

as they possessed the bigger guns. This is now said to have been overcome, for the French have brought up additional artillery, including some big naval guns, which are credited with being able to outrange the German guns by 700 yards, and which are being used to drive the Germans out of their strongly fortified positions.

CORPS OF RICH RIDERS DOES DARING WORK

At the Battle Front, Oct. 1, via Paris.—The generals in command of the Allies are full of praise for the corps of dispatch riders, who, since the beginning of the great battle of the Aisne, have kept up communications between the various corps along the line now spreading from the Somme to the Moselle and along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine.

The corps of riders is composed mostly of volunteers from British universities, many of them very wealthy youths, who night and day have made dashes through the country besieged with German cavalry, carrying messages which have kept the brigades and army corps in close touch and enabled commanders to send reinforcements to points where they were most needed.

On many occasions these dispatch riders, mounted on motorcycles, through sheer audacity and speed have scattered reconnoitering parties of German cavalry, sometimes facing enormous odds in their dangerous work.

The recent terrible hand-to-hand conflicts on the western and eastern wings arose from the attempts of the German and the allied generals to execute flanking movements in great force at the same time in the open country. The lines of the armies have been growing even longer in the last ten days in a mutual endeavor to overlap each other. The wings have been heavily reinforced, but the Allies have been able to bring greater power to bear, and not only have prevented the Germans from breaking through, but have gained ground steadily, and now have the advantage.

German prisoners who have been taken on the western end of the line in large numbers show that the reinforcements which have arrived recently consist largely of men who are nearing middle age. Some of them are fathers with families, who had been away from the active army service for ten or fifteen years. This seems to indicate that many corps have been withdrawn to meet the Russian advance.

The German practice of maintaining an incessant offensive appears according to military men, to be having the result of wearing out their human material. Some of their corps have been almost wiped out of existence. The fighting, it is estimated, has been anything but brilliant in military history—and before this fight started many German regiments had fought all the way down from Liege, Belgium.

The German attacks in the last twenty-four hours seem to have become less energetic, and the Allies have been able to repulse them and follow them up more easily. There are signs that exhaustion is setting in among the invaders owing to the hard fighting and the severe weather conditions. Meanwhile the Allies are getting intervals of rest in the trenches between the periods of intense exertion, as fresh relays can be brought to the front at any time.

15,000 PRUSSIANS MEET DEFEAT ON CENTRE

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Bordeaux, Oct. 1.—The defeat of 15,000 Prussian Guards who attacked the French centre on September 26 is described to-day in "La Petite Gironde."

As soon as news of the German advance was received French cavalry was sent to hold the enemy at Auberville, Department of Marne, to give the artillery and infantry time to come up from Souain, a place near Auberville. But while the French dragoons were preparing for the defence of Auberville a brigade of Death's Head Hussars, avoiding the village, came across the vineyards and fields, with the intention of surprising the French artillery on the march.

It was a critical moment. The French dragoons were two miles ahead and the infantry two miles behind the guns, who were in danger of being sabred across their guns. The Hussars were only three-quarters of a mile away, galloping furiously. In two minutes the guns were unlimbered and lined up along the road. The enemy then was only 500 yards away, and the command could be heard to prepare to charge the guns.

In the charge the Prussian cavalry gathered speed with every yard. When they were 200 yards away the French guns aimed and there was a dash of fire. Through the blue smoke the artillerymen could see the enemy's horses rearing and officers trying vainly to rally the broken lines. A great silence succeeded the thunder of hoofs and the shouting of men. Two thousand horsemen lay as if struck by lightning. Here and there a wounded horse struggled to shake himself clear from the heaped dead.

But the artillerymen did not wait to gaze long on this scene of carnage. They limbered up the guns and rattled off to aid the dragoons, who were hard pressed and falling back along the highway. The guns were a welcome relief. This time the struggle was more even. The German quick firers returned the fire with interest, but the French infantry arrived and deployed among the vines, a bugle rang out and their bayonets flashed in the sun as they dashed forward.

Without cavalry to aid it, the Prussian Guard was obliged to fall back. A battalion of Zouaves glided behind and occupied the valley of the Suippe, threatening to place the guard between two fires. A regiment of Grenadiers sacrificed itself to cover the retreat of the German columns on Rheims. Five times the Grenadiers hurled themselves against the French. They were repulsed every time, and after the fifth charge only one section was left, a handful of men surrounding the flag.

Then, first one, then two, and then ten of the Grenadiers threw down their arms. A hundred men, mostly wounded, were all that were left of a splendid regiment. But their sacrifice had not been useless, for it enabled the column to get safely under the guns of the forts at Berry and Nogent L'Abbesse.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM QUARRIES KING WELCOMES INDIAN SOLDIERS

French Attack Under Cover of Mist or Smoke of Burning Houses. London, Oct. 1.—A correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" in France describes the fighting between the Allies and the Germans in the quarries where the Germans have been entrenched.

"From some of these natural fortresses," he says, "the German have been driven at last. It is rumored that they left others owing to the unburied dead, whose bodies poisoned the air. A quarry near the forest of Algue was attacked under cover of a mist by the French, who drove out the defenders after desperate fighting. Another quarry was won similarly by the French, who set fire to several buildings and attacked the batteries under concealment of the smoke.

"A prisoner taken here, formerly a professor in one of the universities, said that the casualties during the last fortnight have been terrible. French bayonet charges have left the plains along the Aisne strewn with dead. "Victory everywhere, but resistance has broken and there must soon be another retreat to the north and east. But the Germans must hold the right flank at any cost until the last moment in order to save the centre, which has been shaken by the British."

Sends Greeting to White and Native Troops Landing in France. [By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Oct. 2.—"The Daily Telegraph" in a dispatch from Marseilles, gives the text of the separate messages King George sent to the British East Indian troops on their arrival in France. The message to the British troops follows:

"You have been recalled from service in India together with your comrades from that country to fight for the safety and honor of my empire. I know with what readiness and courage you have been pledged to defend, has been devastated and France has been invaded by the same powerful foe. I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done."

"I shall follow you every movement with the deepest interest and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your work will never be absent from my thoughts. I pray God to bless you and add fresh laurels to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian army, whose honor and fame are in your hands."

Amsterd., Oct. 2.—An official telegram from Antwerp received here confirms the report that British aviation squadrons of Argentina at Dinant, was murdered by the Germans, the motive being unknown.

ARGENTINE CONSUL'S MURDER CONFIRMED

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BRITISH WILL PAY FOR SEIZED GOODS

Serious Trouble Therefore Not Expected Out of Situation.

STOP COPPER FROM REACHING KRUPPS

Protest of United States Still Subject of Conferences with Page in London.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 1.—The question presented by shipments of American copper to Amsterdam, several consignments of which have been seized by Great Britain, is being discussed in London by Sir Edward Grey and the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page. Great Britain has at no time sought to interfere with the shipment of foodstuffs to Holland, according to an official announcement of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

The Netherlands Ambassador in London will also be a party to the conferences there, and there is reason to believe that a satisfactory solution of the problem will be reached. In the meantime, however, Great Britain will compensate American shippers for any copper or other conditional contraband which may be confiscated, so it is not expected that long time trouble can grow out of the situation.

Copper, lead, iron ore, rubber, etc., consigned to Amsterdam are, according to the British Foreign Office, designed for the use of the German submarines, which have made their importations through Amsterdam, where such shipments are transferred from the liners to barges and by them floated up the canal to Essen, the home of the German factories. It is, therefore, regarded as purely a matter of self-protection on the part of Great Britain to prevent such shipments from reaching Holland.

The department made public a cable message from Ambassador Page to-day containing a list of articles which the British government had just informed him had been added to the conditional contraband list. This included, among other things, glycerine, ferrochrome, hematite from siderite, manganese iron ore, rubber, hides and skins, raw or rough tanned (not dressed) leather.

In the case of foodstuffs, etc., Holland has imposed an embargo on their exportation, and the British government, under the laws of Holland, has been obliged to supply the German army, especially those corps which are now attacking Anwerp.

The absence of the Netherlands Minister from London is the occasion of some embarrassment to the Department of State. Chevalier von Rappard, the Netherlands Plenipotentiary, instead of returning to Washington following his summer vacation in New York, where he is located, the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and the Austrian-Liuguan Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.

There are numerous precedents to justify the Department of State in its handling of the question of conditional contraband consigned to Holland. A similar question was raised during the Civil War, when England shipped to the Confederate States by shipping such contraband as Nassau and there reshipping it to the blocked ports, and also to get their products into the Southern States through New York.

The Supreme Court held that this was the ultimate destination of such conditional contraband which governed its treatment, and that even when consigned to Nassau or Mexico, its object was to acquire as soon as possible their home port if there was reason to believe that its ultimate destination was one or other of the Confederate ports. The position of the United States at the time, which was upheld by the Supreme Court, is extensively reviewed in Wolsey on International Law, under the heading of "Continuous Passage."

There is a suspicion in some quarters that the reports that Great Britain was seeking to interfere with the shipment of food products from the United States to Holland found its inspiration in certain German quarters in New York, although purely speculative, are merely a suspicion.

Secretary Bryan, while declining to discuss this question this evening, gave out the following almost cryptic statement on the subject: "It is understood that the British government intends to revise its proclamation of neutral goods, such as foodstuffs, and meanwhile goods, such as foodstuffs, in respect of which the Netherlands government has placed an embargo on exportation, will not be treated as contraband."

At the offices of the American Smelting and Refining Company yesterday it was stated that this corporation had a cargo of 500 tons of copper bound for the steamship Rotterdam, reported to have been held by Plymouth by Great Britain while she was relieved of the copper in her hold. An official of the company said that the metal had been consigned to one of the company's selling agencies in Holland, but so far as its destination from that point was concerned, he added, he was ignorant.

Officials of this city said that the Western mine owners were greatly aroused over the stand taken by Great Britain that copper might be considered conditional contraband. With the export business already in a demoralized state because of the European war, they argue that it will cease entirely should England be permitted to carry on the trade in copper. It is understood that the American Smelting and Refining Company has registered a strong protest with the State Department that it should intervene in behalf of the American mine owners and refiners.

It was stated in copper circles that up to the time of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe Germany had not required enough copper to meet her military requirements for about a year. Several of the large companies here have orders on their books for Germany, but it is not possible to make deliveries, owing to the vigilance of the British war marine.

It has been officially announced that Rumania is fortifying her Balkan frontier, and that all banks are transferring gold to Bucharest.

BRITAIN CORNERS THE SUGAR SUPPLY

Royal Commission Makes Use of Socialistic Idea, and Rise in Price Slight.

London, Oct. 2.—"The Daily Chronicle" says: "The British government has met the commercial and industrial situation created by the war with a

courage and resourcefulness that has commanded universal admiration. No where have their efforts been more successful than in the matter of the sugar supply of the United Kingdom. Vast quantities of sugar are consumed in this country, and most of it comes from the Continent. Anticipating from the war, the government at once appointed a royal commission to inquire into the facts, and endowed it with full power to act.

"The commission, ably presided over by Sir Henry Primrose, has acted with extraordinary promptitude and efficiency. It checked speculation for a large rise in the price of sugar, and issued it to refiners at a fixed price, with the proviso that they in turn should sell it to the retailers at moderate prices, definitely determined.

"This bold piece of state socialism has been slightly successful, and we owe it to the commission and the government that there has been no shortage in sugar supplies and only a comparatively small increase in its price. Last evening I had the real commission giving an account of its work."

BANKS TAKE MOST OF GERMAN LOAN

Insurance Companies Also Big Subscribers—Unemployment Apalling.

Berne, Sept. 26. There has been great blowing of trumpets recently about the success of the German war loan, not only in the press of Germany but in that of neutral countries, which she keeps so liberally supplied with cash. A good deal but not all of the money appears to have been subscribed by life insurance companies and banks.

Friedrich Krupp subscribed \$12,500,000 and Westphalian manufacturers about \$17,500,000. The Leipzig Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$4,000,000; Mainz, \$4,000,000; Karlsruhe and Baden about \$10,000,000; Stuttgart, \$4,875,000; and Breslau, \$2,500,000. The Saxony Land Insurance Office, \$600,000; the Hanover and District, \$17,750,000, and so on.

The question was raised recently in the Berlin German newspapers as to whether a person who wishes to subscribe toward the loan, but had no ready money, was absolutely debarred from participation, and the answer was no. If, for instance, he have life insurance premiums due to him, or rents, or other moneys accruing within a given time, he could subscribe to the war loan on the security of his life insurance premiums, or rents, or other moneys, and there is no doubt that a great deal of the money was so subscribed.

The German newspapers contain many items which point to everything not being well in the economic and commercial world.

Referring to England's intention to conquer Germany by economic pressure a writer in one of the newspapers says:

"This must be checkmated by manifest determination to maintain all hungry and necessitous persons, who stay at home, such as men incapable of bearing arms, women and children, by such means as food, clothing, shelter and well-to-do classes until the enemy's attack is broken and we are able to conclude a peace which will enable us to heal our wounds and assert ourselves as world powers. If no elementary catastrophes occur the only thing which could compel Germany to have peace would be the hunger of those without means of support, but writers will reach this pass unless those who have something to refuse to share it with those who have nothing."

"Maybe we shall see the introduction of a very high income tax, not in order to meet the cost of the war, but to reduce the cost of the government, who no longer have a chance of earning anything for themselves."

It is said that unemployment, at any rate in Berlin and Hamburg, is appalling. This is the saddest every day. In Berlin many families are being supplied in all large centres of population, while there are, besides, thousands of refugees from East Prussia for whose most urgent wants some provision must be made.

PEACE PACT WITH RUSSIA SIGNED

First Treaty Between Countries Since Abrogation of Commercial Agreement.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Secretary Bryan, for the United States, and Ambassador Bakmetoff, for Russia, today signed a treaty binding the two nations to submit all disputes that cannot be settled diplomatically to an international commission of five members for investigation during a period of at least one year, during which hostilities may not be begun.

This is the twenty-seventh of the so-called investigation treaties and follows in a general way the lines of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, which was signed with nations all over the world.

No treaty of any kind has existed between the United States and Russia since President Taft's abrogated the commercial treaty of 1892.

PARIS AGAIN GAY; SURE OF VICTORY

London, Oct. 2.—"Despite the fact that thousands of Frenchmen are laying down their lives and thousands are wounded, Parisians, says the Paris correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," are regarding some of their customary superstitions of spirit.

"Victory" is the word. All indications point to the fact that the German commanders and the German troops are realizing for the first time that they are in a desperate position. Their attacks during the last few days, delivered as they were at no decisive point with overwhelming numbers, but haphazard all along the line, show that they have been driven desperate and completely frustrated.

"The German right wing is completely in the air. It rests on no fortress or entrenched position and daily its position becomes more critical."

GREECE NOW READY TO SATISFY TURKEY

Athens, Oct. 1.—M. Venizelos, the Premier, declared in the Chamber today that if the question of the Aegean islands were settled in accordance with the decision of the powers Greece would give Turkey some small satisfaction, but Turkey evidently avoided a compromise.

With regard to the war, M. Venizelos declared that Greece would preserve neutrality, but would carry out all her obligations toward her Servian ally if that became necessary.

It has been officially announced that Rumania is fortifying her Balkan frontier, and that all banks are transferring gold to Bucharest.

WARM PRAISE FOR AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Best of Its Type in Paris, Sir Frederick Treves Declares.

GREAT NEED IS FOR MOTOR AMBULANCES

Can Bring Wounded from Front in Two Hours, While Trains Take Ten or More.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Oct. 1.—The once famous Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond is to be renewed in its usefulness. It has been taken over by the War Office and will be used as barracks. The adjoining Richmond Park will be used as a military training ground.

Sir Frederick Treves, who has just returned from Paris, gives "The British Medical Journal" an interesting account of his visit to the hospitals there which are receiving the British wounded. The military general hospital, taking from 500 to 600 cases, as at the Trianon Palace, Versailles. The large rooms on the ground floor, the dining room, drawing room and reading room, make magnificent wards, and are filled with private soldiers. All patients are very comfortable. In the grounds of the hospital are two marquees for medical cases, but the patients are few, because the health of troops at the front is excellent.

The second hospital is the American, at the Lycee Pasteur, at Neuilly. The number of beds is 300. Sir Frederick found 370 patients, of whom 182 were British, Americans having reason to be proud of this hospital, which Sir Frederick calls the best of its type in Paris. The staff consists of 15 physicians, 75 fully trained nurses and a corps of patients in excellent health.

The third hospital is the Astoria Hotel, which has been taken over by the Board of the Red Cross. It will accommodate three hundred cases and is being gradually equipped. There are sixty-five patients at present, all except three being British. The other hospitals are at Claridge's Hotel, the Majestic Hotel, two large private hospitals, the Lycee Bouffon, and at smaller institutions.

Sir Frederick Treves said that the great difficulty in the medical aspect of the war is the question of transport. More ambulance trains are being provided, but they will not be immune from the risk of being delayed at sidings. The great need in this campaign is for motor ambulances. The American Hospital has twenty, and in this fleet of cars rests largely the secret of its success.

The British Red Cross is putting two hundred motor ambulances into France at the earliest possible moment. Five hundred would not be too many. Motor ambulances can come down from the front in a little over two hours, whereas train takes ten or even twenty hours.

TURKISH MUTNEERS NOW 3 OUTCASTS

Escape Vardarm Sentence to Bother Police—Their Fate a General Puzzle.

The three Turkish mutineers whom Captain Weill, of the British steamship Isle of Mull, brought into port are in the Harbor A police station, and the combined ingenuity of the captain, British and Turkish consuls, the police and the Immigration Department has been unable to get them out.

The British consul, learning that the mutineers were within the three-mile limit, turned them over to the police. The police pondered the matter then, and issued an ultimatum to the captain. He must give them their money, take them back to Constantinople or put up bond with the immigration authorities for their good behavior.

The captain, at late reports last night, had vanished into Jersey. But the mutineers are still in the harbor. One of his friends that he wouldn't pay or ship a mutineer and he didn't want the bother of a triple hanging.

The Turkish Consulate holds that it is the duty of the British to pay the men or put up bond for them, but that it will do all it can to prevent a hanging. And the immigration authorities refuse to admit the men without the necessary bond.

"The end of the Turks?"

B. Altman & Co.

The Autumn Display of Ribbons

is unusually large and effective, presenting a number of striking novelties which must command instant and interested attention.

Included are wide satin ribbons in plain and fancy colorings, tinsel-embossed in beautiful floral effects, as well as a large variety of plain ribbons in velvet, faille, satin, etc. There is also a very desirable selection of narrow ribbons for lingerie purposes.

The Ribbon Department is amply equipped for preparing, at short notice and moderate prices, Table Decorations composed of ribbon and ribbon flowers.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Elridge Street cor. Livingston Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
East 72d St. bet. Lexington & 3d Ave.
East Houston St. cor. Essex St.

BIG GERMAN GUNS MEET THEIR MATCH

Russia Puts Weapon of New Pattern Into Play at Suwalki.

PROVES EQUAL TO THE KAISER'S BEST

Two Batteries on the Prussian Frontier Silenced by It Within Ten Minutes.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Petrograd, Oct. 1.—The great German guns which are now making their difficult way back over the marshes to the north and south of Suwalki have met their match.

During the fight on the River Niemen there appeared for the first time a new pattern Russian gun of large calibre and considerable mobility. Naturally no details are issued concerning its construction and principal features, but it is the product of the famous Putiloff works. Artillery experts who watched its performance are satisfied that it is equal in power and effect to anything the Germans have yet shown.

On the Prussian frontier two of these new guns silenced the German batteries within ten minutes, and the German guns were abandoned in their positions. Every gunner had been killed.

A large quantity of German stores and transport have been abandoned on account of the state of the roads. The invasion has been, in short, a disaster. It has failed at every point. Even as a reconnaissance it can have produced nothing of the smallest value to Germany.

There is no part of Russia which the Germans hold in any force or in which they are not attacked and losing ground.

German raids have served, at any rate, to show the public that the great concentration and much vaunted preparations of the Germans were matched by those of General Rennenkampf—the man who works in the dark. He has had to hold a frontier of great length, from the Baltic almost to Balaich, against these experimental invasions, and at the same time he has had to be ready for a real German advance which was believed to be imminent.

Rennenkampf's strength, his dispositions and his equipment nothing is made known. He has drawn a censorship around him like a mantle, but it is evident that he was not only ready, but alertly and brilliantly prepared for all eventualities.

Russian refugees who have been at last permitted to depart from Germany have begun to arrive here. They say that in German cities the public are going well. Police restrictions on the publication of news throughout Germany have been doubled, and many newspapers have been suppressed. Even talk of any unacceptable quality is punished under martial law, with imprisonment of one year.

TRADE MUST BE NURTURED

Advertisers Warned Against Too Much Optimism.

The Advertising Men's League of New York City discussed the effect of the European war on American business and advertising last night at the dinner which followed the October meeting of the league, at the Aldine Club. Among the speakers were Isaac F. Marcusson, an investigator and writer on business topics; John F. Fowler, an exporter; W. E. Augustin, head of the special export bureau of the Post Office; and William C. Dowling, a Harvard lecturer.

Mr. Marcusson declared that many of the rosier articles on this country's big opportunities were misleading. The opportunity was there, he added, but the American business man must not start in by trying to make millions, and before any real trading could be done with South and Central America American manufacturers would have to enter upon an era of investigation.

He said that the "Made in America" slogan was all right, but that it took more than patriotism to sell goods, and that the chief requisite was that manufacturers should deliver the right kind of goods.

Justifiable superlatives

The Equitable Building is admittedly the greatest, obviously the latest, indisputably the safest, unquestionably the most efficient and economically planned, and without doubt the best all around business structure in the world, basing this claim on its centrality, its structural features, its service facilities, the elastic character of its far-flung interiors, and the reasonableness of its rents.

More no man can ask—more no man can get—for the Equitable is the sum total of contemporary opportunity in business buildings.

Leases now being made from May, 1 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building

AMERICAN DIVINE ASSAILS BRITISH

Dr. Hall Says Kaiser's Wish Was to Live and Die "Emperor of Peace."

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall, designate Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin, and a member of the faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, who is now in Europe, is reported to have contributed an article to the "Gottinger Zeitung," of Gottingen, Germany.

"Every one in Germany," says the article, "knows how untiringly the Kaiser and his counsellors worked year in and year out to stem the tide of unscrupulous calumny of the press under Lord Northcliffe, in England, and of the decadent boulevard crier in Paris, and to preserve amicable relations with both neighbors. They know that Germany wanted only rest and peace for its level and uneducated class. It was the greatest wish of the German Emperor to live and die as an Emperor of peace."

"Germany's affiliations with the sciences shows itself in every direction. The country's commerce and its preparations for war were not accidental. But were a science like its encyclopedias, its universities and its culture. The same spirit animated its commercial development and the most beautiful ships the world has seen became its pride and its just reward. Every step forward provoked the envy of England."

"It is pure nonsense to maintain that Germany and Austria wanted this world war just for the sake of war. The brutal aristocracy of Russia had to have the war in order, if possible, to retard the revolution. The blind advisers of England wanted war in order to remain in power, to kill the Labor party and to satisfy the mean ill will of a low and uneducated class. It was the greatest wish of the German Emperor to live and die as an Emperor of peace."

"The neutrality of Belgium is only a hypocritical pretext for interference on the part of England. The German general staff knew that France had mobilized before the declaration of war. Still Germany was ready to spare Belgium if England refused to listen to a crime just as insane as Lord North's war against the American colony, or the Crimean war or the Boer war."

"Nobody doubted the military power of Germany, but more astonishing is its economic power, and even more, the country's moral strength. The behavior of the German people is a tremendous subject lesson as to their high character and self-control. Immediately after the declaration of war the sale of alcohol in every form was forbidden. The unlimited possibilities of selling liquor in endless stream without beating an oath or a profane word, or without seeing an imberbed man. People were singing and shaking hands with God Be with You for Our Fatherland." Many persons were in France, and often and evident was the Emperor's decided mood which filled the hearts of all at the front with his great ideal.

"The Socialists are standing shoulder to shoulder with all the other political parties. They offer their money, their houses, their sons and their leaders to the cause of their fatherland. They give their word of honor to the Emperor and fight for the right cause until death. The Emperor ordered them to fight not for him, but with him, just as he has done with his six sons, his wives, his soldiers, where the danger is the greatest."

AUSTRIA PROMISES ITALY TO END MINES

Rome, Oct. 1.—The Austrian government has replied to the Italian proposal of the floating mines in the Adriatic Sea. Austria declares its sinking of Italian vessels and promises to make measures to remove the mines to shipping and to fully indemnify the families of the victims.

It is reported that Italy demands indemnity from Austria of \$1,000,000.

CROWN PRINCESS GOES TO FRONT

London, Oct. 1.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin, sent by way of The Hague, says that Crown Prince and Princess Alexandra, accompanied by her two eldest sons, has arrived in her headquarters in France. She proposes personally to bestow decorations on officers of her dragoon regiment.

Money for Mansfield's Son

Surrogate Cahalan granted permission yesterday to Ruiter B. Jenkins, general guardian of George G. Mansfield, son of the late Rufus Mansfield, the actor, to spend \$50,000 a year on the education and support of the boy. Mansfield is sixteen years old and has an interest amounting to \$12,000 in the estate of his father. It is a pupil at the Carpenter School, 270 West End av.

PATHESCOPE VOTING COUPON

This coupon, properly filled out, is good for 5 votes in the Tribune's School Children's Pathescope Contest. It is valid after two weeks from date.

Credit Votes to School.....

Coupons should be tied up in packages of 25, 50 or 100, with number or name of school on top coupon.

Mail to the PATHESCOPE EDITOR, NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

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

To-day He Tells How to Fill Out Your Coupons

Friday, October 2.

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