EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1914.

SECRETARY DANIELS **INDORSES ATLANTIC** WATERWAY PROJECT

6 *

Tells 700 Delegates to Convention It Would Develop Commerce and Be a Defense in War.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25 -- An ovation was given the steamboat Berkshire when she arrived here today with more than 700 delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association and their guests. The day's proceedings were signalized by an enthusiastic indorsement by Secretary o the Navy Daniels of the project for an inland waterway from Massachusetts Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

Carrying a big spread of flags and bunt ing, and with scores of visitors lining the docks, the strangers received enthusiastic greetings until the Berkshire came to a stop here

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Leaving Hudson at 5 o'clock this morn ing for an inspection of the upper Hudson River improvements undertaken by the United States Government, the steamboat made good time to Albany. Break fast was served aboard, and at 11 o'clock the regular business session was opened. Congressman J. Hampton Moore, or Philadelphia, president of the associa-tion, presided, After a brief address, John H. Bernhard, of New Orleans, was intreduced as the first speaker. "Moder: Barge Navigation" was the subject of the Southerner's address. The other speakers were Louis J. Affelder, Ambridge, Pa. on "Steel Barge Construction"; Henry W. Mass., on "Progress in New England, A committee appointed by local bu local busi ness organizations met the delegates upor the arrival of the Berkshire, and es-corted them to the State Educational Building, where the afternoon session began at 2 o'clock.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy: Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, United States Senator Wil-Ham Alden Smith, of Midhigan; Governor, Martin H. Glynn, of New York; Charles R. Miller, of Delaware, and Congress- either of small or large means, owns man Feter G. Ten Eyck, of New York, were the speakers

DANIELS BOOMS WATERWAY Secretary Daniels, in his address approving a waterway stretching along the Atlantic coast, said

Not only will this waterway lend itself tremendously to the develop-ment of internal commerce and tend to bring down the rates of transportafacilities for self-defense in time of

In any conflict between nations which have navies, the all-important consideration is to secure immediate control of the sea. In such case the navy of the weaker Power takes refuge in some well-defended harbor. where it seeks to wear out its enemy If this weaker Power, having thus taken refuge in a safe harbor, can maneuver its ships through inland channels to other exits, it enjoys a great advantage.

The submarine has long been conaddered a source of great effectiveness, and if even the submarines alone of the navy could have free movement through an inland waterway navy was bot



FLUTTERING WINGS MAY DISAPPEAR FROM CITY HALL

BELGIAN INVASION OF ENGLAND A SAD EPISODE OF WAR

Flight From the Scourge That Devastated Their Country Included Persons of High Degree and Low.

By STEPHEN BLACK

The Belgian invasion of England, nccording to the London Dally Mail, is one "Steel Barge Construction, Henry W. Hill, president of the New York State Waterways', Major Michael J. McDon-ough, of the United States Engineers, on "Local River Improvements," and Com-modore Frank Fessenden Crane, Quincy, of the saddest chapters in history. Durwell-to-do, now entirely destitute, robbed of their money, their houses and their means of livelihood. Were it not for the elping hand of Great Britain their pret ent and future would be entirely hope

The refugees embrace all classes-Belgium does not boast many ZEDR The people are essentially activ and hard workers at industry or agricul-ture. At the other end she has in orditimes few or practically no poor e. In Belgium nearly every citien, people. either of small of large mans of him, so his spare means are invested either in industries or in a speculative money venture, which he dearly loves. The fire and sword of the Germans, the devastated towns and ruined hamlets, have therefore, some doubly hard on the gallant Belgians, and every cass of tizen has to face temporary ruin in one form or other

THE BELGIAN TREK

The great Belgian trek began shortly after the war started. After the first flush of success, when the Belgians held back the advance guard of Germans, a few of the wealthy classes made a pre-cipitate removal to Folkestone, not, how-ever, without bringing with them plenty of money, their jewels and other portable property. They were well-to-do mer-chants whose supply of ready cash and liquid securities were easily negotiable at that time. They put up at the better class notels at Folkestone and remain there to this day. The sudden fall of Liege changed the whole situation. Ger-man heavy artillery which could reduce this fortress in so short a time became Mrs. Halvey says there will the whole of slaughter of the pigeons compelling. Belgium, and there then commenced

ON NEVA'S WASTES DESTRUCTION PENDS **BY PETER'S ORDERS** Autocrat's Aladdin Spell Handful of Determined Wo-

Honor.

When Director Harte, of the Department of Health and Charities, begins his In the centre of the Admiralty Square. crusade against the pigeons of City Hall within the shadow of the Kazan Cathe-Square, if he does shoot one, he will find dral, stands the equestrian statue of Peter he must contend with Mrs. M. M. Halvey, the Great, founder of St. Petersburg, "the office manager of the Women's Society City of Czars." Perched upon a huge for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animala. granite rock weighing 15,000 tons stands The crusade was to have begun today. the gorgeous monument to Peter, surveybut Mrs. Halvey headed a delegation of ing the dream he conceived, and whose name "zar Nicholas has changed from "Sankt Petersburg," as the Russians call women who called upon the Director. He listened to their remonstrance against it, to Petrograd, in his effort to purge the killing the pigeons and then stated he city from its Teutonic appellation. Only a century and a half ago, says the would hold the matter under advisement. New York Sun, that little

now stands one of the wo ider sitle world was nothing more than

RENDER UNLIKELY ANTWERP INVASION

Investment of Belgian City Would Take One Month and at Least 200,000 Men. Food Supply Always Available.

ANTWERP, Sept 25.

A month ago, or even less, a siege of this city seemed not improbable, but things have fared so badly with the German army since its retreat from Paris that this contingency is no longer considered. The mere preliminary investment of Antwerp would last one month and require at least 200,000 men, and these the Kalser cannot spare just now, much as he may be inclined to get even with Belgium for daring to dispute the passage

of his troops through her territory. That the seat of government should be changed from Brussels here was to have been expected, for a retirement on Antas an

BELGIANS KILLED TAGGED BY NUMBER, FOR REFUSING TO **IDENTITY IS SURE GIVE UP WEAPONS OF GERMAN DEAD**

German Novelist Hoecker.

Now a Landwehr Captain,

Describes the Harrowing

Scene and Says There's

A letter written from the field by Paul

Oskar Hoecker, one of the leading Ger-

man novelists, who is serving as a cap-

tain of the Landwehr in Belgium, given

a vivid description of the searching and

shooting of Belgian civilians at Hoecker's

own order, when they were found to be

in possession of weapons. The letter,

which appears in the Berlin Lokal-An-

zeiger of August 27, reads, in part, as

"Our assignment is heavy and grievous,

We are not yet to get into the first line-

we do not even know where the first line

is-we are not yet to fight with hon-

orable foes in the field. But we are to clear the territory of the Meuse of

snipers. Each day shots are fired from

cover upon our troops as they pass, espe-cially upon small groups, couriers, cycle officers and the military motors. So at

A clear and energetic proclamation has warned the inhabitants of all Belgian

territory so far occupied by us to deliver over to us all weapons, ammunition and explosives in the next few hours.

SOLDIERS GIVE CHASE.

"No house in these parts is without a

German flag. Just as we open the gate

a young fellow makes a break for the

near-by woods. I give chase, but the white thorn bushes, high as a man's

No; she has a daughter of 15 years with

must search the house from top to bot

om. "A last word of warning: 'You know,

Monsieur, that every civilian who is still found in possession of weapons must be shot forthwith?' They answered: 'We have no weapons!' "My men divide into groups and search

cellar, living rooms, barn and stable

"Who was the fellow who escaped just as we came in. Monsieur?" I ask. "Have you, in this last moment, a con-fession to make to me?"

"The old man clasps his hands: 'No, Monsieur Officer, as a man of 72 year

THEY FIND A SNIPER.

"And then the horrible happens.

guardsman and a sergeant drag a young

fellow out of the house. They have

found him hiding in the straw on the

ground floor. He had a Belgian gun in

I swear to you-

No one else? Hesitatingly she adds, her husband is at home, too. We

shoulders, make pursuit impossible. "A woman appears in answer to our shout. Is she alone in the house? Alone?

Much Sniping.

follows:

her.

yes.

Clean-up" Squads Bury Slain So That Battlefields Shall Tell No Tales to the Enemy.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND LIEGE, Sept. 25.

Here where the tide of German advance for a time dashed on the rock and steel of Belgian forts, I saw something which affected me far more than any of the sorrows of war I have yet encountered. It was a good sized basketful of metal tags, under careful guard at military headquarters.

"They are all that is left of 'unserbraven junge' (our brave boys) who fellin and around Liege-their identification mark," said the officer.

I asked permission to examine one. It was a small tin tag with two holes for the string or ribbon. A large number was stamped on it, and, below, the number of the regiment.

This little metal tag then that I held in my hand represented a human life. It was the "remains"-all that was left of that life-of that husband, father or brother. It was the monument and at the same time the metallic tag and number of a human life in the indexed catalogue of an army of human lives. Just

a metal tag with a number! This afternoon I saw the "rest" that tag and many others like it-rather, the place where that "rest" or remainder of that tag was. Between the forts Bar chou and Evegnes it was in the trenches where the Belgians received the Germans with a murderous fire when they stormed those two forts-the first that fell-there by geting an entrance into the city. It was here that these men went down

like grass before the scythe.

Here is where the metal tags were sathered. Each man and officer wears one around his neck. That of the private is usually a tag with a number correspond-ing with the number opposite his name on his company and regimental rolls. Many also have the number of the regi-ment on the tag. The tags of the officers usually are of aluminum and besides the number have the name and rank, sometimes also the home address. After the battle, when the Germans find their dead, the collar on each shirt is opened, the string cut and the tag taken and sent to headquarters for identifica-

tion. At Liege, probably for the first time in German wars, death obliterated distinction in rank. For the first time, so far as 1 can learn, German officers and common soldiers were buried in the same trench.

his hands, loaded with five cartridges. A noncommissioned officer who com-manded a burial at Liege told me there "From the attic window he may have aimed that gun at many an honest Gerwas not time to take much pains in burying. The fallen of the enemy are burying. The fallen of the enemy are not buried in the same trenches, but are man's head or chest. The young fellow had been forced to raise his hands. He stands there trembling, pale as cheese. "Who is this young fellow?" I ask the placed together in a separate trench. Even in death there shall be no brother-hood between those who fought and took

old man. each other's lives. "All three have fallen upon their knees, One of the features of the German side of a battlefield in this war is the thoras a thunderbolt might have struck them, and are raising loud lamentations. ough manner in which the Germans "clean up" the field after a battle. It is not only the natural sense of "orderliness." which is so characteristic of the German character, but there is method and purpose. That is, the battlefield shall

The woman screams: "'He is my son! For God's sake, you do not m. n to take his life?' "And the 15-year-old girl is howling so that our hearts almost break with pity for her. The delinquent tries to break away, but is caught by our men

CITY HALL PIGEONS CZAR'S CAPITAL ROSE GERMAN REVERSES **COO HAPPILY WHILE**

> Crowned Unfavorable Site With Mighty and Beautiful City Named in His

would be in a position to make a longer defense until it could bring into play the resources of its coun-try. The whole nature of a war would be greatly affected by available inland canals.

HONORS TO VISITORS. devoted to a round of social galeties. The at the Hotel Ten Eyek.

The Berkshire The Berkshire will remain over night, but the delegates will transfer to another river work in that vicinity

NEW RECORD AT ALLENTOWN

This Year's Crowd at Fair Largest in Event's History.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 2: -After the welcome shower last night the Allentown Fair began Get-away Imy This morn-ing with renewed kest, despite the cry of hard times, this fair has surpassed those of all former years in attendance and receipts.

Allentown's day at the fair. Friday is It is a sort of reunion day for the towns-people. Today also is Politicians Day, from a local standpoint, when the candifates on the county licket will be in evi-

truce has been declared between the suffragettes and notic, who have been con-ducting vigorous campaigns at the fair. The would-be voters were seen resterday in a folly social mathematic at the camp of the antia and when questioned declared life was too short to be fighting all the time. It is admitted that most of the of the suffs, but they admitted that much of the of the suffs, but they admitted they chief concern was voters, who are much more featurable they order desirable than yotes.

BETHLEHEM BOY KIDNAPPED

Physician's Son, 2 Years Old, and Servant, Strangely Missing.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Seir, 25-The 2-sear-nil son of Dr. R. E. Hearney, of whis city, is the victim of a sensational aidnapping, and a colored girl, employed as a servant in the doctor's home, is suspected of the crime. Both the servant and the child disappeared into last night while the physician and his wife were away from home and so far nothwere away from nome and so far noth-ing has been heard of either of them, although the police have wired broad-cast the disappearance of the pair and friends and neighbors have searched the city in vain to locate the servant and

FORMER BELGIAN OFFICER SUICIDE IN EAST RIVER

Loss of Property Deeds in Fleeing War Zone Prompted Act.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. --The body of Ernest Wertheim. 50 years old, a retired German merchant and a former Lieuten-ant in the 14th Belgian infantry, was found floating in the East River at 30th street

He came to this country on September f and was a patient at the German Hos-pital in this city. He lived many years in Belgium, and, in leaving that country, a lost a trunk containing valuable papers mining to property in Europe.

shores of Great Britain Mixed with the wealthier classes there commenced to arrive a large number of middle class merchants, shopkeepers and

artisans. Liege is one of the wealthiest pigeons are a nuisance. Others say the of the Belgian towns. It is the centre pigeons lend atmosphere to City Hall of an extensive coal and iron industre Square. They liken them to pigeons of Beginning at a o'clock, tonight will be and contained weathy con masters and ironmasters, who, along with their bordes devoted to a round of social galeties. The delegates and their guests will proceed in parade formation to the State Capitol for a reception by the Governor. After inspection of the Capitol, which is to be guesches will be made A buffet supper will be served by the Albany committee at the Hotel Ten Eves.

FLEEING FROM SCOURGE.

gium was at the mercy of the Huns. Thon Acker says: "Let the pigeons stay. Drive the rush to Folkestone reached a climax. All sorts and conditions of people, all week. sorts of nationalities fied the country. Followed quickly the sack of Louvain, the fall of Namur, and the tragedy of Malines. The rush became a rout. Three

steamers a day bringing as many as 200 refugees arrived at Folkestone from Os-Who can describe adequately the medley of peoples from the devastated districts mingled with other fugitives from Ghent and Bruges and Antwerp? Louvain, a short time ago a seat of learning, with its famous Catholic University, now a heap of runs, contributed some of its most learned professors and teachers to the rush, and many of its 296 scholars. Louvain also boasted a large railway construction industry whose artisans swelled the dehasis. There were also the wealthy shopkeeper and his mined assistants side by aide. Belgium,

lke Great Britain, 1s a naton of she keepers. Many of them are able to make small fortunes in twenty years, and they have come to us with what remains of their gains. From Namur, which, like priceless Louvain, was a tourist centre with a "season," came lodging house and hotel keepers: also the ubiquitous shop-keeper and actuants of a thriving cutlery aduatry which provides steady employ-

ment all the year round. Maines, with its 60,000 inhabitants, which boasted a large wagon and car construction works for the State railways, and a thriving furniture industry. sent over its quota of well-to-do citizens and clever craftsmen, many of the latter now in poverty and distress. Citizens of Termonde, whose chief industry is jute apinning and weaving for the making of

ropes were also among the refugees. One day there arrived at Folkestone by steamer 600 Bussian Jews from Antwerp.

WEALTHY "EMIGRES."

One also came across among the refugees agricultural laborers from Ghent, where there is a great horticultural and arboricultural industry in paim and sim-ilar plants, which were exported largely to America and Germany; and there also arrived hotel and lodging house keepers and storekeepers from Ostend. Add to this miscellaneous list wealthy diamond merchants from Antwerp, who have brought with them their precious stones. and opulent bankers-one man alone ar-rived with 100,000 francs in gold-and you get some idea, necessarily only a cursory one-of the pot-pourri of peoples who have sought refuge in England.

The Folkestone hotels are full of Bel-gian women and children whose fathers are fighting the great fight for their homesteads. The little ones romp about while the mothers cherish them anxious-eyed. A telegram arrives. A whole fam-ily is plumped into movement who the family is plunged into mourning by the loss of a father or brother. The children's games cease and an unmitigated sorrow claims them, the details of which are too painful to write,

anything like that, but her one aim is to thickets and forests and inhabited by

men All That Stands Be-

tween Birds and Official

Decree of Extermination.

Some people say that the City Hall of the Islands encircled by the peliucid Neva, commanding the entrance of Lake Square. They liken them to pigeons of wet highways and because a certain Bill after his patron saint, St. Peter. Shakespeare wrote a drama concerning a

mercant of the place.

steamboat for the run to Troy early to-morrow morning for an inspection of the out the rate. I give those little pets of the public nearly 100 pounds of feed each There are a number of rate the City Hall that should be disposed of." said the Sheriff with a wise nod. What the City he meant can only be guessed at. When the City Hall was completed, and

hefore even the officeholders could select not dealer the officeholders could select comfortable chairs and deaks that were not meant for hard usage, the piscons arrived. They looked that bir pile of stone over and decided that under the eaves was just the piace for them. It was and has been for years.

THE FIRE HOSE AGAIN.

Director Harte is contemplating aiming a high-pressure fire hose at the caves and drowning the pigeons. That was tried once before during the Reyburn administration. While "constant readers" wrote to the newspapers protesting against the cruelty, the wet pigeons, with cries of protest and anger, flew over to Broad Street Station and lighted upon the train aned. There they dried off, groomed themselves and returned to the City Hall as soon as the hose ceased to be a menace. When a fire hose did not discourage Tim O'Lear Assistant Director of Public Safety, got busy. He said he knew pigeons all the way from the homing variety to stool pigeons. He knew as much about them as he did about race horses, and that was considerable.

O'Leary is the man who devised the wire-screen acheme that is today seen over all entrances to City Hall The screens, all credit to O'Leary, did baffie the piscons for several days. Some bards flew home bate in the screens birds flew home late in the evening, and in not the best mental condition bumped assing the screens.

They became bruised and wiser birds. the pigeons got used to the device PETER'S MARVELOUS ACHIEVEMENT and cleverly ducked under the screens to

find their roosting places. A janitor of the City Hall came near living the pigeon question. He fed the birds every morning and as they ate from his hand on the City Hail roof he would wring the necks of a half dozen or so. He did is quietly so as not to frighten It is said that janitor ate the flock. pigeon pot pie even for breakfast. H died from appendicitis. The death certifi He cate did not state what effect a steady

liet of pigeons had upon him. John Ritchle, a former detective, feeds the pigeons every day. He will miss the birds if they are exterminated. So will a tail, slender young man who feeds the pigeons every time they are photo-graphed. It is remarkable how he can ob up at the psychological moment and get into the camera's range.

WILLIAM OF WIED TO FIGHT

GENEVA, Sept. 35. A dispatch received today from Lugane states that Prince William of Wied has spined the German army volunteers.

a few lonely Finnish fishermen. On on

pigeons are a nulsance. Others say the Lagoda, the Swedes maintained a strong fortress, the possession of which was un availingly contested by the Russians St. Mark's ('athedral in Venice, Who of the Swedish position, waged a relentwould ever hear of St. Mark's if it were not for St. Mark's, it is argued, who would ever hear of Venice. A few people, perhaps, might remember it because of its from the fortress, and, even before peac

> NAMED FOR PATRON SAINT. The building and maintenance of St.

The fail of Brussels accentuated the There are a few friends of the pigeons Petersburg marks a continuous struggle marsh so deep and spongy that a solid foundation in many places can only be attained by a subterranean scaffolding of piles. The highest spot of the city is not more than 15 feet above the sen level. The weather is severe and is marked by bitter frosts in winter and scourging heat in summer. For six months each year. nature releases the port from its frozen grip.

An old legend has it that after Peter the Great chose the site of Petrograd he noticed a heavy ring above the trunk of tree. He turned to one of the Finnish fishermen who stood near, explain the meaning of it. who stood near, asking him to

"That," remarked the fisherman naively, the spot to which the floods of the

Neva reached last spring." "You're mad!" shouted Peter. "You're mad! It can't be! It is impossible!" It was not long, though, before he was convinced of the truth of the fisherman's statement. One year after the work upon the city had begun the western drove the water from the Gulf of Finland down to the Neva, making a funnel of it, flooding the nucleus of his dream. Alough a century and a half has passed, ature has not changed her course. though

In 1712 the floods were so severe that Peter the Great nearly lost his life. Thou-sands of people died in the course of it. and the whole city was nearly destroyed Peter, however, was undismayed by the mlafortune, and in 1714 he gave strict or ders to proceed with the work, notwith

standing the complaints of the inhabit ants. Every building had to be constructed in a particular manner suited to the dignity of a capital city, and SL Pe-tersburg was proclaimed the capital of Russia. Historians claim that 190,000 people died in the first six months after the work had begun.

Peter the Great, with whose reign the

spirit of western Europe was introduced in Russia, had a definite object in the construction of St. Petersburg. His travels and studies abroad revealed to him the lack of culture in his own country. Rus-sia was still under the influence of the lar Rusharle Mongols. It had no navy, it had no public newspapers. In fact, it lacked everything pertaining to culture. Not only the pensants, but even the noblemen were pothing more than barbarians. To Peter the Great the construction of the city meant a "window to Europe," through which the rays of the Germanic culture micht nenetrate the uncivilized Russie

might penetrate the uncivilized Russia But he was not satisfied with a mere window. As soon as the city assumed definite proportions he began to institute many reforms in the lives of the people calculated to shake it from its Mango-lian habits. He was the first to publish a constant of the sonaral value. newspaper for the general public, The it. Petersburg Gazette. Unlike the present Czar, he was a man

of wonderful ability and marvelous intel-

werp had always been foreseen as ar essential part of the defense of Belgium As early as 1859, as soon as the fortifi-cations of Antwerp, erected in 1860 by General Brialmont, approached comple-tion, the principal port of the country had been officially chosen as the military capital of the kingdom, as the "reduit national" where the Government would seek refuge in case of invasion.

At that time there was no thought of barring the road of the Meuse. The ield army's action was limited to the northern part of the country, taking Ant-werp as the base of its operations. After the first reverse it would have sought refuge in the stronghold, which was considered impregnable.

This consisted of three lines of defenses-the advanced line, with nine forts scattered on the south, and on the west, 15 miles from Antwerp, the second line, with 14 forts, surorunding the town at a radius of about four miles, and the third line, being the wall of circumvallation itself

LESSON FROM FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The scare of 1870-71, when the Franco-Prussian War raged, showed the danger in summer. For six months each year, from October till May, the Neva is frozen solidly, and is as impenetrable as the Chinese wall. All traffic stops then till be moved toward the southern frontier in spite of the advice of experts. After fierce quarrels and long discussions, General Brialmont's ideas prevailed in 1888, and Liege and Namur were fortified in order to guard the Meuse road and to shelter the main army during the first

stage of mobilization. Meanwhile the progress of siege artillery had necessitated a transformation o the fortifications around Antwerp. The military commission of 1900 insisted strongly on the urgency of such a work. It was pointed out that the advanced line, in spite of the flooding of part of its area, was far from complete, a gap of more than 15 miles being left open to the enemy, toward the east, between Schooter and Lierre. It was also noticed that the second line could not have resisted a prolonged bombardment, and that the third enceiente had accordingly become useless. It was finally decided by the Chamber, 1906, to complete the first line by the construction of 30 forts and redoubts, to transform the second line to an "encelente ontinue," and to demolish the walls.

ANTWERP PRACTICALLY SAFE. It would be difficult to say exactly if

every particular of the new program has been carried out to the satisfaction of military experts. After the Agadir cour very strong criticiams of the War Office were made because the first line of deense was still far from being complete The general, Van Sprang, who command-ed the place, admitted that, in case of an attack, he would have had to abandon the first line. But since then very great efforts have been made, and if we may e by the results at Liege, the posi-of Antwerp must be very strong idge Indeed.

As long as England is mistress of the seas Antwerp can never be short of food. Holland would no doubt, oppose the en-trance of warships in the Schelde, but she has already allowed, and will continue to allow, the entrance of freigh aption

All these circumstances of the Kaiser's vasion of Antwerp, even if the Kaiser's victorious in France, as both troops are victorio unlikely and unprofitable.

Columbia Still Celebrating

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.-The Columbia's crew, which carried off the laurels at the intercollegiste regatta on the Hudson last June, received another ovation last night when the undergraduates and officers of the university gathered at the house of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity for a cela-bration of the event.

as to losses or any other information. There is little trace of graves from the size of which conclusion might be drawn as to the number buried. In sharp contrast to this are the sections of the hat. thefields over which the French fought. At the last analysis it is the 'metal tag' with a number, the symbol of a human life-of a soul sent out in carnage. It rep-resents the "ashes" of the battlefield. It is the reverse side of the glory medal of war

reveal no tales. It shall give nothing

"I am obliged perforce to bring up into my mind the picture of the poor Germans on patrol, riding out, true to duty, in the night, around whose heads the bullets of treacherous anipers whizzed; must perforce conjure up in my mind the bright eyes and handsome figures of our good German boys-in or-der to keep my nerve in the face of all this misery and lamentation and to obey

strict orders. "'He will be shot. Three men forward!

German Reservists Seized Aboard Dutch Ship Amsteldyk. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.

The Dutch liner Amsteldyk has been captured by a British cruiser. The liner has a number of German reservists aboard.

BRITISH CAPTURE LINER

Fned for Assaulting Fatrolman John Moyeski, a giant Italian fruit vender, who attacked Patrolman George Haugh when arrested for peddling with-out a license, was fined \$7.50 by Magistrate Borie today in the Frankford polic station. Moyeski jumped from his wagon and tried to escape while Haugh was driving him to the police station. He struck at the officer when pursued and refused to accompany him until Haugh used his club.

Typical Soldiers of Warring Nations In Sunday's Intaglio

Soldier types of the warring nations, with a page of Great Britain's famous Indian commands, are shown at close range in Sunday's Intaglio. There are page-wide panoramas of the Knights Templars' recent peace exercises on Belmont Plateau, and photos of Germany's war lords and American treaty advocates. Pages, too, of gay county fair scenes, beautiful studio poses, artistic bed-room settings and prominent women contributors to the season's social entertainment.

Because of its wealth of authentic gridiron information, the Sports Magazine has been converted into a special football number without slighting other sporting activities. Among its articles on the possibilities of new football are special contributions by Parke H. Davis, Glenn Warner, R. W. Maxwell and Geo. E. McLinn. Wm. H. Rocap discusses "Who Was America's Greatest Lightweight," and Paul W. Gibbon tells of Philadelphia's new star in the tennis firmament. "Ty" Cobb discloses the object of his personal interview with Connie Mack.

PUBLIC ELEDGER