

CZAR LOSES 150,000, DROWNED IN TRAPS SET BY HINDENBURG

Aged and Invalid General Turns Tide of Victory in East Prussia, Returned Tourist Says.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A tale of adventures within the German war lines was told yesterday by Henry Uhllein, Jr., who arrived from Europe Saturday on the Rotterdam. Mr. Uhllein said that he fled from Cologne in a military automobile with German officers going to the front. He reached Liege just after it had fallen, then went to Antwerp, but escaped from the horrors of the siege and finally reached Holland and safety.

While staying at a hotel in Frankfurt-on-Main Mr. Uhllein was given the pretense of Major General V. Br. of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and from him he learned that the Kaiser made his hurried flight from Metz to Eastern Prussia in order to stem the tide of defeat that then threatened the German armies.

The Kaiser placed General von Hindenburg in supreme charge of both the German and Austrian armies in the east. Mr. Uhllein said that this general is old and is such a helpless invalid that he has to be carried about in a chair. The greatest honor that has been conferred in the present war, confirmed.

DROWNED 150,000 RUSSIANS. General von Hindenburg's first achievement was to drown 150,000 Russians in the swamps around Rastenburg and capture 20,000 prisoners. Troops were landed at Koenigsberg and sent south; another army forced its way north from Posen, until the invading Russians were caught at Barien. There a three-day battle was fought, with the result that the Russians were forced into swamps. They drowned there by the thousands. Reports later described how the vast chorus of cries of the drowning soldiers filled the gloomy countryside at night. For this deed General von Hindenburg was awarded the honor of the Iron Cross.

"All the deeds done by the Germans," said Mr. Uhllein, "were resorted to because of some military necessity. Every man found in a house from which a shot had been fired on the German victorious troops was taken out and shot. In the little Belgian town of Diest, 120 Belgians were taken from one house, lined up in the street and 119 of them immediately killed. One escaped. By a freak of fate not a bullet hit him. If a condemned soldier is not killed at the first volley the Germans allow him to go free."

ANTWERP SIEGE "FEARFUL"

"The siege of Antwerp was too fearful, too awful to describe. As I fled with thousands of others on the night before Antwerp fell, like thousands of others, I crept along the sides of the buildings, as one struck by a rain, to avoid being struck by the falling splinters of bursting shells. None of the descriptions of that awful night have been exaggerated. The cries of sobbing, fainting women struggling in the boats as they tried to cross the Scheldt wrung one's soul. They drowned each other. I was prostrated when finally I reached Amsterdam in a box car."

HEROIC BELGIANS SACRIFICED SQUAD TO SAVE MAIN ARMY

Small Band of Soldiers Held Back German Onrush at Malleum While Antwerp Forces Escaped.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—"All the Allies must take off their hats to the Belgian army, which, for several days, has been holding in check two entire German corps near Dixmude, frustrating the German designs on the strip of territory between Dunkirk and Calais," says a despatch to the Times from one of its correspondents in Northern France. The message continues:

"It is now permitted to explain how the Belgian army was able to take up a position on the Yser Canal; in other words, how it was able to make a successful retreat from Antwerp in face of the elaborate plans of the Germans.

"The Belgian army escaped what might be felt amounted to annihilation by a magnificent feat of arms. It sent a force of a few thousand men to the neighborhood of Malleum (in East Flanders, 12 miles southwest of Ghent), with orders to hold back the pursuing enemy at all costs for a sufficient period to cover the retreat of the main army, which hugged the Dutch frontier on its seaward march. The battle of Malleum eventually resulted in the virtual annihilation of the gallant little body of Belgian fighters, but it meant the salvation of the Belgian army and their Allies.

"The situation of the Belgians and French at Dixmude has undergone a change for the better in the last few days. This does not mean, however, that the Germans are on the run. Much water will run through the Yser before the Germans will definitely abandon their design upon the northern coast.

BAN LIFTED FROM CODE ADDRESSES TO WAR ZONE

Messages, However, Must Be in Plain English or French Text.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Western Union Telegraph Company announces it has been advised by the European authorities that, beginning today, code addresses, which had been registered before July 1, 1914, may be used in messages to the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Japan, Egypt and Belgium (when communication has been restored), and also to the possessions of those countries.

300,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY GERMANS UP TO OCTOBER 21

Twenty-seven Generals Among 5401 Officers Held, Says Announcement. Food for Captives of War.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Up to October 21 the German armies in the eastern and western theatres of war had taken 296,529 prisoners of war, it was announced today. These included 5401 officers, of whom 27 are generals.

INVADERS MAINTAIN POSITION IN POLAND, AUSTRIA DECLARES

Aggression Constant and Fierce Against Reinforced Russians, War Office Says. Success in Carpathians.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—Russia has sent strong reinforcements to the army opposing the Austro-German forces in Galicia and southwestern Poland, according to an official announcement by the War Office today. The statement follows:

"Austrian and German forces have taken up a position in a nearly uninterrupted line from the northern spurs of the Carpathians, by the way of Stary and Sambor, before the fortress of Przemysl, to the Polish part of the Vistula River and to the district of Plock. This force is opposing the main army of the Russians, which has been heavily reinforced by troops from the Caucasus, Siberia and Turkestan.

DREADNOUGHT OF AIR LANES SEIZED; USED BY RUSSIANS

Mammoth Machine Turned Against Foe in Warsaw Battle.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—A remarkable new aerial dreadnought has been captured by the Russians in Transylvania, with her pilot, the famous aviator, Blatcho, according to a Petrograd despatch to the Temps.

GERMANY TO HOLD SUGAR

Government Will Curb Present Unlimited Exports.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Berlin says that it is semi-officially announced there that the Government will regulate the exportation of sugar so that the larger part of the crop will be kept at home.

BOER REBELS AGAIN ROUTED IN CHARGE BY UNION SOLDIERS

Commander Reports Surrender of 91 Men and Two Maxims Belonging to Colonel Maritz.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 25.—Another defeat for the South African rebels officially communicated in a statement given out by the Government here.

The statement relates that a telegram received from Colonel Van Derventer in Calcutta, about 200 miles north of Cape Town and 100 miles inland from the Atlantic coast, asserts he is engaging a portion of the rebel forces and a number of Germans with them. Ninety-one rebels, including four officers, have surrendered to the Naudes scouts.

He has captured two Maxim guns and a number of rifles. The Maxims belonged to the union defense forces. Their crews, who had refused to serve against the union, had been made prisoners by the Germans.

At the time of telegraphing, Colonel Van Derventer was still engaging the enemy. It is officially announced that Colonel Maritz, leader of the rebels, tried to induce Colonel Brits to rebel also, writing to him as "My Dear Old Brits, who fought with me in the South African War." In a long letter, he says: "I have declared South Africa independent."

Colonel Maritz, in this letter, mentions the terms under which the German Government will treat with South Africa, including independence for it, for Germans at Walvisch Bay and of islands opposite Southwest Africa. It is mentioned also that South Africa may annex Delagoa Bay.

"If this rebellion fails the rebels entering German territory will be treated as German subjects," it says.

BRITISH SUBJECTS DRIVEN FROM BELGIAN COAST TOWNS

Germans Assert Spies Are Directing Fire of Warships.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—All British subjects living in Belgian coast towns between Maritzkeke and Knocke-sur-Mer have been expelled and ordered into Holland. This is the result of the issuance of a German proclamation at Ostend asserting that British spies were directing the fire of the British warships.

A trainload of British residents left Ostend Saturday afternoon, mostly old men and boys. They were warned not to return to German territory under any penalty. The entire staff of the Hotel Majestic in Ostend was arrested on suspicion. One of the first shots fired into Ostend by a British warship wrecked the dining room of the Majestic, killing several German officers dining there.

ROMANCE, COMEDY, PATHOS IN THE GREAT WAR DRAMA

General Rensenkamp, who is leading the Russian army into East Prussia, was a cavalry general during the Russo-Japanese war. He took a conspicuous part in the battle of Mukden and in other great conflicts, and came out of the war with a great reputation, although he was charged with needlessly sacrificing large bodies of troops in order to achieve brilliant exploits. He is noted as a severe disciplinarian. During the war General Rensenkamp disgraced and sent to the rear 35 officers for lying.

More than 300 Germans who were either born in Great Britain or are naturalized citizens have had their names changed by due process of law since war was declared. Following are a few of the German names and the names that displaced them, as shown in court records:

Mussman, MacLaren; Rosenthal, Rodney; Polach, Bathurst; Howitz, Howard; Schwaack, Mayman; Schweral, Vincent; Stohwasser, Stowe.

An English soldier shot four times, once in the stomach, twice in one leg and once in his thigh, was taken to the Red Cross hospital at Poitiers in an ambulance. He crawled out of the ambulance unaided, although with some difficulty. Then he hobbled into a barber shop next door to the hospital.

It was explained to him that he made a mistake—that he was in the barber shop, got the hospital.

"I know that," he exclaimed, rather petulantly. "But I want a shave first and want it right away."

Caught weaponless while digging trenches, a British force in Belgium, consisting of a Middlesex company, put up a stubborn fight against a party of Germans, using only their bare fists, according to Private William Court, who has gone home wounded.

"The Middlesex company was digging a trench," he said, "and was not equipped for fighting. All of a sudden a horde of Germans rushed on them. I never saw such a display of grit in my life. Those Middlesex men, with their bare hands, went after those Germans, who were charging with bayonets. One big Middlesex sergeant downed two Germans with his fists before a German bayonet got him. The boys fought bravely, but the odds were too great, and most of them were bayoneted."

London finds a cheap amusement these days by watching the searchlight play. Persons residing in the southern part of the city can see the huge white streamers of light sweep the skies. Neck-cracking crowds watch for hours the operations of the searchlight on the top of Charing Cross Station.

An exhibition will open in a few days in London of a historical collection of "Punch" cartoons, which will illustrate the issues between Germany and the European Powers from 1857 down to the war now raging.

Wealthy women in Germany are giving their jewelry to the war fund, receiving in return an iron ring on which is inscribed "Gold I Gave for Iron."

The London Daily Mail publishes this story: "Some of our soldiers, it seems, have taken the regimental mascots with them to the front. This is no new departure, for in the Boer War most regiments took their pets with them—by permission or without it. Among the most notable of them was Billie, the brindled bulldog of the Second Royal Irish Rifles, who had come unscathed through previous campaigns, as his medals testified. There were also two monkey mascots which attracted attention, belonging, respectively, to Strathcona's Horse and the C. I. V., both of which rode in procession through London at the close of the war.

The most famous of regimental pets is the goat of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, but the record for service with the colors belongs to the late and much-lamented Bob, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment. Bob's dog—was at Malwart when his regiment made its gallant stand to cover the guns, and he figures in the group of heroes pictured in "The Last Eleven at Malwart." He came off with a bullet wound in the back, and on returning to England had the honor of being decorated by Queen Victoria.

A peasant of Quievy fell into the hands of a British patrol and was found in possession of 26 marks, which he admitted having taken from a wounded German's Head Hussar. As the troops were off to the firing line they did not know what to do with the prisoner. He solved the difficulty by asking for a rifle, and for four days fought courageously beside the British. At Compeigne he was handed over to the Mayor, tried for theft and acquitted.

How Britain can still cheer itself by song is revealed in a letter: "In one of the compartments of the Folkestone boat train we were discussing conflicting information as to the war, when a burst of uproarious song came from the platform. Every woman and girl pressed to the window with shining eyes.

"What's that? 'Long, long way to Tipperary'?" "Song they sing on the battlefield?" "Oh, do tell me the words!" "And that? 'I saw yer, I saw yer?' Grand! Grand!" Then as the train was steaming out the soldiers stood at attention and sang 'God Save the King' and every woman and girl in the train joined in.

WAR MEASURES MEAN WORLD-WIDE SPREAD OF RADICAL DOCTRINE

Belligerent Nations Have Adopted Socialistic Theories of "Direct Control," Says U. S. Immigration Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—An enormous impetus to Socialism and a world-wide spread of the revolutionary spirit will be the result of the European war, in the opinion of Immigration Commissioner Fred Howe.

"Europe has already taken tremendous strides towards socialization," said the commissioner today. "In every country involved in the war the Government has taken control of transportation, telegraph and telephone facilities and is exercising a direct control over business and food supplies.

"Because war exists nobody seems to regard this as remarkable or to realize its extreme significance. Its effect, however, will be felt long after the war has ceased."

That the United States will be profoundly affected by this change in European social conditions, is the opinion of Commissioner Howe.

"The close of the war," he said, "will turn loose an enormous army of men made restless and discontented by their withdrawal from farms and mills. Their experience on the battlefield will have changed vitally their character and upset their old habits of life and thought. A large number of these men will come to this country and are bound to exercise a very marked influence upon us."

The Commissioner was asked if a large immigration of this character would have any decisive effect upon the struggle between labor and capital in this country, especially in view of the assertion that the labor war in Colorado was said to be due to the fact that a considerable number of the miners were ex-soldiers from the Balkans.

"That is a difficult question to answer," he said. "It would depend entirely on what proportions this after-war immigration takes. Outbreaks such as that in Colorado might take place, but I think that they would be sporadic."

One effect of the war on immigration, according to Mr. Howe, will be a very large increase in the number of women immigrants.

"The war will leave a vast number of women in destitute circumstances," he said. "Many of these will be brought here by their relatives and friends in this country. Others will not be wanted at home because of the difficulty of providing for them, and will be sent here by their men folk. However, this may be modified by one circumstance. After the war the European countries will be devoting all their energies to repair its ravages. Work will probably be plentiful and wages will necessarily be high. This may induce a considerable number of possible immigrants to remain in their native countries."

Since the outbreak of the war there has been a very great falling off in immigration, which has virtually ceased from Germany, France, Russia and Austria. Curiously enough the immigration from England, Commissioner Howe says, has remained normal, as has that from southeast and southern Europe.

CZAR PRAISES BALTIC FLEET FOR PROTECTING LITTORAL

Russian Sailors' Support of Land Armies Commended.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The following telegram has been sent by the Russian Minister of Marine to the commander of the Russian Baltic fleet:

"The czar charges me to express to you and the fleet his gratitude for the activity this autumn season in keeping the sea despite the dangers of mines and submarines.

"With skill and endurance the Baltic fleet has fulfilled the task of guarding the littoral and supporting the armies on land. Despite the enemy's numerical inferiority and temerity, he has obtained no definite successes. The czar believes that God will bless with ultimate victory the Russian sailors who are struggling for the glory of their dear country."

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