announced today in denial of reports that preparations were being made to evacuate Brussels and Liege.

SCAPEGOAT HUNT LEADS WAR CHIEFS TO IGNOBLE DEATH

Austrian, Cashiered for Exposing Troops Needlessly, Commits Suicide; Another Is Executed for Aiding Russians.

ROME, Sept. 22.—The Austrians are endeavoring to find scapegoats for their recent debacles. It is reported in Vienna that the Austrian Field Marshal Vodnotski, who was of Slav origin and was accused of communicating secret intelligence to the Russians in Galicia, was tried by court-martial and summarily shot.

At the front, Field Marshal Foreich, who commanded an Austrian cavalry division which was cut up by the Russians, shot himself after being cashiered for needlessly exposing his troops.

The belief is growing in official circles here that the Austrian reverses in Galicia to a large extent were brought about by exact knowledge held by the Russian War Office of Austria's mobilization and campaign plans, which had been secured through an elaborate system of espionage.

The military authorities, it is claimed, two years ago discovered that Colonel Alfred Redl, chief of the General Staff of the Eighth Austrian Army Corps, had betrayed information of vital importance to Russia, and although it is thought probable the Austrian General Staff later made charges in their plans, the military experts are of the belief that the modifications would not have affected greatly the general basis of the campaign as worked out.

The stationmaster of Lemberg, brother of the famous Colonel Redl, who committed suicide in the spring of last year when accused of espionage, also has been shot as a spy.

GERMANS QUARREL AND PETTY STRIFES SPLIT ARMY CORPS

Prussian and Bavarian Troops Fly at Each Other's Throats on Charges of Favoritism. ANTWERP, Sept. 22.—Quarrels between the Bavarian and Prussian troops of the German army stationed in Brussels are reported to have reached such a point today that serious trouble is feared by the officers. It is rumored that many quarrels during the last week reached a point where blows and shots were exchanged and that several German soldiers were killed by their brothers in arms.

The ill feeling between the two bodies of troops has been caused by the fact that the Prussians have defied the portraits of the Queen of Belgium, who, before her marriage, was a Bavarian Princess. When the Bavarians called on the Prussians to stop the Prussians ignored them.

Another factor that is said to have inflamed the Bavarians toward the Prussians is the fact that they claim the Prussians are the favored soldiers of the Kaiser.

It is said that when the Bavarians were called out for war duty, they were not told that it was for actual service, but simply for maneuvers. Then they were rushed off to the front without a chance to put their domestic affairs in order.

The Bavarians contend, it is said, that the Prussians had warned that they would have to go into battle, and therefore, were able to adjust their home affairs before leaving. It has been reported from time to time that the Prussian generals were sending the Bavarians into the thickest of the fighting, where thousands were killed and wounded, and that they have been saving the Prussians.

RELATED FRENCH VOLUNTEER SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The French bark LaFontaine, 17 days out from Embay, Prussia, for this port in command of Captain Pierre Rathbone arrived here today and learned for the first time of the European war. He and his crew at once offered their services to the French.