

mit that they have been unable to arrest the French advance against their right.

Although the War Office is very sparing with its information, it is evident that the forces which advanced from Toul to oppose the Germans who crossed the Meuse near Saint-Mihiel have succeeded in getting behind the small contingent of invaders who had successfully carried out an attempt to bend the French line.

In Lorraine and in the Vosges the armies seem to be awaiting the result of the greater contest going on further west.

London, Sept. 30.—A message from Maestricht, according to a Central News Amsterdam dispatch, says 5,000 Austrian troops have arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle from France on the way to the Austro-Russian front.

GERMANS IN QUARRIES HOLD WOMEN AS SHIELD

Invaders, Cut Off by Allies at Lassigny, Drive Inhabitants Into Their Fortifications—Surrender Is Expected.

Paris, Wednesday.—The movement initiated on the Allies' left wing is assuming even greater proportions, and the Germans, while seeking for a weak point, have delivered a violent attack at Tracy-le-Mont, ten miles northeast of Compiègne and five miles southeast of Ribecourt.

BELGIUM ACTED ON HER INITIATIVE

British Under Secretary Denies That England Provoked Resistance.

London, Sept. 30.—In an interview with the correspondent of a Copenhagen paper, Francis Dyke Acland, U. S. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, refused to-day certain statements made by the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, to the effect that "England had provoked Belgium to make resistance."

CZAR PUSHES GERMANS BACK

Courageous foes, the Austrians have not entire respect of the Russians who have been opposed to them in the field.

CRUISER CAPTURES 10 GERMAN SHIPS

One of Them the Gunboat Soden—Scene Near Cameroon River.

SPECTACLE PITIFUL AS BELGIANS FLEE

Cripples Beg Help During Rush from Alost—Foes Seemed Omnipresent.

ERIN, HOSPITAL SHIP, AT HAVRE

Havre, Sept. 30.—Sir Thomas Lip-ton's yacht Erin, which has been transformed into a hospital ship, arrived here to-day.

FRENCH ADVANCES

War Office Admits Successful Operations at Verdun and Toul.

ANTWERP'S FORTS AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Officials Say British Disregard of Holland's Neutrality Has Aroused the Dutch.

ANTWERP'S FORTS AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Berlin, Sept. 30. (Via London).—A report given out at army headquarters to-day says:

"There has been general fighting on our right wing in France, but nothing decisive. The center is quiet. The French advances in the vicinity of Verdun and Toul have been renewed."

A Reuter dispatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says that the headquarters of the German General Staff made the following official statement last night:

"On our right wing in France indecisive battles have occurred. Between the Oise and the Meuse it is generally quiet. The army operating against the forts on the Meuse was repulsed."

"The French have made a new assault along the line from Verdun to Toul."

"Our siege artillery has opened fire on the forts of Antwerp. The assault of the Belgian forces against the attacking line has been repulsed."

"The Russian assaults in the government of Suwalki failed. Heavy artillery yesterday began a bombardment against the fort of Ososenowce."

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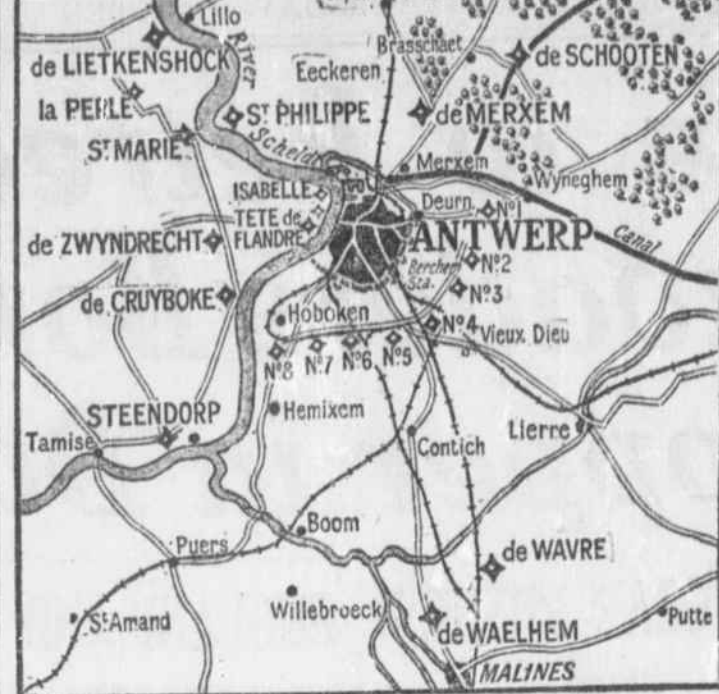
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ANTWERP AND ITS ENVIRONS.



Showing Malines, retaken by Belgians, and Lierre, where Germans have renewed bombardment.

BELGIANS RALLYING, RETAKE MALINES

teemed with painfully moving people, and here to-night are many thousands of them herded on straw in the Palais de Fetes."

The correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" with the Belgians, writing under yesterday's date, estimates that nearly 150,000 troops are engaged in a desperate battle along a line extending from Termonde to Aerschot.

"This battle," the correspondent says, "appears to be the last effort on both sides. Belgian resistance in the face of the superior German artillery is really magnificent."

A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that refugees arrived from Ghent report that Belgian forces marching on Brussels are in contact with the Germans.

The following official dispatch has been received by wireless from Berlin:

"The German Military Governor of Brussels has announced the arrest of Burgomaster Max by public poster, as follows: 'I have found myself obliged to suspend Burgomaster Max from his office on account of his irreconcilable attitude. He is now in honorable custody in a fortress.'"

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam states that a telegram from Brussels, reaching Amsterdam by way of Berlin, says:

"In the battle around Malines the German artillery was instructed not to bombard the town, in order to spare the cathedral. The Belgians themselves threw heavy shells into the town from Fort Waelhem."

"The commander of the German troops around Antwerp announces his readiness to make the following agreement with the Belgian government and the American and Spanish ministers:

"If the Belgian military authorities will agree not to use the monuments of the city and particularly the steeples of the churches for military purposes, the Germans will spare these monuments so far as possible while using the high explosive power of modern shells."

FOES NO LONGER FOES AS WOUNDED THEY LIE

French Infantryman and British Soldier Help a Stricken German, and in Turn Are Soon Helped by Officer of Uhlans—Cyclist's Bravery Saves Regiment.

By Alfred J. Rorke. (Special Correspondent of Central News.)

Angers, France, Sept. 30.—Lying in the military hospital here, recovering from severe wounds, is the hero of one of the most wonderful stories of self-sacrifice, patient suffering and bravery which this war is likely to produce.

He is Jean Berger, an Alsatian private in the 2d Regiment of Infantry, a volunteer, eighteen years old. He tells nothing himself, but his comrades relate the following story:

During one of the engagements of the battle of the Marne, a day of furious fighting was followed by a night of comparative calm. Berger, who had been through the day's awful ordeal unscathed, was crossing the battlefield covered with British, French and German dead and wounded, when he found his own colonel wounded. He started to drag him to the rear, and was doing so when a wounded British officer, who said he was a Grenadier, called that he was thirsty.

Berger removed his chief to a place of safety, procured food and a flask of wine and returned to the battlefield, with the bullets whistling around him. He was in the act of raising the British officer's head to give him the wine when three of his fingers were shot away. Berger, suffering intense pain, retained his hold on the flask and put it to the Englishman's lips, and a second bullet entered his back and came out above his groin.

He fell groaning, and the two wounded, British and Frenchman, lay side by side, when their attention was attracted by a German soldier feebly calling for a drink. Berger and the Englishman managed to drag themselves to the side of the prostrate German and to force wine and water down his throat. Their effort was such that both fainted. When they recovered consciousness the German was dead, and they lay on the sodden field until dawn was heralded by the shrieking projectiles telling that the battle had been resumed. A body of Uhlans rode by and Berger hailed an officer, who dismounted, pointed a revolver at him and asked what he wanted.

Berger replied that he wanted a drink. The German officer noticed the dead body of his fellow countryman, with the empty French flask beside it, telling its own noble tale. He was profoundly moved. Kneeling beside the wounded man, he gave them each a drink, saluted them and returned to his own command, with that in his eyes to which the tongue could not give expression.

The two men lay in what was a veritable swamp until the entire day while the battle raged until they saw the Germans retreating in the afternoon. The exposure was telling on the English-

BRUSSELS ON BRINK OF ARMED REVOLUTION

Germans with Their Persecutions, Goad Population to Desperation

CITY TO BE BURNED WHEN RIOTS OCCUR

Mayor's Imprisonment Creates Crisis—Attacks on Antwerp Forts Continue.

London, Sept. 30.—Chasing under the intentional provocations of the Germans, the residents of Brussels are growing hourly more ardent, according to a courier who reached London to-day from the Belgian capital, which place he left yesterday morning. He reports that there have been several riots, and that although the Germans threatened to shoot the ringleaders they refrained from doing so after some deliberation.

However, the Belgians give ample evidence that sooner or later they will rise in arms against the overbearing tactics in their midst, and it is the hope of the Germans, according to the courier, that they will riot on a large scale, for that would give the enemy a longed-for reason for setting the torch to the city.

Speaking of this possibility, the courier said:

"There will be a big outbreak in Brussels in the near future if the Germans do not stop their overbearing tactics, and if the Belgians are not to be deterred from doing so. Prominent Belgians I have talked with declare it would be impossible to control the populace should the provocations continue, despite the fact that the Belgians know these provocations are all planned to give an opportunity to destroy the city on the pretext of a reprisal."

"One particular form of provocation is the march of Belgian prisoners through the streets of Brussels while German soldiers taunt them. The incarceration of M. Max, the Mayor of Brussels, certainly has intensified the Belgian feeling, and when the courier of the main Belgian force, who reached Brussels no pains were spared to let the populace know about it, and the Germans strutted about more defiantly than before."

Despite the spirit of bravado, the courier said, the Germans show uneasiness over the big battle on the Aisne. It is believed in Brussels that the Germans really intend making no great move against Antwerp, although some guns now are being sent away at some of the surrounding forts.

The courier asserted that the movements in the direction of Antwerp are looked on more in the nature of engagements of the main Belgian force. Keep them from joining the Allies at this juncture.

Fully 2,000 Austrians, with heavy artillery, passed through Brussels a few days ago. It was said by the courier that they were on their way to join the German right wing. English papers are selling in Brussels for 25 francs apiece, and the Germans are doing everything to prevent their importation.

ENGLAND AND U. S. IN COPPER DISPUTE

addressed to Senator Smoot, under date of September 29, a protest against English interference with shipments of copper from the country to Rotterdam, which communication Mr. Smoot caused to be inserted in "The Record" of September 29.

To-day, at the instance of Senator Smoot, the Senate passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information regarding the interference by Great Britain with shipments of American copper to Rotterdam. This is the first controversy which has arisen regarding shipments of conditional contraband from this country.

Mr. Bryan is known to be strongly in sympathy with the Western miners, whose interests are adversely affected by interference with these shipments of copper.

Great Britain's intention to seize goods which may be classed as conditional contraband of war specifically for Germany or Austria, even when such shipments are carried in American ships and consigned to neutral ports, was announced at the State Department to-day by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

London, Oct. 1.—The vastly important question of preventing or permitting shipment of supplies which might ultimately be used for the use of the enemy through neutral Holland is now before the British government, and forms the basis of diplomatic negotiations between England and America and England and Holland.

The question of super-important because it is no small part of the Allies' plans to force Germany to her knees through cutting off her supplies. Therefore England must decide upon a definite policy concerning the treatment of cargoes carried to Holland under neutral flags.

England's decision will be against permitting anything which might give aid or comfort to the enemy going to Rotterdam, for if such stoppage is already being used to prevent such procedure, England's point of view is readily seen by observers, who consider England right in stopping cargoes, even though she may later be penalized in prize courts, for if such stoppage of supplies should shorten the war even a single day England will save herself practically all damages, as the war is costing nearly \$5,000,000 daily.

The British navy has created about a score of vessels flying the Dutch flag. Some of these come from America, bearing American cargoes. That is where the State Department has come in, and there has been rather lively exchange of views on the subject, although the whole negotiation is being conducted in the most amicable manner imaginable, the British Foreign Office being keenly desirous of affording the American shipper a minimum of inconvenience and interference, and being guided in imposing restrictions only by the laws of self-preservation.

Two Vessels Held. Two of the vessels now held in the British port are the Rotterdam and the Potsdam. These are filled with American cargoes sold by Americans to the Holland government and to commercial agents in Holland. Aboard the Rotterdam is a large shipment of copper from the American Smelting Company and other smelters.

Copper in the present emergency of the United States Government in making ammunition, completing battle-ships and in many other ways. Therefore, England desires to prevent delivery and is holding the ships, while the State Department, on behalf of the American shippers, is endeavoring to procure their release. This particular case is complicated by the fact that

Advertisement for W. & J. Sloane Dining Room Furniture and Oriental Rugs, Fifth Avenue and 47th Street.

As described by responsible persons, the British government's attitude regarding American shipments is to give America every possible concession, while looking after England's own vital interests. At the same time, the State Department is mindful of the importance of American commerce with Holland, which, under the circumstances, would be great. It is not unlikely that diplomatic precedents will be created through negotiations now progressing.

Advertisement for Pathscope Voting Coupon, featuring a large number '5' and the Pathscope Editor's Daily Letter to the Boys and Girls.

The Pathscope Editor's Daily Letter to the Boys and Girls

To-Day He Tells Some Ways in Which You Can Get Voting Coupons

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: To-day is the fifth day of the great Pathscope Contest.

Of course, you are extremely interested in seeing one of those Pathscope Motion Picture Machines come to your school, for that means that you are going to have all the fun out of it! It means that you are going to see all the most exciting, most absorbing "movies" free.

I do not think that I am guessing wrong when I say that you are busy saving all the voting coupons that you can get hold of—and turning them in for your school. That is the spirit that wins, all right. If all the other pupils were just as enthusiastic, your school would win a Pathscope inside of two weeks.

Now, perhaps I can tell you some ways of getting coupons—ways that you have overlooked.

Of course, your family is getting The Tribune every morning and you are clipping the coupons.

Perhaps your father knows people at his place of business who get The Tribune. If you have brothers or sisters in business, perhaps they may know such people, too. Here is a dandy chance to get lots of coupons. Tell your father, your brother, your sister to get all the coupons for you.

If you know some of the neighbors who get The Tribune, have them save the coupons for you. Sunday, when you go to Sunday School, ask around and see if you cannot get people to bring you coupons.

Get coupons everywhere that you can and turn them in for your school. Every coupon that you get brings the Pathscope so much nearer—and with the Pathscope come dandy, free movie shows.

I have another important message to-morrow. Yours heartily, The Pathscope Editor

How You Can Help Your School Win a Pathscope

Here is a brief explanation of the Pathscope Contest for those children who are becoming interested in The Tribune's dandy plan.

The Pathscope Contest is open to all schools in New York City and within a radius of fifty miles from New York City. The schools are divided into three classes. Class Number 1 comprises all parochial schools in and outside of New York City within fifty miles. Twenty Pathscope Motion-Picture Machines will be given free by The Tribune to the winning schools as follows: 12 machines will be divided in Class Number 1 machines will be divided in Class Number 2; 2 machines will be divided in Class Number 3.

Table showing the number of votes required to win a Pathscope for different classes and time periods.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS. Sent to The Tribune Office paid in advance.