

SECRETARY DANIELS INDOUSES AND ENDS WATERWAY PROJECT

Tells 700 Delegates to Convention It Would Develop Commerce and Be a Defense in War.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—An aviation was given the steamboat Berkshire when she arrived here today with more than 700 delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association and their guests.

Carrying a big spread of flags and bunting, and with scores of visitors lining the docks, the strangers received enthusiastic greetings until the Berkshire came to a stop here.

Leaving Hudson at 9 o'clock this morning for an inspection of the upper Hudson River improvements undertaken by the United States Government, the steamboat made good time to Albany. Breakfast was served aboard, and at 11 o'clock the regular business session was opened.

Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, president of the association, presided. After a brief address, John H. Bernhardt of New Orleans was introduced as the first speaker. "Modern Barge Navigation" was the subject of the Southerner's address. The other speakers were Louis J. Atchafalou, Ambassador, Paris, on "Steel Barge Construction"; Henry W. Hill, president of the New York State Waterways Association, on "New York Waterways"; Major Michael J. McDonough, of the United States Engineers, on "Local River Improvements"; and Commodore Frank Fossenden Crane, Quincy, Mass., on "Progress in the East."

A committee appointed by local business organizations met the delegates upon the arrival of the Berkshire, and escorted them to the State Educational Building, where the afternoon session began at 2 o'clock.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; United States Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Governor Martin H. Glynn, of New York; Charles R. Miller, of Delaware, and Congressman Peter G. Ton Eyck, of New York, were the speakers.

DANIELS ROOMS WATERWAY. Secretary Daniels, in his address approving a waterway stretching along the Atlantic coast, said:

Not only will this waterway lend itself to the development of internal commerce and tend to bring down the rates of transportation, but it also will provide unusual facilities for self-defense in time of war.

In any conflict between nations which have navies, the all-important consideration is to secure immediate control of the sea. In such cases the navy of the weaker power takes refuge in some well-defended harbor, where it seeks to wear out its enemy.

HONORS TO VISITORS. Beginning at 8 o'clock, tonight will be devoted to a round of social amusements. The delegates and their guests will proceed in parade formation to the State capitol for a reception by the Governor. After inspection of the capitol, which is to be illuminated in their honor, several brief speeches will be made. Buffet supper will be served by the Albany committee at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

NEW RECORD AT ALLENTOWN. This Year's Crowd at Fair Largest in Event's History.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 25.—After the welcome shower last night the Allentown Fair began Get-away Day. This morning with renewed zest the people of hard times, this fair has surpassed those of all former years in attendance and receipts.

BETHLEHEM BOY KIDNAPPED. Physician's Son, 2 Years Old, and Servant, Strangely Missing.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 25.—The 2-year-old son of Dr. R. B. Heacock, of this city, is the victim of a sensational kidnapping, and a colored girl, employed as a servant in the doctor's home, is suspected of the crime. Both the servant and the child disappeared last night while the physician and his wife were away from home and so far nothing has been heard of either of them.

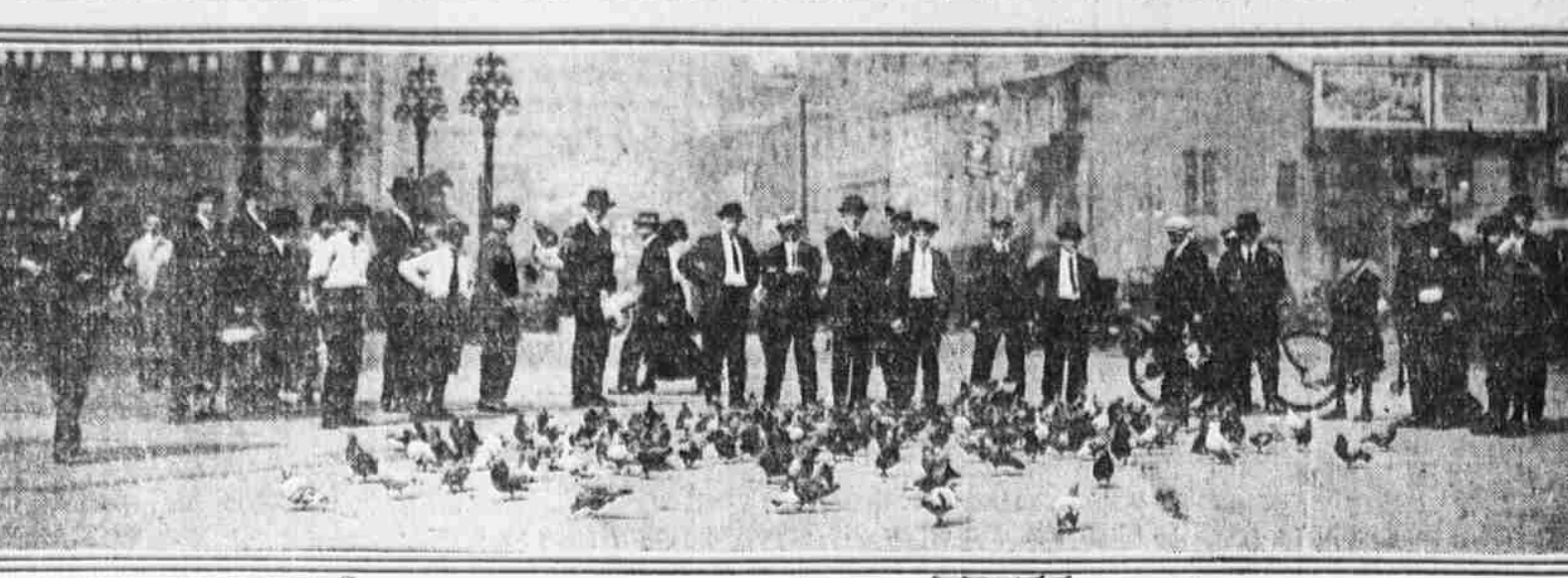
FORMER BELGIAN OFFICER SUICIDE IN EAST RIVER.

ss of Property Deeds in Fleeing War Zone Prompted Act.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The body of a man, 30 years old, a retired man merchant and a former lieutenant in the 14th Belgian infantry, was found floating in the East River at 9th st.

came to this country on September 15 as a patient at the German Hospital in this city. He lived many years, and, in leaving that country, a trunk containing valuable papers came to property in France.

FLUTTERING WINGS MAY DISAPPEAR FROM CITY HALL



BELGIAN INVASION OF ENGLAND A SAD EPISODE OF WAR

Flight From the Scourge That Devastated Their Country Included Persons of High Degree and Low.

By STEPHEN BLACK

The Belgian invasion of England, according to the London Daily Mail, is one of the saddest chapters in history. During the last month nearly 2,000 people from that unhappy country have crossed the English channel, many of them, once well-to-do, now entirely destitute, robbed of their money, their houses and their means of livelihood.

The refugees embrace all classes—Belgium does not boast many so-called citizens. The people are essentially active and hard workers at industry or agriculture. At the office and the shop in ordinary means a few or practically no poor people. In Belgium nearly every citizen, either of small or large means, owns his own home. There is no real estate speculation in Belgium, and in a speculative money market, which he decries.

THE BELGIAN TREK. The great Belgian trek began shortly after the war started. After the first flush of success, when the Belgians held back the advance guard of Germans, a few of the wealthy classes made a precipitate removal to Folkestone, not, however, without bringing with them plenty of money, their jewels and other portable property.

When Director Harde, of the Department of Health and Charities, begins his crusade against the pigeons of City Hall Square, if he does shoot one, he will find he must contend with Mrs. M. M. Halvey, office manager of the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The crusade was to have begun today, but Mrs. Halvey headed a delegation of women who called upon the Director. He listened to their remonstrance against killing the pigeons and then stated he would hold the matter under advisement.

THE FIRE HOES AGAIN. Director Harde is contemplating aiming a high-pressure fire hose at the eaves and drowning the pigeons. That was tried once before during the Reburn administration. While "constant readers" wrote to the newspapers protesting against the cruelty, the wet pigeons, with cries of protest and anger, flew over to Broad Street Station and lighted upon the train shed. There they dried off, groomed themselves and returned to the City Hall square in twenty-four hours.

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CITY HALL PIGEONS COO HAPPILY WHILE DESTRUCTION PENDS

Handful of Determined Women All That Stands Between Birds and Official Decree of Extermination.

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CZAR'S CAPITAL ROSE ON NEVA'S WASTES BY PETER'S ORDERS

Autocrat's Aladdin Spell Crowned Unfavorable Site With Mighty and Beautiful City Named in His Honor.

In the centre of the Admiralty Square, within the shadow of the Kazan Cathedral, stands the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, founder of St. Petersburg, "the City of Czars." Perched upon a huge granite rock weighing 1,500 tons stands the gorgeous monument to Peter, surveying the dream he conceived, and whose name, Czar Nicholas has changed from "Saint Peterburg," as the Russians call it, to Petrograd, in his effort to purge the city from its Teutonic appellation.

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GERMAN REVERSES ANTWERP INVASION

Would Take One Month and at Least 200,000 Men. Food Supply Always Available.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25.—A month ago, or even less, a siege of this city seemed not improbable, but things have fared so badly with the German army since its retreat from Paris that this contingency is no longer considered. The mere preliminary investment of Antwerp would last one month and require at least 200,000 men, and these are now standing one of the wonder cities of the world was nothing more than a dreary, marshy waste, surrounded by thickets and forests and inhabited by a few lonely fishermen. On one of the islands, encircled by the sea, Czar Nicholas maintained a strong fortress, the possession of which was unobtainable by the Russians. After the capture of the island, the Swedes, who were driven from the fortress, and even before peace was established, Peter gave orders for the city to be razed to the ground, after his patron saint, St. Peter.

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TAGGED BY NUMBER, IDENTITY IS SURE OF GERMAN DEAD

"Clean-up" Squads Bury Slain So That Battlefields Shall Tell No Tales to the Enemy.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND

LIEGE, Sept. 25.—Here where the tide of German advance for a time dashed on the rock and steel of Belgian forts, I saw something which affected me far more than any of the sorrows of war I have yet encountered. It was a good sized basketful of metal tags, under careful guard at military headquarters.

They are all that is left of "unsere braven jungs" (our brave boys) who fell in and around Liege—their identification mark," said the officer.

I asked permission to examine one. It was a small tin tag with two holes for the string or ribbon. A large number was stamped on it, and below, the number of the regiment.

This little metal tag then that I hold in my hand represented a human life. It was the "remains"—all that was left of that life—that husband, father or brother. It was the monument and at the same time the metallic tag and number of a human life in the indexed catalogue of an army of human lives. Just a metal tag with a number!

This afternoon I saw the "rest" of that tag and many others like it—rather, the place where that "rest" or remainder of that tag was. Between the forts Bar-chou and Evignes it was in the trenches where the Belgians received the Germans with a murderous fire when they stormed those two forts—the first that fell—there by getting an entrance into the city. It was here that these men went down like grass before the scythe.

Here is where the metal tags were gathered. Each man and officer wears one around his neck. That of the private is usually a tag with a number corresponding with the number opposite his name on his company and regimental rolls. Many also have the number of the regiment on the tag. The tags of the officers are usually of aluminum and besides the number have the name and rank, sometimes also the home address.

After the battle, when the Germans find their dead, the collar on each shirt is opened, the string cut and the tag taken and sent to headquarters for identification. At Liege, probably for the first time in German wars, death obliterated distinction in rank. For the first time so far as I can learn, German officers and common soldiers were buried in the same trench.

A noncommissioned officer who commanded a burial at Liege told me there was not time to take much pains in burying. The fallen of the enemy are not buried in the same trenches, but are placed together in a separate trench. Even in death there shall be no brotherhood between those who fought and took each other's lives.

One of the features of the German side of a battlefield in this war is the thorough manner in which the Germans clean up the field after a battle. It is not only the natural sense of "orderliness," which is so characteristic of the German character, but there is method and purpose. That is, the battlefield shall reveal no tales. It shall give nothing from which a conclusion can be drawn as to losses or any other information. There is little trace of graves from the size of which a conclusion might be drawn as to the number buried. In sharp contrast to this are the sections of the battlefields over which the French fought.

At that time there was no thought of barring the road of the Meuse. The field army's action was limited to the northern part of the country, taking Antwerp as the base of its operations. After the first reverse it would have sought refuge in the stronghold, which was considered impracticable.

This consisted of three lines of defenses—the advanced line, with nine forts scattered on the south, and on the west, 15 miles from Antwerp, the second line, with four forts, surrounding the town at a radius of about four miles, and the third line, being the wall of circumvallation itself.

LESSON FROM FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. The scars of 1870-71, when the Franco-Prussian War raged, showed the danger of this plan of defense. In order to prevent the flooding of part of its area, the main army during the first stage of mobilization.

Meanwhile the progress of siege artillery had necessitated a transformation of the fortifications around Antwerp. The military commission of 1906 insisted strongly on the urgency of such a work. It was pointed out that the advanced line, which was far from complete, a gap of more than 15 miles being left open to the enemy, toward the east, between Schooten and Liere. It was also noticed that the second line could not have resisted a prolonged bombardment, and that the third line could not have been held.

ANTWERP PRACTICALLY SAFE. It would be difficult to say exactly if every particular of the new program has been carried out to the satisfaction of military experts. After the Agadir coup very strong criticisms of the War Office were made because the first line of defense was still far from being complete. The general, Van Sprang, who commanded the place, admitted that, in case of an attack, he would have had to abandon the first line. But since then very great efforts have been made, and it is many judges by the results at Liege, the position of Antwerp must be very strong indeed.

As long as England is mistress of the seas Antwerp can never be short of food. Holland would, no doubt, oppose the entrance of warships in the Schelde, but she has already allowed, and will continue to allow, the entrance of freight ships.

All these circumstances point to an invasion of Antwerp, even if the Kaiser's troops are victorious in France, as both unlikely and unprofitable.

Columbia Still Celebrating. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Columbia's crew, which carried off the laurels at the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson last June, received another ovation last night when the undergraduates and officers of the university gathered at the house of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity for a celebration of the event.

BELGIANS KILLED FOR REFUSING TO GIVE UP WEAPONS

German Novelist Hoecker, Now a Landwehr Captain, Describes the Harrowing Scene and Says There's Much Sniping.

A letter written from the field by Paul Oskar Hoecker, one of the leading German novelists, who is serving as a captain of the Landwehr in Belgium, gives a vivid description of the searching and shooting of Belgian civilians at Hoecker's own order, when they were found to be in possession of weapons. The letter, which appears in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger of August 27, reads, in part, as follows:

"Our assignment is heavy and grievous. We are not yet to get into the first line—we do not even know where the first line is—we are not yet to fight with honorable foes in the field. But we are to clear the territory of the Meuse of snipers. Each day shots are fired from cover upon our troops as they pass, especially upon small groups, couriers, cycle officers and the military motor. So at last it is a question of dealing sharply. A clear and energetic proclamation has warned the inhabitants of all Belgian territory so far occupied by us to deliver up all snipers, ammunition and explosives in the next few hours.

SOLDIERS GIVE CHASE. "No house in these parts is without a German flag. Just as we open the gate a young fellow makes a break for the near-by woods. I give chase, but the white thorn bushes, high as a man's shoulders, make pursuit impossible. A woman appears in answer to my call. She has a daughter of 15 years with her. No one else? Hastily she adds, yes, her husband is at home, too. We must search the house from top to bottom.

"A last word of warning: 'You know, Monsieur, that every civilian who is still found in possession of weapons must be shot forthwith.' They answered: 'We have no weapons!'"

"My men divide into groups and search cellar, living rooms, barn and stable, and ransack the garden. 'Who was the fellow who escaped just as we came in, Monsieur?' I ask. 'Have you, in this last moment, a confession to make to me?' 'The old man clasps his hands: 'No, Monsieur Officer, as a man of 72 years I swear to you—'

THEY FIND A SNIPER. "And then the horrible happens. A guardman and a sergeant drag a young fellow out of the house. They have found him hiding in the straw on the ground floor. He had a Belgian gun in his hands, loaded with five cartridges. 'From the attic window he may have aimed that gun at many an honest German's head or chest. The young fellow had been forced to raise his hands. He stands there trembling, pale as cheese. 'Who is this young fellow?' I ask the old man.

"All three have fallen upon their knees, as a thunderbolt might have struck them, and are raising loud lamentations. The woman screams: 'He is my son! For God's sake, you do not mean to take his life!'"

"And the 15-year-old girl is howling so that our hearts almost break with pity for her. The delinquent tries to break away, but is caught by our men. The Germans on patrol, riding out, true to duty, in the night, around whose heads the bullets of treacherous snipers whizzed; must perform conjure up in my mind the bright eyes and handsome features of our good German boys—in order to keep my nerve in the face of all this misery and lamentation and to obey strict orders.

"He will be shot. Three men forward!"

Fined for Assaulting Patrolman. Join Maccabi, a giant Italian fruit vendor, who attacked Patrolman George Haugh when arrested for peddling without a license, was fined \$7.50 by Magistrate Horde today in the Frankford police station. Maccabi jumped from his wagon and tried to escape while Haugh was driving him to the police station. He struck at the officer when pursued and refused to accompany him until Haugh used his club.

Typical Soldiers of Warring Nations In Sunday's Intaglio

Soldier types of the warring nations, with a page of Great Britain's famous Indian commands, are shown at close range in Sunday's Intaglio. There are page-wide panoramas of the Knights Templars' recent peace exercises on Belmont Plateau, and photos of Germany's war lords and American treaty advocates. Pages, too, of gay country fair scenes, beautiful studio poses, artistic bed-room settings and prominent women contributors to the season's social entertainment.

Because of its wealth of authentic gridiron information, the Sports Magazine has been converted into a special football number without slighting other sporting activities. Among its articles on the possibilities of new football are special contributions by Parke H. Davis, Glenn Warner, R. W. Maxwell and Geo. E. McLinn. Wm. H. Rocap discusses "Who Was America's Greatest Lightweight," and Paul W. Gibbon tells of Philadelphia's new star in the tennis firmament. "Ty" Cobb discloses the object of his personal interview with Connie Mack.