WAR SPIRIT OF ALLIES BODES ILL FOR AMERICAN EFFORTS TO END GREAT STRUGGLE CLEMENCEAU RAILS SACK OF LOUVAIN

UHLANS CHALLENGE 150,000 MEN LOST DEATH IN STALKING IN BATTLE OF AISNE, **ENEMIES' POSITION** LONDON ESTIMATES

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

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 19. 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 Delin Sera:

"As we neared a small station and the train tessered its speed we saw a small crossing-a patrol of Uhlans. Their demeaner was calm. Though they were in the enemy's country, their carefree attimerely 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, 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 them are killed-that is a certainty they face. Now and then, however, one of them manages to escape to bring the nformation himself (which otherwise in obtained by officers in their rear making observations).

The fire with which the Uhlans are rewived permits of a fair estimate of the strength of the enemy, for they know that usually all the soldiers shoot as soon as the cavary of the enemy shows itself. The German Uhlan is employed entire-fer reconnaissance purposes and what nown as 'screen' and contact work.

is known as 'screen' and contact work. "In 'screen work' the Uhlan is used to cover intentry or artillery advances, tak-ing a position on the flank as soon as this has been accomplished. "In 'contact work' the Uhlan rides in small boiles until he has drawn the firs of the account. Instead, or extended the

the enemy. Instead of retreating as he may do in ordinary reconnaissance k he endeavors to trace the front of the enemy, riding parallel to it-usually intil the last man is shot down. The contact action has meanwhile been closeby observed from the German front, and the advance and attack of the infantry governed by the information gained is governed by the information gamen at the expense of the Uhlan, for whom there is no hope as soon as he is de-tailed for this duty, but who, from all accounts, does not seem to mind this part of his work."

RUSSIAN NEWS REPORTS INCREDIBLE, SAYS DUMBA

Austrian Ambasador Denies Truth of Stories From Petrograd.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassa-dor, exasperated by reports of extensive Russian victories in Galicia and Russian Poland, has given out a statement char-acterizing the reports as absolutely faise and micading and designed to influand misleading, and designed to influ-ence public sentiment against Austria. Ambassador Dumbn's statement reads: "I am compelled to protest most em-phatically against the false reports sent via London from Rome, Milan, Geneva, Copenhagen and St. Petersburg about the campaign in Russian Poland

German Horsemen, Gallop- British Casualties Admittedly Are Greater Than at Any Other Conflict of War.

> LONDON, Sept. 19. According to officials at the war office

here today the combined losses in the world's greatest battle now raging along the River Alsne 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.

troop of cavalry guarding the railroad BERLIN (By way of Amsterdam), Sept. 19.

The German losses in the war as shown by the lists thus far given out total 45,tide gave the impression that they were 957 in killed, wounded and missing. They are listed thus: Killed, 7483; wounded, 28,381; missing, 9900

A list published today, the twenty eighth that has been issued, gives the any path. It is their business to see as following: Killed, 1035; wounded, 4039; missing, 1029; total, 6104,

The German aviation 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 unburt and secured valuable information. The lieutenant died two days later.

Captain Frederich P. Lannschmidt, of the Fourth Foot Guards, was killed in a battle with the French near Chalons on September 15.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 19. It was officially stated today that let-ters found on dead and captured German officers prove conclusively truth of the earlier reports of terrible mortality in the German ranks, especially among the

efficers. 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 bat-tallon of the Prussian guard are now commanded by volunteer officers of many year's service who have taken the places of those killed. Numerous companies of German infantry, which consisted of 259 men, have been reduced to sixty or seventy.

MAUBEUGE CAPTURED BY GERMANS ON SEPT. 7

City Suffered Severely From Bombardment of Week. LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Times correspondent at Boulogne innounces the fall of Maubeuge in the

folowing dispatch: "Maubeuge fell on September 7. The investment began on August 25. On Auguat 26 the first shell was fired. On August 27 the main attack was concentrated on the forts to the north and east of the city.

"Forts de Boussols, des Essarts and de Cerfontaine and the earthworks of Rocq. were destroyed by heavy artillery.



ALSACE SUFFERS FROM GREAT THEATRE OF STRIFE **REIGN OF TERROR**,

LIKE TRIP IN HELL, AT HOSPITAL CARE EYEWITNESS SAYS OF GERMAN WOUNDED Citizens Shot Dead Like Bitter in Criticism of What

Rabbits and the Torch of the Firebug Invader in Every Direction, Is Story.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 19. Stories of the sacking of Louvain, which are almost unbelievable in their horror,

reached here from the frontler. 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 shricks from the inhabitants 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 tires, while the manager hid under a 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 solng. 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 gow nough to make them believe my statment for they promised to give us safe conduct out of the town. Our walk through the streets to the railway stathrough the streets to the railway sta-tion I shall always renamber as a walk through hell. The benutiful town, with its noble buildings, was a set of flame. I wild bodies lay thick in the streets. rendful cries came from many of the

It was 5:50 on Wednesday me ening when we reached the railway station. ddlers were even then still going about the sireets with lighted brands and explusives in their hands setting a light to any buildings that still remained intact. the parks they had already begun to iry the dead, but in many cases so shal-w were the graves that a large part of each body was still visible.

A HARROWING SPECTACLE. "At the railway station we witnessed 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. Killed a wound

He Calls "Quixotic" Attitude of Attendants, While French Soldiers Bleed on Battlefields.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 19 .- 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 saya:

"When I hear the question discussed as to whether or not beds should be reserved for the German nurses, while of our streets, I rushed to the window and our own are half dead from fatigue and saw that several houses were already in lie on matting in corridors, I confess flames. Soldiers were smashing the shop that I refrain from interfering 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, chest and his wife got into a drain, where 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?" There should be a limit to such stupidity.

"In the hospital under notice I saw yesterday a smilling young miss offer cigars and chocolate to wounded Germans. By ill means let us respect and attend to an nemy 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 pass him asks sadly: Then, is all for these gentlemen? Is there nothing for us?" it does not seem right. The French soldler added: 'It is a little hard to giva c's life on the battlefield and then see

be rewarded who tried to take it.' I invite the Government to reflect on se words of a French soldier "To crown all, I learn that the bespectacled major heretofore mentioned is allowed to leave the city in civil con-tume. Comment on this is needless."

BRUS S FEARS FATE SUFFERED BY LOUVAIN

Schoolhouses Filled With Straw to Await Torch, Belgians Say.

LONDON, Sept. 19. A courier who arrived from Brussels with dispatches says the Belgians expect to see Brussels treated as Louvain was before the Germans evacuate the chys-

He says all the important public buildings, including the Palais de Justice and

leading into

and Galicia. To quote some ports purporting to come from official

CALLS STORY INCREDIBLE. The Austriana lost since the battles of Lemberg 350,000 men, dead and wounded and 100,000 prisoners.' I have

read this incredible lie at least twenty times in hig headlines, repeated even in the same paper several times. But we hear that immediately afterward 'the Austrian Generals, Dankl and Auffen-Austrian Generals, Danki and Auffen-berg, who had to retreat from Russian Poland, succeeded in uniting and rally-ing for a new fing.' I do not think that anybody endowed with a little 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. a new fight.

According to official (?) Petrograd news, the Austrians, while receding and hotly pursued to Lemberg, had alleady lost about 206,000 men. (There was bardly any one left to tell the talk.) The steel forts of 'the first clubs: fortress of Michailowsk had been silenced and stormed with incredible bravery by the Russians.' In reality Michallowsk is a small village with 907 inhabitants, where the Austrian troops had erected provi-Minual field trenches. The reports spoke of 360 Austrian field guns and 1000 heavy (Nobody knows the guns captured. whereabouts of these mythical 1000 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 the Serbs and the announced on-Faught to Berlin via Breslau."

CALLS NEWS FANTASTIC.

Count Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Secretary, sent the following dispatch by denying Russian reports;

"After the battle of Lemberg the offi-cial Russians news agency published as usual fantastic news about an alleged victory of the Russians, giving the num-ber of prisoners taken as 30,000 and the number of some taken as 30,000 and the

imber of captured guns as 900. "It is interesting to compare with this story the official communique of the Busan General Staff, dated September 14, about the same battle. Here the numbers have gone down to \$900 prisoners and 30 guns. The communique admitted that General Brussliow was in a very critical on and escaped defeat only after

position and escaped defeat only after hard fighting. "It is not at all astonlahing that Rus-sians used purely strategic concentrating numeuvers of our forces around Lem-berg for spreading false reports; but the cautious way in which this is done beat proves that our own official war reports deserve the fullest confidence."

VIENNA POPULACE RIOTS. ATTACKING WAR OFFICE

Outbreak Indicates Public Feeling Against the War.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

LONDON, Sept. 19. Rioting has broken out in Vienna, ac-fording to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome. This dispatch states that word has been received in Rome from Vienna that a mob attacked the building of the Aus-trian Ministry of War, breaking all of the windows.

The outbreak occurred on Thursday, and toward the war.

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 11:50 o clock on the morning of September 7 a white flag was holsted on the church tower and trumpets sounded 'cease firing,' but the firing only ceased 3 o'clock that asternoon. In the meantime the greater part of the garrison succeeded in leaving the town. The German forces marched in at 7 o'clock that eve-

SCULPTOR OF MARTIAL HEROES KILLED IN WAR

ning.

Friedrich Pfannschmidt, One of Most Famous European Artists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- The death in hattle of Friedrich Pfannschmidt, as announced in today's dispatches from Berlin, removed from the body of European sculptors one of its most famous members.

Pfannschmidt, who was a member of the Senate of the German Royal Academy of Arts, and president of the Association of German Sculptors, was born in Berlin

in 1564. Among his famous works were statues of Field Marshall Von Moltke, General Von Der Tann Rathsamhausen and Paul Gerhardt. For his skill in these works he was decorated with the Ludwig Cross of the First Class and made a

member of the Bavarian Michael Order and the Order of Merit for Arts and Sciences.

GERMANS SEEK NEW WEAPON TO SHATTER BRITISH NAVY

French War Office Reports Experi-

ments With Aerial Torpedo,

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15. Word has reached the War Office that the Germans are experimenting with a new weapon with which they hope to shat-ter the British navy. This weapon takes the form of an aerial torpedo. At Berne, Switzerland, a telegram says that every night a huge Zeppelin hovers

over Lake Constance at a height of 1000 feet, carrying on experiments. Wicker work torpedo cases are lowered

into the water attached to ropes. The explosion which follows is terrific. The Germans evidently hope to line the North Sea coast with these engines and perhaps to shell the British fleet with them.

BODIES POISON PARIS WATER Corpses Heaped Along the Marne

Contaminate Capital's Supply,

PARIS, Sept. 19. PARIS, Sept. 19. Parisians have been warned that be-cause of the battles on the banks of the Marne, which is the largest tributary of the Seine, the water of the river here must not be used for drinking purposes without being bolled. Philip Rader, an American volunteer pointer who has just returned from the

The outbreak occurred on Thursday, and indicative of the popular feeling there ward the war. the Eiffel Tower on the Sedan. "He appears to have been mis-

token of mourning for those A ragged group of eight arrived at France and Belgium have died for their

corduroy jacket, trousers much too short | some general phrase, such as "For King for him and bathing shoes. Unwashed, and Country." and with two or three days' growth of beard, they walked out of the Harbour

WAR DRAMA'S SHIFTING SCENES

Station. As they passed talking I caught a broad Irish brogue and a response in an their sorrow as for those who come to a squally pronounced Scotch dialect.

"Who are you?" I inquired. "British soldiers, guv'nor!" was the

"Lost our regiments, borrowed reply. these 'ere togs, came through the German lines, reached Houlogne at last and now we are going to Shorncliffe to report. Then we are going back again,"

How two British soldiers, a captain and a corporal of the Dragoon Guards, escaped from a convent hospital, where they were held prisoners by the Germans after being seriously wounded, was told by one of them when they arrived at Folkstone from Ostend. They had crossed 50 miles of country

accupied by the enemy and got safely by their outposts. The corporal told the story quite casually, as if it were an ordinary adventure.

"With the rest of the wounded I was taken to a convent inside the German lines. I "und my own captain there, A shrapnel shell had exploded in front of him and the fumes had sent him off. and he had a slight wound on the forehead.

"They left the convent unguarded, being confident, I suppose, that we could act escape through their lines. We had been there a day or two when we saw them sending up a guard.

"This is the time to escape, and we are going to,' said the captain. "We got out without difficulty, and

ay for ten hours in ambush behind a hedge. Then we set out to get through the lines. The captain had a map of the country and a damaged pair of com-passes, which we patched up with dough. The map enabled him to know exactly

where we were. "We lay low all day and traveled by night, covering 37 miles of ground each night by crawling almost flat and run-ning bent almost double when we found over. We had no sleep for 48 hours, "Once we attempted to swim, but found out clothes too heavy to carry, so

made for a bridge. It was guarded by 25 Germans. We came nearer and looked up very carefully. The sentry on our side of the bridge was asleep. We crept past him and over the bridge. The whole guard was asleep. The second time crossed the canal was by a pontoon which they had left unguarded.

"Once we got clear of their lines we had no further difficulty. The Belgians assisted us all they could to get to Ostend.' Former Senator Chauncey M. Depew's

side whiskers, long a familiar adorn-ment, served as his passport on his railway trip from the Swiss border Paris. Frenchmen thought none but a Briton could wear whiskers like Mr. Depends and passengers cried "Vive Entents Cordials" when they noticed the American, Bir, Depend arrived in New York yesterday on the White Star iner Baltic and said he heard the Haiser had boasted he would hang his hat on the Elffel Tower on the antiversary of

glorious exploits of British arms in London on a ship from Boulogne, plainly King and country. This proposal was showing they had endured hardships in to the effect that those families who the battles in France. They wore the lose loved ones in the war should wear garb of French peasants. One had a purple armlet bearing in glit letters

> 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

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 mation's grief and fortitude in adversity than the wearing of sombre black mourning attice. 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. Castel-nan's famous question, "Which?" The mother's name was Mme. Salat, and her three some had left enter the start. three sons had left school to fight along the frontier.

A London soldier, who was in the general 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 Ger-man accutation of a suffice. man occupation of a village. He says the victors threw a French soldier, whom He says they had captured, on some embers and burned him alive.

Describing the recent visit of Emperor William with Prince Oscar near Longwy, the Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says the Katser spected the machine guns there and then said to a gunner: "You have fired many rounds. How

many hit?" "About 100 per cent," the gunner replied.

It is reported that since the beginning of the war the Holland-American steamof the war the Hondro-American ateam-ship line has had scarcely enough ships to convey to the United States all the Americans stranded in Holland. There are now mountains of luggage on the Wilhelming wharves awaiting transporta-tion to America. In other to come with tion 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 Fred-erick William:

"Picase collect and forward as early as possible woolen underwear and socks for my soldiers. Greetings. "WILHELM, Crown Prince."

the roldiers of his army.

Natives, Though Proved Innocent of Wrongdoing, Correspondent Charges.

By JOHN CAMERON

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 19, News from Alsace filters slowly through, whatever the turn of events, slowly The impression here is that this stricken province, the population of which has suffered in full the miscries of war, there has been no fighting of moment, although the sound of artillery duels near Mulhausen for the last week has been easily heard in Basel. It appears now clear that after a

brilliant action on September 9 the French did not enter the town of Muel-hausen, but contented themselves by occupying strategical positions in the

The retirement of the French after their initial occupation of Muchausen at the opening of the war was followed by a reign of terror which constitutes one of the blackest chapters of the Always suspicious of the attitude of the people of the conquered provinces, the Germans needed only an excuse to wreak vengeance and terrorize the population. Scores of the wealthiest citizens of Upper Alsace have either been put in Pson or have suffered grave punishment. Harboring of French soldiers is consider-ed sufficient justification for bloody reprisals, the strange theory of the Ger-mans being apparently that the man whose house is invaded by troops, who fire from the windows, is responsible for their acts. It may be true that some were consenting partles, but many were helpless.

inquiry instituted at Burzweiler. near Muclinusen, where the village was burned, showed that five inhubitants were executed on a charge of harboring Francineurs, although that there were none of them with the French army has been proved. The inquiry failed utterly o establish the charges and proved emphatically the innocence of the victims. All the wounds with which the Gern soldiers afterwards were inflicted from the houses were certified by the doctors to have been caused by projectiles used only by the German army

It is now understood that the alarm and the subsequent fusiliade by which Ger-man soldiers were killed by German fire was caused by Uhlans shooting a wounded charger behind a brick kiln on

The priest of the form. The priest of a village not far from the lithe told me the following instance: A shot was heard one night in his vil-lage. It was fired from the Inn. Troops surrounded the building and ridling i with builds. Finally, they took it by an soult, when its surrison was found to consist of two Bavarian soldiers who, panie-stricken at the sound of a shot fired in the night, fired their rides, imagining themselves besieged by the French They were dragged from the room which they were hiding and even their own circumstantial story failed to satisfy the officers, who proceeded to shoot all male immittee of the inn. The cause of the panic was discovered in a sollitor sleeping in a neighboring loft, who had accidentally fired his ritle.

These are a few instances of incidents These are a rew instances of incidents of daily occurrence which have caused a deep impression on the people of the eity of Basici. If, in 43 years of pears, the Germans have failed to win the ar-fection of the Alsatians, the last few weeks must have had the effort of re-The Crown Prince a few days ago tele-graphed to a Berlin newspaper a similar aceks must have had the effort of re-request to collect tobacco and cigars for moving further than ever the possibilities of ever doing so.

IFY is corroborated by an

This story is corroborated by an inde-pendent 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 Lou-vain, talking to a Gorman officer, who he was strongly advised to loave 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 fired on in the town ten of them would

were informed that for every soldier fired on in the town ten of them would be shot. The wretched people sobbed and wrung their hands and fell on their knees, but they might as well have ap-pealed to men of stone. Ten by ten, as the night wore on, they were brought from the ranks and slaughtered before the eyes of those who remained.

POINCARE DECORATES GENERAL

BORDEAUN, Sept. 19. - President coincare raised General de Castelnau today to the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honor. The honor was bestowed on the recommendation of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French armles in the field,



NEW YORK

SUNDAYS, Sept. 27, Oct. 25

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

RETURNING LEAVES

New York (Penna station) & 20 P. M.

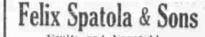
Pennsylvania R. R.

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 any unsatisfactory purchase.'

Free deliveries and prompt attention to out-of-town trade.



Fruits and Vegetables **Reading Terminal Market** Private Exchange Bell and Keystone 'Phones Established 30 Years



Strictly speaking, people don't un-derbid Kuchnle-they can't, they unierquality you.

Kuehnle's prices are possible only because he does one of the very largest painting businesses in the city, suys in biggest quantities, and has every time-saving equipment.

If you want pure fresh paint and best workmanship, economy says

Kuehnle

Painting and Decorating

ties thir Estimate First

28 South 16th St.

Roth Phones

4