

WAR SPIRIT OF ALLIES BODES ILL FOR AMERICAN EFFORTS TO END GREAT STRUGGLE

UHLANS CHALLENGE DEATH IN STALKING ENEMIES' POSITION

German Horsemen, Galloping Out to Draw Fire and Show Opponents' Strength, Have Small Chance of Escape.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 13. Concerning the German Uhlans, of whom so much has been heard in the European war, Luigi Barzini, a widely known Italian war correspondent, says in the Corriere della Sera: "As we were near a small station and the train lessened its speed we saw a small troop of cavalry guarding the railroad crossing—a patrol of Uhlans. Their demeanor was calm. Though they were in the enemy's country, their carefree attitude gave the impression that they were merely in a maneuver camp. "The swarms of cavalry which the Germans send out ahead of their advance are to be found everywhere on any highway, any path. It is their business to see as much as possible. They show themselves everywhere, and they ride until they are fired upon, keeping this up until they have located the enemy. Theirs is the task of riding into death. The entire front of the enemy is established by them, and many of them are killed—that is a certainty they face. Now and then, however, one of them manages to escape to bring the information himself (which otherwise is obtained by officers in their rear making observations). "The fire with which the Uhlans are received permits of a fair estimate of the strength of the enemy, for they know that usually all the soldiers shoot as soon as the cavalry of the enemy shows itself. "The German Uhlans are employed entirely for reconnaissance purposes and what is known as 'scouting' and contact work. "In 'scouting' the Uhlans are used to cover infantry or artillery advances, taking a position on the flank as soon as this has been accomplished. "In 'contact work' the Uhlans ride in small bodies until he has drawn the fire of the enemy. Instead of retreating as he may do in ordinary reconnaissance work, he endeavors to trace the front of the enemy, riding parallel to it—usually until the last man is shot down. The contact action has meanwhile been closely observed from the rear of the infantry and attack of the infantry is governed by the information gained at the expense of the Uhlans, for whom there is no hope as soon as he is detected for that duty, but who, from all accounts, does not seem to mind this part of his work."

150,000 MEN LOST IN BATTLE OF AISNE, LONDON ESTIMATES

British Casualties Admittedly Are Greater Than at Any Other Conflict of War.

LONDON, Sept. 13. According to officials at the war office here today the combined losses in the world's greatest battle now raging along the River Aisne in Northern France total more than 150,000. The British casualties in this battle admittedly are greater than at any other time during the war. The German losses are terrific. BERLIN (By way of Amsterdam), Sept. 13. The German losses in the war as shown by the lists thus far given out total 45,957 in killed, wounded and missing. They are listed thus: Killed, 783; wounded, 25,881; missing, 9663. A list published today, the twenty-eighth that has been issued, gives the following: Killed, 1035; wounded, 4939; missing, 1029; total, 6104. The German cavalry corps suffered a great loss in the death of Lieutenant Werner von Veaulieu. He was shot on September 4 while scouting over the enemy's lines, but managed to guide his aeroplane back to safety. The observer who accompanied him on the trip was unhurt and secured valuable information. The lieutenant died two days later. Captain Frederick P. Lamschmidt, of the Fourth Foot Guards, was killed in a battle with the French near Chaulons on September 13. BORDEAUX, Sept. 13. It was officially stated today that letters found on dead and captured German officers prove conclusively the truth of the earlier reports of terrible mortality in the German ranks, especially among the officers. In the tenth and Imperial Guard corps there is said not to have been a single high ranking officer who was not either killed or wounded. All of the companies of the first battalion of the Prussian guard are now commanded by volunteer officers of many years' service who have taken the places of those killed. Numerous companies of German infantry, which consisted of 250 men, have been reduced to sixty or seventy.

MAUBEUGE CAPTURED BY GERMANS ON SEPT. 7

City Suffered Severely From Bombardment of Week.

LONDON, Sept. 13. The Times correspondent at Boulogne announces the fall of Maubeuge in the following dispatch: "Maubeuge fell on September 7. The investment began on August 25. On August 25 the first shell was fired. On August 27 the main attack was concentrated on the forts to the north and east of the city. "Fort de Bousois, des Esbarts and de Corfontaine and the earthworks of Roey were destroyed by heavy artillery. "The town suffered severely from the bombardment, which continued with great violence for 12 days. More than a thousand shells fell in one night near the railway station and the Rue de France was partially destroyed. The loss of life, however, was comparatively slight. "At 11 o'clock on the morning of September 7 a white flag was hoisted on the church tower and trumpets sounded 'cease firing,' but the firing only ceased at 2 o'clock that afternoon. In the meantime the greater part of thearrison succeeded in leaving the town. The German forces marched in at 7 o'clock that evening. "I am compelled to protest most emphatically against the fact that reports in London from Rome, Milan, Geneva, Copenhagen and St. Petersburg about the Austrian campaign in Russian Poland and Galicia. To quote some of these reports purporting to come from official sources: "CALLS STORY INCREDIBLE. "The Austrians lost since the battles of Lemberg 250,000 men, dead and wounded and 100,000 prisoners. I have read this incredible lie at least twenty times in big headlines, repeated even in the same paper several times. But the news immediately after the fall of the Austrian General, Dankl and Auffenberg, who had to retreat from Russian Poland, succeeded in uniting and rallying for a new day. I do not think anybody endowed with the common sense can for one moment believe that an army of 1,000,000 having lost 450,000 men should be able immediately to rally for a new fight. "According to official Petrograd news, the Austrians, while retreating and badly pursued to Lemberg, had already lost about 250,000 men. (There was hardly any news from the front.) "The steel forts of the first class-fortress of Michalowsk had been silenced and stormed with incredible bravery by the Russians. In reality Michalowsk is a small village with a few huts, where the Austrian troops had erected provisional field trenches. The reports spoke of 500 Austrian field guns and 1000 heavy guns captured. Nobody knows the whereabouts of these magnificent heavy guns, as no Austrian fortress has been taken.) "Then again: 'The backbone of the Austrian army in Galicia was utterly broken after the fall of Lemberg.' It practically no longer existed, so that the dreaded Cossacks had their choice between a rush to Budapest to join hands with Serbs, and the announced onslaught to Berlin via Vienna."

SCULPTOR OF MARTIAL HEROES KILLED IN WAR

Friedrich Pfannschmidt, One of Most Famous European Artists.

GERMANS SEEK NEW WEAPON TO SHATTER BRITISH NAVY

French War Office Reports Experiments With Aerial Torpedo.

BODIES POISON PARIS WATER

Corpses Heaped Along the Marne Contaminate Capital's Supply.



A VICTORY AT HOME

WAR DRAMA'S SHIFTING SCENES FROM GREAT THEATRE OF STRIFE

The name of Mme. Adrienne Buhet, head of the Dames du Sacre Coeur, appears in a long list of names of those killed on a battlefield. She was struck by a bullet from a German machine gun as she was raising the head of a wounded soldier. Last week a proposal was publicly made in London by Mrs. Edward Lytton that there should be a general token of mourning for those who in the glorious exploits of British arms in France and Belgium have died for their King and country. This proposal was to the effect that those families who lose loved ones in the war should wear a purple armband bearing in gilt letters some general phrase, such as "For King and Country." The Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Lansdowne and other ladies have announced that for those of their relatives who die at the front they "will not show their sorrow as for those who come to a less glorious end." Their outward signs of mourning will be restricted to the wearing of a plain white band on the sleeve. The suggestion of this unpretentious mark of mourning, whether the band be white or purple, is generally approved. Some distinctive token of the kind, if made uniform for high and low alike, is worthy of adoption. Its simplicity will be ever so much more expressive of the nation's grief and fortitude in adversity than the wearing of sombre black mourning attire. One brave French mother has learned that her three sons were war victims, one dead, another missing and the third wounded. She guessed from the demeanor of the priest who called that one had been killed, and repeated Mme. Carle's famous question, "Which?" The mother's name was Mme. Salat, and her three sons had left school to fight along the front. A London soldier, who was in the German engagement around Mons, says the Germans screened the advance by holding French women and children in front of them. The Germans did not drive the defenceless non-combatants before the column, but carried them. "Of course," the English soldier added, "our gunners could do nothing. It was worse than any savage warfare I ever had imagined." Another man, back from France, recounted an incident of the German occupation of a village. He says the victors threw a French soldier, whom they had captured, on some embers and burned him alive. Describing the recent visit of Emperor William with Prince Oskar near Longwy, the Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says the Kaiser inspected the machine guns there and then said to a gunner: "You have fired many hits. How about 100 per cent.," the gunner replied. It is reported that since the beginning of the war the Holland-American steamship line has had scarcely enough ships to convey to the United States all the Americans stranded in Holland. There are now awaiting a waiting transport to America. In order to cope with the gigantic demand the company has chartered several ships from other countries. German newspapers have received this telegram today from Crown Prince Frederick William: "Please collect and forward as early as possible women underwear and socks for my soldiers. Greetings. "WILHELM, Crown Prince." The Crown Prince a few days ago telegraphed to a Berlin newspaper a similar request to collect tobacco and cigars for the soldiers of his army.

SACK OF LOUVAIN LIKE TRIP IN HELL, EYEWITNESS SAYS

Citizens Shot Dead Like Rabbits and the Torch of the Firebug Invader in Every Direction, Is Story.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 13. Stories of the sack of Louvain, which are almost unbelievable in their horror, reached here from the frontier. "One of the most vivid is that of an assistant in a bicycle shop, who, though a Dutchman, was given special facilities for escape owing to his being mistaken for a German. "At midday last Tuesday," he begins, "a fearful uproar broke out in the streets while we were at dinner, and the crackle of musketry was soon followed by the roar of artillery near at hand. "Hearing shrieks from the inhabitants of our streets, I rushed to the window and saw that several houses were already in flames. Soldiers were smashing the shop windows and looting in all directions. As the people rushed into the streets from the burning houses they were shot down like rabbits. With my governor, his wife and little boy, we fled to the cellar, where I and the boy hid under a pile of crates, while the manager hid under a chest and his wife got into a drain, where she stood with water up to her waist for many hours. "NIGHT MADE HIDEOUS. "Night fell and the sound of shooting in the streets became brisker. I crept out of my hiding-place to get some water, and peeping out of my window saw to my horror that almost the whole street was in ruins. Then we found that our own house was alight, and it was necessary to choose between bolting and being burned to death where we were. I decided to make a dash for it, but the moment I was outside the door three Germans held me up with revolvers and asked me where I was going. My reply was that I was a German, that my master and his wife were Germans who had been trapped in the burning house. "Apparently my German was good enough to make them believe my statement, for they promised to give us safe conduct out of the town. Our walk through the streets to the railway station I shall always remember as a walk through hell. The beautiful town, with its noble buildings, was a sea of flame. Loud cries came from the streets. "It was 5.30 on Wednesday morning when we reached the railway station. Soldiers were even then still going about the streets with fixed brands and explosives in their hands setting a light to any buildings that still remained intact. In the parks they had already begun to bury the dead, but in many cases so shallow were the graves that a large part of each body was still visible. "A HARROWING SPECTACLE. "At the railway station we witnessed a truly harrowing spectacle. Fifty old men, both men and women, had been brought from the houses from which the soldiers swore that shots had been fired. They were lined up in the street, protesting with tears in their eyes that they were innocent. Then came a firing squad. Volley followed volley, and the 50 fell dead where they stood. "This story is corroborated by an independent dispatch from a Dutch journalist who happened to be at Louvain on his way to Brussels. "He said he was standing on Tuesday evening near the railway station at Louvain, talking to a German officer, when he was suddenly ordered to leave the spot owing to the great danger. "A group of some 500 men and women, described as hostages, were ranked in the open space by the station, and they were informed that for every soldier killed on the town they would be shot. The wretched people sobbed and writhed their hands and fell on their knees, but they might as well have appealed to men of stone. Then he left, as the night wore on, they were brought from the ranks and slaughtered before the eyes of those who remained. "POINCARRE DECORATES GENERAL BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—President Poincarre raised General de Castelnau to the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honor. The honor was bestowed on the commandant-in-chief of the French armies in the field.

CLEMENCEAU RAILS AT HOSPITAL CARE OF GERMAN WOUNDED

Bitter in Criticism of What He Calls "Quixotic" Attitude of Attendants, While French Soldiers Bleed on Battlefields.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 13.—Georges Clemenceau's patriotism finds vent in an ironical criticism in his paper L'Homme Libre of the alleged quixotic attitude of the hospital authorities toward the German wounded in large numbers, especially toward their hospital assistants who are allowed to accompany them. M. Clemenceau says: "When I hear the question discussed as to whether or not beds should be reserved for the German nurses, while our own are half dead from fatigue and lie on matting in corridors, I confess that I refrain from interceding with great difficulty. The whole thing beats my comprehension. "The German wounded appear to be free of any great suffering judging from their appearance in front of bowls of steaming soup, stuffing their fill, under the surveillance of a bespectacled major, talking and joking in their hoarse gutturals, which make our men squirm as they lie silently under blankets, and at this moment I say to myself: "How many of their comrades are finishing our wounded on battlefields? These should be a limit to such stupidity. "In the hospital under notice I saw yesterday a smiling young man offer cigars and chocolate to wounded Germans. It all means let us respect and attend to an enemy who has been wounded by our men when they were endeavoring to encompass our ruin. This is well and good. But when one of our men seeing these dainties goes home with a sad face, then, is all for these gentlemen? Is there nothing for us? It does not seem right. The French soldier added: 'It is a little hard to give one's life on the battlefield and then see these rewarded who tried to take it.' "I invite the Government to reflect on these words of a French soldier. "To crown all, I learn that the bespectacled major heretofore mentioned is allowed to leave the city in civilian costume. Comment on this is needless."

BRUSSELS FEARS FATE SUFFERED BY LOUVAIN

Schoolhouses Filled With Straw to Await Torment, Belgians Say.

School, College and Institution Accounts Solicited

We are the largest buyers and receivers of fruits and vegetables in Philadelphia, and will be pleased to send price list or representative. You will find our prices interesting. "We will send for and refund a n y unsatisfactory purchase." Free deliveries and prompt attention to out-of-town trade. Felix Spatola & Sons Fruits and Vegetables Reading Terminal Market Private Exchange Bell and Keystone Phones Established 39 Years

ALSACE SUFFERS REIGN OF TERROR, IS BASEL REPORT

Prussia's Iron Hand Felt by Natives, Though Proved Innocent of Wrongdoing, Correspondent Charges.

THE WAR AND OUR WAKRU BULBS

The war which has caused so much suffering in this country, has also caused a great deal of suffering in other countries. It is our duty to do what we can to help them. We have a special offer for you. We have a large stock of Wakru Bulbs, which are the best in the world. They are now on hand in large quantities, and we are offering them at a special price. This is a great opportunity for you to get a large quantity of the best bulbs at a low price. We have a large stock of Wakru Bulbs, which are the best in the world. They are now on hand in large quantities, and we are offering them at a special price. This is a great opportunity for you to get a large quantity of the best bulbs at a low price. We have a large stock of Wakru Bulbs, which are the best in the world. They are now on hand in large quantities, and we are offering them at a special price. This is a great opportunity for you to get a large quantity of the best bulbs at a low price.

Advertisement for Pennsylvania R. R. Round Trip NEW YORK SUNDAYS, Sept. 27, Oct. 25 SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES... \$2.50

Advertisement for Pure Fresh Paint Believe Me. Strictly speaking, people don't under-stand Kuehnle—they can't; they under-stand quality. Kuehnle's prices are possible only because he does one of the very largest painting businesses in the city, buys in biggest quantities, and has every time-saving equipment. If you want pure fresh paint and best workmanship, economy says Kuehnle. Painting and Decorating. Both Phones 25 South 16th St.