- CHAMPAGNE FLOOD **MADE GERMAN TIDE** RECEDE, SAYS CHEF

Invaders, Strong on Land, Couldn't Ford Rivers of Wine and Lost Paris, Innkeeper Asserts.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS

story of why the Germans got such a licking in the buttle of the Marne, just as they thought they had Paris right

in their paws;"

The chubby and ever-cheerful "keeper was busy laying the table for my lunch out on the lawn under a large but shel-ning like tree. Nearby was the ruin of an old stone mill and beyond it the Grand Morin gurgled past on its way to the

Olse, "They got ficked," I replied, like any thing or anyhody gets licked, I suppose the met better men."

The "keeper" smiled "No monsieur," he said, "you're wrong the 'sales bookes' got licked white the

"Drunk?" I echoed "Drunk," he reiterated, putting two fat little fists on his higs, arms akimbo and regarding me full in the face. A twinkle was in his eyes.

What do you mean drunk?" I de

"It was my son who told me," he went on mysteriously. "He was there. He charged them with his bayonet, right up into their own trenches. I have a Prussian helmet he brought back to me, wounded a bit though he was. And the Prussians were all death worstern." Prussians were all drunk, monsieur. I give you Henri's word for it."
"On booze's I asked.
"Champagne," he grinned.
"The whole army drunk on champagne?"
"Next of it."

"Most of it," he said. "And it cost them the battle, the battle which lost them Paris."

"Champagne cost Germany Paris, ch?"
"Just that," the innkeeper replied, and
for three minutes he was slient. for three minutes he was silent.

"Champaine monsieur." he smiled—his smile was constant, but now there was a triffe of frony in it—"it is not for the bothes. They drink beer. There is no peetry in lear-no romance. I'h! It is not so with champagn— in it there is everything that is tender and delicate and beautiful and rowy—it is the distillation of the combined publish and my sky of the combined publish and my sky of the combined poblest and and sky of France! It is not for burbarians, it is for dreamers, for peoples with subtle brains to kindle; for artists, poets and gentle folk. For these, it is a willing slave and it brings bappiness."

Artist himself to his finger tips the inn-keeper kiened his fingers to the clouds foating from the direction of the battle-

earth. "The Prussians, they do not know how

te drink champagne." he continued, once he had struck ground. "And champagne hits back when the profune hit it. And it hits cack hard. The Prussians, as they struck the champagne country, pillaged every cellar they came to—and you know a time they were advancing very fast sey entered Bheims, Chalons, Epernay Ay, all the great wine centres, and every where they went they drank champagne like they drank beer at home. Millions of bottles they drank. Yet not one in a usuad had ever tasted champagne be-s. Now they reveled in it, bathed in it, staved in casks in cellars and literally wallowed in it. And they all got drunk, oh, so drunk, so drink that many of them were as dead for hours. And after they were drunk they were sick, very, The battlefields show

The whole army was drunk,"
"So bad as that," I said to keep him Staff. I cannot tell you how bad it was. The brains were deadened, their

resistance broken, their powerful army wobbied on its legs. Champagne-lovely, tender, heautiful champagne-had its own

in silence, but later added:
"Of course, my son told me we should have licked the boches as likely as not without the champagne. But each bottle, he said, was worth a gun."

When I left the inn I wondered just

how much of the real there was in what my host had told me. Once, for the want of a nail, a kingdom was lost, so we are

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM

Writing in the New York Evening Post

Writer Explains Origin of Famous Weapon Against Criminals.

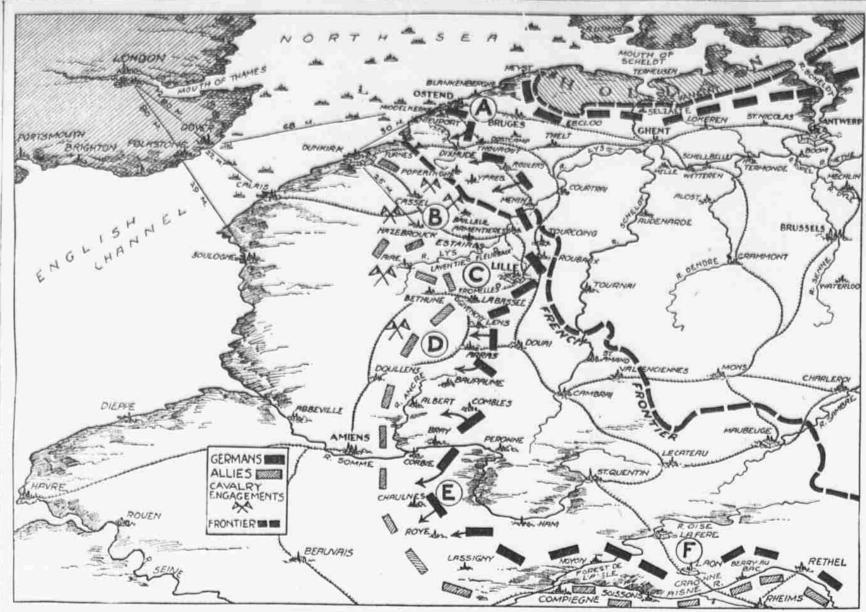
a correspondent well acquainted with the late Alphonas Berillon draws atten-tion to the fact that the finger print identification scheme was not the inven-tion of M. Bertillon, but, as far as its employment in police work is concerned was first used by the London police, who was first used by the London police, who in turn adopted it from a similar system long employed in India. The first success of the Bertillon system, known as "Bertillonage," attracted the attention of Scotland Yard, but after a trial it was Beginning on the theory that no two

persons are identical in every respect, he set about the task of reducing the dimensions and peculiarities which vahe set about the task of reducing the dimensions and poculiarities which varied with the greatest consistency of the last possible number. Situated as he was in Paris, with every facility at his command, he realized that if the system were to be reduced to such simplicity that police heads in the most yemote villages could understand and apply it. The photograph played an important part in his search for simplicity, and, though he realized that it invoived complications which increased the expenses of the system, he retained it, but depended in it as little as possible. By the process of eliminating measurements which experiment proved the least essential, noting all marks of individual significance, such as stars, moles, deformities and other permanent peculiarities, and then recording the ten finger prints of each subject, he brought the system to lits present state of perfection.

The measurements which he finally adopted as essential were seven. The length of the head, the horizontal span of the arms, extending from finger-tip to finger-tip; the height, when sliting.

"The French Fifth army threw the

the breadth of the head, the hurrisontal span of the arms, extending from finger-tip to finger-tip; the height, when sitting from chair to top of head; the length of the middle finger; the length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, and the length of the left foot. The color of the eyes and hair, the complexion and many other details are also entered on the tard, together with two photographs of the subject. Later theories of M. Bertillon, notably the one dealing with the tillon notably the one dealing with the diversity of form found in the folds and lobes of the outer ear of various persons and its probable value as an aid in especially difficult cases have as yet not been embodied in the present system.



While the French claim advantages at Arras, near D, brisk fighting is going on at B, near the Belgian frontier, where the French officially declare they have recaptured Armentieres, north of Lille. The German army of occupation in Belgium, running from Ostend toward Thourout and Roulers, and from Audenarde through Courtral toward the Ypres-Menin line, is believed to be advancing toward the French frontier, fighting occuring on the River Yser, which flows through Dixmude to the sea at Nieuport, and elsewhere along the line. The allies claim to have gained 30 miles in certain places and to have assumed advantageous positions in the Lille region at C and near Arras at D.

The First and Second Corps forced opassage of the Marne on September

and advanced some miles north of it.

position, as the bridge at La Ferte had

"On the same day the Sixth French

army was heavily engaged west of the River Ourcq. The enemy had a largely

increased force to oppose the French and very heavy fighting ensued. The French

The advance was resumed up to the of the Ourcq at daybreak on October

of all arms. The enemy was driven north-ward, and 13 guns, ? machine guns, about

"As the First and Second German arm-les were now in full retreat, this evening

ALLIES LOSSES HEAVY

"Alhough I deeply regret that I have

inded throughout the operations, I do think they have been excessive in

had to report heavy losses in killed and

view of the magnitude of the great fight and the demoralization and the loss in

killed and wounded which it is known

has been caused to the enemy by the vigor and severity of the pursuit.

fact that from August 23 to September 17 from Mons almost back to the Seine

and from the Seine to the Aisne the army under my command has been censelessly engaged without a single day's halt or rest of any kind. "Since the date to which in this dis-

natch I have limited my report of operations a great battle on the Alsne has been proceeding. A full report of this battle will be made in a further dispatch. I will, however, say here that in spite of very determined resistance on the part of the enemy

the part of the enemy, who has been holding in strength and with great te-

nacity a position particularly favorable for defense, the battle, which commenced

for defense, the battle, which commenced on the evening of September 12, has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured the passage of the river and inificted great loss on him, includ-

ing the capture of over 2000 prisoners and several guns."

Czar's Forces Discomfited Along Galician Line, Vienna Declares.

VIENNA, Oct. 19. In an official statement issued here to-

the Austrian Government declares the Russians have already lost that the Russians have already lost 40,000 men in unsuccessful attempts to

IN STORMING PRZEMYSL

RUSSIANS LOSE 40,000

"I must call special attention to the

'It was opposed by strong rear guards

The enemy had

were successful throughout.

6th instant

ENGLAND THRILLED BY GENERAL'S STORY OF 26-DAY BATTLE

Field Marshal French Describes Allies' Strategic Retreat Followed by Drive of been destroyed and the enemy held the town on the opposite bank in some strength and from that place persistently obstructed the construction of a bridge, so that a passage was not effected until Germans Across the Aisne.

The battle of the Marne and the open which were made public last night by the press bureau. Narrating the events accruing between August 28 and Septem- 2000 prisoners and quantities of transcontinuation of the Allies' retreat before | left many dead on the field. vigorous pursuit and describes the in-General Joffre and the French General

"I strongly represented my position General Joffre, who was most kind, cordial and sympathetic, as he always cordial and sympathetic, as he always has been I finally arranged with General Joffre to effect a further short retirement toward the line from Compelsine to Solssons. The right flank of the Germannian and the Germannian state of the Germannian s nan army was now reaching a

which appeared to endanger my line of communication with Havre.
"I had already evacuated Amlens, into which a German reserve division was re-perted to have moved."

THE STRATEGIC RETREAT. After giving further details, General

While closely adhering to his strategic conception to draw the enemy on at all points until a favorable situation was created from which to assume the offensive. General Joffre found it necessary to modify from day to day the methods where-by he sought to attain this object. "In conformity with the movements of

the French force my retirement con-tinued practically from day to day. Al-though we were not severely pressed by the enemy, rearguard actions took place ontinually. General French then gives more details

of the retreat and continues:

'On September 5, General Joffre informed me of his intention to take the offensive forthwith, as he considered the conditions very favorable to success. On September 8 a great battle opened on a front extending from Experiencial for Experiencial Lichdon police developed the finger print system so carefully that M. Bertillon recognized its value and later embodied it in his system, making due acknowledgment of his debt to his English contemporaries. To Bertillon's years of rescarch and patient investigation, however, must be attributed much of the enlightenment which has proved of such great value to the new science of bientlefication.

Beginning on the theory that no too.

"About September I the enemy appears to have changed his plans and determined to stop the advance south direct

headway, the Germans themselves suffer-ing serious losses.

"The French Fifth army threw the

enemy back to the line on the Petit Morin River, after inflicting severe losses on them, especially about Etonosaux, which was carried by the bayonet.

CAVALRY SUFFER HEAVILY. "The enemy retreated before our advance, covered with his Second, Ninth

Army Corps encountered stubborn re-MOTHER REJOICES sistance at La Tretoire. The enemy, who occupied a strong position on the north TO GIVE HER BOYS bank of the Petit Morin, were dislodged with considerable loss. Several machine uns and many prisoners were captured, nd upward of 200 German dead were left FOR OLD ENGLAND n the ground. Later in the day a counter ttack by the enemy was well repulsed y the First Army Corps, a great many

Philadelphia Woman Is Told in Letter From Relative of British Women's Service and Sacrifice in Present Crisis.

The wives and mothers of England have displayed characteristic fortitude during the war. Heroically rising to extraordinary defands, they have smiled as they sent their loved ones to the front, holding back the welling tears till the sound of martial music and marching troops has died in the distance. They have cheerfully endured personal privation as the pinch of war lessened resources. They have received the tidings of reverses with courage and of perbereavement with resignation. They have energetically plunged into work in aid of the troops, serving in the Red Cross abroad and military hospitals at home. They have not hesitated to take the places vacated by men, now at the front, in factories and offices. In every way, by service and sacrifice, they have played a noble part, which will win fasting remembrance when the record of

the war is written into Albion's annals. Typical of the general attitude of cheerfulness and confidence are letters written by an Englishwoman of Liverpool to a relative in this city. The easy style of these letters and their calm discussion of war news contain little indication that the writer has two sons in the service, from one of whom she had not heard in more than a month at the time of writing. Of this son, a member of the aviation corps, she writes:

"My dear Pat was at first at Sheerness where he remained a fortnight with the others of his air squadron to guard a part of our coast. He had a new engine fitted to his aeroplane and he flew to France on August 13. Since that date, when he sent me a telegram saying that he was leaving, I have heard nothing o

Pride and not regret mark this herole mother's feeling that her sons can be of service to the motherland, for she says of the second son:

"Harry was in Hamburg until two days before the war broke out, but had the good fortune to get through before it became too difficult. His boat was sent back three times by the Germans, but finally the captain made up his mind to get through, mines or no mines, and managed it triumphantly. The boy went to London and offered his service to every one who might be able to make use of take Przemysi by etorm. The announce-ment declares that the Russians continue He came home and after a day or two to lose heavily, and aiready have been driven back from the southern forts of and quite unsuited to him, so he called upon the colonel of Pat's battalion, who "The general situation continues excellent," says the announcement. "The Russians are being forced back at every point on the fighting line in Galicia." enjoying himself. He looks very hig and

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imposing in his khaki uniform. I feel very proud of my two soldier sons; you know they are both over six feet two inches. They are blessed with an ample supply of brains as well as of inches; uite a useful combination." A lighter touch is given in the descrip on of her small boy's eager interest in e war, and his military bearing, shared every red-blooded lad of Britain:

"My small boy plays at soldiers all day and I think he dreams of them at night; he decorates himself with soldiers' budges of all varieties. He has always nad a passion for everything military, and of course it is greatly intensified at the moment. Now he will be a gunner, a little later in the Grenadler Guards and bye and bye in the beloved Flying Corps." That the women of Britain were willing and even anxious to hear authentic news no matter how adverse, from the front is intimated in a criticism of the censor-

> en kept extraordinarily quiet, too quiet most of us think; of the landing of our Expeditionary Force in France we were told nothing—the troops were entrained at night and left without our knowledge; of course their presence in France was published in the French papers immediately and no doubt the enemy was well aware of it. It is very natural that we resent being kept entirely in the dark and treated as if we were children. Fortunately, our Press (or as it has been apily named, our Sup-press) Bureau has thought better and is now supplying us with official news." That Russian troops passed through England en route to the front in France and Belgium was widely credited in Great Britain, the writer declares.

"We are greatly exercised about a story which has gone by word of mouth the length and breadth of the country. It is rumored that large bodies of Russian troops have been landed on our coasts and taken by train to be shipped to Belgium or France. A friend or relative of nearly every person one knows has seen or spoken with these Russians at different points, North, South, East and West, The rumor has been contradicted and jeered

at day after day, but again and again it crops up. Still, as I say, in spite of denials and jokes, many people still stick to the idea that it is quite true that Russian soldlers have crossed England for some point on the Continent.

"I can only tell you that a captain in the Royal Field Artillery informed me that he had seen a dispatch received by the general saying that the Russians were here, and a mechanic of the Royal Flying Corps, who came down here on some business last week, assured me that he had seen them on Sallsbury Plain and

at Southampton."
The visit of a Belgian refugee, heart-broken at the disaster wrought in her country through the war, brings a tribute to the stricken land and its heroic na-tives, significant of the general English

wonderful the Belgians have been. And what they have suffered! We could not have imagined a few short weeks ago that they would have held back that ruthless army of Germans and gained us such valuable time. No wonder that the German plans left such a control of their carbonic and the control of their carbonic and their carbo ingency out of their calculations. Brave little Belgium, indeed. She has well earned the gratitude of the whole civilized

The calm confidence of Britain's women in Britain's arms is tersely but pro-foundly expressed, and with a touch of pathos that lingers in the mind:
"We are all sure of a final triumph,
but we will suffer deeply for a long time

SCENT OF BLOOD DRAWS **WOLVES TO BATTLEFIELDS**

Ravening Packs Even Pursue Galician Victors to Camp.

LONDON, Oct. 19. The London Standard's correspondent at Odessa wires that the heavy fighting in Galicia has brought out all the beasts and birds of the forests in wild alarm. Scenting the blood that covers the bat-tlefields, the wolves are out in great packs, and even pursue the victors after the battles to their camps.
Often at night a volley has to

fired into the packs to disperse the intruders.
A recent dispatch from Servia said that wolves were bothering the forces in that

CANADA PLEDGES CONSTANT AID TO MOTHER COUNTRY

Dominion Government Will Keep 30,-000 Troops in Continuous Training. OTTAWA, Oct. 19.

Government, after consultation with its military advisers, announced today its intention of keeping continucusty in training in Canada from now until the end of the war a force of 30,000 men and to dispatch to the front ontingents of 19,000 each at regular intervals.

The first instalment of 10,000 is to b sent forward in December, and thereafter similar forces will be continuously dis-patched until the War Office advises that

TURCO-RUSSIAN CONFLICT FEARED: EMBASSY MOVES

Archives Sent to Odessa-War Indicated.

BERLIN, Oct. 19 The archives of the Russian Embassy at Constantinpole have been sent to Odessa, according to reliable reports here. This is taken to indicate that diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia in will be broken off.

BLOOMIN' BLARSTED WAR ROBS BRITONS OF GOLF AND BAWTH

Prisoners at Muenster, Germany, Leading Dreary Life, Beg for Golf Course and Occasional Ablutions.

By KARL H. VON WEIGAND

MUENSTER, Germany, Oct. 19,-"How ong, sir, do you think the war will last?" More than a score of Englishmen IIIerally picked up their ears to catch the answer when the bare-kneed Highlander asked this question. Round about were thousands of Frenchmen in their dirty red trousers, stalwart Belgians and a sprinkling of sad-faced Turcos and Zouaves from the deserts and mountains of Algiers, all prisoners of war.

"How long will the war last?" was repeated. It was the unexpressed question mark on every one of the thousands of faces. "Are you tired of it?" was asked of the

Highlander

"Hi'd rawther be playing golf at home than be in this bloomin' blarsted place," he answered. "Cawn't you ask them to let us have a golf course out here. Y'know we cawnt use these bloomin" barracks for bunkers."

shouted another, "cawn't you 'Hi, shouled another, cawn't you persuade them to give us a bawth tub. Hi 'aven't ad a bloomin' bawth since they brought us to this blarsted place."

How long will the war last! No one is How long will the war last! No one is asking that question more often than the prisoners of war. Their lot is rather a melancholy one. Aside from "police work," that is, keeping the camp and their barracks clean, there is little to do. The hours, the days and the weeks of the contraction and tobacco, the con-

do. The hours, the days and the weeks drag. Cigarettes and tobacco, the consolers when all else fail, run low.

While substantial, the food is simple, but there is none too much of it, and the manner in which it is served grates somewhat on the nerves of the squeaming arms, the grayers the English prisoners because ish among the English prisoners here. The Belgians and French fraternize, but the English, with their customary aloof. ness, keep much to themselves.

They attribute the war to the Russians,

They attribute the war to the Russians, for whom they evince no great love, and their immediate predicament to the French, who "falled to come to their support" in the fighting.

There are 25,000 prisoners in the big camp here on the military maneuver grounds. It is said that in a few days several thousand Russians, of whom the German now have so many that the Germans now have so many that they don't know what to do with, will be added to the Muenster camp.

Knowing the aversion of the average Englishman to the less immaculate Rus-sian soldier, the Germans consider it a huge joke that they should be put in the same camp to "give the Allies a chance o get thoroughly acquainted with each The Muenster camp is surrounded by a

The Muenster camp is surrounced by a high plank and barbed wire fence. About 2000 men of the landsturm guard the prisoners. There is a sentry every 30 yards apart. The public is not allowed yards apart. The public is not allowed to talk to the prisoners and can only pass the enclosure at a considerable dis

Rare News for the Desk Buyer

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mechanism except the "Pianola" shall be placed in instruments of their make. These are the Steinway and Weber Pianos, which are not rivals, since distinct differences in tone quality have attracted to each a devoted following. Both are obtainable at Heppe's. The Pianola is supplied in the following pianos: Steinway, Weber, Wheelock and Stroud. Prices begin at \$550.

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