

ALLIES OUTDO FOES IN TRENCH FIGHTING

Demoralized Again Too Try Advance on Paris, Expert Says.

DARE NOT DEPEND ON BELGIUM LINES

are Battling for Safe Escape
Through the Ardennes
and Luxembourg.

London, Sept. 21.—The military correspondent of "The Daily News" writes: "The Germans have been losing in the Ardennes since they were driven out of the Meuse valley. The loss of ground at present is only slight, but it is sufficient to be a warning to the Allies to be on their guard. The enemy is not to be taken for granted. The probability is that under cover of their repeated counter attacks they have already made preparations for their inevitable retreat, which has been their fate since the failure of their counter attacks are not to be taken as implying an intention to retreat. The loss of the offensive, or even to break through the Allies' lines. The German army in France has gone down the hill too far, both morally and physically, and it is driven in disorder to the Meuse to enable it to advance again on Paris with any hope of success.

What the German commanders are now doing is gaining time for their retreat. The German right wing is being reinforced by troops coming from Lorraine. This is what might be expected. Fortunately for the Germans, the front is through the Ardennes, Montmédy and Metz. This enables such reinforcements as are available at Metz to be detrained within a day's march of any threatened point on the German line. The German commander on the right is holding on to the Noyon-la-Fère position, it can hardly be with the hope of keeping his line of retreat open through Belgium. It is too long, too exposed and too circuitous a route for a retreating army to use under the circumstances in which von Kluck finds himself placed.

FLOOD IN BELGIUM BLOCKS SIEGE GUNS

By J. BANNISTER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and London Standard.

Melle, Sept. 20.—The Germans intend to make a desperate attempt to carry out their plan to force their way through the line from Termonde, through Alost to Lessines, in the last few days have been intended to disengage the advance on Antwerp, which, in a counter-attack, they have been unable to carry out. Heavy rains have aggravated the obstacles caused by the flooding of large areas which the Germans must traverse, and their great siege guns will probably be unable to be moved.

COMPOSER MAGNARD SHOT BY GERMANS

By C. ISMAN BARNARD.
Paris, Sept. 20.—The death of the composer, Albert Magnard, is a sad episode of the recent German occupation of the country near the Aigle Forest in the death of the musical composer, Albert Magnard, author of "Herminie" and other operas. He was a son of the late Francis Magnard, for many years chief editor of "Le Figaro."

PRINCE OF SERBIA SEVERELY WOUNDED

Paris, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency says that Prince Nicholas of Serbia, while leading his troops in an assault, was hit by a bullet which entered near the spinal column and came out at the right shoulder. The wound is said not to be dangerous, but the Prince will be taken to the hospital in the Kroupani. The Havas Agency reported to have been

ALLIES OUTDO FOES IN TRENCH FIGHTING

Germans Artillery Deadly, and Its Range Wonderful, but French and English as Soldiers Show Individual Superiority—Zouaves Win by Reckless Gallantry.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 21.—The correspondent at the front of "The Daily Chronicle" in a dispatch dated "On the road to Chalons, Sept. 19," writes: "For four days up to the time I write this dispatch, when fire is slackening on both sides, there has been an incessant artillery duel, under cover of which both sides are entrenching themselves like armies of ants and rushing over open ground with rifle fire and bayonet charges in order to attain advanced positions for further trenchments.

"It is in this battle of trenches that we have shown our superiority and gained good ground, though at somewhat heavy cost. With the experience of the Boer war behind them, our troops thus far have shown far better than the enemy in taking advantage of every scrap of cover and in fighting in open formation. As a result of this we have been able to capture positions which seemed secure to the enemy, and with dogged persistence and line pluck our men on several occasions during the last forty-eight hours, have taken possession of trenches which, according to all the rules of war, were impregnable for infantry assault.

"In this part of the fighting we have been assisted by the reckless valor of the Zouaves. In the battle around Soissons yesterday they covered themselves with new glory. They charged again and again under the most deadly fire and were successful repeatedly in reaching the enemy's positions.

TRENCHES FILLED WITH DEAD.

"The German soldiers fled before them, but not until the trenches were filled with their dead, slain by the long bayonets of the Frenchmen, who tossed them out of their pits, 'as though they were haymaking.' "I repeat the fearful phrase which one of them used, showing his twisted and broken weapon.

"As another of them told me this morning: 'The Germans retired much more quickly than they came. Our guns were pounding them and our rifle fire laid them out in heaps. They could not get near us, and after they had retreated their dead and dying lay out in the rain, so that we were sorry for them.' "All night attacks are unending, and on this night, when the wind was howling and the rain lashing down, our men needed all their courage. Shrapnel was whistling down with the wind and many men fell, but the enemy was not made of the right stuff to turn our soldiers out of their entrenched positions.

German Soldier Inferior.
"The truth is that the German soldier, in spite of qualities of courage which may not be lightly disregarded, has not proved himself as yet a match for either the French or the English soldier in individual work. He will sacrifice himself blindly, and he knows how to die at the word of command with pitiful obedience, but he is a poor fighter with the bayonet and in open order without the immediate support of his quick fire.

"Unfortunately, the enemy's artillery has been very effective during the present battle in the neighborhood of Soissons. As soon as one of our men puts his head above the trenches, said a soldier who has just left them, 'it is blown off by shrapnel. We have to lay low and huz the earth.' "The accuracy and rapidity with which the German gunners find their range is quite remarkable, and is due largely to the skilled work of their aviators, who indicate positions by dropping scraps of paper and bombs which act as smoke signals. The great 11-inch gun were particularly distressing, owing to their formidable projectiles and their length of range, and it was a joyful thing to our gunners when three of them were located yesterday and put out of action by successful rushes of infantry.

Impossible to Shift Guns.

"The enemy had to retire from positions which had been taken up by this heavy artillery, and as it was impossible for them to shift three guns, embedded in cement, they abandoned them as they were. The exact position has not yet been discovered. Yesterday it placed one of its huge shells close to our headquarters with astounding precision and several of our staff officers were very narrowly escaped. Headquarters were immediately shifted, and none too soon, for within half an hour fifty more shells had dropped on the same spot, scattering destruction with infernal force.

Field Hospital Shelled.

"It is a tragedy upon which I do not care to dwell and only one of the inevitable horrors of the war. Yesterday one of our field hospitals was shelled by the enemy, and the patients were killed outright, the staff itself being wounded in attempting to rescue them.

Results of Strategy.

"For several days French official communications have admitted no more than slow and difficult progress along the line of the Aisne, but the points of work above it show that masterly strategy has already produced very notable results, the exact character of which cannot yet be stated for reasons of military discretion. I imagine, however, that the extreme left wing of the Allies, and on this side it must suffice to point out that Noyon lies as far north as Laon and has before it the broad river valley of the Oise stretching to the east to La Fère and beyond. It may be said that the west triangle, Noyon-Compiègne-Vice, is now in the hands of the Allies. The German positions are very strong, but they have been pierced, and we are looking for the middle of last week like a continuous wall of iron from Compiègne to Rheims now presents rather the appearance of



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VAST INCREASE BY WORLD'S NAVIES

British Admiralty Shows \$380,000,000 Growth in Seven Years.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 20.—The Admiralty has issued a White Paper which shows a great growth in the expenditure of naval armaments in the last decade. Comparing the expenditures of 1905 and 1914, the Admiralty got the following figures:

	1905.	1914.	Increase.
Great Britain	£77,155,000	£252,500,000	£175,345,000
France	12,000,000	22,200,000	10,200,000
Russia	12,350,000	26,100,000	13,750,000
Germany	11,500,000	23,240,000	11,740,000
Italy	3,000,000	10,250,000	7,250,000
Austria	2,750,000	7,400,000	4,650,000
United States	24,400,000	20,225,000	3,850,000
Japan	2,250,000	10,024,000	7,774,000
Totals	£139,225,000	£416,158,000	£276,933,000

The personnel of the navies of the great powers now at war is given as follows for the current year: Great Britain, 151,000; France, 69,000; Russia, 59,427; Germany, 79,000; Austria, 23,000; Japan, 50,000. Of the powers not at war, the United States personnel is 67,600 and Italy's 40,000.

FOE TAKING SIEGE GUNS TO ANTWERP

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Antwerp, Sept. 20.—From a reliable source it is heard that in spite of the heavy rain the Germans are bringing up toward Antwerp siege guns with a range of at least seventy miles. It also is said on good authority that there has been in the last few weeks a movement of German troops at Liège.

HOW THE FIGHTING LOOKS FROM "BEHIND THE LINES"

battle had been somewhat diminished along the whole line, as this denoted fatigue on the part of the Germans. The enemy made extraordinary preparations well in advance for their retirement on their chosen lines, their engineers having worked at the trenches for ten days before the opening of the battle.

"But the French intrenchment is also remarkable. At one point near Soissons the French concealed 120 guns of 75 millimetres, which opened fire simultaneously with tremendous effect. The feat which attracted most attention was the construction by the French of pontoon bridges across the Aisne, which were several times destroyed by the German artillery fire. Despite this the French got over 20,000 Zouaves, who charged the German lines almost before the enemy was aware of their presence.

"Whatever be the result of the battle it cannot be final in the sense of a defeat of the Anglo-French resistance, for the Allies would retire under the forts, where a third battle would be fought.

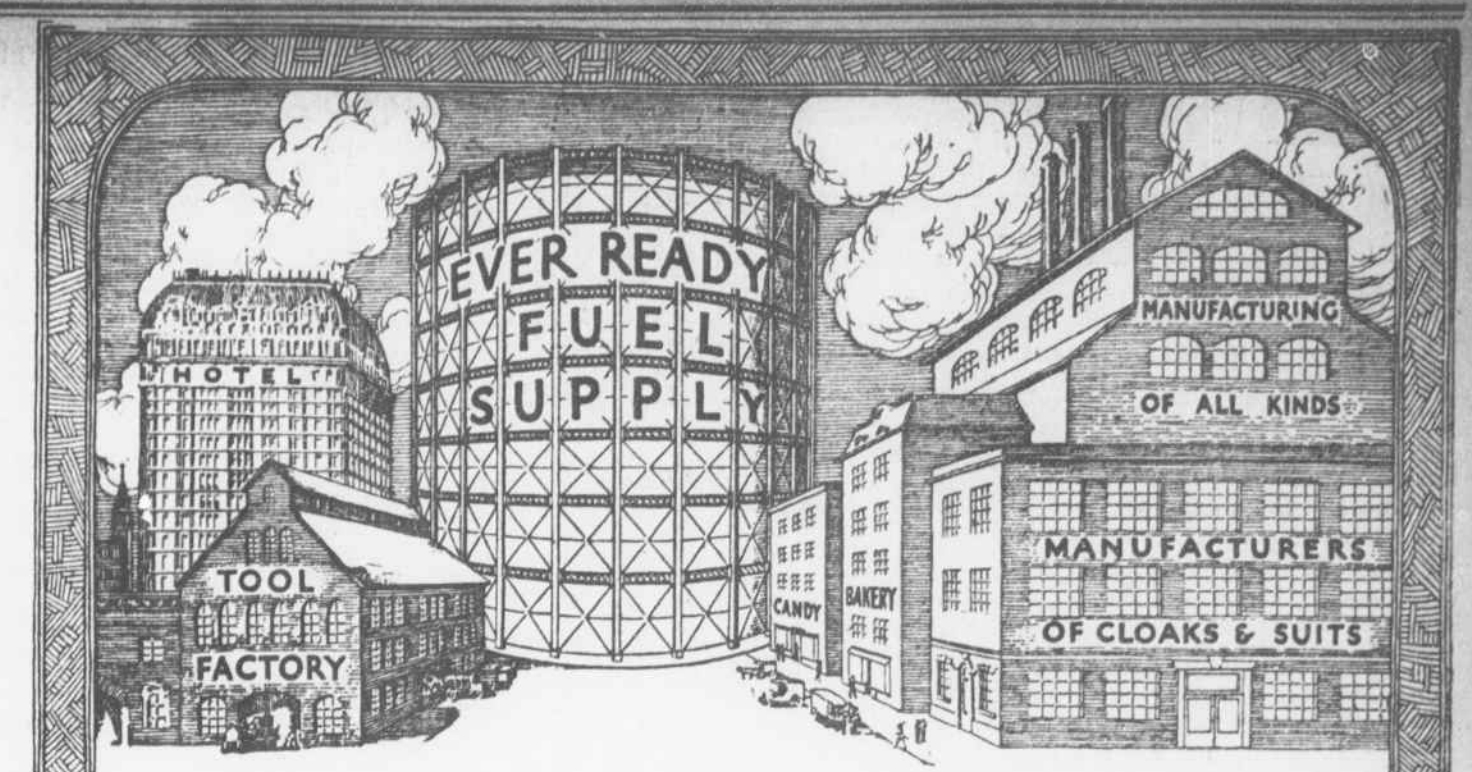
"If the Germans lose the French territory will be freed from invasion. If the Allies do not score a definite success they will bring up fresh troops and strike again. The impression exists that the Allies are manoeuvring, and that the principal offensive is taking place along their left wing. Recent official communications indicate progress in that direction. If this succeeds the enemy will be driven from the natural bastions formed by depressions in the plateau above Soissons.

"In abandoning Soissons the enemy have only two roads to the north. One has too many convolutions, which would expose them to a flank attack, and the other, leading to Laon, would be the natural line of retreat. Oraonno, which the French hold, is a fine, strategic position, the town being on a plateau above the plains where Caesar resisted the Belgians and Napoleon gained a great victory.

"The salient feature of the struggle is the immense strength of the German position between Rheims and the Forest of Argonne, where their fortifications form a sort of Chinese wall. Strategists declare that the temper of the Germans has changed evidently, for they now protect themselves elaborately from the vigor of the French attacks.

"The Daily Telegraph" correspondent behind the allied lines, under date of Friday, describes the keen contest for the possession of the village of Carlepoint, on the eastern border of the forest of Laigue, north of Compiègne, which commands the road and is the key to the German line of communications. It has been taken and retaken by the Germans and the French.

On September 16, the correspondent says, Carlepoint was captured by French infantry, who presently retired before superior forces. The Germans then elaborated the defences of the village, but the French determined to retake it, and on Thursday Zouaves and Algerian sharpshooters made a daring rush across the open ground covered by machine gun and rifle fire.



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TRAINLOADS OF SPOILS CAUSE JOY IN PARIS

"Deutschland Ueber Alles" on Big German Cannon, Discarded in Retreat, is Changed by French Soldier-Wit to "Deutschland unter Allies."

By E. A. BEAMAN.
Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and London Standard.

Paris, Sept. 18 (Delayed).—During the last few days there has been a succession of trains bearing spoils of war to Paris. Since yesterday morning a wounded artillery quartermaster at the station disdainfully regarded one of these trains and said: "All this is not worth one of our good 75's."

The cannon seem very pretentious and massive by the side of the trim little French weapons. While the latter are perfectly plain, the former are usually ornamented with garlands of laurel or oak leaves encircling some motto.

One inscription of "Deutschland Ueber Alles" had been altered by some facetious French soldier to "Deutschland Unter Allies." The pieces are stamped with the German imperial eagle and the number of the corps, or with the imperial crown. The essential parts for firing the weapons had usually been taken away before the capture.

The officers' sabres which have been brought here as trophies are also very much criticised for their showy appearance. This is out of all proportion to the apparent use of the weapons. The ornate handles, which are of wrought copper, usually more remarkable for their artistic character than for any artistic character on the hiltwork design, and the big thong, with its gorgeous tassels of silver silk threads, do not compensate for the narrow, thin blade, often of inferior metal, not easily bending or retaining its form readily when once bent.

Germans Loot Menier Chateau After Wild Nine-Day Carouse

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Villers-Cotterets (near Soissons), Sept. 19.—The enemy has established a position in the old forts at Condé, which, although in disrepair, are still fairly formidable when manned with up-to-date artillery.

German officers raided the chateau here of M. Menier, the famous chocolate millionaire. M. Menier was not at home. Some of the servants ministered to the wants of the uninvited guests.

The Germans first used up the best brand of champagne. When a servant told them that the supply was exhausted he was led to the wine cellar with a revolver at his head. He was able to convince the gallant officers that the brand was all gone.

For nine days the officers held a wild carouse in the chateau. Every particle of food, every chicken, duck, turkey and goose on M. Menier's property was consumed.

What wine was left was taken away by the invaders in M. Menier's motor cars, together with all the silver, cutlery, saddlery, mattresses, rugs, overcoats, waterproofs, bicycles and also M. Menier's collection of antique clocks and ornaments, the most famous in France and equalling that at the Wallace Museum in London.

Nothing was overlooked. Even pet canaries were carried off. Not content with these spoils the Germans turned out wardrobes, drawers and presses, and tore up all the ladies' dresses and hats they could find.

RUSSIANS THREATEN REPRISALS ON FOES

Petrograd, Sept. 20.—A dispatch received here from Berlin dated September 18 says: "A Russian general has been sent in irons to Halle to be arraigned before the Council of War for having given orders, it is charged, to burn all the German houses in East Prussia, and to exterminate every man, even non-combatants, who furnished supplies to the enemy."

Deserted by German Aviator Child Is Adopted by British

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 20.—A correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" at La Porte Million telegraphs: "At the railway station here I met four men of the Scotch Fusiliers. They were wounded and were waiting for a train to take them to Ayr. They told me they had seen three German aviators brought down, two by gun fire and one by rifle fire. They stated that in one of these there was a small boy.

"The machine landed gently and the aviator escaped, leaving the child behind. The little lad has now been adopted by the British artillery.

"This point with regard to aeroplanes is fairly established, that when high enough to be safe from gun or rifle fire it is impossible for the observer to gather any distinct or useful idea of the conditions, position of troops, batteries, etc., below him.

"Except in unusually clear weather the aviator is compelled to descend to a dangerous level in order to obtain accurate information."

BERLIN NEWS ALL FAVORABLE

[Continued from page 1]
of decisive results in the western campaign will not be long deferred.

London Censor Relaxes.
Telegrams from Brussels state that the military governor has announced by posters placed on walls that Belgian flags should be removed from sight in order to avoid provocation to the German troops and make impossible any regrettable incidents. The order has been explained to the public by the Mayor of Brussels, who is working in co-operation with the German civil authorities.

"The substance of the first part of the above dispatch, referring to the situation on the battle line in France, was received earlier in two Berlin cable dispatches coming by way of London, and so subjected to censorship. The fact that the unencumbered wireless dispatch is practically identical in wording with the cable message, is taken into consideration. In translation, would seem to indicate that the censorship in London is being somewhat relaxed."

London, Sept. 20.—The following official dispatches have been received from Berlin by wireless:

"It is reported from Vienna by way of contradiction of the figures published from Russian sources as to the Austrian losses that the Austrian army has repeatedly defeated the weakened Russian forces; that the Austrian troops hold a strong position in Galicia and are ready for further fighting.

"General Martos was reported on September 2 to have been killed in battle in East Prussia."

"A Russian general has been sentenced to death after a trial by court-martial. He is alleged to have committed infamous acts.

"General Dankl has expressed his thanks to the first army for their glorious victories at Krasnik and Lublin. He states that his undefeated army has suspended its attack upon an enemy of twice its strength, and has now occupied a position which it has gained."

Another official dispatch from Berlin by wireless says:

"An Italian newspaper declares that the general position of the German army in France is excellent. The Dutch newspapers say that the arrest of the German advance in France is intended to permit a further offensive movement, and that the advance of the German centre already has begun."