

German Right Reported Entirely Broken; Allies Pursue Outflanking Movement; Belgian Inhabitants Evacuate Alost

ROCKEFELLER QUILTS N. H. AS MELLER TALKS

Brooker, Baker and Elton Join Resignation from Road's Board.

U. S. GRAND JURY QUIZZES EX-CHIEF

Completion of "Immunity" Bath Seen in Evidence of Mellen.

SMILES AND KEEPS MUM ON TESTIMONY

Mass of Papers Shown Probers—New Haven May Again Reduce Directorate.

Following the announcement yesterday afternoon that Charles S. Mellen, ex-president of the New Haven, had completed the immunity bath begun before the Interstate Commerce Commission by testifying before the federal grand jury seeking indictments against past and present directors of the New Haven, it was announced that William Rockefeller, Charles F. Brooker, George F. Baker and James S. Elton had retired from the board of that corporation.

There was no connection between the two incidents, Rockefeller's resignation having been before the board since given in the summer. Ill health is given as the reason for his retirement. Mr. Brooker, it is said, has recently been reducing his activities, among other things retiring from the Republican National Committee. Similar reasons are assigned for the retirement of Mr. Baker and Mr. Elton.

Mellen Springs Surprise

Mellen's appearance as a witness before the grand jury was something of a surprise to everybody, even to his counsel, John W. H. Crim, who did not know he had been subpoenaed until shortly before he appeared in the Post-office Building. Mellen was before the grand jury nearly two hours. The substance of his testimony, which was continued today, was "Morgan did it."

Mass of Papers Appears

Mr. Crim insisted yesterday that though there had been no doubt that Mellen's appearance before the Washington inquiry had given him full and complete immunity any possible chance of his being prosecuted on the Grand Trunk indictments hitherto framed against him and in any indictments that may be found by the present grand jury had been eliminated by his acceptance of a subpoena. Washington dispatches intimated that the Department of Justice was not quite as certain as Judge Crim on this point, but Postoffice Building rumor was more explicit.

WORST GALE KNOWN SWEEPING NORTH SEA

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Copenhagen, Sept. 29.—The heaviest gale ever known is sweeping over Denmark and the North Sea. All along the German coast there has been considerable damage. The German air manoeuvres in the neighborhood of Kiel are reported to have been abandoned.

ZEPPELINS INVADE LANDS OF 2 FOES

Visit Belgian and Russian Towns—English Airman's Experiences.

London, Sept. 29.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that further forays have been made by Zeppelin airships. Four bombs were dropped on Deynze, nine miles southwest of Ghent, and two thrown on Thiel, fifteen miles southeast of Brugge.

At the former place the Convent of St. Vincent was badly damaged. Another Zeppelin created consternation yesterday at Bialystok, to the southwest of Grodno, some sixty miles inside the Russian frontier. Apparently it was more fortunate in getting away than its sister airship, which was shot down in the neighborhood of Warsaw Saturday.

A letter from an officer of the Royal Flying Corps, under date of September 4, describing a view from an aeroplane of the battle of the Marne, says: "Yesterday I was up for reconnaissance over this huge battle. I bet it will be remembered as the biggest in history, extends from Compiègne right away to Belfort."

"We flew at 3 o'clock in the evening. At that time the British guns all opened fire together. From a height of 5,000 feet I saw a sight which I hope it will never be my lot to see again. The woods and hills were literally cut to ribbons all along the south of Laon. It was marvellous watching hundreds of shells bursting below one to the right and to the left for miles, and then to see the German guns replying."

"I fear there will be a lot more awful fighting before this show ends, but we are certain it will end with us on top, although we all had our doubts about three weeks ago during that awful retreat."

Writing again on September 19 the officer says: "The huge battle still is going on. Our machines, after being out all day, still bring in the same news. The Germans have got into one of the strongest positions possible. Fortunately reinforcements are arriving and are to the left on the German right at Soissons."

The officer mentioned that the aeroplanes are shot at and shelled by friend and foe every time they ascend. "The Hunnois Libre," which was transferred to this city from Paris, has been suspended for eight days by General Bailouf.

CLEMENCEAU TOO FIERY FOR CENSOR

Toulouse, France, Sept. 29.—Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau's newspaper, "L'Humanité Libre," which was transferred to this city from Paris, has been suspended for eight days by General Bailouf.

SERVIANS AGAIN CAPTURE SEMLIN

Paris, Sept. 30.—After a sanguinary combat, says a Havas Agency dispatch from Belgrade, the Serbian troops have retaken Semlin, in Slavonia. This assures them the advantage of being able to take the offensive.

WAR ROBS 2,000,000 IN GERMANY OF WORK

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Geneva, Sept. 29.—A Munich report which was suppressed by the police, states that in Germany since the war began 1,600,000 men and 600,000 women have been thrown out of work in manufacturing towns and districts by the lack of primary materials.

'XMAS IN BERLIN' SAYS RENNENKAMPF

Rom, Sept. 29.—"Cheer up, we'll spend Christmas in Berlin," is the encouragement which General Rennenkampf has offered to his men, according to a report received here from Russian headquarters.

RUSSIA GOES STEADILY ON IN GALICIA

Fierce Fighting Now in Progress—Four Army Corps Engaged.

VICTORY PROBABLE FOR THE ALLIES

Battle Along Whole Frontier Will Follow Assault on Cracow.

PROVINCE NEARLY CLEARED OF FOES

Przemysl Invested and Rest of Austrians Fleeing Across Hungary's Plains.

London, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph, dated Tuesday, says: "A Petrograd message states that a fierce battle between the army of General Rennenkampf and that of the German General von Hindenburg has been raging since Sunday morning along a front extending from Gr-dno to Druskenau, on the Niemen River. Both sides, and the Russians are being constantly reinforced from Vilna. The Russians have already repulsed the Germans at several points."

London, Sept. 29.—An official communication issued at Budapest, according to a Rome dispatch, admits that the Russians have succeeded in crossing the Hungarian frontier at several points in the Ung district, despite the fact that reinforcements have been sent against them.

Having invested Przemysl, the Russians are reported to be making their way not only through the Carpathians, Hungary, but in strength, toward Cracow, which they should reach before the week is out, unless the Austrian field army should succeed in checking the advance.

The arrival of the Russians at Cracow would be the signal for a battle along the Russian-German frontier. The Germans are in force at Cracow where the Austrians would form their extreme right, and they have considerably reinforced their front, extending north of that fortress through Kalisz, Russian Poland, to Thorn, in the Province of West Prussia. Further north the Germans have crossed from East Prussia and have got as far as the River Niemen, where they are reported to have suffered a reverse. The two armies, however, are in close touch right across the country, so that a battle along this extended front cannot be long delayed.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says an army messenger has announced completely cleared Galicia of the enemy, who has taken refuge in the passes of the Carpathian Mountains. The same source confirms reports of the progressive destruction of the Austrian army.

Another dispatch states that the Russian moratorium has been extended for a month.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Petrograd, Sept. 29.—It has been ascertained that the enemy is putting large forces into the field to show activity in this region. The object, naturally, is to save Cracow and the whole right flank of Germany's proposed advance into Poland.

Like the previous aid of Germany to Austria, this appears also destined to come too late to be effective. The routed armies fleeing toward Cracow have lost all semblance of a military mob, each man seeking safety for himself and abandoning everything. Captures of prisoners, guns and military stores of every kind are increasing.

The garrison of Przemysl, which is known to be in a state bordering on mutiny, contented itself with an attitude of passive resistance for three days, but finally ventured to attempt flight. Admirable high roads lead through this pass into Hungary, and the total distance to Budapest is under two hundred miles. The Russian advance guard is probably more than half way there.

HYDROAEROPLANES MAKE BOW IN WAR

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 29.—A unique incident in warfare was reported today at Grimsby by the captain of the Dutch trawler Martha, who said he saw seven German hydroaeroplanes stop the Swedish steamer Bodel and make the Swedish captain alter his course to Heligoland.

The Dutch captain says the hydroaeroplanes first flew away after satisfying themselves as to his nationality and then six of them came back and escorted the Swedish vessel to Heligoland, apparently as a prisoner.

KAISER'S NEPHEW MAKES VAIN DASH FOR LIBERTY

L'Orient, France (via Paris), Sept. 29.—Count Von Schwerin, the German Emperor's nephew, who was made a prisoner at the battle of the Marne, attempted to escape from Belle Isle, where he was held, and as a consequence he has been transferred to the citadel at Port Louis (fortified town three miles from L'Orient), where he is being kept under guard.

ATTACK BEGINS ON FORTS OF ANTWERP

Lierre Bombarded All Day and Many Buildings Already Destroyed.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Antwerp, Sept. 29.—Development of the German attack continued today with a heavy fire on the forts at Waelham, St. Catherine and St. Wavre. The siege artillery being used in the bombardment had one lamentable result at Duffel, ten miles southeast of Antwerp, where a great crowd of refugees had assembled at the railway station to await a train to take them out of the bombardment area.

Twenty shells from the big guns fell in the station and the refugees, men, women and children, were almost annihilated. An armored train, with engineers and soldiers, which advanced along the line near Duffel did great execution among the German outposts. Their positions to-day show clearly the Germans contemplate a heavy artillery attack upon Antwerp, probably as a means of attempting to extract from the Belgian government an armistice which would release from its duties the German army now covering the fortresses.

It is doubtful if the German force is sufficient for a regular attack with infantry designed to take the town, but the German plan will be to use siege artillery at a distance. In the field the Belgian forces still hold the superiority in this area.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—The Germans have begun their attack on the first line of defence of Antwerp, according to dispatches received by the Amsterdam newspapers. Moll, which is an important railway junction near the Dutch border, twenty-eight miles southeast of Louvain, was occupied by the Germans on Sunday, and to-day the Germans, who again occupy Malines, began a bombardment of Lierre, directly in front of Antwerp. They also continued their bombardment of Forts Waelel and St. Catherine. It is believed that heavy Austrian artillery is being used.

Bombarding Lierre. Lierre, according to a message to the "Handelsblad," has been under shell fire since early morning. The people at first hid in the cellars, but subsequently fled to Antwerp, being joined by fugitives from the surrounding villages. It is reported that many houses have been destroyed and some of the inhabitants killed and wounded. One shell fell on a hospital, killing nine persons.

The moment for the actual siege of Antwerp, according to the best informed circles here, will depend upon the outcome of the battle in Northern France. Should Germany win in this battle the attack upon Antwerp will be pushed at once, while in case of a German defeat the troops now holding the line of the Scheeldt will be used to resist any Belgian attempt to cut the route of the retreating German army.

It is impossible to get correct figures regarding the strength of the German forces, but according to the best information to be had from Brussels enough German troop trains have passed through that city since Monday to bring the number up to 150,000 men.

The fortifications of Antwerp are reckoned among the strongest in the world. The city has been fortified since the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1860, twenty-eight years after the taking of the city by English and French troops, Brialmont, the noted Belgian fort builder, supervised the re-fortification of the city, and since 1877 it has had a line of forts well out from the inner defences.

NEWS OF VICTORY HEAVILY CENSORED

Paris Dispatch Indicates "Historic Interest" and Says "The Worst Is Over and Best May Be Hoped For"

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, Tuesday.—At last! The pale gleam of to-day's sunshine is nothing to the smile that irradiates the faces of those who know. It has been a bitterly long wait for good news, and the relief in extraordinary (passage deleted by censor).

The public must still wait a little for details, but our dutiful censors will hardly deny one the satisfaction of stating that the worst is over and that the best may be hoped for.

Meanwhile, even though it should prove that official news is small, out of date, there is historic interest in the description of the battle from (passage deleted) in this afternoon's communique.

At the time this dispatch is written it is evident that (the Germans') attempts to break through the west were being strongly resisted by the Allies on north and south for (passage deleted). Cuaulnes is midway between Albert and Combles, and Roye which (passage deleted) the other German position, Lassigny, is midway between Roye and Ribecourt.

BELGIANS QUIT CITY TO ESCAPE CRUELTY

Alost Abandoned by Military Order as Answer to Conduct of Germans Elsewhere—Termonde Wiped Out—Defenceless Not Spared.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Ghent, Sept. 29.—What is in some of its aspects the most remarkable incident in the whole course of the Belgian campaign up to the present took place yesterday, by order of the Belgian military authorities. Alost, a town of 33,200 inhabitants, has been evacuated by the entire civilian population. Not a Belgian remained in the place by 3 p. m. to-day.

This is Belgium's answer to the crime of Termonde. It is an answer horrible in its implications and scathing in its results. Termonde, seven miles to the north, was wiped out with a completeness never known to history, and in the process hundreds of defenceless persons perished. To save Alost, three times the size, from a similar fate, the government has taken the wise though remarkable step of ordering the complete abandonment of the town down to the last man, woman and child. If the Huns destroy it now they will be doubly cursed. Not a soul remains to challenge their power.

There were forty thousand persons, civilians, all quietly pursuing their vocations on Sunday under the shadow of the coming terror in Alost and surrounding villages. When the place was entered by the German force this afternoon it was as quiet as a sepulchre. The last man out was met by the correspondent two miles from the edge of the town. He was an elderly Englishman, riding around on a bicycle to find what damage had been done by shell a few hours earlier to the great Gothic church of St. Martin. He was accosted by a Belgian officer.

"If you don't want your throat slit come out of this," said the soldier, hustling him into an armored car.

DOORS ALL LEFT OPEN. What happened there last night can only be guessed, but it is known that when the German advance guard came in it found all the doors of all the houses open; all the furniture, with few exceptions waiting; all the food in all the larders ready to be eaten; all the wine to be drunk, all the beds to be slept in, all that any army could desire to satisfy its love of comfort and pride of conquest.

One may picture the soldiery drinking the wine of Alost last night as they drank the wine of Termonde, piling bottles high around the statue of the Flemish poet, Prudens van Duyse, and where two days ago the flying populace might have been seen along the road to Ghent, weeping or grim-lipped, penniless, exhausted, mute. It is not possible yet to obtain fully coherent accounts of what led up to the great evacuation, but on Sunday afternoon Germany sent fifty spies disguised as refugees from villages further afield. They came and melted away. Then more peasants appeared, bringing their household goods with them on little carts drawn by dogs.

Belgian lancers and cyclists were in strong force in the centre of the town and the streets were full of people, many of them preparing on their own free will for the trek which afterward became compulsory and universal. Suddenly the peasants swung around their little carts, flung away the coverings from the contents and poured a hail of lead into soldiers and civilians alike.

SEVERAL WOMEN KILLED. On the Ghent road yesterday afternoon a woman was seen, conspicuous by her sobs among tens of thousands in this most lamentable of processions. She had lost her two children. "Shot here and here," she said, touching her neck and forehead. Several women also were killed. On Sunday night orders were given for every person in Alost and the villages to depart in the morning for Ghent. From daybreak onward they streamed out by the high road. Yet even so pitiable a crowd hardly escaped bombardment. At 10 o'clock the shells began to drop into the town. The church is said to have been struck, but not badly damaged.

At one point on the road to Ghent less than two miles from the town the correspondent watched the flood of misery roll by. As far as the eye could reach the broad highway teemed with painfully moving people, bowed beneath the weight of their most necessary or treasured possessions. Some children were offered chocolates, but they refused them, imagining them to be poisoned by Germans. Most of these little ones were packed so closely into carts or trucks that they could hardly move a limb. The sight of a foreigner on the road would make them wail and turn away their faces.

The scream and roar of armored cars tearing by, the sight of the artillery posted along the rising ground, the hum of aeroplanes overhead, the rattle of distant mitrailleuses—these were nothing to them, for they were the children of a great war. They had no interest left for steel toys, but the sight of a strange face or the sound of an unaccustomed tongue made them weep.

GERMANS IN ROUT ON RIGHT, PARIS REPORTS; REST OF LINE HOLDS

Allies Said to Have Requisitioned All Autos in Northern France for Pursuit of Fleeing Enemy.

HARD FIGHTING OFFICIALLY ADMITTED

British War Office, Though Passing Report of Victory, Says "No Change"—French Advance Near Argonne.

London, Sept. 30, 12:15 A. M.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, the publication of which is permitted by the Official Press Bureau without either denial or authorization, says:

"It is stated here to-night (Tuesday) that the German right has been entirely broken and is now being pursued by the Allies. All the automobiles in Northern France have been requisitioned for the purpose of pursuit. Armored motor cars with mitrailleuses are also being used to pursue the retreating enemy."

"The official communication issued at 3 o'clock demonstrates unmistakably that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme department, the French front extending further east."

"It is officially stated that Peronne has been recaptured." The statement issued by the Official Press Bureau at midnight confines itself to the following:

"There is practically no change in the situation. The allied left have had some heavy fighting, but they are well holding their own."

FRENCH WAR OFFICE RETICENT. The French official communique received here late at night also laconically remarks that the military situation presents no new features.

Yesterday afternoon's statement telegraphed from the French War Office indicated that the heavy offensive operations of the last few days had not changed to any marked extent the positions of the opposing armies in northern France; that, though hard blows had been struck by each side, the armies remained practically where they were when the Germans stopped their retirement and commenced to intrench themselves.

The lines of the Allies were roughly sketched in the announcement. The French right still rests on Pont-a-Mousson, and from there turns southward to cross the Meuse near St. Mihiel, where the Germans have pushed a contingent forward.

LINE MAY HAVE SHIFTED. Thence the front proceeds northward to encircle the Verdun fortress, from which it strikes directly westward to Rheims and thence northwestward across the River Aisne at Berry-au-Bac. It follows the Aisne to Soissons and runs from there northwestward.

In this district the disposition of the opposing forces has changed considerably from that given in the official statement. If the unofficial announcement of the retreat of the German right is true. According to the communique, the line from Soissons crossed the River Oise at Ribecourt to Roye, Albert and Comblain (the two latter places are north of the Somme).

In the west the wings were in very close touch, the Germans holding Lassigny, which lies between Ribecourt and Roye, both in the possession of the French, and also Chaules, in an almost direct line between Roye and Albert.

It is probable that the Allies were attempting a wide turning movement, to prevent which the Germans apparently had sent out strong opposing forces. The French announcement said the Germans had continued their day and night attacks, only to be repulsed, but it was evident that they were showing plenty of fight and making a supreme effort to prevent the Allies from working around their right.

FRENCH CLAIM PROGRESS. The French claim slight progress in the district between the Argonne and the Meuse, an indication that they are making heavy attacks to compel the Germans to withdraw from St. Mihiel, where they might bend if they did not break the French front.

The French also report that they captured a number of prisoners yesterday, but do not say where this capture was effected. Both sides profess to be well satisfied with the position, which must, however prove very wearing on the troops. Fresh troops are being brought up continually, but it is dangerous for either side to withdraw many men from the fighting line, even to give them a short respite.

The Germans already have strengthened their right at the expense of the rest of their line, but many more men will have to be sent to assist them, and must come from Germany or Belgium. To take men from Belgium, with the active Belgian army ready to take