

BRITISH SOLDIERS TELL HOW THEY WON THE DAY AT MARNE

By GEORGE DRU.

International News Service.
Paris.—Details given me by British soldiers enable me to give the following account of the participation of the British in the great battle of the Marne:

The troops had marched since dawn through a country of fields and comfortable farm houses. As the afternoon wore on they could see the foe had been driven back from positions recently held. On all sides began to appear stretches of charred waste and broken, gaunt walls, relics of happy homes—even a church on the edge of a village given to the flames, and tombstones trampled under foot.

As the march was renewed the temper of the men exhibited a distinct change. There was no more whistling, no more light banter. Each man's face was set and determined. As night drew near the rumbling of guns was audible in the distance. Then came a galloper on a foam-splattered horse bearing dispatches to the general. After delivering the dispatches he mounted a fresh horse and disappeared into the darkness.

Still the khaki-clad wave marched on, every mile bringing the sound of heavy firing nearer. Toward midnight a squad of cavalry came into touch on the right, and a little later the men were in what they soon discovered was to be the firing line.

TRENCHES DUG AT NIGHT.

The army came to a halt, but harder things than blankets were in store. Galloping came flying from nowhere and were as quickly dispatched into the darkness. After a wait of no long duration the men dug trenches and threw up breastworks to be ready for the coming fray.

Daylight showed in front of an almost level stretch of open country, backed up by a belt of growing timber, where the Germans had taken up their position. Although none of the foe was visible, the woods were alive with armed men, and behind the woods lay artillery in trenches protected by breastworks. The British troops waited, backed up by heavy guns in the rear. Suddenly there was shooting in the distance, followed by a long wall as a shell passed over their heads, to explode with a deafening roar at a safe distance from the trench. The Germans had opened the duel.

GUNS BEGIN TO ANSWER.

The guns of the British soon began to answer with greater effect. All at once little spurts of dust were noticeable rising in front. The men in the woods were trying to get the range, but still our men had no orders to fire.

One of our men, unable to control his anxiety to use his rifle, rose from the trenches, fully exposing himself to the enemy's fire, only to fall back dead.

Finding themselves unable to draw our fire, the Germans advanced in the open, only to be met by a heavy volley. They quickly sought cover, and then the fight became vigorous. With two hours' continuous fighting, the foe returned into the heart of the woods.

Our guns practically silenced the German battery, thanks to information received from a French aeroplane. They then turned their attention to the riflemen in the woods and under protection of their fire our soldiers silenced the infantry. If it had been a parade they could not have shown more coolness and steadiness.

ENEMY QUIT THICKET.

After covering most of the intervening space at a march they broke into the double, and soon were in the vicinity of the thicket. Finding our guns had located them, the enemy had retreated.

Our left and right flank cavalry rounded the edge of the woods while the infantry passed through the center of the timber. On reaching the far side they fell into close formation and charged the foe, and what they missed was not enough to fill a liquor glass, let alone a tumbler.

Dead Germans, struggling, wounded horses and broken guns made a thrilling but terrible picture. Great gashes torn in the earth were eloquent signs of the accuracy of British gunnery.

At another stage of the great battle the Germans massed near a wood. The British lay well away from them on one side, the French under General Pau on the other. Some desultory firing took place and the Germans tried to hide their real strength under cover of the forest, but the allied commanders had been well supplied with information and were on the alert.

The Germans' right asked for an armistice for the purpose of attending to their wounded and burying their dead, but while this request was under consideration a British aeroplane discovered the Germans were setting a trap for the allies. Negotiations at

MEXICO CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD

No Message Can Be Received From or Sent to Republic.

ALL TELEGRAPH LINES CUT

Villa Sent Word To Washington That No Matter What Eventuated He Would Afford All Protection To Americans and Foreigners.

Washington, D. C.—Mexico, in the throes of a new revolution instituted by Villa against Carranza's government, is now incommunicado. No messages can be received from or sent to any part of Mexico from this country or the rest of the world. All the telegraph trunk lines across the border were cut by order of Villa and all the telegraph connections between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has likewise been severed. The cable from the United States to Vera Cruz is working and messages can be sent as far as Vera Cruz, but there they must stop, and the State Department is not able to communicate with any of its representatives in Mexico City.

Secretary Garrison received a telegram from General Bliss, who is in command of the American forces on the border, which read: "Telegraph companies report to me that all wires have been cut in Mexico south of Laredo, Eagle Pass and Juarez."

Secretary Garrison also received word that Carranza had cut off all railroad communication north of Zacatecas.

TROOPS TO STAY.

No date has been fixed for the evacuation of Vera Cruz, but Gen. Funston has been advised that it will be impossible for the troops to be pulled out of Vera Cruz within the next 10 days. After this message was sent, the news came of the cutting of the communication with the interior of Mexico, and this means that the efforts which the State Department was making to arrange with the Carranza government for the evacuation of Vera Cruz must now be postponed indefinitely. Secretary Garrison issued this bulletin on the subject:

"Numerous inquiries were made here and of General Funston with respect to the date of the departure of the American troops from Vera Cruz. In view of the matters which must be first settled, no date can at present be fixed, but in no event can the departure take place within the next 10 days, and General Funston was so advised."

REMITTS \$500,000 FINE.

Secretary Garrison announced that after a full hearing in the matter of the fine of more than half a million dollars imposed on the Hamburg-American Line for an infraction of the customs laws of the port of Vera Cruz, he has determined to remit these fines.

TO DEMONSTRATE PARCEL POST.

How To Pack Farm Produce Will Be Shown Postmasters.

Washington, D. C.—A parcel post exhibit, showing the best methods of packing farm produce for shipment from the farm to the city consumer, will be the central feature of the convention of postmasters from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Delaware and South Carolina, which meets in Washington, October 5, 6 and 7. Fifty examples of parcel post shipments, prepared under the direction of Postmaster Otto Praeger, of Washington, will be placed on view.

The exhibit will also reveal to the postmasters' shipments which should be refused because they are not properly packed. The Postoffice Department has mapped out a program for the Maryland and other postmasters, which will be a model for all other gatherings this year of postal officials.

WILSON SIGNS SLUMS BILL.

Final Action Realizes Dying Wish Of Mrs. Wilson.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's dying wish that the worst slums in Washington be abolished was finally realized when the President signed the bill clearing alleys of dwelling places. On her deathbed Mrs. Wilson expressed the hope that the bill would be passed and both houses of Congress acted. Although it differed in some particulars from the measure Mrs. Wilson originally championed, the President decided it accomplished the principal purpose sought.

MAY RESUME LOBBY PROBE.

Insidious Influences Again Reported At Work In Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Frequent charges and insinuations that insidious influences have been at work in Washington in connection with anti-trust and river and harbor legislation have prompted Senator Overman, chairman of the special lobby investigating committee, to consider calling his committee to complete its inquiry begun more than a year ago.

once were broken off and the fighting recommended.

DEATH TRAP FAILS.

An airman had seen an immense number of guns enter the woods; the foe evidently having planned to put up a sham fight and retreat so as to draw the British to the hidden guns. It was a well planned death trap, but the allies by this time were aware of the tactics. The motive behind the request for an armistice was to lull the allies into a sense of security and so enable fresh German forces to arrive from Compiegne.

A terrific cannonade at once was opened upon the wood, which took fire, and as a brisk wind was blowing, the flames soon turned the forest into an inferno. The Germans rushed out in great disorder, and the British, who were waiting, fell on them hip and thigh. The men, remembering all that has been done by them and the peasants, fought with terrible fury, and wiped out the score.

The German commander concentrated all his energies on saving the guns, but this was just the thing the allied commanders had decided to frustrate. Much fierce fighting took place around the artillery, the British cavalry distinguishing itself by its dash and determination, sweeping down upon the German horsemen trying to escort the guns to places of safety. They were through them like an avalanche, and it will be long before those Teutons who escaped get the headlong, irresistible rushes of our hard riders.

Cavalry's Worth Shown.

Once again it was demonstrated that the cavalry arm still is one of the most effective an army can possess when it is used at the proper moment and in the right way. Cavalry may be useless against men entrenched on kopjes, but in the open field it is as effective as in the days of the first Napoleon.

Not only did the cavalry prevent the German guns from escaping, but their lightning-like delivery of charges prevented the gunners from taking up positions from which to work havoc on our infantry. The Germans were busy at all times, and the accuracy of their firing soon made every fresh position untenable.

Our infantry went also into the fray with terrible relish and zest. The zouave-like open formation is the best on earth for rapid advance and heavy volleys on the move.

Our men got over the ground at a swinging pace, and closed up for bayonet work. The men literally were on the run, and nothing could stop them. They went through the Germans like fire through flax.

The French are loud in their praises of the British in this battle. Stand after stand was made by the Germans in hope of stemming the tide of disaster until support should arrive, but the British knew the value of time as well as the Germans, and pushed the attack home so hotly that, according to the latest verbal reports, the enemy lost, in dead and wounded, 35,000 men. A large amount of artillery, great and small, big guns and rapid firers, fell into the British hands.

RIVERS CHOKED WITH BODIES OF AUSTRIANS.

London.—"The newspaper correspondents describe horrible scenes on the battlefields abandoned by the Austro-German forces last week," says the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent.

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THOSE AMERICAN TOURISTS



BANKS TO RAISE \$100,000,000

Reserve Board Backs Plan to Meet Foreign Obligations.

BANKERS SUBSCRIBE TO FUND

Movement Commended As Means To Restore Confidence and Strengthen Country's Credit—All Banks Called Upon.

Washington, D. C.—Final steps were taken by the Federal Reserve Board to aid the banks of the United States in raising a \$100,000,000 gold pool to meet the nation's foreign obligations.

Assurances were received from bankers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis that the major part of the fund will be subscribed by them on pledge of other cities to take a due proportion.

Following the receipt of this word the board sent out to the chief officers of the clearing-house associations in the reserve and central reserve cities circulars telling of the plan and setting forth the amount each particular city should be assessed. It inclosed also the report made by the bankers' committee which recommended the pool plan on the subject:

To Protect Country's Credit.

"The board," the circular says, "has carefully considered the committee's report and concurs in its conclusion and recommendations. The board is convinced of the necessity of an adequate plan of national co-operation to meet a situation which is of national dimensions, and it has no hesitation, therefore, in giving its approval to the plan proposed by your committee and recommends your earnest co-operation."

All Banks Called Upon.

The bankers' report recommended that the fund be handled by a resident committee in New York and suggested Albert H. Wigging, William Woodward, J. S. Alexander, Francis L. Hine, Benjamin Strong, Jr., and F. A. Vanderlip. This committee the board in turn approved.

Each clearing-house association is asked to appoint a committee of its own to secure the pledges of the quota to be raised from the national and State banks in its territory. In accord with the bankers' recommendations only \$25,000,000 of the total is to be paid down at present, but the whole amount is to be pledged. To facilitate the transfer of gold or gold certificates to New York by contributing banks they are to be permitted to deposit their contributions with the nearest sub-treasury. The New York committee will have authority to call for installments of the total after the first 25 per cent. is paid.

\$50,000 PENDANT RECOVERED.

Missing Jewels Restored To Mrs. Flagler At Asheville.

Asheville, N. C.—Mrs. Henry F. Flagler, of New York, recovered the \$50,000 pearl and diamond pendant for which police and private detectives have been searching. The officers refused to say where the pendant was found. No arrests were made.

COL. W. H. D. CHAPIN DEAD.

Retired West Virginia Oil Magnate Of Mayflower Stock.

Chicago.—Clasped in each other's arms, a big bridal rose pinned to the breast of each, Arthur Rech, prominent young music teacher, and his fiancee, Miss Katherine Seymour, were found asphyxiated in a closet of Rech's room here.

They left letters asking that they be buried together. Rech in his letter said that Miss Seymour's health was so poor that her life would be merely a living death. Rech was prosperous and healthy, but friends of the young woman said that her illness seemed chronic, and that at times both were dependent upon it. They felt that marriage with this handicap offered little happiness, but they did not care to face the future separately.

STIMPSON NOMINATED.

To Be Ambassador To Argentina.

Fletcher Promoted.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson sent to the Senate the nominations of Frederic Jesup Stimpson, of Harvard University, to be ambassador to Argentina, and Henry Prather Fletcher, now minister to Chile, to be ambassador to that country.

VILLA BREAKS WITH CARRANZA

Disavows Latter as First Chief of the Constitutionalists.

NOT TO ATTEND CONVENTION

He Sends Aid To Rebels Against the Central Government In Sonora — Arrests Obregon.

El Paso, Texas.—Gen. Francisco Villa, dominant leader in Northern Mexico, denounced the central government, headed by Venustiano Carranza, and announced his independence.

This placed the State of Chihuahua in open revolt against the party in power at Mexico City as well as Sonora, the next border State to the west, where Governor Mayorena previously has proclaimed his independence of the Constitutional party as represented by Carranza.

Villa's statement, in which he asserted that besides Chihuahua and Sonora Zacatecas and a part of Coahuila, Carranza's native State, had joined the uprising, follows:

"In view of the attitude of Venustiano Carranza, which has been the cause of great injuries to our country, and since he could never govern a republic nor make happy a country which aspires to a real democracy, a country which wants to have a government emanating from the people subject to an interpretation of the national feelings, we have been obliged to renounce him as commander-in-chief of the Constitutional Army in charge of the executive power; and we have declared hostilities, being disposed to fight until the last until he is forced to abandon his power and place the same in the hands of the real representatives of the people, who are disposed to remedy all evils of the republic and to direct it through the proper road of progress and well-being."

"We are not in favor of personalism, but we are defenders of principles, and consequently we will not fight against any other of the chiefs who have contributed to the downfall of the usurper Huerta, our difficulties being against the person of Venustiano Carranza. The States of Sonora, Zacatecas and a part of Coahuila have seconded up to the present our attitude and shortly we will be joined by adherents from other localities. General Obregon will leave for El Paso, Texas.

"FRANCISCO VILLA."

'FRISCO FAIR TO GO AHEAD.

No Postponement Because Of War, Says Bryan.

Washington, D. C.—Formal announcement was made by Secretary Bryan that there would be no postponement of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and that no foreign nation had given notice of its intention to withdraw from participation on account of the European war. Mr. Bryan said:

"The governments of France and Italy have given notice that they will proceed with their plans for participation, notwithstanding the disturbed conditions in Europe."

"The European nations which have given notice of participation are France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Greece, Norway and Turkey, and Spain has recently advised this Government that it intends to participate."

"Twenty-nine other nations in Latin America, the Orient and Australasia have given notice of participation, and many of them are at work on their buildings."

"Forty-six States of the