

64th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMERICAN WOMEN ANGELS OF MERCY

Leaders of Pleasure in Other Days Now to Front in Alleviating Distress and Suffering.

MANY ACTING AS WAR NURSES

Their Famous Estates in Europe Are Placed at Service of Combatants.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, October 17.—Socialists as it was formerly known, does not exist in Europe to-day. There are no balls, no dinners, no splendid receptions. The women who in the days of peace of other days have most of them donned a nurse's cap and gown, or even accepted a mental task in order to alleviate the distress of poor and wounded. In this work the American women who have married foreigners, or who for some reason find themselves residents of Europe, have been notably prominent. They have done more than work themselves—they have proved themselves leaders. In recounting the faithful lives of service American women, we are leading to-day in order to know where to begin, for the work goes on in every capital, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin; and in no way is the unfortunate character of the great conflict better illustrated than by the presence on both sides of these noble American women, some laboring for the Germans and Austrians, and others to be seen at the posts of duty on the side of the allies.

Famous estates owned by Americans in Europe have been placed at the service of the combatants. Countess Johannes von Sierdorff, the former Mary Knowlton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., turned over her estate in Silesia to the Kaiser for the use of the Red Cross. There she herself, to Berlin, entered the ranks of a hospital nurse corps. Her husband is in the German army. In happier times they once spent \$200,000 to entertain the Kaiser at a single day's shooting on the estate now given for the use of the German wounded.

DUCHESS OF CROY

Another German Red Cross nurse is the beautiful Duchess of Croy, who was Nancy Lehman. The duke is a lieutenant in the Guard Corps, and his German castles and estates are receiving wounded soldiers, while the Hungarian chateau has been offered to the Archduke Frederick, Austrian commander-in-chief, for a hospital. The work of the American colony in Berlin are working like beavers. The American Church is now a hospital, while the American Woman's Club is offering to entertain the Kaiser at a single day's shooting on the estate now given for the use of the German wounded.

In Budapest the Countess Laszlo Szechenyi, once Gladys Vanderbilt, and the Countess Sigay, nee Daly, are doing the work of nurses, while their husbands are at the front. Count Sigay is reported as a prisoner of the Russians. Instead of living in a Ritz hotel, his present quarters are the military prison in Odessa.

The palace of the Countess Szechenyi is one of the most magnificent in Hungary. But it was ruthlessly remodelled for a barracks in the course of the war. The Countess Szechenyi, a character again, sheltered several hundred victims of Russian bullets. The countess herself, clad in the mud-stained garments of a nurse, goes among the beds, cheering the guests war has brought her.

Curiously enough, the countess's cousin, the Duchess of Marlborough, who has been in London for some time to help the Hungarians' foes. She is the most active spirit in London relief work. Besides making substantial contributions to the Red Cross, she is directing the work of other Anglo-Americans. It was largely through her that Paris Singer was led to give his personal fortune to the Red Cross. Her husband, Count Torquay, is just on the morrow. We took it so that the children could get inland air, and we could work in Plymouth most of the day.

We have had 100 of the wounded at Plymouth for the last fortnight. They were wounded at Mons those first three days. A great many of them saw the front lines. One of the most interesting stories they tell are almost unbelievable, only they tell them quite simply and told them to me the first day they arrived, before they had seen or heard of any newspaper. One of the partners in a firm was absolutely shattered, he said, not from fear of the war or guns, but at seeing two Belgian women with both limbs cut off.

"I know that the Germans are doing what they can in America to deny these things, but I have got it from the men themselves—plain, uneducated soldiers, a great many of them. The Coldstream Guards' restive was nearly wiped out because the men refused to fire on the Belgian women and children whom the Germans had put in front of their guns at Mons. This soldier was wounded there and told me this himself."

Mrs. Astor has assisted in the evacuation of men at Plymouth by taking them in large numbers for automobile trips over the moors. Mrs. Astor has been more of the benevolent ministrations of American women than any other city. It is related that a visitor to the improvised American hospital at Neuilly found Mrs. Herman Harlow, wife of the partner in the Morgan Park banking house; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and her friend, Mrs. Munroe, all washing dishes in the kitchen. They had reported at 8 o'clock every morning, declaring they were ready for any kind of useful work, from scrubbing floors to assisting in the operating chambers.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 1,000 IN AMERICAN HOSPITAL. The American hospital at Neuilly, near Paris, was established in 1906 through resident Americans and Ambassador Henry White. It has thirty-five beds and is one of the finest hospitals on the Continent. But these thirty-five beds were not enough for Americans to give when war broke out. The

NO FURTHER STEPS

Officials Satisfied With Expressions From Marconi Company.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Upon receiving from the Marconi Company an expression of regret and assurance that greater caution would be exercised in the future, Secretary Daniels to-day ordered that no further steps be taken in regard to the sending of a message to Honolulu, announcing the arrival there on Thursday of the German cruiser Geler.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt yesterday ordered Rear Admiral Moore, commander of the fleet at the American Harbor, to close the wireless station within twenty-four hours unless the management gave a satisfactory explanation why the department regarded it as a flagrant violation of neutrality. The message was sent during the temporary absence of the naval censor on duty at the station.

WAR FUND FOR CANADA

Bank of England to Make Dominion a Temporary Loan.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, October 17.—Canada has made arrangements with the Bank of England to cover advances the Dominion requires to finance its war operations. Finance Minister White announces that the Bank of England has agreed to make Canada temporary loans of the amounts required. These will be replaced by permanent issues of Canadian securities when conditions become favorable.

The arrangement will enable Canada to keep a force of 50,000 men in Europe at present. The Bank of England has about \$20,000,000 in gold in the Canadian treasury at Ottawa.

INFANT IS CHRISTENED

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt Named for Great Uncle.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEWPORT, R. I., October 17.—The christening of the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was born at "Oakland Farm" on September 13, took place to-day in St. Mary's Church, Portsmouth, the rector, the Rev. W. Gordon, officiating. The child was named George, after his great uncle, who died last March. Captain Isaac E. Emerson, grandfather of the baby, and W. F. Whitehouse were godfathers, and Mrs. Rena M. Vanderbilt, his aunt, was godmother. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of relatives and intimate friends.

ITALY REPORTS DIRIGIBLE

Belief That Balloons Seen Was Austrian Is Not Confirmed.

ROME, October 17.—From different sections of Northern Italy, it is reported that an Austrian dirigible balloon yesterday crossed the Italian frontier, and, flying near a small village, threw down a sheet of paper upon which was written:

"A thousand greetings from the airship. The war office says there is no official confirmation of this report, and it is perhaps a mistake to believe that there was an Austrian airship. It is more likely that it was an Italian aircraft, it is said.

The Messagero says that a number of Austrian balloons in the North Italy, under the direction of Vice-Chief of Police Haulman, of Trent, watching Austrian subjects of Italian nationality who have escaped into Italy.

PROTEST FILED AWAY

Paper Drawn Up by Olympic Passengers Received at White House.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, October 17.—The protest of passengers arriving in New York yesterday on the Olympic that "unless the United States intervene at once, London and Paris will be attacked and fired by a host of German Zeppelins, was received at the White House to-day. As previous protests of the kind forwarded to the President, including those directly from European governments and a half of its commercial service, exceeded the expectation of Colonel Goethals. Up to October 7, 100 vessels had passed through the canal since its opening and the traffic was increasing rapidly, though this has unfortunately been checked temporarily by the new slide in the Culebra Cut.

MRS. M'KINNEY ASKS DIVORCE

News Comes As Surprise to New York's "Four Hundred."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, October 17.—Mrs. Ida B. McKinney has started divorce proceedings against Andrew McKinney, of the banking firm of McKinney & Co. This news came to-day as a surprise to the "Four Hundred," who have long recognized Mrs. McKinney as one of the smartest dressers in society. It was Mrs. McKinney who inaugurated at Newport, with Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. Harriet Ferry and Mrs. J. Douglas Gordon, the custom of wearing costumes designed by themselves. Mrs. McKinney before her marriage was Miss Ida Blackstone Riley, of Washington.

SECRETARY LANE ILL

Confined With Attack of Grippe, But Condition Is Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, is confined to his home with an attack of grippe. While his illness is not regarded as serious, his condition has incapacitated him for active work.

LIFE OF PRISONER NOT SO DREADFUL

Germans Give Their Captives as Good Treatment as Is Possible.

REGULATIONS ARE RIGID

Englishman Relates Experiences While Held in Camp at Muensterlager.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, October 17.—Prison life in Germany is not so dreadful, according to the accounts of John A. F. Aspinall, a prominent English railroad man, who happened to be caught by the war while on a tour, and was sent to the camp at Muensterlager, near Bremen, where 28,000 captives are held. Later he was released, and he has just arrived here. He said to-day:

"This camp covers a very large area, and is divided into rectangular spaces by stone-paved roads, between which are the buildings which are usually used, we are told, during the summer manoeuvres by the German troops. We were placed first of all in No. 4 Cavalry Barracks, a wooden shed with a corrugated iron roof. The centre part of the building contained the space for the horses. There were two rooms at the end, designed for the use of the men. We were placed in one of these rooms with about eighteen other Englishmen and some French and Belgian civilians. For a few days we had iron beds and straw mattresses, but afterwards the beds were taken from us and we had to sleep on the floor. Each prisoner had a purchase, or, if he had no money, was given a bowl for his food, a tin spoon, zinc basin for washing and towels. We were fortunate in being placed in these end buildings, near the large hay stacks, which were usually used for horses, was occupied by civilian prisoners, who had to sleep in the stalls.

"The usual menu served is the same as that served to the troops. We were called out at 5, and at 6 were given a bowl of black coffee. About six o'clock we were given a bowl of soup, consisting mainly of potatoes, though sometimes there was some fat bacon in it.

"Sometimes the soup consisted of peas or beans. About 7 P. M. we were given a bowl of coffee and sometimes a bowl of cocoa. Bread was served in the loaf every second day, and when we first reached the camp, the allowance was half a loaf per man per day, which worked out about forty-five cubic inches of bread per day per man. The further allowance had been sixty cubic inches per man per day, so that the reduction was considerable.

PRISONERS MARCHED

TO KITCHEN BY FOURS

"In order to obtain their food, the prisoners in each building were lined up in fours and made to march down to the kitchen under the guard. They were admitted into the kitchen in twos, made to take their hats off, and served with soup from a boiler; a soldier ladled the soup direct into the bowls. They passed on and were formed into ranks of four deep, and had to wait until all had received their portion. The return to barracks was made and food was given. Sometimes the waits were very long, and prisoners were kept standing from one to one and a half hours, but this was an admission of increasing embarrassment and of the fact that fighting has been going on in making the people of the city ask if the present comparative silence is not the lull preceding the storm.

"The strength of the positions of the allies in Lille, in the face of repeated and unsuccessful attacks by the enemy, has given them great encouragement. Colonel Rousset, the military critic to-day declares it is too late for the Germans to envelop the Franco-British line on their left. "I see in the change of front operated by the enemy, the colored writer, 'only an admission of increasing embarrassment. German strategy is at the present time a little disconcerting, and I believe that the directors of this strategy are themselves completely disconcerted.'"

A steady downpour of rain last night drenched the fields of battle, adding to the discomforts of the troops and the difficulties of operations. General Cherles, discussing in an article published to-day some of the mistakes made by the French and the Germans, says the forts of Rheims were considered indefensible, and, consequently, dismantled and abandoned. The Germans now have installed themselves in these positions, and for a month past the French have vainly tried to drive them out.

HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS

COLLECTED BY GERMANS

"It is difficult to understand why the Germans had collected such a large number of civilians. In one barracks alone they had all the male inhabitants of a Belgian village, boys and men of advanced age up to seventy. They justified this proceeding by stating the civilian population fired on the German troops. There were a number of Russian and Japanese civilians in the camp, while the British contingent in No. 4 barracks were people from Australia, South Africa and other colonies.

RICHARD CROKER SWINDLED

Victimized Out of \$25 by Man Representing Himself as Reporter.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, October 17.—Richard Croker, former chief clerk of Tammany Hall, who is now visiting New York from his home in Ireland, was swindled a few days ago out of \$25, he admitted to-day. A youth, who said he was a reporter, called on Mr. Croker and asked him to contribute to a fund for the assistance of the newspaper men who had lost their positions because of the war. His plea won \$25 for the fund, and only to-day, when talking with a real reporter from the paper the young man had pretended to represent, did Mr. Croker find out that he had been victimized.

ALL READY FOR THE BAKERS



They Hold Their National Convention in Richmond This Week.

GERMANS WILL BE FORCED

TO ATTACK ON THE FRONT

Joining of Allies' Barrier Makes It Impossible to Turn French and English Line.

COMMUNICATIONS VERY BRIEF

HE UTTERS PROTEST IN SENATE

Attempt by Kaiser's Forces to Pierce Enemy's Front May Be Made Between Ostend and Ghent—Rain Drenches Field of Battle.

PARIS, October 17.—The joining of the allies' barrier between the coast and Ypres to that of the existing front through Northeastern France, has made it impossible, in the judgment of French military experts, to turn the French and English line, and it will be necessary for the Germans to attack on the front. It has been thought here that such an attempt would be made between Ostend and Ghent, but to challenge this prediction comes reports to-day that significant developments were taking place near Lille.

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ALL SERVED "WITH ALACRITY"

Mr. Patterson said that the captain of the Metapan was British subject, and that the captain served the French "with alacrity." The latter said that Isaac Harving, American consul at Barranquilla, who was also on the vessel, had drawn up a report to the State Department on the incident.

THE PROTEST READ BY SENATOR STONE

The protest read by Senator Thomas Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to emphatically declare in an address that the belligerent nations must respect the rights of the United States as a neutral nation.

REHEIMS ALONE

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GREATEST SYSTEM IN WORLD

Since Beginning of Hostilities They Have Been Detected by Hundreds and Thousands and Then Face Certain Death.

BY GEORGE DEFRESNE.

PARIS, October 17.—I learn from a well-informed source that there were 30,000 professional German spies in France at the outbreak of war, and on these the Kaiser spent, according to official figures, \$3,800,000 a year. Such a system of espionage the world has never seen before.

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TO AGREE NOT TO FIGHT

Senator Thomas Recounts Incident Growing Out of Forcible Search of the Metapan.

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CRITICAL BATTLE RAGES WITHIN 100 MILES OF LONDON

Line Stretches Through Belgium and Further Westward.

BOTH SIDES PREPARE TO ASSUME OFFENSIVE

Allied Left Remains Most Important Position on Front.

EVERYWHERE GROUND IS HELD

Latest Advances From Joffre Also Report Gains at Some Points.

LONDON, October 17.—Within 100 miles of London the most critical battle, viewed from its effect on the immediate fortunes of the opposing armies, that has marked this colossal campaign is at present ebbing and flowing along a line stretching through Belgium and further westward into the French Department of the North.

The Germans have prepared for a renewal of their vigorous offensive by joining their victorious troops from Antwerp to the main army. Much more is published in British newspapers of German reinforcements than of accessions to the ranks of the allied armies. Meantime the German offensive is meeting just as strenuous an offensive from the allied left, which remains the most important position, as it has been throughout the campaign. "Everywhere our ground has been held, and at some points it has been gained," is the latest report from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, on the operations in this particular field.

German forces to-day occupy Ostend, at the northern extremity of the region where the German right wing and the allies left are struggling in the latest phase of what was once the battle of the Arras.

Reports reaching London say that German imagination has been fired by the taking of Ostend, and the cry now is a not only "on to Calais," but "on to Boulogne."

PROGRESS OF GERMANS IS NOT REVEALED

What progress, if any, the Germans have made since they entered Ostend on Thursday morning is not known at this time. It is, however, apparent that it is Dunkirk, Opinion in England seems to differ as to what part the British fleet would play should the battle continue to skirt the coast line, and the news of these attacks on General Joffre would back up the French, British and Belgian forces from the Straits of Dover seem to originate in German sources. The British generally deplore the importance of German occupation of the Belgian coast, pointing out that the British mine field prevents the enemy's bringing ships to operate in the Channel. The German harbor of Ostend. The fact remains, however, that as the fighting gets geographically nearer to England the public here is becoming more and more speculative on the Zepplins, it is bound to ask itself what will come next.

It is admitted as unquestionably true that Germany is able to engineer the submarine campaign further away, Ostend certainly would be of some strategic value.

The allied left is holding its ground. At some points it is even moving forward, having occupied the German line of Lille. One report was that the Germans had been driven out of 1944, but this has not been confirmed. The presence of Uhlans has been reported recently within forty miles of Calais.

GERMANS PREPARING TO WINTER IN POLAND

Little definite news was available to-day of the fighting along the Vistula River, where the Russians claim to have repulsed a German attack. Whether the German advance on Warsaw has been permanently checked, only the future can show. One report says the Germans are preparing to winter in Poland.

RELATIVE QUIET ALONG GREATER PART OF FRONT

PARIS, October 17.—The official statement given out at the French War Office this afternoon is as follows: "In Belgium the German troops occupying Western Belgium have not crossed the line running from Ostend to Thourout to Roulers to Menin. There is relative quiet along the greater part of the front.

"On our left wing there has been no change. In the region of Ypres, on the right bank of the Lys, the allied troops have occupied Fleurbaix as well as the immediate approaches to Armentieres.

"In the region of Arras and also in the vicinity of St. Mihiel we have continued to gain ground.

"In the Russian field of operations there has been no change of importance on the front in East Prussia.

"Along the middle reaches of the Vistula River, the Austro-German armies have been driven to the defensive along the entire front. To the south of Przemysl the fighting continues, and the Russians have taken 500 prisoners."

WILSON INDORSES GERARD

Approves His Candidacy For United States Senate in New York.

NEW YORK, October 17.—A letter from President Wilson to James W. Gerard, ambassador to Germany, endorsing his candidacy for the United States Senate, was made public here to-day.