GERMANY TO FIGHT WAR OUT TO FINISH

Vice - Chancellor Says People Cannot Be Starved.

UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION SOLVED

United States Expected to Endeavor to Make New Market for Her Cotton.

Berlin, Oct. 2 (by way of The Hague and London, Oct. 3).—Germany's position economically and financially is such as will enable her to carry the war to a successful conclusion, in the opinion of Vice-Chancellor Clemens Delbrueck. The country cannot be starved out, says the Vice-Chancellor. Unemployment is steadily decreasing, with from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 men in the field, according to Herr Delbrueck. Many industries are working overtime on war orders, and measures have been taken to divert labor from idle branches to busy departments, until now the unemployed number only from 6 to 7 per cent of the workingmen in the country.

Measures have been taken also to put the finances and the credit of trade and industry on a war footing, and these have been so thoroughly successful that a general moratorium during the entire war will undoubtedly be warded off, placing Germany in a far better position after the war than will be the states whose industrial life is affected by a moratorium.

Currency Crisis Overcome.

Vice-Chancellor Delbrueck also referred in the interview granted by him to-day to the unanimous demonstration by representatives of labor, agriculture, commerce, industry and trade on September 28, as well as to the determination of the German people to see the war through to a successful conclusion, as to which he declared that this was no bluff, but was justified by the spirit and preparation of the country. The currency crisis, which immediately preceded hostilities, he said, had been quickly and completely overcome with an abundance at present of circulation media.

Herr Delbrueck then described the loan institutions, where funds may be obtained on negotiable securities, such as special war banks, which have been loaning to mortgage holders, small tradesmen and artisans, until now no one is without an opportunity of adequate credit. Accordingly, he said, there was no necessity for a general moratorium to which resort has been had by all other combatants, as well as by some neutral countries.

"One serious consequence of the mobilization," said the Vice-Chancellor, "is the lack of employment, despite the fact that the call to the colors has taken from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 able-bodied men from the industrial field into the army. The illness is due to the fact that the curtailing of industries has caused local unemployment.

Unemployment Question Solved.

"The provincial employment agencies are now been merged in an imperial employment bureau, with the immediate result that the question of employment has been solved by putting the men and the jobs together. The representatives of the employers and the employes, too, are working in patriotic co-operation in this bureau without regard to partisanship or creed.

"Labor and capital, and Conservative, Socialist and Liberal trades unions, have worked hand in hand in the interests of the fatherland with the imperial labor bureaus. As an efficient intermediary the bureau has obtained harvest workers who are gathering Germany's promising harvest. This is an instance showing how the job and the man have been brought together. The same is true in the mining and shipbuilding industry. In the case of the textile industries the hours of labor have been shortened, the trades unions working most efficiently in this equalization. They have selected only men adapted for the kind of work assigned by the imperial labor bureau. Thus of the 10,000 men sent to East Prussia at the opening of the war to labor on fortifications not a single man proved unfit.

"Behind battling armies we must have only contented people. Communities must take steps to have the population employed despite the war, not allowing suffering and distress, and providing employment on various public works, such as railroad and canal building, and the draining of swamps. The latter improvement has been undertaken by the states in which there are raw moors, resulting in the conversion of waste land, which means that the year 1915 will see there flourishing fields.

"Unemployment since the outbreak of the war has been steadily decreasing. At present all industries supplying the army are working to their utmost capacity. Our production of anthracite coal is generally meeting the demands of Germany, Austria and several neutral countries. Other industries which are natural world monopolies, such as dyestuffs and potash, are necessary to neutral countries, who, I suppose, will buy them during the war.

Market for U. S. Cotton.

"There is a certain difficulty regarding raw materials. One of the first steps taken when the war began was to form an organization to institute a careful stock-taking and take over certain necessary materials, the same to be later served out to the industries in need of them. We found the supplies greater than had been expected, and certain articles have been obtained in considerable quantities in countries occupied by our armies.

"I do not doubt that neutral countries in their own interest will endeavor to create markets for their goods, particularly the United States, for her cotton. Our population can be starved out as little as can our industries. Germany produces almost the whole of her consumption of breadstuffs and meats. Certain deficiencies in fodder supplies we are prepared to counteract by a rational use of our large crops, particularly potatoes."

Herr Delbrueck described the method of converting potatoes into meal that can be used in making bread or fodder, and gave credit for the use of potato meal as a constituent of bread to the United States. Germany, he continued, was now abundantly supplied with food that would last until the next harvest. The sugar supply was so ample that next year the fields would be planted with crops in which there was a deficiency.

In conclusion, Herr Delbrueck said that the general situation was due largely to Germany's centralized organization, economic as well as political. Wherever it was necessary to take steps in any branch of industry, trade or commerce he needed only the little group of interested ones with whom to discuss the matter, knowing that their decision would be binding upon the entire industry.

"In short," he said, "we watch affairs confidently and placidly. I have been a minister nine years, and have a perfect knowledge of the economic and moral powers of my country. I am persuaded that we are in a position to conduct this war, which has been forced upon us, to a successful conclusion also in an economic sense."

GERMANS LURED ON BY BURNING STRAW

Thinking Fort Has Been Fired, They Make Fatal Attack.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—During the German attack on Thursday night on Fort Waelhem the garrison burned a heap of straw to make the Germans believe the fort was on fire. The enemy then rushed on, and when they arrived within shooting distance the Belgians opened fire, killing hundreds. The German attack on Antwerp is taking place over a front of fifty kilometres from the Scheldt bank at St. Amands to Fort Broechem. Thousands of persons have left Antwerp in the last few days. The exodus has been so great that the military authorities repaired the railway connecting the town with Eeschen on Friday.

Trains of refugees were sent there and others sent to Breda yesterday, five thousand were sheltered in Eeschen. Many refugees lost their relatives, and there is now hanging up at Eeschen a list of lost mothers, fathers and children. When the Germans attacked Fort Konighoyckt on Thursday night they were repulsed with heavy losses, and about thirty prisoners there the censor has made an excision. The enemy re-attacked Termonde yesterday. The Belgians blew up the bridge and repulsed the enemy. This contradicts the German official report, which says Termonde is in possession of the Germans.

As a result of the success of the Belgians in blowing up the railway between Louvejeul and Vertrysk, the Germans have many hostages in Verviers, Liege, Louvain and Brussels, who will be shot if the work of destruction is continued. Burgomaster Max is still imprisoned. In West Flanders the Belgian trains again are running regularly. Lille is free of the enemy and recovering its normal appearance, but Valenciennes is still in the hands of the Germans, and traffic along the road from Orchies to St. Amand is impossible.

The Germans made an apparently successful attack upon Contrai on Thursday. They are building a Zeppelin garage and aerodrome at St. Agatha Berchem, near Brussels, and moreover have enlarged a garage in Etterbeeck Square, Brussels, to hold Zeppelin airships. Three German spies, two dressed in Belgium uniforms, were brought into Ghent on Wednesday.

Hulst, Holland (via London), Oct. 3.—Preparatory to the final siege of Antwerp, large detachments of German troops, composed for the greater part of naval reserves and landwehr, moved westward parallel with the Dutch frontier. Several villages between Alost and Ghent have been deserted by the inhabitants.

Driving their cattle before them and removing as much as possible of their furniture on wheelbarrows and handcars, the Flemish peasants are moving westward as fast as they can. Large numbers will probably be obliged to cross the frontier into Dutch territory. Everything is ready to receive them. Those who are unable to provide for themselves will be at once sent to the Dutch refugee camps in the Province of Gelderland, where the Dutch government has thus far taken care of about 12,000 refugees.

The activity of the Germans in Brussels since September 24 and their energy in repairing the roads leading to the Belgian coast of the North Sea have been marked.

Recent storms have blown the waters of the Scheldt far over the regions to the south and east of the town, and the entire surrounding country has been converted into a marsh.

Flushing, Holland (via London), Oct. 2.—Owing to renewed activity on the part of Germans in Belgium, followed by the arrival here of a steady stream of new refugees from that country, the state of siege which has been declared to exist over this port is being strictly maintained. Every preparation has been made to close the mouth of the Scheldt River at a moment's notice. Likewise the principal bridges which connect the Zeeland Islands with the Continent have been mined. Strong detachments of troops keep constant guard over these structures.

BELGIAN PLOT SEEN TO KILL PRISONERS

London, Oct. 3.—The following official statement issued in Berlin has been received here by wireless:

"A letter found on a Belgian officer who was captured by the Germans contained the following: 'When we reenter Brussels we will take with us a large stock of matches to set fire to Cologne and every other place through which we pass. Henceforth we will have no more injured prisoners; everybody will be killed.'"

NORTH SEA MINES SINK MORE SHIPS

British and Norwegian Steamers Blown Up with Heavy Loss of Life.

London, Oct. 3.—A Lloyds dispatch from Ostend says that the British steamer Dawdon (824 tons), from Hull for Antwerp, is reported to have been sunk last night by a mine in the North Sea. Nine men are missing. Eight were taken to Ostend by a fishing smack.

A South Shields dispatch to the Central News says that the Norwegian steamer Tromoe was wrecked this morning by a mine in the North Sea. Two men were drowned. The rest of the crew, numbering sixteen, took to the boats, and were landed to-night at South Shields.

"77"
For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat
COLDS
"As a child my mother always had Humphreys' medicine case at hand to minister to our ills. Now that I have a boy of my own I feel the same need—to-day I bought '77' for a Cold, etc.," writes a Bostonian.
To break up a Cold take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.
If you wait till your bones begin to ache, till the Cold becomes settled and hangs on, it may take longer.
Two sizes, 25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John, New York.—Advertisement.

AGREE ON RETREAT OF GERMAN RIGHT

Reports from Paris and Berlin Contradict in Every Other Point.

BOTH CLAIM VICTORY IN ROYE DISTRICT

French Say Foe Has Been Driven Across Meuse—Invaders Deny It.

London, Oct. 3, 1:40 p. m.—A quite unusual liveliness in the publicity departments of the German and Austrian army headquarters has furnished an account of the results of current battles differing so radically from those from the camps of their opponents as to render the widely divergent statements irreconciliable.

In regard to the battle of the Aisne there is only a single point on which the French and German reports agree. That is that General von Kluck still is going northward, though at a snail's pace, and that he is so powerful that General Joffre has been obliged to admit that the German commander has forced a French detachment debouching from Arras to fall back.

Further south, in the neighborhood of Roye, according to the German staff, the French have been dislodged from their positions, but the French communique declares that all the German assaults there were shattered.

The Germans assert they have fought their way southward and have made substantial advances in the Argonne district, and the French counter this by claiming to have made progress there. The French say that, on the far eastern end of the line around the River Meuse, they have driven the last Germans back across the river; the invaders insist they have defeated all attacks of the French in that quarter.

Each side thus receives the news it wants to hear. For the neutral observer the only certainty is that these intermittent conflicts along the immense line furnish only a series of small, cumulative results which gradually tend in a given direction to an outcome which will be determined when the present process of attrition completes its course.

The first Austrian staff report with any details, issued by Field Marshal Potiorek, gives flat denial to the Servians' vivid stories of victory, but the Serbs are equally emphatic in giving the lie to the Austrian claims.

According to Field Marshal Potiorek, the process of clearing up the Servian litter in the province of Bosnia is progressing apace, while the Austrian offensive in Servia is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Servians and their Montenegrin allies, however, maintain that they have Sarayevo, the Bosnian capital, almost in their grasp.

The new army of Emperor Nicholas is on the march and, according to the Petrograd General Staff, the Muscovites once more have crossed the German frontier at Szczuczyn and Grajewo, Russian Poland. This is conceivably awkward for the German invaders who are said to be retreating from the Suwalki district.

GERMANS FIGHT TO PIERCE ALLIES' LEFT

Continued from page 1

for August, while England shows only a decrease of 21 per cent. This is attributed to the fact that while the German merchants are willing to take an unusual risk of capture, other countries, especially America, from which the major part of the German imports comes, are unwilling to do so. England's imports showed a decrease of $51,000,000 in August and Germany's fell off $91,000,000, but while England's imports are regaining strength through her supremacy of the seas, Germany's are losing steadily, and this also is true of exports.

Berlin, Oct. 3 (via London).—A correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger," who has witnessed the military operations in the Argonne Forest and north of Verdun, telegraphs his paper that the bombardment of Verdun still continues. Much activity at the Verdun railroad station has been noted, and there are three captive balloons over the city.

The wounded are coming in from the front in the best of spirits, the correspondent continues. The English artillery is doing very efficient work in the Argonne Forest and causing much trouble, but the German position is "as of iron." Up to the present time all the efforts of the enemy have been futile. While the developments are slow, the correspondent avers, it is thought that the final decision is not far off. The population of the district is starving.

London, Oct. 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that German newspapers announce the departure for the front of the Grand Duke of Baden.

The dispatch also says it is officially announced from Berlin that Major General von Voights-Rhetz has been appointed quartermaster general, in place of General von Stein, who is now commanding an army corps.

Two German Officers Swim River and Blow Up Railroad

Berlin, Oct. 3 (via The Hague to London).—A daring deed of two German officers attached to the 24th Pioneers has resulted in the destruction of a railroad line upon which the French were transporting ammunition and reinforcements greatly needed by them to resist the Germans. Details of this occurrence have just been made public here.

The two officers penetrated the French lines by swimming across the Meuse and making their way through swamps and over canals. They passed the French outposts and bivouacks and finally reached the railroad embankment, which they blew up with dynamite. After this they cut an underground telegraph wire and then returned in safety to their own lines. The following details are given by a lieutenant, who was one of the participants in the daring enterprise:

"The night of ... the wind was blowing a hurricane. Part of the ground was familiar to us, particularly the near side of the Meuse and the location of some of the French outposts, but nothing was known of the other side of the river, except the location of the railroad that had been marked for destruction. The first part of the journey was comparatively easy. Going forward quietly, we soon came to the canal on the left bank of the Meuse, which was closely guarded.

"Finally we arrived at a bridge. Here we killed the French guard, making no noise about it. After this we descended into a bog along the river, and going further we crossed several canals by swimming. Our teeth chattering with the cold, we finally reached the banks of the Meuse, which was here about fifty-five yards wide. We laid aside our sabres and I tried to swim across first, but the current was too strong. We then divested ourselves of our shoes and all other weights that might retard us in swimming, keeping with us virtually nothing more than the explosive. In this shape we managed to swim the river. On the other side another difficulty awaited us. There was a swamp at this point, and we could find no place to land. We floated downstream until finally we were fortunate enough to get a footing; then we climbed out.

"We ploughed ahead in mud often above our knees, exercising the greatest caution. It was the hardest kind of going. Finally we reached the spot selected for destruction. We laid our mine, and set and lighted the time fuses, which we had carried up to this time tied in our hair. We were waiting for the explosion, but in the mean time we were still in danger of detection by French troops not far away.

"The fuse worked and the explosion came on time. At once a French cavalry patrol dashed up and began firing into the swamp where we were hiding. This swamp was now a good ally. We eluded pursuit and got away. Later we came to a village, and at the point of our revolvers we requisitioned a horse and wagon. Then began a wild ride back to our lines."

The two officers have received the decoration of the Iron Cross for their exploit. Another lieutenant and a corporal who started on this trip evidently lost their lives by drowning.

GEN. HWANG HING SEES WOE AHEAD

"Father of China" Arrives for Feast One Day Late—Predicts New Revolt.

So novel a personage as a Chinese general without a Chinese army cannot remain lost for long, even in a country the size of this one. One day late, General Hwang Hing, revolutionist, reformer, father of his country, the man chiefly responsible for turning China into a republic—General Hwang Hing, let it be repeated, struck New York yesterday, and was paraded and feted and lauded and dinnered by Chinatown until the 12 o'clock law broke up the festivities.

As one man declared as he watched the parade pass, he had not known there was such a thing as a Chinese army, far less a general of it. Nor is there. The army, 200,000 strong, was disbanded, but they couldn't disband Hwang Hing. He was the general of his army while it lasted, and general of his army he still is.

The general is the man who put President Yuan Shih-kai where he is to-day, and once he was proud of the achievement. But he is beginning to regret it, he said last night, and from present indications, another revolution is imminent in China. About 150 of the leading citizens of Chinatown, men and women, heard the general make this dire prediction at a dinner tendered him at the Tuxedo Restaurant, 2 Doyers st:

"Our President is not ruling as a President," said the general, in impeccable Chinese, "but he has resorted to the methods of monarchy. I disbanded my army because I felt that it would be a drain on the nation, and the President immediately started the organization of an army of his own in the north.

"Now he is exterminating the republicans in the south of China. Conditions are unbearable, and another revolution is coming—one greater than the last. Personally, I am using every effort for peace, but I do not see how the revolution can be avoided."

The chopsticks clattered furiously as the general concluded, which was taken to indicate that the audience was in sympathy with his ideas.

General Hwang Hing is travelling as befooves his rank, for he has a lieutenant general, a major general and a secretary with him. The assistant generals lend dignity, and the secretary speaks English, which is a fair division. They have been all over the United States and expect to remain in New York for several weeks.

The general's announced mission in this country is the time honored one of studying our "institutions," with the laudable purpose of transplanting them in his native heath. He will be shown stuffed ballot boxes, crowded subways, school children on half time, "Don't walk on the grass" signs and other American products.

Incidentally, his name is not Hwang Hing, but Hing Hwang. Hing is his first name, and the delectable Chinese custom is to put the second name first. It simplifies their city directories.

The general's son, who is a student at Columbia, his daughter and his sister-in-law were also in attendance last night.

KAISER HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Continued from page 1

to develop with extreme ferocity on October 2. The enemy relaxed his positions to the north of Lake Vigri, carrying out furious attacks on the side of Ratchki and Borgimene, in an effort to occupy the western roads leading out of the Augustovo forest.

"On the road to Lodz and Schihlischki the first division of the German cavalry attempted to check the offensive tactics of the Russian cavalry. This engagement took place at dusk, but the squadrons of the enemy were put to flight and completely dispersed, sustaining heavy losses. They carried along in their rout the infantry which was protecting them.

"The Russian troops have occupied Raygrod, Kalvary and Marianpol (all in Russian Poland).

"Insignificant engagements have taken place in the neighborhood of Kielce, on the right bank of the Vistula.

"In the Carpathians the Russian troops repulsed near Mikoulitz an Austrian detachment, which lost its cannon and mitrailleuses."

Paris, Oct. 3.—The statement issued to-day by the War Office says:

"In the Russian field of operations a strong German army of four corps has taken position between the frontier of East Prussia and the River Niemen. Its left wing has been thrown back upon Mariampol and Suwalki. At the centre the city of Augustovo has been taken by the Russians. On the German right wing the struggle continues around Ossuvtz (between Lyck and Bielostok).

"In Galicia the rear guard of the Austrians has retreated in disorder as far as the Vistula."

FEAR OF LEIPZIG PREVENTS SAILINGS

Panama, Oct. 3.—Shipping along the western coast of South America has been almost suspended because of the presence in these waters of the German cuiser Leipzig, which has sunk two British ships recently.

British lines operating ships from Balboa to the south have withdrawn their sailings, thus delaying the mails for practically all the coast. Only Chilian and Peruvian boats are now plying to the ports on the west coast.

According to reports reaching here the Leipzig is sailing toward Panama.

DUCHESS THANKS AMERICA FOR AID

Her Grace of Marlborough Seeks Assistance for Unemployed.

IDLE WOMEN TWICE AS MANY AS YEAR AGO

Factories Forced to Close Doors Because Unable to Get Raw Material.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 3.—In an interview today the Duchess of Marlborough emphasises the gratitude of the English for the assistance being rendered in so many ways by Americans, and she believes that this sympathy and help will be all the more readily given toward funds with which to meet an acute economic situation which has arisen here owing to the unemployment of large numbers of women. The duchess said:

"There are twice as many women out of work this year as at a corresponding time last year, as some of the factories have closed their doors, not being able to obtain the raw material necessary for their manufacture. There are also a very great number of professional women who have lost employment. We have an economic relief bureau, but our funds will have to be enlarged to do the work we hope to accomplish."

Speaking in warm praise of the work which had been done here by American women, the duchess quoted English women who had seen the American hospital. The duchess said:

"They said it was above reproach and organized with American thoroughness."

The duchess herself has just returned from a trip to the hospital, where she had gone, together with Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Harcourt, early in the week to arrange for accommodations for the American Red Cross unit, which will be on duty there. She announced that the second Red Cross unit had been assigned by the Admiralty to Hoehler Hospital, which, she said, was the biggest naval hospital at Portsmouth. Speaking of her visit to the America hospital, the duchess said:

"Last Sunday the hospital received 130 wounded, several of them seriously, but they are getting along splendidly, and many have convalesced to such an extent that they are walking about the spacious grounds. One soldier, wounded in the thigh and spine, may not survive, but we will do all that is possible to restore them to health.

"One of the soldiers has had a wound in his right shoulder. It was inflicted by a piece of shrapnel. In fact, most of the wounds were caused by shrapnel. The soldiers say that the German rifle fire is poor. The soldier with the wounded shoulder said that a piece of shrapnel remained imbedded in his shoulder three days. Another soldier was in a trench for six days after being wounded, and declared it was impossible to leave the trenches because of the terrific artillery fire of the Germans."

The Duchess of Marlborough emphasized the satisfaction felt regarding the unit of American doctors and nurses who had been sent over here and assigned to the hospital at Paignton, and said that they would soon be on duty. Referring to the temporary abandonment of the plan of American women to provide an ambulance ship and substituting instead a gift of six motor ambulances, she said there was an imperative need of ambulances, while the hospital ship was not wanted at present.

ASQUITH ASSAILS GERMAN INVADERS

Tells of Efforts of Kaiser Two Years Ago to Tie Britain's Hands.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 3.—The following summary of a telegram from Sir Edward Grey to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was made public by the British Ambassador this evening:

In the course of a speech at Cardiff yesterday the Prime Minister, referring to the way in which the Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies have come forward, said that never in history has so vast and diverse a community shown a spirit so unanimous and resolute in response to a common appeal.

"In entering this war," he said, "we have no ill will to gratify nor wrongs to avenge. We have no quarrel with Germany. In 1912 we informed the German government 'Britain declares she will neither make nor join in an unprovoked attack on Germany; aggression upon Germany is not provided in any agreement to which Great Britain is a party.' But Germany demanded of us in addition, at a time when she was enormously increasing her forces, especially on sea, that we should go further and pledge our neutrality if Germany engaged in war.

"Though we have consistently worked for peace and to avoid the catastrophe of war, yet we could not give Germany a free hand whenever she selected her opportunity to dominate the European world, and we refused to make any such engagement.

"Four weeks ago I asked my countrymen how we could have stood aloof to see the wanton invasion of France and Belgium by hordes who leave behind them a dismal trail of savagery, devastation and desecration worthy of the blackest annals of the history of barbarism.

"Since then we have seen still more clearly written in letters of carnage and spoliation the real aim of this long prepared scheme against the liberties of Europe. We still believe in treaties, in the rights of the weak and the duties of the strong, and we look forward at the end of the war to a Europe in which these great and simple truths will be safeguarded against a recrudescence of the era of blood and iron."

SWEEPER SUNK BY KIAO-CHAU MINE

Tokio, Oct. 3.—Another Japanese mine-sweeping boat at Kiao-Chau has been sunk, after striking a mine. The casualties are given as four killed and nine wounded. The mine dragger was known as the Kayo Maru and was sunk in Lao-Shan Bay.

The German forts and ships are constantly shelling the Japanese army, which is slowly preparing for the big assault on Tsing-Tau, the German stronghold.

A German aeroplane from Tsing-Tau has made two attempts to attack Japanese warships. Neither was successful. Japanese aeroplanes went in pursuit of the German aircraft and were subjected to bomb fire.

A captive balloon, which has been seen above Tsing-Tau has been hauled down. It is believed to have been damaged.

DRINK
White Rock
The Mineral Water De Luxe

SAYS AUSTRIANS QUIT UNDER FIRE

Russian War Writer Declares Germans Bitter Toward Allies.

SAW THE QUARTERS OF COUNT SZECHENYI

Hungarian Nobleman Who Married Miss Vanderbilt Fought in Battle of Krasnik.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—A Russian war correspondent who has just returned from a motor tour through the province of Lublin, Russian Poland, where fierce fighting recently took place between the Russian and Austrian armies, gives the following account of his experiences:

"The trenches are heaped with the remains of bullets, shells and shrapnels which, after having accomplished their murderous work, now lie there harmless and powerless, bringing home to every observer the doleful, ghastly tale of destructive and revengeful conflicts. The Catholic Church at Niedjvitz has been razed to the ground by mortar fire, and the plot of land surrounding it has been indented with countless pits excavated by devastating volleys. A man unaware of the European turmoil would identify the district with the aftermath of an all-consuming earthquake.

"It is here that the Austrians took up the offensive. An extensive area is littered with newly built mounds, crudely improvised graves with rough projecting posts, telling the onlooker that therein lie soldiers who were killed in action, fighting for their country and their Czar. The enemy's position at Krasnik extended over an area of 100 versts, and consisted entirely of deep trenches with intricate wire entanglements. Here and there could be seen ramparts constructed of freshly cut logs. The district is hilly. The Austrians fortified themselves on our territory in an efficient and strategic manner, and did not, apparently, anticipate such energetic resistance from us in Krasnik.

"I was shown the hotel which had been occupied by the flower of the Austrian aristocracy. Here lived Count Auersperg, Count Pototski, Count Szechenyi (who is married to a daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt), Baron Rothschild and other notabilities.

"The engagement in Krasnik was accompanied by a characteristic incident which sheds new light on the mutual relationships and feelings of Austrians and Germans. Our strongest blow at the hostile position in Krasnik was inflicted on the Austrians, near the village of Visoko, where our troops, notwithstanding the mighty resistance of the enemy, succeeded in cutting the Austrian front. Fearing a complete rout, the Austrians hastily retreated, leaving their allied Germans to the whims of fate. In turn these, too, were repulsed with heavy losses. The material losses included thirty-two guns, bearing the proud inscription, 'Pro gloria et patria.'

"One German officer, who was captured, threw all the blame for the defeat on the Austrians. 'Our allies, the Austrians,' he said, 'invited us to help them, which we did, readily and wholeheartedly, but when the critical, dangerous moment arrived, they abandoned us like traitors. The German army will never forget this ungrateful act.'

"In their panicky flight, the Austrians ran as far as Yanoff, where they established themselves in wolf pits, surrounded by wire entanglements, but from this position, which they regarded as impregnable, they were also driven by heavy artillery fire, and compelled to continue their retreat. Among many things the Austrians abandoned during their flight are officers' and soldiers' coats, hats and boots. The Russian peasants of the evacuated territory have appropriated the articles, and now parade dressed in the uniforms of Austrian soldiers. It is picturesque to see old rustics going about villages clothed in this fashion.

"Before leaving this memorable scene I shook hands with a shepherd youth of sixteen, who, dressed in the uniform of an Austrian lieutenant, was driving a herd of cattle."

EXPERTS FORESEE LONG STRUGGLE

Believed Germans May Retire to Other Defences if Defeated Now.

London, Oct. 3.—The military expert of "The Times" says:

"However much we may bend back the German right wing and relieve Antwerp, whatever confidence we have that the shock of the Russian masses in the East will prove decisive, we must not entertain the slightest illusion regarding the hard and trying condition which awaits all the Allies in the future in operating against Germany reduced to the defensive.

"Germany is still united. All her might in arms, all her arsenals are working at full pressure. Her fleet will strike when the hour comes, probably in co-operation with the army.

"The line of the Aisne, when forced, may prove to be only one of many similar lines prepared in the rear of it. It may take a very long time for the Allies to compel Germany to feel a weakness. It therefore devolves upon the Allies to look forward to a long war."

A dispatch to "The Daily Express" from Bordeaux says:

"The battle in France is not yet over. The military authorities recognize that the struggle will not be short or swift. The Germans are making too good use of their aeroplanes for the Allies to execute extended movements unknown to the enemy."

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PARIS
Place Gaillon
Who has just arrived in this country, having been obliged to suspend business in Paris;
also
Mlle. Rosa Werany
Première and Collaboratrice with
Mme Georgette
1. Rue de la Paix
and
Mme. Jeanne Gillis
Première and Dessinatrice from
Doucet
21. RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS
Our patrons may have the personal services of these eminent artists by special appointment.
We are convinced that those who have heretofore felt dependent upon Paris for their finest apparel will appreciate the opportunity we offer them to obtain the services of the same master artists in the making of exclusive individual creations.
The regular staff of expert fitters together with our entire force of superior milliners and dressmakers will continue as heretofore.
The personnel of our organization is, therefore, greater than at any previous time.
Trimmed Hats, Gowns,
Dresses, Wraps and Coats,
Tailored Suits and Blouses
Designed by Paris artists, made on our premises, under the personal supervision of our Mr. Charles C. Kurzman
Fifth Avenue and 36th St.

GERMAN PILLAGERS TRIED BY FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 3.—A French court-martial has begun to hear the cases of Germans captured in disguise on the battlefields, and upon whom were found objects of value.

All German prisoners in French hands thus suspected of pillage are to be tried. One such man has been sentenced to imprisonment for five years, while two others were sentenced to eight months' confinement.

Spies are being treated summarily without the formality of a court-martial. Their executions are kept a close secret, but it is said a considerable number have been shot.

25% DISCOUNT
on Our Entire Stock of
Mahogany and Enamel Furniture
CONSISTING OF ABOUT 500 PIECES
filling our whole Second Floor
Commencing Monday the 5th & Continuing through the Week
Owing to the lack of space and Growing Interest in Craftsman Products
We have concluded to dispose of all Furniture
NOT OUR OWN MAKE.
GUSTAV STICKLEY—THE CRAFTSMAN
THE CRAFTSMAN BUILDING
6 East 39th St. and 5 East 38th St.