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 200 delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association and their guests. The day's proceedings were signalized by a enthusiastic indorsement by Secretary the Navy Daniels of the project for ar 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 onthusiastic greetings until the Berkshire came to a stop here.

Leaving Hudson at 9 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'cloc the regular business session was opened. Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, president of the association, presided, After a brief address, lo H. Bernhard, of New Orleans, was intr fluced as the first speaker. "Moders 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. Hill, president of the New York State Waterways Association, on "New York's Waterways": Major Michael J. McLion-ough, of the United States Engineers, on "Local River improvements," and Com modore Frank Pessenden Crane, Quincy Mass., on "Progress in New England." Mass., on

committee appointed by local business organizations met the delegates apon the arrival of the Berkshire, and escted them to the State Educational Building, where the afternoon session begun at 2 o'clock. Josephus Daniels,

Secretary Navy; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary the Interior, United States Senator W Ham Alden Smith, of Michigan: Governor Martin H. Glynn, of New York: Churles R. Miller, of Delaware, and Congress-R. Miller, of Delaware, and Congress-man Peter 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:

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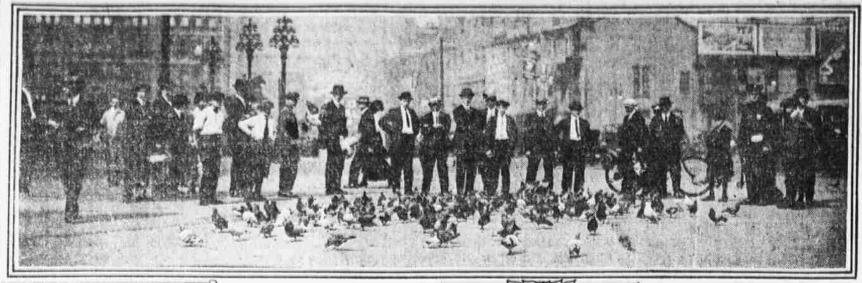
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Not only will this waterway lend itself tremendously to the develop-ment of internal commerce and tend to bring down the rates of transporta-tion, but it also will provide unusual facilities for self-defense in time of

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 inlard channels to other exits, it enjoys a great advantage.

The submarine has long been con-sidered a source of great effectiveness. and if even the submarines alone of the navy could have free movement through an inland waterway, the whose navy was bottled up ould be in



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 Beignin invasion of England, 2 ording to the London Daily Mail, is on chanters in history. Durod. Were it not for

and hard workers at industry or ture. At the other end she has in ord nary times few or practically no po-In Belgum nearly every own house. There is no rent day for his spare means are invested industries of in a speculative

sture, which he dearly loves The fire and sword of the Germans the decastated towns and ruined hamlets decastated taxins and ruined bathlets have, therefore, come doubly hard on th gallant Belgians, and every class ntizen has to face temporary ruln in on

THE BELGIAN TREE

The great Belgian trek began shortly after the war started. After the first ment of Eleaith and Charities, begins his flush of success, when the Belgians held crusade against the pigeons of thity Hall back the advance guard of Germans, Square, if he does shoot one, he will find classes made a pr ciritate removal to office manager of the Women's Society without bringing with ir jewels and other portable They were conerty. chants whose supply of really each an-liquid securities were easily negotiable at that time. They put up at the bitte but Mrs. Halvey headed a delegation of women who called upon the Director class hotels at Folkestone and remain there to this day. The sudden fall of Liege changed the whole situation. Ger-He listened to their remonstrance against killing the pigeons and then stated he would hold the mutter under advisement. sould rollice heavy artillers which Mrs. Hulvey says there will be no this fortress in so short a time became ompolling menace to the whole o Belgium, and there then commences a rush of Belgian refugees to the safe

slaughter of the pigeons. She is not threatening in CZAR'S CAPITAL ROSE GERMAN REVERSES **ON NEVA'S WASTES**

With Mighty and Beautiful City Named in His

In the centre of the Admiralty Square. within the shadow of the Kazan Cathedral, stands the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, founder of St. Petersburg, "the ity of Czars." Perched upon a huge granite rock weighing 15,060 tons stands gorgeous monument to Peter, surveying the dream he conceived, and whose ame Czar Nicholas has changed from Sankt Petersburg," as the Russians cafi t, to Petrograd, in his effort to purge the fty from its Teutonic appellation. Only a century and a half ago, says the New York Sun, that little peninsula where now stands one of the wonder cities

of the world was nothing more than a waste, surrounded thickets and forests and inhabited

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 during to dispute the passage of his troops through her territory.

essential part of the defense of Belgium

TAGGED BY NUMBER, **BELGIANS KILLED IDENTITY IS SURE OF GERMAN DEAD**

'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 or 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 'unsere braven junge' (our brave boys) who fell in and around Liege-their identification mark," said the officer.

I asked permission to examine one. I 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 num ber of a human life in the indexed cata logue of an army of human lives. Just metal tag with a number!

This afternoon I saw the "rest" o that tag and many others like it-rather the place where that "rest" or remainder of that tag was. Between the forts Barthou and Evernes 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 lke grass before the scythe.

Here is where the metal tags were

gathered. Each man and officer wears one around his neck. That of the private is usually a tag with a number corresponding 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 umber have the name and rank, some nes also the home address. After the battle, when the Germans find

heir dead, the collar on each shirt is opened, the string cut and the tag takes 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 I can learn, German officers and common soldiers were buried in the ame trench. A noncommissioned officer who com manded a burial at Liege told me there was not time to take much pains in burying. The fallen of the enemy are

not buried in the same trenches, but are placed together in a separate trench. Even in death there shall be no brother hood between those who fought and took each other's lives. One of the features of the German side

of a battlefield in this war is the thor-bugh manner in which the Germans "clean up" the field after a battle. It is not only the natural sense of ness." which is so characteristic of the German character, but there is method and purpose. That is, the battlefield shall reveal no tales. It shall give nothing

FOR REFUSING TO **GIVE UP WEAPONS** German Novelist Hoecker,

Now a Landwehr Captain, Describes the Harrowing Scene and Says There's Much Sniping.

A letter written from the field by Paul Oskar Hoecker, one of the leading Gernan novellats, who is serving as a captain of the Landwehr in Belgium, gives 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-Anzeiger of August 27, reads, in part, as follows:

"Our assignment is heavy and grievous, We are not yet to get into the first linewe do not even know where the first line is-we are not yet to fight with honorable 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 last it is a question of dealing sharply, A clear and energetic proclamation has warned the inhabitants of all Belgian erritory so far occupied by us to dell over to us all weapons, ammuniti explosives in the next few hours, ammunition and

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 shoulders, make pursuit impossible.

"A woman appears in answer shout. Is she alone in the house? Alone? No; she has a daughter of 15 years with her. No one else? Hesitatingly she adds, yes, her husband is at home, too. We must search the house from top to bot-

tom. "A last word of warning: 'You know. Monsleur, 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, and ransack the garden.

"'Who was the fellow who escaped ust as we came in, Monsleur?' I ask. 'Have you, in this last moment, a con-fession to make to me?' "The old man clasps his hands: 'No,

Monsleur Officer, as a man of 72 year I swear to you----'

THEY FIND A SNIPER.

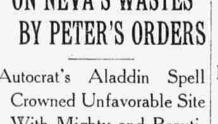
'And then the horrible happens. quardsman and a sergeant drag a young fellow out of the house. They have found him hiding in the straw on the ground floor. He had a Belgian gun it

his hands, loaded with five cartridges. "From the attic window he may have aimed that gun at many an honest German's head or chest. The young fellow had been forced to raise his hands. He stands there trembling, pale as 'Who is this young fellow?' I ask the old man.

"All three have fallen upon their kness, as a thunderbolt might have struck them, and are raising loud lamentations. The woman screams: "'He is my son! For God's sake, you

do not mean 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. "I am obliged perforce to bring up from which a conclusion can be information. as to losses or any other information. There is little trace of graves from the size of which conclusion might be drawn size of which conclusion might be drawn perforce conjure whizzed; must my mind the bright eyes and handsome figures of our good German boys-in orto keep my nerve in the face of all this misery and lamentation and to obey strict orders. 'He will be shot. Three men forward!'



tween Birds and Official Decree of Extermination. Honor. When Director Harte, of the Depart

That the seat of government should be changed from Brussels here was to have been expected, for a retirement on Antwerp had always been foreseen as an from which a conclusion can be drawn

derens bring into play the resources of its country. The whole nature of a war would be greatly affected by available inland canals.

HONORS TO VISITORS. Beginning at 8 o'clock, tonight will be levoted to a round of social galetics. The lelegates and their guests will proceed n parade formation to the State Cannot for a reception by the Governor. After inspection of the Capitol, which is to be illuminated in their honor, several brief speeches will be made. A buffet suppor specches will be made. A buffet suppor these people, and many of them who were able to scrape together the necessary baseage moder landed on our shores. in parade formation to the State Capital The Berkshire will remain over night

put the delegates will transfer to unother steamboat for the run to Troy early tomorrow morning for an inspection of the nver work in that vicinity

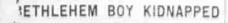
NEW RECORD AT ALLENTOWN

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

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 25-After the welcome shower last night the Allentown Fair began Get-away Day. This morn-ing with renewed zest, despite the dry of hard times, this fair has surpassed of all former years in attendance and receipts.

Friday is Allentown's day at the fair. 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 ticket will be in evifence.

A truce has been declared between the suffragettes and antis, who have been conducting vigorous campaigns at the fair. The would-be voters were seen yesterday in a folly social gathering at the camp of the antis and when questioned declared life was too short to be fighting all the time. It is admitted that must of the pretty Allentown E.ris were at the booth of the suffs, but they admitted their chief joncern was voters, who are much mare lesirable than votes.



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

BETHLEHEM. Pa., Serg. 25 - The 2-sear-old son of Dr R. E. Heartonk, of this city, is the victim of a sensational kidnapping, and a colored siri, employed as a servant in the doctor's name, is suspected of the critice. Both the serv-ent and the child disappeared late last night while the physician and his wife were away from home and so far nothing has been heard of either of them, although the police have wired broad-cust the disappearance of the pair and

friends and neighbors have searched the vain to locate the servant and the child

FORMER BELGIAN OFFICER SUICIDE IN EAST RIVER

as of Property Deeds in Fleeing War Zone Prompted Act.

EW YORK, Sept. 25. -The body of test Wertheim, 50 years old, a retired man murchant and a former idententhe lith Belgian infantry, \$5,20.6 d floating in the East River at 50th

came to this country on September ur to property in Morase.

Mixed with the wouldhler classes there commenced to arrive a large number of middle class merchants, shopkeepers and artisans. Liege is one of the wealthlest of the Beiglan towns. It is the centre of the Beigian towns, it is the the of an extensive coal and iron industry, and contained weathy coalmasters and ironmusters, who, along with their hordes of a schemen, their wives and furnilles, fled with haste to the coast, leaving be hind them practically all their solaries inga. The beats from Ostend to Police-stone began to show the dire straits of

FLEEING FROM SCOURGE

The fail of Brussels accentuated the All sorts and conditions of people, all sorts of nationalities fied the country. Followed quickly the sock of Louvain, he fall of Namur, and the tragedy of The rush became a rout. Three steamers a day bringing as muchy as 2000 refuges a ratio at Folkestone from Os-tend. Who can describe adequately the medley of peoples from the devastated distrints minajed with other fulfilities from Ghent and Bruzes and Antwerp?

fourcain, a short time ugo a seat of learning, with its famous Catholic Uni-versity, now a heap of runs, contributed some of its most learned professors and teachers to the right and many of its give scholars. Leuvain also boasted a large railway construction industry whose artisans scotled the dobade. There were articlastic available shopkeeper and his runned assistants side by side. Belgium, like Grout Britain, is a nation of shop-keepers. Many of them are able to make small fortunes in twenty years and they have come in us with what remains of their gains. From Namur, which, like their sains. From Namur, which, like principal Louvain, was a tourist centrwith a "weaker," came lodging house and notel keeperst also the abiquitous shop-keeper and orticalls of a thriving cutiery industry which provides steady employment all the year round.

Mainea, with its 9000 Inhabitants, which hoasted a farry 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 multimen, many of the latter now in poverty and distress. Citizens of Termonde, where chief industry is jute apinning and weaving for the making of ropes were also among the refigers time day there arrived at Folkestone by steamer 6.9 Russian Jows from Antwerp.

WEALTHY "EMIGRES."

One also came across among the refugers agricultural laborers from Ghent, where there is a great horticultural and arboricultural industry in paim and sim-fur plants, which were exported inreely te America anti Germany; and there also arrived hotel and folging house keepers and storekeepers from Ostend. Add to is miscellaneous list wealthy diamond exchants from Antwerp, who have ought with them their precious stores. and optiont bankers-one man alone ar-rived with 100,000 frances in gold-and you some idea, necessarily only a cursory -of the pot-pourri of peoples who

have sought refuge in England. The Folkestone hotels are full of Bel-gian women and children whose falters are fighting the great fight for their homesteads. The little ones romp about while the mothers cherich them anglous-

eyed. A telegram arrives. A whole fam-ily is plunged into mourning by the loss of a father or brother. The children's came to this country on September i was a patient at the German Hog-in this city. He lived many years igium, and, in heaving that country, it a trunk containing value de papers i chims them, the details of which are too Co painful to write.

eave those birds. Square. They liken them to pigeons of St. Murk's Catherral in Venice. Who

would ever hear of St. Mark's if it were not for the pimeons, they ask. 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 the erection of the city which he named wot highways and because a certain Bill Shukapeare wrote a drama concerning a mercant of the place.

CITY HALL PIGEONS

COO HAPPILY WHILE

DESTRUCTION PENDS

Handful of Determined Wo-

men All That Stands Be-

contend with Mrs. M. M. Halvey;

Provention of Cruelty to Animals.

was to have begun teday.

There are a few friends of the pigeons ther The fail of Difference of the Huns. Then Acker size: "Let the pigeons stay. Drive marsh so deep and spongy that a solid gium was at the mercy of the Huns. Then Acker super "Let the pigeons stay. Drive the runn to Folkestone reached a climax. Out the rats. I give those little pets of the public nearly 100 pounds of feed each wreak. There are a number of rats in the City Hall that should be disposed of." sold the Sheriff with a wise nod. What he means can only be guessed at. When the City Hall was completed, and when the City Hall was completed, and before even the officeholders could select comfortable chairs and desks that were not meant for burd usage, the pizeons arrived. They looked that hig pile of stone over and decided that under the cuves was just the place for them. It was and has been for years

THE FIRE HOSE AGAIN.

Director Harts is contemplating aiming a high-pressure fire hose at the caves and drowning the pigeons. That was tried once before during the Reyburn adminstration. While "constant readers" wrote to the newspopers protesting against the cruelty, the wet pigeons, with cries of protest and anger, flew over to Broad Street Station and lighted upon the train shed. There they dried off, groomed themselves and returned to the City Hall as soon an the hose ceased to be a menare When a fire hose did not discourage 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.

Leary is the man who devised the wire-screen s heme that is today seen over all entrances to City Hall. The screens, all credit to O'Leary, did haffle the pigeons for several days. Some nor the best mental condition bumped

uralist the screens. They became bruised and wiser birds. and cleverly ducked under the acreens to

their roosting places. fanitor of the City Hall came near ind their roliving the pigeon question. He fed the

birds every morning and as they ate from his hand on the City Hall roof he would his hand on the vity Hall nort he would wring the necks of a half dozen or so. He did it quietly so as not to frighten the flock. It is suid that fanitor ate pigeon pot pie even for breakfast. He died from appendicitis. The death certifi-cate did not state what effect a steady

thet of pigeons had upon him. John Ritchie, a former detective, feeds nizeons every day. He will miss the ourds if they are exterminated. So a tall, slender young man who feeds the pigeons every time they are pholo-graphed. It is remarkable how he can graphed. bob up at the psychological moment and

get into the cumers's range.

WILLIAM OF WIED TO FIGHT GENEVA, Sept. 25. A dispatch received today from Lugano

states that Prince William of Wied has joined the Germath army volunteers.

a few lonely Finnish fishers the islands encircled by the pellucid Nome people say that the City Hall Neva, commanding the entrance of Lake pigeons are a nuisance. Others say the Lagoda, the Swedes maintained a strong pigeons dend atmusphere to City Hall fortress, the possession of which was unavailingly contested by the Russians. Poter the Great, realizing the advantages of the Swedish position, waged a relentless war for the possession of these little islands. In 1702, after the capture of Neysachants, the Swedes were driven from the fortress, and, even before peace was established. Peter gave orders for after his patron saint. St. Peter,

NAMED FOR PATRON SAINT.

The building and maintenance of St. Petersburg marks a continuous struggle oundation in many places can only be attained by a subterranean scaffolding of piles. The highest spot of the city is more than 15 feet above the sea The weather is severe and is marked by officer frosts in winter and scourging heat in summer For six months each year, from October till May, the Neva is frozen lidly, and is as impenetrable as the Chinese wall. All traffic stops then nature releases the port from its frozen 日本にい An old legend has it that after Peter

the Great chose the site of Petrograd he noticed a heavy ring above the trunk of we. He turned to one of the Finnish ermen who stood near, asking him to tree. explain the meaning of it "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 aviaced of the truth of the fisherman's statement. One year after the work upon the city had begun the western trove the water from the Gulf of Finland down to the Neva, making a funnel of it, flooding the nucleus of his dream Alhough a century and a half has passed, sture has not changed her course In 1712 the floods were so severe that

Peter the Great nearly lost his life. Thouands of people died in the course of it and the whole city was nearly destroyed Peter, however, was undismayed by the misfortune, and in 1714 he gave strict or the 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 Si. Peteraburg was proclaimed the capital of Russia. Historians claim that 190,000 people died in the fli work had begun. n the first six months after the

pigeons got used to the device PETER'S MARVELOUS ACHIEVEMENT 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. Rushis was still under the influence of the lar baric Mongols. It had no navy, it had no public newspapers. In fact, it lacked overything pertaining to culture. Not only the peasants, but even the noblemen were nutries more than bettered barbar othing 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 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 Mongo-lian habits. He was the first to publish newspaper for the general public. The Petersburg Gazette.

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Unlike the present Czar, he was a man wonderful ability and marvelous intel-

69, as soon as the fortifi cations of Antwerp, crected 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 scelt refuge in case of invasion.

At that time there was no thought of barring the road of the Meuse. The field army's action was limited to the lorthern part of the country, taking Antwerp as the base of its operations. After the first reverse it would have sought the stronghold, which was cfuge in onsidered impregnable.

This consisted of three lines of dethe 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

LESSON FROM FRANCO-PRUSSIAN aboard. WAR.

The scare of 1870-71, when the Franco-Prussian War raged, showed the danger of this plan of defense. In order to prevent an armed invasion of Belgian territory after Sedan, the field army had to be moved toward the southern frontier, in spite of the advice of experts. After flerce quarrels and long discussions, Gen-eral 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

tage of mobilization. Meanwhile the progress of slege artilry had necessitated a transformation of the fortifications around Antwerp. The military commission of 1960 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 Schooten and Lierre. It was also noticed that the second line could not have resisted a pro longed bombardment, and that the third enceiente had accordingly become useless. was finally decided by the Chamber 1905, to complete the first line by the enstruction of 30 forts and redoubts, to transform the second line to an ' 'encelente continue." and to demolish the walls.

ANTWERP PRACTICALLY SAFE It would be difficult to say exactly if very particular of the new program has been carried out to the satisfaction of nilitary experts. After the Agadir coup very strong criticiams of the War Office were made because the first line of defense 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 ludge by the results at Liege, the post tion of Antwerp must he very strong Indeed

As long as England is mistress of the seas Aniwerp can never be short of food. Holland would, no doubt, oppose the en-trance of warships in the Scheide, but ahe has already allowed, and will tinue to allow, the entrance of freight ahips.

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

Columbia Still Celebrating

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

as to the number burled. In sharp con-trast to this are the sections of the battlefields 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 repis the reverse side of the glory medal of

BRITISH CAPTURE LINER

German Reservists Seized Aboard

Dutch Ship Amsteldyk.

The Dutch liner Amsteldyk has been

aptured by a British cruiser. The liner

has a number of German reservists

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.

WAT.

Fned for Assaulting Fatrolman

Join Moyeski, a giant Italian fruit vender, who attacked Patrolman George Haugh when arrested for peddling without a license, was fined \$7.50 by Magia-trate Borie today in the Frankford police 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.

