AVIATORS OF ALLIES FOILED INVASION OF FRANCE, SAYS FLYER

Veteran Airman Declares Dirigibles Have Proved Inferior as War Machines Along Marne and Aisne.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

Aeroplanes here proved their superiority over dirigibles as war machines, according to French aviators, who say that airmen are the kings of modern battles.

One French aviator, resting in Paris for a few days, says successes of Allies along the Aisne have been due to the efficiency of the aerial corps. He believes the aviators largely will be responsible for ridding France of the German foe.

"It is thanks to the aviator," he said, "that we have won our victories, and it will be thanks to him that in a few days we will be able to hunt the Germans out of France. In my opinion, sufficient has not been said of the important part aviation has played in this war.

"It is true that at first we were a bit taken by surprise by the Germans, who had marvelously organized their aerial army in silence. They had more aviators than we expected, and excellent craft. Consequently they were able at the start to count on splendid scouting service. They were over our positions at night, and at dawn their artillery showed by its deadly work how careful and accurate had been the reconnaissances.

"Then we put into action our admirable army of the air. It was not long before it rendered exceptional service to the headquarters' staff. It played a decisive role at the battle of the Marne. At the present moment it is a precious auxiliary. I might almost say an indispensable adjunct, to the victorious march of our troops.

"I have been instructed to make reconnaissances on many occasions, both in the east and north. In spite of the intense fire by the enemy I have been able to report the situation of the German troops, note their movements, estimate their numbers and importance, and I am convinced I was able to be of great service.

"When the war is over, one of the finest pages in history will tell of the role of the aviator."

All this applies to the aeroplane only. The airman declared the dirigible airship has not proved a success. It is at the mercy of any squadron of aeroplanes, he said, and he does not believe it has any military future.

OPERA SINGER SAYS GERMANS TORTURED BOYS UNDER ORDERS

Scotti Asserts Lads' Wrists Were Broken by Officer's Command, for Aiding Belgians—Italy Ripe for War.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Antonio Scotti, the well-known baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is the latest witness to the truth of the reports of atrocities committed by the German army in Belgium. Mr. Scotti, who arrived in New York last week on the Lusitania, told a reporter yesterday that he had seen Belgian boys whose wrists had been broken by German soldiers, the boys' sole offense having been that they had taken water and provisions to Belgian soldiers.

Mr. Scotti further stated that public opinion in Italy was rapidly forcing that country into war against Austria and Germany, and asserted that the resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marchese di San Guiliano, would at once precipitate the crisis.

"I saw in London a number of Belgian boys with both wrists broken," said Mr. Scotti. "It was horrible, especially when the sole offense of the poor children had been that they had carried water and provisions to the soldiers who were fighting to defend their country. There can be no doubt as to the cruelties of the Germans. One's eyes do not deceive.

"These cruelties, however, seem to be due to the orders of the officers rather than to the brutality of the individual soldier. The German officer is above all ordinary law, and much sympathy as we have for the German people should not blind our eyes to the necessity of putting an end to the Prussian militaristic caste.

"In Italy the people are fully alive to the German peril and their demand for war is becoming louder each day.

"If the Marchese di San Giuliano, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns, it means Italy's immediate entrance into the struggle.

"The Marchese signed the Triple Alliance after the death of Crispi, and naturally does not wish to break with his former friends, but the temper of the Italian people is ungetatable."

Mr. Scotti said that if war broke out Enrico Caruso would not be forced to fight, as no one would have to serve who was more than 40 years old. He added that Signor Gatti-Casazza had engaged a special steamer which would sail from Genoa on October 15, carrying all the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company who had not sailed for America.

"I saw several thousand German people in England," said the baritone, "and they all seemed most happy to be captured. The English were treating them splendidly and had had no chance to return to the army during the war."

CONSUL LIVES IN WINE CELLAR

American Official and His Family Hide 100 Feet Underground.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Word has been received here that William Barclay, American Consul at Rheims, his wife and their son and daughter are the only Americans remaining in the city. The Consul and his family, according to the report made their way to a wine cellar 100 feet underground a little way from their home and have spent most of the past two weeks there.

Major Spencer Cosby, Military Attache of the American Embassy at Paris, has returned from Rheims. He went there with money for the consulate in company with Whitney Warren, the New York artist, who is reported to be preparing a report on the destruction of the cathedral by the Germans. [illegible]

WOUNDED TEACHER DARES DEADLY FIRE TO HELP COMRADES

Militant Schoolmaster Crawls 500 Yards Across Shell-swept Field to Rescue French Soldiers.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

How a former schoolmaster, now in the British army, crawled 500 yards across a battlefield to bring aid for wounded comrades, though he himself had been struck by a shell, is told in a letter received by the Rev. W. Johnson, of York. A comrade accompanied the schoolmaster on his slow, painful journey, and they were seven hours crawling the 500 yards.

The writer, Fernand Duchene, was a French master at Archbishop Holgate's school. Telling of his experiences, he said:

"On the morning of September 6 the General issued orders that we were to stand our ground at all costs. We did it, but at what costs? We were going to charge a village when a shell fell behind me, burst and hit me in several places—three times on the head, twice on the right leg, at the ankle and thigh, and once on the left leg at the ankle. I was left on the battlefield and crawled to a hut, and there I found nine others.

"We were exposed to a terrible fire from the artillery, and expected the hut to be blown to pieces at any time. Toward the end of the second day we decided that two of us should volunteer to fetch some help; so I did, and another followed.

"We were exactly between the French and German lines, so we started crawling on all fours. We had no sooner appeared at the door than—as it was a moonlight night—the gunners saw us. How we escaped I don't know. We just managed to turn the corner and were safe, but it took us seven hours to crawl 500 yards. When we reached the ambulance in the French lines I told the cure what I had done and where my comrades were, and had the supreme reward of hearing him say above the buzz: 'You have done very well, my child.' I felt him kiss me on the forehead and fainted away. Three hours later, when I regained consciousness, I had the pleasure of knowing that my comrades had been saved."

ITALY PROTESTS AGAINST AUSTRIAN MINES IN ADRIATIC

"Recklessly Strewed" They Menace Italian Shipping. Open Break May Follow Austria's Refusal.

ROME, Sept. 30.

Italy took today what is generally accepted as the first step leading to an open break with Austria. The Italian Ambassador at Vienna, Duke d'Avarna, was instructed formally to file a most energetic protest against the strewing of mines by Austria in the Adriatic. He was directed to demand that the Austrian Government immediately discontinue this practice.

Some of the mines have drifted to the shore of Italy and constitute a constant menace to shipping from Italian ports. As a result, the Admiralty announced today that navigation in the Adriatic is indefinitely suspended.

Inasmuch as the mines are the only thing which has permitted the Austrian fleet to remain within the protection of the Pola fortifications, it is not believed here that Austria will agree to stop planting them. Italy will then be compelled to enforce her decree by her army and navy.

In the official statement sent to Vienna, it is pointed out that many Italian fishing vessels have fallen victims to the mines. It is stated that hundreds already have been picked up, that many others have floated ashore on Italian territory and that the fishing craft are in grave danger every time they put out to stretch their nets.

The instructions sent to the Duke d'Avarna speak of the Austrian mine laying as "reckless." Unless a satisfactory reply is returned it is expected that Italy will send an ultimatum to Austria.

Reports that Italian transports have already carried troops over the 60 miles by sea from Brindisi to Avlona, the capital of Albania, which have been current in Rome for the last two days, have been officially denied.

FAMOUS PARIS CAFE NOW FREE SOUP KITCHEN

L'Abbaye Opens When It Used to Close and Vice Versa.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The Duval restaurants in the Grands Boulevards are still open in the way of business, but many in the eccentric quarters have been, by the generosity of their proprietor, who has for years been a notable and sympathetic figure in Parisian society, transformed into free soup kitchens.

Another restaurant, perhaps the most famous of all the supper places of Montmartre, L'Abbaye, now opens when it used to close and closes when it used to open. It is a sort of canteen and its hours are 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. To it come out of work cuirbins and midinettes to work and to eat. Where once there were bare necks there are now bare feet. Jewels have given place to thimbles. L'Abbaye de Thelème a workroom—the war has shown no more piquant paradox than that!

SWEDISH SOCIALISTS GAIN

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30.—The final results of the general election for members of the Swedish Parliament have been announced. They show that the Socialists have 87 seats, the Conservatives 86 and the Liberals 57. The Liberals lost 11 seats to the Socialists. The Conservatives neither lost nor gained, yet at the coming session of the Riksdag, or Parliament, the Conservatives will be the party in power. [illegible]

FRENCH CAVALRY CROSSING PONTOON BRIDGE ERECTED BY FRENCH ENGINEERS

GERMANS PLACE CONFIDENCE IN THE HOUSE OF KRUPP

Teuton Supremacy Depends Largely on Superiority of Armament—Works Grew From Small Forging Plant.

Now in these days when the great nations of Europe are arrayed against Germany, the Teuton places his faith in the Kaiser, the army, the navy—and Krupp. In the Krupp works, because Krupp rifles, cannon and siege guns are the greatest in the world admittedly; while Krupp armor plate protects Germany's battleships. The house of Krupp, as a recent writer has said, is a national institution in the Fatherland, and its name is almost as revered as that of Hohenzollern itself. Krupp guns and armor form a ring of steel about the Fatherland which it will require a miracle, believe the Germans, to pierce.

The ironmasters of Essen have ruled a hundred years; and now a queen and a queen consort hold sway. The heads of the houses have been: Frederich, founder (1787-1826), Alfred (1812-87), Fredrich Alfred (1854-1902), and now Bertha, wife of Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach. And with the queen rules Dr. von Bohlen und Halbach, entitled by order of the Kaiser upon his marriage to designate himself Krupp von Bohlen, thus keeping alive the family name of the great gunmakers. For the last male of the line left only daughters, Bertha and Barbara.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow." So with the house of Krupp, which had its inception in a small forging plant near Essen that at one time did not have sufficient business to support it.

The founder of the line, Friedrich, who was born in Essen, endeavored to make cast steel, the secret of which was carefully guarded in England. And in 1810 he founded a small forging plant near Essen for the production of cast steel after a process he had evolved. Mint dies, stamps for buttons, etc., were manufactured, but so small was the demand, the works could not be kept in operation. And, soon after 1820, Krupp was obliged to give up his house to occupy a small one-story laborer's cottage near his plant. The hut is still preserved in the midst of the present gigantic establishment.

THE SECRET OF CAST STEEL.

Shortly before his death, however, the first of the present-day Krupps confided to his son, Alfred, the secret of making cast steel, which the latter developed successfully. Alfred, with the indomitable perseverance that captivates the imagination, continued in the face of mountainous difficulties his endeavors to improve the manufacture of steel.

Then came the Krupp opportunity—the great exhibition at London in 1851. The obscure Rhenish steelmaker from Essen electrified the military universe with a six-pounder of flawless cast steel. Since then the German army and navy have bought 20,000 Krupp guns. And 30,000 Krupp guns have been sold in the last half century to 52 nations throughout the world—24 in Europe, 18 in America, six in Asia, five in Africa.

But the Krupps have never manufactured munitions of war for France.

Alfred Krupp's breech-loading rifle and cannon, adopted by the Prussian army in 1861, proved their superiority in the Franco-Prussian war. From then on the factory became world famous for its manufacture of heavy ordnance and armor plate.

Under the next Krupp the output of the gun factory was increased and diversified by the incorporation of other enterprises.

And now the Krupp von Bohlens not only have the immense plant at Essen, which comprises an area of 1200 acres, 235 of them under one roof, but many other plants as well. At Essen, and at the three neighboring 15-mile long gun ranges of Meppen, 35,000 men are employed.

At Krupp collieries in Rhineland-Westphalia and Silesia, 10,000 miners dig coal for Krupp branch works at Annen and Gruson, where armor plate is made, and for Krupp blast furnaces at Rheinhausen, Druisburg, Neuwied and Engers, which, between them, keep another 15,000 pairs of hands busy.

At Kiel 6000 shipwrights build battleships, torpedoboats and submarines in Krupp's 35-acre Germania dockyard.

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MILE IN AIR, AVIATOR SAW WOODS SHOT TO RIBBONS

Member of British Corps Describes Engagement of Great Battle.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A letter from an officer of the Royal Flying Corps, under date of September 4, describing a view from an aeroplane of the battle eastward of Paris, says:

"Yesterday I was up for reconnaissance over this huge battle. I bet it will be remembered as the biggest in history. It extends from Compeigne right away to Belfort.

"We flew at 5 o'clock in the evening. At that time the British guns all opened fire together. From a height of 5000 feet I saw a sight which I hope it will never be my lot to see again. The woods and hills were literally cut to ribbons all along the south of Laon. It was marvelous, watching hundreds of shells bursting below one to the right and to the left for miles, and then to see the German guns replying.

"I fear there will be a lot more awful fighting before this show ends, but we are certain it will end with us on top, although we all had our doubts about three weeks ago during that awful retreat."

Writing again on September 19, the officer says:

"The huge battle still is going on. Our machines after being out all day still bring in the same news. The Germans have got into one of the strongest positions possible. Fortunately, reinforcements are arriving and are coming up on the German right at Soissons.

"I simply crave for cigarettes. They need to be carefully disguised though or they will be stolen en route."

The officer mentioned that the aeroplanes are shot at and shelled by friend and foe every time they ascend. They hardly ever descend without bullet holes all over the planes, but fortunately, the writer says, the flying corps lost only one pilot and a passenger up to September 4.

WAR THROUGHOUT WINTER IS GERMAN EXPECTATION

Women Begin to Make Heavy Clothes for Soldiers.

ROME, Sept. 30.—Reliable diplomatic advisces received here from Berlin state that the failure of the Austrian armies to resist effectively the Russians has forced Germany to abandon hopes of crushing the allies before winter. Accordingly preparations for a winter campaign are being pressed.

Women of the Empire have organized sewing societies under the leadership of Crown Princess Cecilie and are making woolen clothing for the soldiers from directions as to measures and colors selected by the Government.

A committee of women, representing the chief cities of Germany, is said to have been formed to collect jewelry and gold trinkets to be re-melted and coined into money with which to buy arms and supplies. Each contributor receives an iron ring bearing the words "I gave gold for this."

The contributions, thus far made, are reported to amount to 2,000,000 marks ($500,000).

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WAR IS MAKING NEW GEOGRAPHY, WRITER ASSERTS

Peace, as Mapmaker, Will Alter Many National Frontiers—Some Possible Changes.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Austin West, correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, in discussing possible changes of frontiers when the war is over, has the following to say under a Milan date line:

"As for likely changes in the map of the world at the end of the war, I think it probable that Great Britain will take over the German colonies, giving Spain and Portugal a share therein, as a reward for their neutrality.

"Russia will limit her demands to Galicia, at the same time settling guarantees for the entire independence of the four Balkan States. Since Russia has no interest in the Adriatic problem, and, moreover, cherishes a warm friendship with Italy, she will not offer opposition to an Italian protectorate over Albania. In addition there will be a rectification of Italy's northern frontiers on a national racial basis.

"I think France will resume possession of Alasce-Lorraine and the Palatinate, while Austria will remain a German State and form a part of the Germanic confederation.

"This will raise the question whether the German Emperor shall be merely King of Prussia or also King of Austria. It seems to me quite unlikely that the United States will intervene, and if Sweden should assert herself on behalf of Germany she would find her action neutralized by that of Norway and Denmark."

AGENTS OF KAISER REPORTED WORKING IN ENGLISH SOCIETY

Spies Said to Be Mingling With High War Officials. Their Work Scorned by Military Expert.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The charge that Germany has sent hundreds of spies into England to move in the best society and mingle with those close to the Admiralty, War Office and Foreign Office was made today by the Times in an article by its military expert, Colonel Charles Repington.

This article and the charges which the Times makes follow closely the first references of First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill to "German lieutenants, who have been living in England for years and who now are taking advantage of British hospitality to spread their nets of espionage."

According to Colonel Repington, England has been infested with German spies for years, but there are more here now than ever before, and the German Government is offering high pay to men and women of education, culture and commanding appearance who can mingle with officials of the British Government in the highest circles of society.

In part Colonel Repington says:

"The most dangerous of these spies are not the lieutenants, but highly placed persons who move in good society and also in the realms of finance. The German system extends to all classes. Twenty years ago some of our officers came into touch with the German intelligence service and learned a great deal about it. Even at that time the net was large and was so widespread that it extended even to America, where agents acted in the guise of business men.

"Despite its fervid activity, I have not a very high opinion of the German intelligence system. The failure of this department to learn until August 20 that there was a British army in France is the best proof of its incapacity."

PIGEONS UNDER UNION JACK

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Homing pigeon societies in Birmingham today placed 30,000 carrier pigeons at the disposal of the officials of the Government mail service.

MENUS A PROBLEM FOR COMMISSARIAT DURING WAR TIME

French Troopers Have Varied and Liberal Fare and Each Soldier Carries Emergency Ration.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

Every man in the French army carries with him one day's reserve rations, which may only be used in case of extreme urgency. They consist of 30 grammes (10½ ounces) of war biscuit, 30 grammes of preserved meat, 50 grammes of condensed soup, 28 grammes of coffee, 30 grammes of sugar. There is also a litre of brandy for every 16 men.

The food served out daily consists of 700 grammes of bread, 100 grammes of rice or haricot beans, 24 grammes of coffee, 32 grammes of sugar, bacon, salt, and 500 grammes of fresh meat or 200 grammes of preserved meat, with 50 grammes of puree de legumes to make soup.

Beyond this, whenever possible, provisions are bought on the spot by the officers in command, such as vegetables, various seasonings, and sometimes wine.

Revitualizing is carried out as far as possible by rail. The difficulty is that the regiments are continually changing their quarters, and thus the commissariat has difficulty in finding them. To simplify matters each day a special station is chosen for each army corps. The regimental transport goes every day to this station and receives two days' provisions, so that there is always an abundance of reserve supplies.

If the railway is not available supplies are provided by motor transport. If motor transport fails in a day or two the corps d'armee draws on its stocks of provisions, which are good for four days. The organization is based on a system of enormous depots at important railway centres. At each of them hundreds of thousands of rations of bread are baked every day and supplies of all kinds are accumulated.

Herds of cattle are driven some distance in the rear of each army corps and rested before slaughtering. The daily consumption of each army corps is 120 head of cattle, and the meat is carried to the front by Paris motor omnibuses. Since the beginning of the campaign the Commissariat Department has worked without a hitch.

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