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RUSSIANS PLAY JAPANESE TRICK ON TEUTON FOES AT IVANGOROD

Gilded Dome of Greek Church Painted Green and Evergreen Branches Hung Over It to Fool Enemy.

RUSSIA IS BROKEN IN TWO, SAYS BENNETT

Strategic Importance of Capture of Fortress Is Explained; Immense Advantage to Gennan Armies.

(By James O'Donnell Bennett.)
(Copyright, 1915; By The Chicago Tribune.)

Cremnochowa, Russia, Sept. 26.—In the days befof the war the first object seen by the traveler journeying up or down the Vistula to the city of Ivangorod was the golden dome of the garrison's Greek church, which rises which rises from the great back of buildings constituting the fortress of Ivangorod. For miles upon miles across the plain it was visible and when the late afternoon sun shone across it it blazed against the sky like a ball of fire.

The dome is still there.

But unless he looked very sharply the traveler who sought it now would see nothing in that direction save what might strike him as a lofty tree or perhaps a group of three or four trees of peculiarly luxuriant foliage. If he had some hint that a reception had been practiced, and if he surveyed the landscape from the river through field glasses he probably would suspect that the outlines of this mass of trees was too regular to be natural, and if he were an artillery man he would almost surely suspect something.

And his suspicions would be justified.

Certainly German artillerymen were a good deal baffled when they came into this region with the purpose of pounding the fortress of Ivangorod to pieces.

Gilded Dome Gone.

They looked on their wonderful maps and they learned from them that at such and such a point there should be the gilded dome of a large church and with that fact in mind they said to each other, "Now where is that dome, and by any possibility can that mass of trees in the neighborhood of where the dome should be, mean anything?" To clear up their doubts they sent some shots across the river and into the mass of trees.

The experiment was fruitful. What had seemed to be a mass of trees was not lopped and spread apart as it should have been had the mass been veritable trees. The shots went clear through. The doubts of the Germans were cleared up.

When they marched into the fortress they found the garrison church still standing. It was not much damaged. Looking up at the dome, they found that its gilded dome had been given a coat of green paint and that then the whole extent of it had been carefully covered with a thick wave of evergreen branches. Through this mass and through the dome two of the German shots had gone clean.

The ruse had serve a double purpose. It had not only given the Russians a safe signal station at a critical time, but it had deprived the enemy of a capital point for taking the range and left him at sea at a time when every instant was precious.

Taught by the Japanese.

When the Germans saw the masked dome they grinned appreciatively, for they are capable of taking a joke when it is a military joke, and said what they always say when the Russians do anything clever:

"We bet they learned that from the Japanese."

At present Ivangorod having fallen and the Germans being safely in it, the only beings for whom the dome retains a practical value are the birds. They said "much obliged" and went to live among the faded evergreens.

As to the future of the church, the German officer now in command of the fortress said with a gravity through which not a gleam of irony shone: "As the Russians will not be coming back the church is being refitted for Catholic services."

All the Forts Blown Up.

All the forts of Iwangorod were blown up before the Russians evacuated the fortress and fire was thrown into all the buildings. The destruction is terrible to behold and the flight is deplorable to think upon.

"A beautiful fortress," said my friend, "a beautiful fortress. It seems as if it could have been held indefinitely. Certainly the speedy evacuation was not ethical."

His epitome of what Iwangorod meant in the general scheme of Russian affairs was worth listening to because he knit up the fate of that fortress with the fate of Novo Georgiewsk and Brest-Litowsk—fortresses that constitute the great Polish triateral.

And what he said was this:

"Russia is broken in two."

Around Iwangorod we have done long stretches on foot and it is grilling hard work. We are routed out at dawn and we have got so we consider it not bad luck if we get one hot meal every twenty-four hours. On one of these stretches a cold night followed by a very warm day, and what with weariness and thirst and the abrupt change of temperature, some of us got queer in our inside. It was then that the Spaniard collapsed, not because he lacks spirit, but from sheer dog tiredness. Besides his own tongue he speaks German, French, Italian and a little English, and he generally saves the Italian for his more emotional moments, which are numerous. When he is pleased with the situation he cries "Bravo!" and when it astounds him he shouts, "Per Dio!" and if he like you, and thinks you are "too gentil" he addresses you as "Caro mio."

It Was the Don.

Well, the night we gave out we were plunging through the dark in the neighborhood of Novo Georgiewsk and our only light was the glow from the burning fortress. We were pretty quiet and the road we had taken was silent and deserted except when we would come upon a detachment of Germans who were trying to maneuver the teams of frantic horses dragging the munition wagons through mires that would have broken the heart of an elephant. Once past this lashing and shouting, we would hear nothing for many a verst and see nothing but the red glow in the sky. Once a goat came scampering out of a field and joined us—whether for the sake of human companionship or in the hope of being milked after days on a deserted countryside nobody could determine. Always she emitted quite companionable bleats as she trotted along with us, except that sometimes when we paused to deliberate about the correct route she would set up crying that was so much like a child's crying that it was uncanny.

Suddenly there was a soft little moan of "Caro mio" behind us and somebody said, "Was that the goat or Don Quixote?"

It was the don, and after struggling along for hours a bad place in the road had brought him down. The Bulgarian, who is a grenadier of a man, and the Hollander, who is stocky and grim, caught him up in their arms and half carried him through the dark until we found the place where we had to leave our autos because the roads beyond that point had been reported very bad.

A World in Two Words.

When they lifted him into one of the autos he turned his wonderful eyes first to one and then to the other and said: "Caro mio." That was the only thinks he needed to utter. He can say, "Caro mio" in a tone that almost brings tears to your eyes. War cures sentimentality, but it can not drive from our hearts the very genuine tenderness we all feel for the courtly, gallant, excitable don.

Next evening he was all right again and he and I drank to his health in a glass of mineral water for the lack of anything more convival. That pleased him and he asked me if I who had so long studied plays knew the plays of his compatriot Jacinto Benavente.

I had to confess that I did not know them and asked if Benavente were one of the big men of the new Spanish drama.

"O," he shouted, "col-os-sal. O, enormme! O, like Shakespeare! O, our greatest poet of the theater! O he is my master, my master!"

So we had to drink some more mineral water in honor of Jacinto Benevente and then I proposed the health of Jose Echegaray to whom, I said, I could drink with intelligence because I knew his best plays pretty thoroughly and revered the author.

The don blew a kiss and bowed his head at the mention of that name, and taking the toast for a compliment to him—as it was meant—said that,

(Continued on Page Seven.)

NATIONAL BANK DIRECTORS MUST FOLLOW THE LAW

Comptroller Williams Sends Circular Letter Calling Attention to Violations of Statutes Regarding Interest

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Washington, Oct. 28.—Comptroller of the Currency Williams has sent a circular letter to all national banks calling attention to the oath which each director signs when he assumes office not to permit the bank to violate the national bank act and pointing out particularly that part of the act which provides that a national bank may receive interest on its loans "at the rate allowed by the laws of the state, territory or district where the bank is located, and no more."

"This office," says the letter, "regrets to report that the sworn statement of condition of a great many national banks show that section 5,197, United States revised statutes, against usury, has been grossly violated by these banks.

"You are respectfully advised and admonished that this provision of the national act should be faithfully observed by all national banks, their officers and directors, in accordance with the solemn oath taken by directors.

"You are requested to read this letter at the next meeting of your board of directors, and to have it inscribed upon the minutes, and to send a copy of this letter to every member of your board who may not be present at such meeting, with the request that he promptly acknowledge its receipt to you.

"Within thirty days after your next board meeting, and not later than December 20, 1915, you are requested to send to this office letters from all members of your board who may not have been present at the meeting at which this letter is read, acknowledging the receipt by each absent director of a copy thereof, together with a certified extract from your minutes showing that this letter has been read to your board and giving the names of the directors present at the meeting at which it is read."

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 28.—New Mexico: Friday and Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at 8 p. m. yesterday:

Maximum temperature, 74 degrees; minimum, 32 degrees; range, 42 degrees; temperature at 8 p. m., 57 degrees; southwest wind; clear.

NEW MEXICO MAN IS SHOT DOWN BY VILLA OFFICER AFTER QUARREL

Charles Boone, of Rodey, Killed at Guzman; Partner Escapes and Brings Story of Affair to El Paso.

SAID TO HAVE FAMILY LIVING IN THIS CITY

Desperate Efforts Being Made by American Cattlemen to Save Their Stock From Ruthless Slaughter.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 28.—Charles Boone of Rodey, N. M., was killed yesterday, by a Villa officer at Guzman, seventy-five miles from Juarez, according to a report reaching here today, brought by Rodey's partner, James Welsh, who escaped from Guzman on a locomotive. Welsh was rounding up cattle in the Guzman district.

Boone is the second American cattleman to be killed in western Chihuahua by Villa soldiers. James Parker, a cattleman, well known here, was executed near near Guzman a week ago, according to reports since confirmed. The soldiers accused him of stealing cattle.

The fate of Boone and Parker indicates the desperate efforts of American cattlemen to save their stock from ruthless slaughter by Villa soldiers acting under orders given when the Villa packing plant at Juarez was closed by the withdrawal of United States meat inspectors and exportation of meat products to the United States ended.

Under these orders, it was said by cattlemen, all cattle found are being slaughtered and left dead on the range.

In this way cattlemen with large herds in the western Chihuahua country state that thousands of head of stock that required years to develop have already been killed.

Welsh Tells Story.

"Boone and I were bringing a shipment of stock to the border for Fred Shaw of El Paso," said James Welsh, on his arrival here. "Our train was stopped at Guzman and Villa soldiers came out from the station. They saw Boone first and dragged him from the train, telling him they were going to kill him. He said to me as they were leading him off, 'It's all up with me now.' They had only gone a few steps when Colonel Hernandez gave the order for Boone's murder and an officer fired at him. I saw Boone fall and struggle a couple of times. Then they said they were going to search the train for more 'gringos.'"

Boone leaves a widow and a daughter living at Albuquerque, N. M., but his home is a Rodey, N. M.

SEARCH FOR MRS. BOONE PROVES UNAVAILING

A diligent search for the widow of Charles Boone, killed in Guzman yesterday by a Villa officer, was instituted by Journal reporters last night but proved unavailing. The name Boone does not appear in either of the 1913 directories, and no one could be found who was acquainted with Mrs. Boone or her daughter.

Former Governor George Curry, who was in the city yesterday, stated that he was acquainted with Boone, but could give no information regarding his family.

YOUNG TALAS REPUDIATES CONFESSION OF MURDER

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

New York, Oct. 28.—Onnie Talas, the young house boy on trial charged with complicity in the murder of his wealthy mistress, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Nichols, took the stand in his own defense today and repudiated any alleged confession made to the police, saying he made the statement after the police had kept him awake so long with a rapid fire of questions that he was too exhausted to think of anything but sleep.

Talas istified that Arthur Waltonen and several others at the Nichols home and had asked him to arrange matters so Waltonen and several others could get into the house and rob Mrs. Nichols. Talas said he refused to listen to the suggestion.

Mrs. Nichols is alleged to have been murdered by Waltonen and two other men who robbed her of several thousands dollars worth of jewelry.

Talas told of being bound by the three men when he admitted them, believing they called to see a housemaid on the night of the murder. He added that as soon as he was released he aided the police as much as he could.

COMPANIES PREPARE TO FEED STRIKERS

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 28.—Preparations are being made to house and feed 5,000 refugees from the Clifton copper district at Duncan, a mining camp twenty-five miles from Clifton, by the companies involved in the strike in progress since September 11, it was stated here today. Hundreds of the men have gone there already, it was said, and others are joining the new camp. Lodging and food are given without charge to strikers and their families, it was said, and all miners are given free lodging.

The situation at Clifton was reported to be quiet. A meeting of union men was called for tomorrow but its purpose was not stated.

ENORMOUS CALL FOR STEEL BEGAN BEFORE WAR, SAYS JUDGE E. H. GARY

Production of Year Ago More Than Doubled and Plants Cannot Supply Demand in Any General Line.

50,000,000 TONS NOW BEING MANUFACTURED

Fires Have Been Lighted in Nearly Every Blast Furnace in United States, and Still More Is Wanted.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

New York, Oct. 28.—So great has been the general revival in the iron and steel trade of the United States, it was said to authorities today, that with virtually every blast furnace and steel mill in the country working night and day to capacity, the demand for iron, steel and steel products cannot be satisfied and it is today almost impossible to buy, for immediate delivery, pig iron, scrap or ingots in sizable quantities at any industrial plant in the country.

The revival, being about the first of last July, has been coming on rapidly, with a deluge of orders since the middle of August and may not yet have reached its high mark.

Price Advances 35 per Cent.

Within these three months the price of pig iron, long regarded as the barometer of trade, has increased approximately 35 per cent and that of steel and steel products—except steel rails—has gone up about 15 per cent.

At the present time the demand for pig iron and for the various lines of steel is in excess of the producing capacity of the furnaces and mills of the United States, reads a statement issued today by Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation:

"The manufacturers are unable to make deliveries entirely satisfactory to the purchasers with respect to a large majority of the different kinds of finished steel.

No Decrease Likely.

"There is nothing to indicate that there will be a decrease in the demand for any of these products for some time. While prices received are still low, they have been and are increasing and apparently will go higher so that fairly reasonable profits may be expected.

"Of course, these very satisfactory conditions are more or less affected by the war business, so-called, yet it is undoubtedly true that there is a better feeling throughout the general iron and steel trade than has been experienced for some years past.

Double Business of Year Ago.

Experts who have followed the rising fortunes of iron and steel within the past twelve months asserted today that the volume of business, both domestic and foreign, at present is more than double what it was a year ago and that there are 175,000 men employed at iron and steel plants throughout the United States who were not on payrolls a year ago. This is about 50 per cent increase.

The fires have been lighted in nearly every blast furnace in the United States. In the case of the steel corporation the last remaining idle furnace at Columbus, Ohio, is now being put into operation. To find a parallel for the greater activity in the iron and steel trade, it was said today, it was necessary to go back eight years to the middle of 1907.

50,000,000 Tons of Steel Yearly.

Steel and steel products are rolling out of the mills today at the rate of 50,000,000 tons a year. It is conservatively estimated and iron is being manufactured at the rate of 40,000,000 tons.

Prices have increased somewhat slowly, it is said, but there seems to be every indication that further rises are on the way. At the present time, it is estimated there are employed in the producing end of the industry approximately 525,000 men.

RUSSIA SEEKS LOAN IN UNITED STATES

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

New York, Oct. 28.—Agents of the Russian government, it was reliably reported here today, are seeking to establish a credit loan in this country, somewhat similar to the recent $500,000,000 Anglo-French credit loan—although no bond issue is contemplated—of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 and more, if it can be obtained.

Details of the proposed loan were lacking, but in one quarter it was reported that the Russian government was willing to pay as high as nine per cent interest for a loan of this size. This report added that the loan probably would be for eighteen months and would be in the neighborhood of $60,000,000.

PRESBYTERIANS WANT NATIONAL REFORM LAWS

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Washington, Oct. 28.—Unanimous authorization for a petition to congress to submit to the states a national prohibition amendment was voted today by the Presbyterian synod of Gilltimore, in annual session here. Petitions also were approved asking for a federal censorship of moving picture films, a Sunday rest law in the District of Columbia and a prohibition against the exportation from the United States of intoxicating liquors to Africa.

Each of the petitions, it was said, would be supported by a national movement of churches to be initiated by the synod.

FLAMES SNATCH LIVES OF SCORE OF GIRLS WHEN SCHOOL BURNS

Children Aged From Seven to Seventeen Years Perish in Disastrous Fire in Town of Peabody, Mass.

PANIC ADDS HORROR TO GHASTLY SCENE

Origin of Blaze May Never Be Known; Tardy Pupil Smelled Smoke and Reported to Mother Superior.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Peabody, Mass., Oct. 28.—Twenty children, most of them girls ranging in age from seven to seventeen years, lost their lives today in a fire which destroyed St. John's parochial school. Another girl has injuries which are regarded as probably fatal, while others were less severely hurt.

The six hundred children had entered their class rooms for the morning session when the fire was discovered and although a majority of them were guided to safety by Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame, who were their teachers, some seized a large number as they neared the front door and in their rush to escape they lost their footing and their bodies blocked the exit. It was in the front vestibule that nearly all the bodies were found.

Ten Bodies Identified.

Of the nineteen bodies at an undertaking shop tonight, ten had been identified as follows:

MABEL BEAUCHAMP, 11.
NELLIE BURNS, 5.
FLORENCE BOURKE, 12.
ELIZABETH COMEAU, 10.
HELEN BRESNAHAN, 12.
ANNIE BOLESKY, 14.
MILDRED FAY, 12.
HELEN R. KEEFE, 11.
ANNIE M. O'BRIEN, 11.
IDA ESSLAMBRE, 8.

All of the sisters escaped, but Mother Superior Marie Carmelita was seriously burned. At the convent house tonight it was said that her injuries probably were not fatal, although she is prostrated by the disaster and the suffering of her charges.

Origin of Fire Unknown.

How the fire started may never be known. An early theory that a boiler explosion caused it having been dismissed, the police officials tonight were of the opinion that a storeroom in the basement where a gas meter was located, was its source, but investigation of the theory was difficult at the place where the storeroom had been was destroyed.

The first word of the fire is believed to have come from a tardy pupil, who smelled smoke and reported it to the Mother Superior. The children had just finished morning prayer, when the song sounded for fire drill. Mother Marie hurried to tell the sisters of the actual danger, and the movements of the fire drill were quickly started. A few days ago in a practice drill the building was emptied within two minutes. It would have been cleared in almost the same time today, in the opinion of the Rev. Nicholas J. Murphy, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic church, but for the falling of a child believed to be a cripple in the front vestibule. Over her body child after child, fearful of the flames, and pressed on by the crowd behind, stumbled and fell. The opening was choked and further escape was in this way stopped.

Door Becomes Jammed.

Trouble at the rear door, which became jammed for a time, also impeded the movement of the children through the building. This exit was re-opened, however, and many children escaped through it.

The classes of pupils, marshalled by the sisters in the rooms and halls had filed through the corridors and started down the stairs in orderly procession, notwithstanding curling plumes of smoke, until the blockade occurred at the doors. Then with cries from those below in their ears, the children in the rear of the lines scattered to the rooms on all three floors of the building.

Those on the lower floor dropped safely to the ground. From the second floor most of the children supervised by the sisters, jumped into the seats of firemen and bystanders which were held out to catch them. Many of those who went to the windows of the upper story were warned against risking the long jump, and escaped from windows below. Some of the braver and more resourceful slid down waterspouts, among them Morris Harris, a boy of 14 years, who assisted his friend, Tom Shea, with one leg, over a shaking spout. Two girls who were dropped to the ground sustained serious injuries, one, Marion Hayes, dying at a hospital tonight.

The sister teachers controlled the situation until the mishap at the front door which proved so fatal. Mother Superior Marie Carmelita said during the fire that she had made certain that all the children had left the upper floors before she did. No bodies were found above the first floor.

May Take Refuge in Italy.

Amsterdam, Oct. 29. (via London, 7:27 p. m.)—A telegram from Budapest to the Cologne Volks Zeitung says that King Peter of Serbia probably will leave that country and go to Italy.

Pope Aids Polish Fund.

Berlin, Oct. 28. (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Announcement that Pope Benedict had donated 25,000 kronen (about $5,000) to the Polish relief fund, was made by the Overseas agency today.

ARIZONA STRIKE IS NOW ABOUT FINISHED

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 28.—E. W. Lewis, attorney for the Phelps Dodge copper company, declared today that the strike was almost ended. Mexicans who compose a large part of the strikers are dissatisfied, he said, because none of them were employed as deputies at $3 a day while men of other nationalities were. He said the companies anticipated no trouble and that itself was given strikers at company stores.

The sympathy expressed for the strikers by the Rev. Charles W. F. Hunt of Arizona gave the miners some hope, Mr. Lewis said, but this is waning.

Fifteen millionaires on their way home from a rifle instructional in Florida were ordered to proceed to Clifton when they arrived at Lordsburg, N. M., last night.

Young J. Pentland, of Edinburgh, a director of the Arizona Copper company, is on his way to San Francisco, after investigating the strike situation.

PINCHOTS ENRICHED BY RELATIVE'S DEATH

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

New York, Oct. 28.—The will of Amos F. Eno, pioneer merchant and owner of much New York City real estate, who died on October 23, was filed for probate today and showed he left an estate of an estimated value of more than $8,000,000. Of this amount nearly $3,000,000 was bequeathed to public institutions.

Mr. Eno left $1,500,000 to be divided among the descendants of his deceased sister, Mrs. Anna E. Pinchot, as follows:

To her sons Gifford Pinchot, Amos R. E. Pinchot, and her daughter, Lady Johnstone, $250,000 each, a third of $250,000 in each of the two children of Amos Pinchot and the same amount to Lady Johnstone's son. The sum of $1,000,000 was also left to be divided among several relatives of Mr. Eno's deceased brother, John C. Eno.

DENIES SENTENCES OF DEATH ON BELGIANS

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Berlin, Oct. 28. (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Denial of a report printed in Holland that thirty or more death sentences against Belgians charged with espionage and treason had been pronounced by courts-martial at Liege is made to the Overseas News agency today.

"As a matter of fact," it says, "there have been in Liege recently no death sentences imposed upon persons for assisting Belgians to escape and join enemy armies, nor are proceedings in cases of that nature now pending. The report is a pure invention."

ENGLISH FORCES ARE DEFEATED IN BULGARIA

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

Berlin, Oct. 28. (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Turkish troops have engaged and repulsed an English force near Strumnitsa, according to a dispatch from Sofia, given out today by the Overseas News agency.

"Bulgarian and Turkish mountain artillery has done great execution," says the dispatch. "Two thousand prisoners, among whom were troops of all colors, have arrived at Sofia."

FIRST CALL FOR ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN IS MADE

Banks Throughout Country Where Funds Are Deposited Are Requested to Remit Fifteen per Cent to New York

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

New York, Oct. 28.—The first call for funds available from the Anglo-French $500,000,000 credit loan was made today by Basil D. Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French commission and Octavo Homberg, one of the French members who remained in this country to adjust matters in connection with the loan. Lord Reading, chairman of the commission, and the two other British members sailed October 16, and have reached Great Britain.

The call requests banks throughout the country where the funds have been deposited to remit by November 15, 15 per cent of the proceeds to the National City bank here, the institution designated as the depository of the proceeds as called for. Letters to this effect went out today bearing the signatures of Messrs. Blackett and Homberg, and others will go forward to other banks tomorrow and Saturday.

It is expected that the call will place at the disposal of the British and French governments between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000—15 per cent of the amount paid in—by November 15. This will be placed to the National City bank to the credit of "The British and French government central joint account."

About $300,000,000 of the $500,000,000 bond issue, it was authoritatively stated today, has been withdrawn from public subscription by the banks and financial houses who are members of the underwriting syndicate. These will be retained by the banks as investments, according to present plans, leaving available for public purchase about $200,000,000 of the issue. It was said today that this was fast being taken.

No Protest From Greece.

Paris, Oct. 28. (5:40 p. m.)—The Greek minister, Athos Romanos, called at the foreign office today to give assurance, under instructions from Premier Zaimis, that Greece would demand withdrawal of the allied forces from Saloniki were unwarranted.

SERBIANS HARD PRESSED NEAR NORTHEASTERN BORDER POINTS

Strong French Army Is Now Co-operating With Balkan Ally and Uskup Is Reported Recaptured From Bulgars.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE IS CAUSE OF CONCERN

Little Progress Made by Teutons in Russia; Drive Against Riga and Dvinsk Undertaken From New Angle.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)

London, Oct. 28 (9:45 p. m.)—Outside of the German official statement which records the advance of the Austro-German forces and the capture by the Bulgarians of Zajecar and Knjapevats, both on the Timok river northeast of Nish, and the heights of Pirot, almost directly east of Nish, there is little or no authentic news of the invasion of Serbia.

There are reports, however, that the Serbians have recaptured Uskup, which is not improbable if, as Saloniki dispatches report, the French now hold the line of Krivolak, Radovista and Strumitsa, for, with an army there and the Serbians at Veles, Uskup would form a dangerous salient.

Danger in Northeast Corner.

For the moment the danger spot for the Serbians is the northeast corner, where they are being attacked from three sides and must eventually fall back toward the southwest. Thus far they have been retiring in good order, and, despite the seriousness of the situation, optimism prevails in Serbian quarters in London, which probably are best able to judge of the assistance being sent by France, Great Britain and Russia.

The French, according to German dispatches, have already landed 150,000 men, with one hundred guns, at Saloniki.

Strong British Forces.

While the whereabouts of the British reinforcements remains a secret, that they are of considerable strength may be judged from the fact that, although General Sir Charles C. Monro, recently appointed to command the Gallipoli operations, is already on the spot, the government has decided to send Major General Sir Bryant Mahon who commanded the columns which relieved Mafeking in the South African war to co-operate with the French.

Greece Causes Anxiety.

Greater anxiety exists as to the attitude of Greece. It is know that Austria, Germany and Bulgaria have seriously complained of the continued hospitality shown the allies at Saloniki and one account goes so far as to say that the Greek government has asked the allies to leave Greek territory. Against this is the quoted assurance given by the Greek minister at Paris to the French government that Greece has no intention of committing any hostile act toward the allied troops.

Little Fighting in Russia.

Except around Riga and Dvinsk, where the Germans are renewing their efforts to reach the Dvina river and near Czartorysk, on the Styr, there has been no heavy fighting in the Russian arena. Engagements on a small scale have taken place west of Riga, showing that the Germans are attacking in a new direction. Their main attacks have been from the south and southwest of that city where they were checked. On the Styr and in Galicia the German offensive, according to the Russian report, has been stopped.

GREAT REJOICING WHEN BULGARS MEET TEUTONS

Berlin, Oct. 28. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News agency was the following:

"The Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and German comrades have met on the Balkan heights. In the twilight of October 26, in the rugged Dobrudsko mountains, where the patrols of the allied powers were looking out for each other, there suddenly appeared two Bulgarian officers and twenty-five men.

"According to the Cologne Gazette, all were splendid soldiers and well equipped. A majority of them were veterans who had fought in the Balkan war against Serbia. They were led by Lieutenant Geteyev. They were given an enthusiastic reception by the soldiers of the central powers.

"The military commanders and the Duke of Mecklenburg hastened to a place northeast of Brza Palanka, near the town of Minimovitsh, where the historical meeting of the east and west took place. Later there was a brilliant parade in the conquered Serbian fortress of Kladovo.

"Resounding cheering and the national anthems were heard from the opposite bank of the Danube, where the Rumanian population listened to the celebration of the inauguration of the new passage from Germany through Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria into Turkey, which touches only territory of the allied powers."

BULGARIANS CAPTURE FORTRESS OF PIROT

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 29 (2:30 a. m.)—A dispatch received here from Sofia says that after long and sanguinary fighting the Bulgarians captured the fortress of Pirot.

DESPERATE FIGHTING REPORTED BY SERBIANS

Paris, Oct. 28 (11:20 p. m.)—The Serbian legation here tonight issued the following statement:

"On the twenty-sixth the Serbian