

ORGANIZATION BACK OF TRENCHES GOOD

French Military Leaders Said to Have Done Wonders in Somme Region.

ORDER AND SYSTEM PREVAIL

Men Work and Fight With Equal Cheerfulness, Declares Correspondent.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, September 16.—I have just returned from the battle field of the Somme, impressed beyond words by the indomitable courage and strength of the French armies.

The German trenches, wonderful works of military engineering, reinforced with steel and cement, with spacious bombproof shelters underneath, have been destroyed and blown into bits in a few hours, although it took more than twenty months to make them.

And still the ruined villages where hardly one brick is left on top of another and the flattened trenches were not the things that impressed me most on these battle fields. What struck me most and what even at this moment seems absolutely incredible to me is the frightful order to which the entire battle zone has been submitted by the French batteries.

GERMANS GO MAD UNDER BOMBARDMENT

For three miles we went on, and in front of us the ground still presented the same appearance. One shuddered to think that this wide belt of destruction stretched north and south for many miles, and that everywhere human beings by the thousand had been huddled together above the surface awaiting death or what was worse—madness.

BELLS GIVE WARNING

Arrangement in German Dugouts Notifies Soldiers Regarding Shell Fire.

LONDON, September 16.—One of the devices which the Germans adopt in their luxurious dugouts on the western front is explained by a British officer, who writes:

FRENCH ARMY AVIATORS ACCOMPLISH WONDERS

The wonderful perfection of the French flying camps, the daring of these incomparable birdmen who fly wherever they want to over the German lines, while not one enemy flyer crosses the French, who sow death and destruction, who accompany the infantry when it attacks, and who act as the eyes of the thousands of French guns of every caliber from the elegant "seventy-fives" to the monster howitzers that require special railroads built for them, are superb.

DINNER COSTS 15 CENTS

Restaurant of Society for Social Welfare at Frankfurt Meeting With Success.

FRANKFORT, September 16.—The Society for Social Welfare has opened a restaurant which furnishes meals to about 1,000 people daily at astonishingly low prices. A dinner, consisting of soup, four ounces of meat, potatoes and other vegetables, costs 15 cents, and without soup 12 1/2 cents.

ALL ITALY BITTER AGAINST GERMANY

Teutonic Empire Is Said to Signify Everything That Is Despicable.

PRESS FOSTERING HATRED

Papers Are Devoting Many Columns to Accounts of Alleged Atrocities

ZURICH, September 16.—The Rome correspondent of the Zurich Post writes:

"The friendly feeling towards Germany which existed in Italy even after the declaration of war against Austria has turned into violent hate. It is only necessary to mention the words 'Allemania' (Germany) and 'Tedescho' (German) to throw the average Italian into a fit of rage.

"This insane hatred is fostered by an active press propaganda. The papers again are devoting many columns to alleged German atrocities, and advocate an Italian organization modeled after the 'British Empire Union,' which aims to drive the Germans not only out of all English dominions, but practically off the face of the earth.

"One of the leaders of the Italian Parliament recently said in a public speech: 'The war will, of course, have to end some day, because the present bloodshed cannot go on forever, but we shall continue our warfare in bloodless manner after the treaty of peace is signed.'

"A reconciliation between Italy and the central powers is an impossibility. The noble Italian race is not going to stain its honor by resuming diplomatic intercourse with two nations who have proved that they are on a lower level than the African savages.

"No German, Austrian or Hungarian will ever be permitted to set his foot on Italian soil again, and we even intend to make the exchange of letters with those Huns a crime.

"Our great allies are animated by the same spirit. On a German or Austrian ship will be allowed to enter an Italian, French, English, Russian, Japanese or Portuguese port during the next two or three generations, and we will make all possible efforts to close the ports of the neutral countries to them also.

"When the Teutons lay down their arms and acknowledge their defeat, they will find that they have become outcasts. Ostracized and cut off from the markets of the world, they will not be able to live on the small territory into which they will be crowded, and they cannot emigrate, because no country will admit them.

"In the United States and South America they are to-day as bitterly hated as in Italy, France, England and Russia. This war means the end of the Teutonic race. In the future the world belongs to the Anglo-Saxon, the Latin and the Slavic races indisputably."

Similar thoughts are expressed by many newspapers which formerly were decidedly pro-German and bitterly attacked the Italian government when it entered the war on the side of the entente.

DEAD PRISONERS DEVoured BY RATS

German Soldier Tells of Terrible Conditions at Russian Captive Camp.

SICK ENTIRELY NEGLECTED

More Than 9,000 of 15,000 Men at Novo Nilolayevsk Said to Have Died.

BERLIN, September 16.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a statement of Corporal Emil Lorenz, a crippled prisoner, who recently was exchanged by Russia and reached his native town of Kroeslin. He was badly wounded and captured on October 1, 1914. He spent four months in different military hospitals, where one of his legs and his right arm were amputated.

In January, 1915, he was sent to the prison camp of Novo Nilolayevsk, near Goro-dok. The conditions there were terrible. The whole camp was indescribably filthy, and disease claimed from thirty to fifty victims daily. Between March 15 and August 2, 1915, over 9,000 of the 15,000 prisoners in the camp died.

At first the corpses were packed into boxes and buried in the snow outside of the camp. Later they were thrown into a stable, where they remained until they were half-devoured by rats. When the stable was full quicklime was thrown over the bodies to destroy them. The bones and other undestroyed parts were pulled out of the lime with rakes and buried.

In the hospitals of the camp the sick prisoners had to lie on the bare cement floors with no covering but their cloaks. Nobody looked after them, and they received only the food brought to them by their stronger comrades. The men had to eat out of buckets, which were used as coal hods.

On August 2, 1915, the corporal was transferred to Daurya, in Transbaikalia. In this camp conditions were good, and the commander tolerated no brutalities toward the prisoners.

The statement of Corporal Lorenz is confirmed in all details by Sergeant Rudolph Grundmann, who says in an affidavit:

"Shortly after my arrival in Novo Nilolayevsk I was taken ill with typhoid. I tried to go to the hospital, but dropped exhausted before the door. Nobody paid any attention to me, and I was almost dead when Lorenz and two other prisoners found me and carried me into the hospital. There my clothing was taken from me, and I had to lay on the floor naked, although it was bitter cold. Corporal Lorenz and other comrades finally managed to bring underclothing, a pair of trousers, an old coat and a ragged blanket to me, and saved me from freezing to death. Although I was in the hospital six weeks, I only saw a doctor once, and I never received any medicine, but I recovered, thanks to my iron constitution."

ALIENS IN RUSSIAN ARMY

Many Frenchmen, Japanese and Serbians Are Fighting for the Czar.

VIENNA, September 16.—A correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse writes from the front in the Bukovina:

"Among 700 prisoners recently taken by our troops near the Kiribaba Pass were eleven Frenchmen, eighteen Japanese and twenty Serbians. One of the captured French officers told me that he was sent to Russia with about 4,000 other officers, noncommissioned officers and privates to train artilleryists. This was no easy job, and it took considerable time before the Russian recruits learned how to handle the big guns furnished by England, France, Japan and the American manufacturers. As soon as the new artilleryists became efficient enough they were sent to the front with their French instructors."

"A Japanese officer told me that about 20,000 of his countrymen are fighting in the Russian ranks. This force was picked from different Japanese regiments and sent to the front in Europe early last spring. The Serbians with the Russian army number about 6,000. They are soldiers who fled into Rumania at the time of Field Marshal von Mackensen's drive through Serbia. They were interned when they crossed the Danube, but the Rumanian government later secretly liberated them and sent them to Russia, where they were retrained and attached to the army of the Czar."

SPAIN TO INCREASE ARMY

Details of Extensive Preparedness Program Have First Been Made Public.

MADRID, September 16.—The details of the preparedness program the Spanish government is expected to adopt have just been made public. The permanent army in the Peninsula will be fixed at 115,000 men, while that in Morocco will be automatically reduced to 60,000 men, which represents an increase in the general effectives of about 40,000 men.

The troops will be divided into ten divisions of the permanent army, while eight divisions of reserves also will be created. These divisions will consist of from 7,000 to 8,000 men on a peace footing, capable of being brought up to 17,000 in time of war. The regiments will comprise 1,500 men in normal times, and each will consist of three battalions of 500 men. The scheme also includes the creation of two independent divisions of cavalry.

Russian Cities Bar Bulgarians

PETROGRAD, September 16.—New and drastic action has been taken by the Russian government with regard to Bulgarians resident in Russia. Orders have been issued that all Bulgarians should at once quit the capital and all other large Russian cities. Certain remote towns have been selected for them to settle in until further notice.

I Have Not Willed This War!--The Kaiser.



From the New York Evening Sun.

BIG PORCELAIN FACTORY PART OF WAR MACHINE Sevres Turning Out Receptacles for Manufacture of Powder and Explosives.

BRANCH RAILWAY TO PLANT With Staff Less Than Half Its Usual Size, Production Is Five Times as Great as Before the Beginning of Hostilities.

PARIS, September 16.—The world-famed national porcelain factory at Sevres suddenly has been transformed into part of the huge war machine. Instead of making those dainty and fragile statuettes and vases which are the wonder of art collectors, it is turning out "poteries de guerre," or earthenware receptacles and cauldrons for manufacturing apophytaxis gas and for all the various chemical processes of producing high explosives. Even the famous artists whose names are associated with the delicate coloring of Sevres porcelain, now are exercising their art in enameling these huge receptacles, so as to make them more resistant to the acids and chemicals used in the war processes.

Early in the war, M. Bourgeois, administrator of Sevres, learned that the production of high explosives for artillery was falling short, owing to the lack of earthen receptacles capable of treating the acids. He, therefore, proposed to the Minister of Fine Arts, M. Dalmer, that the art work of Sevres be suspended and all its energies given to producing the receptacles needed for powder-making. This was approved, and soon the transformation was begun. There were many difficulties to overcome. Half of the force had gone off to the war. Those who remained were artists trained in the most delicate class of work. The furnaces, too, were designed for small art objects, and there was only one furnace big enough to make powder cauldrons.

But the obstacles were overcome, the whole establishment being inspired with the idea that it was contributing to the national defense. The sculptor of bisque figures did not hesitate to make the plaster molds for the big receptacles. The chemists studied art methods of adapting the various hard clays of the new kind of war work. The artists did their part in enameling. The working force soon had four furnaces, usually employed on vases and bisques, enlarged so as to make the big powder cauldrons. Soon the work was going at such a rate that a branch railway was run into the factory, connecting it with the great powder factories at Angoulême, St. Chamand, St. Pons, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Dijon and Brest.

Thus Sevres has gone through a complete transformation, and to-day is furnishing thousands of receptacles of all sorts in which powder, explosives and gases of all sorts are manufactured and stored. With a staff less than half its usual strength, the production of Sevres is five times as great to-day as it was before the war. And besides the great quantity of its war output, the quality of its work is making it a sort of expert school for the engineers of the various powder factories. The chief workers of these factories now come to Sevres to study the chemical methods employed in hardening clays and making them more resistant to high temperature. A huge new furnace, three times the size of any heretofore used, now is being built for the manufacture of receptacles of specially large dimensions.

Jews Will Demand Recognition at Time of Peace Parleys

To Press Claims for Reward for Bravery in Armies During Present Conflict.

BY MAX NORDAU. PART I.

The war is sure to entail transcendent consequences to many peoples, big and small, but to none perhaps more than to the Jewish.

Antisemitism of every country constantly are casting in the teeth of the Jews that they have no home country. Well, then, of these "homeless" people, at present about 700,000 are arbed in the different belligerent countries.

According to a rough estimate, which is necessarily somewhat of guesswork, some 60,000 of them have died in battle. How they fight is attested by the preferment and the distinctions they gain on the firing line.

In France and in England they are officers by the hundreds, attaining in many cases high positions. Even exclusive Germany has widely opened to them the ranks of her body of officers. They have earned more than 2,000 crosses of the Legion of Honor, war crosses and military medals in France; three Victoria Crosses (V. C.), besides numerous Distinguished Service Orders (D. S. O.) and Distinguished Conduct Medals (D. C. M.) in England, and more than 8,000 Iron Crosses in Germany, where the civil authorities forbid papers the publication of the names of the heroes to whose breasts the military commanders attach the signs of valor, and where secret circulars of the highest quarters order the chiefs of the army to transmit reports of the behavior of their Jewish soldiers where they are to bring out as forcibly as possible everything prejudicial they can gather and to suppress all that would be too favorable.

What more could they do if they were not "homeless"? And what more do those who reproach them with being "homeless"?

At the very moment when he mourns over the death of a son fallen in the field of honor for his beloved France, and the noble minister, M. Painleve, is obliged to stand up trembling with indignation for the reputation of the treacherously vilified man. A belated anti-Dreyfusard in the consular office suppresses under a cowardly pretext in La Victoire the passage reproducing the dispatch where Lieutenant Pierre Dreyfus is mentioned, and has to be reminded by his superiors that the time has passed when organized mobs smashed the windowpanes of Zola's house at the Place de Bruxelles amidst the cries of "Mort aux Juifs!" and "A bas les traitres!"

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

KAISER COMMITS FIGHTING MACHINE TO THREE CHIEFS

Lesser Generals Bow Before Hindenburg, Mackensen and Ludendorff.

FIRST-NAMED NOW HEAD OF GREAT GENERAL STAFF

Devoted Years to Study of East Prussia, With Special Attention to Frontier.

BOTH PIOUS AND PATRIOTIC

New Testament, Carried in Breast-Pocket, Saved His Life in Franco-German War.

Hindenburg, Mackensen, Ludendorff—these are the names to conjure with in Germany to-day. Into the hands of three masters of war, tried in the awful fire of the last two years, the Kaiser has committed the greatest military machine in the world, and all lesser chieftains now bow down before them.

There comes a time in titanic struggles when dictators become imperative. Great leaders give way to the greatest. A Grant or a Napoleon of inexorable will curbs the mighty and forces all the vast forces of a nation into united effort.

That is Germany's situation to-day. Encircled by the "iron band" of enemies, the Kaiser has sacrificed even the astute Von Falkenhayn, who himself succeeded the clever Von Moltke in the early days of the war and for two years had been head of the great general staff. Now he, in turn, must yield place to a more splendid genius, Hindenburg.

Hindenburg is the great rock on which the formidable armies of Germany and her allies center. Ludendorff is his "alter ego," his second self, his understudy, who stands by his side watching with eagle eye ready to polish and round off his chief's plans.

Mackensen is the thunderbolt, the master of offensives, the mallet-clad fist with which Hindenburg strikes. He is now in charge of the desperate situation around Roumania, where he is attempting to shock Germany's latest enemy by such a smashing blow from the South that the Roumanian attacks on other sides will weaken.

German soldiers often call Mackensen "the Archangel Michael with a flaming sword." Teuton officers taken prisoner in Russia recently told "Detroff," the famous war correspondent of the Russian press, how he made a score of Austrian generals cower before him and how he burned a message from the Kaiser.

BURNED MESSAGE SENT BY THE KAISER

Detroff describes two war councils held by Mackensen this summer. The first took place at Kovel, nineteen Austrian generals of high rank being present.

"At the opening of the sitting," says Detroff, "Prince Leopold of Bavaria, especially sent by the Kaiser, handed to Von Mackensen a letter from the Kaiser. Von Mackensen rose to his feet and began to read the important document. Prince Leopold also stood up. Von Mackensen read in silence, becoming pensive, often frowning. It was evident that the letter contained numerous questions, and that Prince Leopold knew their order and character. While Von Mackensen was reading Prince Leopold was actually, as it were, counting every expression on the face of the Carpathian archangel. As he read, Von Mackensen sometimes paused to think over the question dealt with in the letter, replying with determination and resolution, 'Yes.' At other moments he uttered a resolute 'No.' Prince Leopold marked these down.

"Having finished reading, Von Mackensen again became pensive, closed his eyes and shook his head. Then he rolled the letter up and lighted it at a gas burner used for the purpose of lighting cigars, holding the paper in his hand until it burnt to ashes. Then he raised his eyes to Prince Leopold, who evidently had been waiting for some statement. But Mackensen remained silent.

"You did not answer the last question of the Emperor," remarked the Prince at last.

"I did not," slowly retorted Mackensen, frowning.

"It seems that the Austrian general present knew what the question was, because they all became anxiously attentive, and regarded each other with an air of distress. At last, pausing at each syllable, the Field Marshal replied:

"Because I am too old, and because I have my reputation as a soldier, I am not going to answer anything."

"All sat quiet and depressed. Prince Leopold grasped his throat as if it was difficult to breathe. One of the generals, after a pause, asked with what powers the Field Marshal had been invested.

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