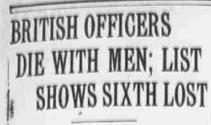
EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1914.



Leaders of Battle Victims of German Fire - Casualties 1146 During Seven Weeks of Fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 12. British froops took their place in the fring line on the Franco-Belgian frontier for the first time on August 23. In the seven weeks from that day to this General Sir John French has been bereft of the services of no less than 1146 officers, out of a force approximating not more than 5500 at the most. Of that number 257 have been killed, 550 wounded and 329 missing or taken prisoners of war by the Germans.

It is difficult even for a military man to appreciate what a frightful loss it must be to an army to have more than one-sisth of its leaders wiped away in so short a period. Probably there is only one man is England who is fully alive to the gravity of the problem entailed by this fearful toll of battle, and this is why Lord Kitchener is devoting his greatest energies to building up the frightful gaps that have been and are being torn in the British lines by the enemy.

FIRST LIST MEAGRE

When, during the first days of the fighting, rumors were bandled about concorning alleged total destruction of certain units in the expeditionary force London awaited in breathless fear the issuance of the casualty lists that would confirm or deny those awful rumors. The first list contained the names of three officers-Major Arthur Hughes Onslow of the Tenth Hussars, killed, and Brigadler General A. H. Shot, of the Royal Artillery, and Colonei M. W. J. Edye, wounded-in an automobile accident.

This was on August 19, before the British got under fire at Mons. But everybody in England believed they were facing the foe at that time, and the long delay from August 19 to Sep-tember 2, when the second list was made known through the War Office, bore down very heavily, indeed, upon the nerves of an anxious public.

En anxious public. Before the arrival of that second list, long beralded in Sir John French's dis-patches and briefly mentioned by Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords as being under way several days before, the name of one officer wounded in a skirmish with Uhlans on August 22 leaked through to tesh to the Powers against alleged German atrocities. The complaint has England-Lieutenant the Earl of Leven and Melville of the Royal Scots Greys. So far as can be learned he was the first reached the State Department and may be called to President Wilson's attenmember of the expeditionary force in any rank to get a taste of the enemy's bultion today. In addition to needless destruction of

"ROLL OF HONOR" VICTIMS.

There was many a pale face among those millions of folk who scanned the tragic lists in the newspapers of September 3. Parents and wives and sweethearts of the men in the ranks found no relief from their suspense, for it was impossible for the press to print more than the names of officers in the "roll of nor"-there were 155 of those alone in honor'-there were has of those above in that second list. Two days later came another depressing array; 170 officer casualities that time. Then there was a brief lull-the interval between Mons and Amiens-and after that the lists rolled almost every day, and every day

After the Germans retreated we were sent for in our tents to look after the wounded that had been left on the field. With two of my friends, also auxiliary nurses, we formed a small group, followed Britain's aristocracy invested more deeply

Powers.

MINOR HORRORS OF WAR TOLD IN VARIOUS INCIDENTS

one of the girls—the oldest, and her-self but 24-told of how they were locked up in a room all night by the Germans. She said that in the gorning an officer entered and, after looking them over, said he "guessed they were husky enough" to be the purchase for the monthal mill

mind," and told him that they would die before they helped take care of the

Germans. They were thereupon released,

RED CROSS NURSES

SHOT BY GERMANS,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

France has made another formal pro-

was an engagement between our troops and the Germans at Moncel on the Seille.

she says

England's young women are proving of great aid to Lord Kitchener in his efforts to raise a great second army for Great Britain. A group of enthusiastically loyal not want to be is Germany, and many a game is delayed or abandoned entirely through the inability to persuade some youngstere to be the country of the oung women have banded together for he purpose of inducing all single young nen not now in the army to join or be randed as cowards. Kaiser. Austria arouses no feeling in the

one way or the other. A similar attitude is noticeable among grown-ups in London. Austria is an opponent of Great Britain in this war: the public scarcely considers her really an enemy.

"The young, unmarried man who has no physical weakness, no serious domes-tic or other ties, and who will not now serve his country in time of need, pro-claims himself to be an abject coward "Among the wounded German soldiers china nime if to be an abject coward and deserves the contempt of every right-minded person," said one of these young women the other day. "Single young men should be made to feel that khaki is the only fashionable color. We girls In the Chateau d'Esternay in Paris," says the Corriere della Sera, "are many boys some of them only 16 years of age. They are well cared for by the French Red are going to refuse to be seen with any Cross.

young man who does not bear the khaki hallmark of manhood." "Among the wounded who arrived at Noisy-le-Sec was a 20-year-old girl wearing seldier garb. She had marched more Declaring that German officers had tried Declaring that German officers had tried to force them to act as nurses for Ger-man wounded, a party of young English sirls arrived in Rotterdam the other day after a perilous journey from Germany. They had ridden 30 miles in a wagon through lines of soldiers, dead and alive. One of the girls-the oldest, and her-self but 51 the def her the super bare to be than 40 kilometers with a zouave regiment, and, according to her comrades, fought as bravely as any of them."

The Temps received the following let-The Temps received the following let-ter, written in pencil, from the front: "All the while in Champagne has been drunk and we are now reduced to tea. I sleep here and there, wherever I am-and would find it disagreeable to sleep in bed. We eat well and the food is ex-cellent. We are all in the best of spirits. "I have been running across fields from the disagreeable to another in the act as nurses for the wounded. This sirl said she "gave him a piece of her mind," and told him that they would I have been running across fields from one destroyed village to another in the midst of the odor of corpses which per-sists, owing to the fact that the graves of those killed in battle were not dug

sufficiently deep. "Yesterday we took three villages with the bayonet.

The young English boys are having great times in Hyde Park these days drilling and playing a war game in which "The German companies now average only 95, notwithstanding the reinforce-ments which they have received. They all the belligerent countries are repriare dying of hunger. Twenty bombs fall on them daily. On an average four per-sins are killed by each bomb. Where our Naturally every boy wants to represent Great Britain in this game; but, since there would be no game if all insisted on 75 millimeter shells are well placed they are estimated to account for 30 dead per shell." their desires in this direction, they are willing enough to "be" France, Russia pr Helgium. The one country they do

MONTENEGRINS SURPRISE **AUSTRIANS AND SLAY 1500**

Column Advancing to Relief of Sarajevo Cut to Pieces. LONDON, Oct. 12.

FRANCE DECLARES A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Cettinje says that on October 7 the Montenegrins engaged in the greatest battle with the Austrians Two Were Killed by Officer, since the beginning of the war near Kalenovitch, In Bosnia. The Austrians. Affidavit of Wounded Girl 20,000 strong, tried to cut off the Monte-Charges in Protest to negrin army operating toward Sarajevo The Montenegrins succeeded in surprising their foe as they were marching in column formation and in the first day of fighting inflicted a loss of 1500 men.

The Austrians, says the correspondent, seeing the impossibility of advancing in he direction of Sarajevo, fell back on Kalenovitch, leaving behind 500 more men killed and wounded. The Montenegrins made a large number of prisoners and captured a large quantity of stores. A dispatch to the Havas Agency from

Cettinje, concerning what is evidently the same engagement, says: property, the dropping of bombs on un-fortified property and cruelties toward An Austrian detachment of 10,000 sol defenseless foes, the protest alleges out-rages against Red Cross nurses. The following affidavit, signed by Miss diers, marching toward Kalenovitch in an effort to reach Sarajevo, attacked a

Montenegrin column. After two days' battle the Austrians were defeated near Monkinif and abandoned a large number Marcelle Jouy, 18 years old, residing at Villenaux, was submitted: "From the beginning of the hostilities of dead and wounded." I was assigned as auxiliary Red Cross nurse to the regiment of artillery at **800 GERMANS CAPTURED** "On Saturday, the 15th of August, there

Entire Convay, With Provisions,

Seized by Cavalry.

BY ALLIES NEAR ROYE

RUMANIA'S NEW MONARCH TO TAKE KING'S OATH TODAY

Ministers Summon Parliament in Special Session to Proclaim Ferdinand Ruler. Consort Is Anti-German.

LONDON. Oct. 12. A dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania

"The Council of Ministers met in extracedmary session last night, the lead ers of all parties being present. It was decided to convoke Parliament today to

proclaim Crown Prince Ferdinand King and to administer the statutory oath to the new monarch."

The message adds the following con corning the events immediately preced

gays:-

ing the death of the King: King Charles was selzed with a sud-den Illiness. His physician was summoned and pronounced his condition grave. The Queen watched all night grave.

by His Majesty's bedside. Crown Prince Ferdinand will come the throne prepared by years of training for his new responsibilities. On more than one occasion it has appeared almost certain that he would ascend the thron-before the death of his uncle. Kin King Charles. As recently as August it was reported that King Charles was anxious to abdicate.

Ferdinand was created Prince of Ru mania by royal decree in March, 1889. The succession to the throne had been sottled by the constitution of 1886.

Born in 1865, Prince Ferdinand was edu-cated in Germany. He studied in Potsdam, and was an officer in the German army. He achieved considerable notoriety before his marriage through a love affai with Mile. Helene Vacaresco, a favorit of the Queen of Rumania.

When a marriage with Princess Marle daughter of Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and later Duke of Saxe-Coburg, was talked of, it was said that the Queen Rumania was much incensed. Mile Vavaresco felt the matter so keenly that she sent Prince Ferdinand's love letter to the Princess Marie, it was said. Never theless the marriage between Prince Fer dinaud and Princess Marie took place in 1992. At the time Prince Fer January. dinand was 26 years old and his bride only

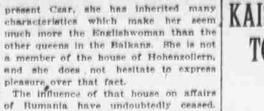
 There are five children.
Ferdinand, it is said, has never attained any great degree of popularity in Ru-mania, although his Pan-Slavic attitude during the Balkan wars began to bring him into favor. It will be recalled that the late King maintained a decidedly un-welcomed neutrality in that struggle, and the stand in onneution taken by the bair the stand in opposition taken by the heir the stand in opposition taken by the heir appealed to the growing nationalism of the Rumanian people. Since the begin-ning of the present troubles Ferdinand has placed himself in direct and out-spoken opposition to the King, an act which has made the Rumanian people

look upon him with more kindliness than before. Those who are famillar with conditions

Our South is Distressed! Foreign

Commerce Has Ceased-the Great

and personalities declare that the ruling power in Rumania will reside, not in Ferdinand, but in his able, ambitious and energetic consort. A granddaughter of Queen Victoria and daughter of Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, aunt of the



Indeed, it is possible that the neutrality of Rumania will cease, and that the will join with the Allies. Certainly, if the sympathics of the King, and the yet nore potent influence of the Queen, were the sole motive power, the little Balkan State would assert itself in close union with the Slav Empire and its allies. It is known, too, that public feeling against the neutrality policy of the late King has been very strong indeed.

BARITONE'S GOLDEN NOTES BUY RELEASE FROM DUNGEON

Amato, Arrested in Trieste as Spy. Sings Way Out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 .- Because he was found walking in the streats of Trieste, Austria, with an Italian newspaper in his pocket. Pasquale Amato, the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, who arrived as a passenger on board the Duca di Genova,

a passenger on board the Duca di Genova, of the Italian line, from Naples, was ar-rested by the Austrian military author-lites and lodged in a vile dungeon, where he was compelled to pass three days be-fore friends interceded in his behalf. Mr. Amato proved he was an opera singer, he said, by singing selections from

veral operas. Another passenger aboard the Duca di enova was Mme. Frances Alda, in pri-ate life Mrs. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the vata wife of the director of the Metropolitan Opera. She was booked on the passenger list under her stage name, but was compelled to use the name of her husband before the immigration authorities would

permit her to land. It was explained that the immigration laws prohibit the landing of an allen under an assumed name. The Austrian authorities treated Italian The Austrian authorities treated Italian subjects with the utmost disrespect, said Mr. Amato, and, anticipating the joining of forces by Italy with the army of the Allies, Austria was working feverishly at the time he left Trieste to strengthen

her fortifications along the frontier. Both countries have already mobilized strong forces along the frontier, and the slightest incident would serve to bring about clash of arms, he thought.

clash of arms, he thought. The belief was expressed by the bari-tone that Italy will eventually enter the war to fight on the side of the Allies. Her army, he said, has been mobilized up to war footing, and indications point to an early declaration of hostilities. Italy, he said, is only waiting for a favorable op-portunity to enter the struggle and perhaps to strike an effective blow against Austria. Such a move would meet with the favor of the populace, said the singer, they are urging the support of the Allies.

WAR COSTS SWISS YEAR'S INCOME DURING 2 MONTHS

Extraordinary Expenses Deplete Neutral Nation's Exchequer.

BERNE, Oct. 12. The cost to Switzerland, due to war conditions, was \$15,800,000 at the end of September, according to the estimates of Swiss Government officials.

We Have Inaugurated a Great Cotton Products Sale

HATS TRIMMED FREE OF CHARGE

This is equivalent to a year's income spent in two months, and takes no account of the cost of maintaining men who are out of work and of assisting the families of the men mobilized, nor of the loss from the absence of tourists.

STORE OPENS 8.30 A. M. AND CLOSES AT 5.30 P. M.

KAISER'S SCHEME TO GAIN SCHELDT **INVOLVES DUTCH**

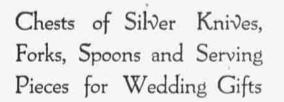
River Needed as Base for Operations Against England, Is Belief-Holland Reported Pro-German.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The fall of Antwerp places Holland squarely between the millstones of British and German Interests. For Antwerp to e of any use to Germany as a base for naval or serial operations against England the Kaiser must control the mouth of the Scheldt, which is altogether in

Dutch hands. Reliable information has been received here that Germany is urging the Dutch Government to relinquish that control. Such diplomatic guccess by Germany would be a direct violation of the neutral-ity of Holland, as provocative to England as the military seizure of Belgium and as certain to be fraught with tremendous consequences. The attitude of the Dutch Government

becomes therefore of intense interest De-spite assertions by Dutch politicians that son to state that the Dutch neutrality is spite assertions by Dutch politicians that the majority of the people of Holland favor the cause of the Allies and are de-termined to hold their Government to strict neutrality, there have been ominous signs that the sympathies of Holland are actually with Germany, and that Ger- ships out of the Kiel Canal.



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England, with constantly growing ir-ritation, has been obliged to endure this most unsatisfactory state of affairs. But if Holland resigns the mouth of the Schold to Germany and her neutrality becomes lingrantly one sided, as to many it has appeared secretly to be, the whole situation may change overnight. The explosive factors as can readily be imagined. The Times asserts, on the authority of

a Dutch correspondent, that Germany is preparing to lay claim to the mouth of the Scholdt on the ground that the occupation becomes necessary as an emerreliev war measure against England, an emergency comparable to the necessity for the violation of the neutrality of Bel-

* 5

many has been receiving supplies through

Dutch ports in spite of the efforts of the

British navy to winnow suspicious car-

goes and in spite of the protestations of

It is not too much to say that submis-

aton by Holland to German persuasion

or force would compel the British Govern-ment to instant action, action that might easily involve the Dutch nation in the

Hitherto Garman diplomacy, blundering elsewhere, achieved notable objects as regards Holland. The Kalser's armies

carefully avoided touching Dutch terri-tory. Berlin has treated The Hague with

the most circumspect politeness. Hol-land has been flooded with press matter

glurifying the German cause. As a re-sult Germany, with a blockaded coast and an inactive mayy, has been able to

Holland's ports almost as if they

the Dutch leaders.

were German ports.

