BAND PLAYS AS ALLIES RETREAT UPON SALONICA

French Troops, Who Fought Bravely to Reach Hard-Pressed Serbs, Fall Back

ZOUAVES GIVE CONCERT

Following is the fifth instalment of William G. Shepherd's uncensored story of the Allied retreat from Serbia. The previous instalment described the experiences of a party of American correspondents under fire at the French front in Serbia, just before the retreat actually began.

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD

SALONICA, Dec. 11.

Our ambulance rushed down the mountain side at French chauffeur speed and into a valley behind hill No. 516, which sheltered us from shellfire, and, at last, we were so far away from the artillery battle that we could barely hear the guns.

Valandova, an old Turkish village in southern Serbia, was to be our stopping place. There, in the early evening, General Baillaud, whose brave troops—nearly all of them Zouaves—had fought their way to Krivolak and had there tried to reach the Serbians and form a junction with them, was to receive, with field ceremonies, the order of military merit. But we were too late. The ceremony was over. However, we were astonished to see in the yard of a Turkish mosque a French Zouave band.

It was the first band that any of us had seen near any battle front. Between the five of us American newspapermen we had seen every front on both sides. Band music hasn't much place in this grim war. There were 90 musicians and five drummers and they stood in the mud up to their shoe tops.

"Can't you get them to play?" we asked our guide. "It's the first band we ever saw near a battlefield."

"Will you write stories about it?" asked the leader. We said we would.

AND THE BANI PLAYED.

Whereupon, standing in the mud, in an evening dusk that was almost darkness, with the Turkish mosque behind them and two French officers, standing 50 feet above us in the minaret, the band struck up the song of a certain regiment of zouaves.

Some members of the band sang; they played on their horns in relays, so that we had a chorus, a band and a fife and drum corps going all at once. It was a rattling good tune, and, as all Zouave songs are, about the desert and Egypt and Arabs. These Zouaves in Serbia didn't sing of Germans or Austrians or Bulgars, but of their enemies of other wars. A translation would go something like this:

Bang! Bang! the Arabs!
The wolves aren't far away;
Forward! hustle forward!
And let your rifles play.

We gave three cheers for the band and the band gave three cheers for us; the bandmaster made us promise again that we would write a story about how his band played and then we were ordered to get back into our ambulance for the ride to Strumnitza, where we were to spend the night. If you hear any one say that there is no music in 20th century war, that men no longer die to stirring tunes, just tell your informer that he's wrong.

The French Zouaves have a band, and it goes with them right up to the front and it plays while they fight and while they die. There are some things a regiment won't give up, no matter what the war councils say or what the general thinks best. With the French Zouaves this thing is their band.

RETREAT ORDERED.

This was on December 2, and that morning General Sarrail, back in Salonika, had ordered his forces to retire. This band had marched down to Valandova from the mountains. Perhaps they didn't know their march was part of a retreat, but at the very hour they were playing and singing so blithely about the Arabs their fellow Zouaves in the mountains were packing up their things in their dugouts and awaiting orders to retire from their mountain-top trenches.

We were taken to a hospital tent at Strumnitza and found a dozen hospital cots ready for us and our military guide. In the centre of the tent was a big wooden stove which a huge French soldier kept filling with firewood. The lights were candles.

A canvas tunnel ran from our tent to another in which lay 30 French soldiers whose feet had been frost-bitten.

"We start tomorrow for Paris," one of them said. "But it's a long way. First, we ride by train to Salonica. Then they put us on a boat, they tell me, and take us out to a hospital ship. Then the ship travels eight or nine days until it reaches Marseilles. Then we get on a train and ride 24 hours until we get to Paris. It seems far, far away, Paris. But I suppose we'll get there some time."

He was suffering from gangrene following frost bite, and the chances were, the doctor told me, that he might be a cripple for life. He was sick and suffering, and he had a right to feel that the miles and the days between home and this canvas tent in Serbia would be many and long.

It was supper time and a big banquet, of a sort, was before us. Also we were to hear more rumors of the coming retreat. Our tent stood on an embankment alongside the railroad track. On the bank across the way stood the little Strumnitza railroad station, where we were to dine. When we came out of the tent into the darkness a wonderful sight met our eyes. The lights of hundreds of campfires shone on hundreds of tents which had been pitched for the night by the withdrawing troops. We heard singing and a mouth organ.

PHILADELPHIA WAITER MAKES SIX GOTHAM WOMEN FAINT

Just a Look at Francis Randell Does It—He Is Visiting the Police

Fainting is said to be a woman's privilege. There are six women living in the same house today, all friends, who may or may not share that opinion in regard to the privilege, but they certainly took advantage of it when a visitor intruded upon them suddenly yesterday. Perhaps when they intruded upon the visitor would state the case more correctly.

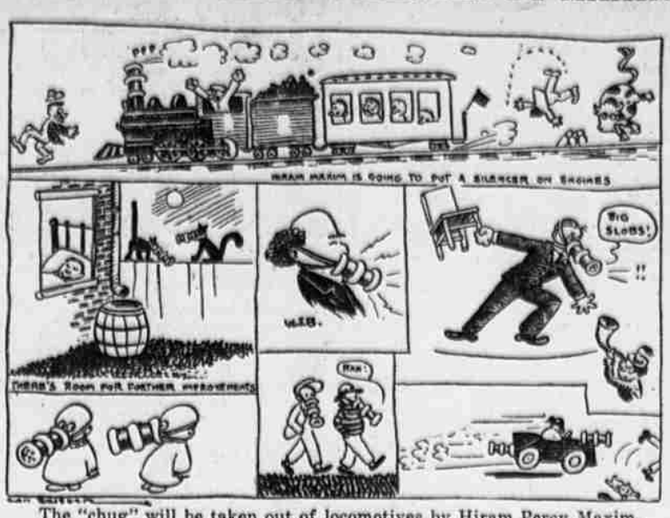
The visitor was Francis Randell and hails from Philadelphia. By profession he is a "waiter"; the little visit which had such big results was paid in old Gotham.

Randell arrived in New York on the 1:15 train last night. That is the story told by the police, by the janitor, by ambulance surgeons and by six fainting women and others. Randell paid a visit to a house at 347 West 48th street. The first floor is occupied by a woman and her son who were out for a walk. That didn't worry Randell apparently, as he had a skeleton key and walked in. Later he started to walk out with a pocketful of jewelry.

The janitor heard a noise, investigated and proceeded to pin Randell against the wall and call for help. Six tenants, all women, answered his call and fell fainting when they saw the would-be burglar.

An ambulance was called, but only after passers-by had formed a bucket brigade to revive the fainting victims. Randell has decided to visit the police for a change.

CATS AND ROOSTERS, TAKE HEED! "CHUG-CHUG" SILENCED BY MAXIM



The "chug" will be taken out of locomotives by Hiram Percy Maxim, he has announced. He is the inventor who took the "bang" out of the rifle. Engines will say nothing more violent than a mild "pf-pf-pf" after they are muzzled, giving rise to a few speculations as to how the good work could be continued into other fields.

'BANANA TRUST' SUIT WILL END THIS WEEK

Arguments to Jury Probably Begin Today — Judge's Charge Thursday or Friday

Tomorrow morning begins the last chapter of the most expensive and longest-drawn-out trial held in these parts—the "Banana Trust" suit, wherein the Bluefields Steamship Company sued the United Fruit Company for $15,000,000 damages. The case has been in the United States District Court 10 weeks.

The jury was not in court today, for the session was given over to a legal argument, in which George Wharton Pepper, speaking for the defendant, asked Judge Thompson to give the jury binding instructions to render a verdict in favor of the United Fruit Company.

If this is not done—and it isn't likely that after the 10 weeks of testimony the jury will be deprived of framing its own verdict—the final chapter will be begun with the arguments to the jury.

These arguments will take two days, it is judged. Unless plans are changed, the likely method of procedure will be an opening argument by John S. Hummer, the Chicago lawyer who has led the attack for the Bluefields Steamship Company; then Moorfield Storey, of Boston, will speak for the United Fruit Company; then Francis Shunk Brown for the plaintiff and Mr. Pepper for the defendant.

Judge Thompson will probably deliver his charge on Thursday or Friday. Mr. Pepper, in his argument today, said in all the 5100 pages of testimony there was not sufficient proof that the Bluefields Steamship Company suffered any injury at the hands of the United Fruit Company to warrant it in recovering damages under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Thomas F. Gain replied.

SUPREME COURT RULES AGAINST INJURED WORKMEN

State Must Bring Suit in Compensation Law Cases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Called upon to construe the workmen's compensation act of the State of Washington, the Supreme Court today ruled that the statute abolishes the right of action on behalf of injured workmen or their beneficiaries against third parties as well as against employers. The decision was in a case where an employe of a brewery had been killed by railroad cars and the heirs brought suit against the railroad company. The statute provides that action on behalf of injured workmen be brought by the State.

The employers' liability act of Indiana was held constitutional by the court.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company will not obtain damages from the mayor and aldermen of Jersey City, N. J., for injuries it claimed when striking employes of the United States Express Company attacked its stables October 25, 1910. The Supreme Court threw the company's case out.

The claims of Naval Commander William W. White and Rear Admiral John D. Ford, of Baltimore, against the United States for the pay of higher grades to which they were advanced after retirement, were denied by the Supreme Court.

The court dismissed for want of jurisdiction a suit challenging the validity of an ordinance of the city of St. Louis, Mo., repealing previous provisions made for the Kings Highway Boulevard in that city.

A membership on the Minneapolis or Duluth Board of Trade is property and can be taxed, the Supreme Court held in the case of Rogers vs. County of Hennepin.

"FORD BOY," EX-LIFER BUILDS $10,000 HOME

Manufacturer's Protege Prosperous Today After Spending 39 Years in Prison

DETROIT, Jan. 17.—Samuel D. Haynes, of Highland Park, has erected a two-family brick veneer flat building, costing approximately $10,000, and containing billiard rooms, sun parlors, beamed ceilings, tiled bathrooms and other "modern improvements" which some might term luxuries.

Which item of everyday news is removed from very brief mention in the real estate notes by the fact that this particular house is the realization of a dream that came to Haynes in a cell in the State prison at Thomaston, Me., where he spent 39 years of his life. Then his eighth petition for pardon from a life sentence was granted.

Now he is "one of Henry Ford's boys," a "Triple-Ex.," or three times convict, one of the many whom the motor magnate has placed in positions of trust. Haynes is connected with the employment department.

Haynes was arrested in Rockland, Me., charged with conducting a gambling house. A policeman named Robbins was detailed to guard him. Haynes determined to escape. He threw a short piece of iron pipe at his guard, intending to stun him while the escape was being made, but the end of the pipe struck Robbins in the temple and the officer died four days later.

Haynes was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

He was released July 29, 1913, on his eighth petition. On July 3, 1914, he secured employment at the Ford factory.

OPERATE TO SAVE BOY'S LIFE

Part of Skull Removed After Coasting Accident

The life of 7-year-old Oscar Dean, of 821 North 4th street, who was run down by a trolley car yesterday at 4th and Brown streets while he was coasting, may be saved. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital with his skull crushed and serious internal injuries which at first were thought to be fatal.

Dr. Franklin Brady, surgeon-in-chief at the hospital, removed part of the boy's skull last night and today the condition of the little patient remained unchanged. The boy's mother died three weeks ago.

GLI AUSTRIACI PADRONI DI UNA POSIZONE PER APPENA UNA NOTTATA

Gli Italiani Contrattaccano al Mattino il Nemico e lo Ricacciano dalle Trincee Che Aveva Conquistato

ARMI E PRIGIONIERI

ROMA, 17 Gennaio.

Venerdi' scorso gli austriaci fecero uno sforzo violentissimo per riprendere alcune posizioni che avevano perduto nelle vicinanze di Oslavia il 20 novembre e che erano state da allora continuamente attaccate dagli austriaci. Quello di venerdi' pero' fu uno sforzo ben determinato, con obiettivo di riconquistare le posizioni. Il tentativo falli'.

L'attacco comincio' con un violentissimo bombardamento delle posizioni tra il torrente Peumico, tra Oslavia e Pevma, ed Oslavia. Il bombardamento fu seguito da un violento attacco di fanteria che fu respinto. Allora venne un nuovo attacco di fanteria che fece guadagnare agli austriaci qualche trincea tra la collina 188 ed Oslavia.

Ieri mattina pero' gli italiani contrattaccarono gli austriaci ricacciandoli al di la' di Oslavia e rioccupando le posizioni che avevano perduto il giorno precedente. E' da notare che la battaglia che diede agli italiani il possesso di Oslavia fu una delle piu' sanguinose della guerra e termino' con la vittoria degli italiani il 30 Novembre.

Sabato sera il Ministero della Guerra pubblicava il seguente comunicato ufficiale:

"L'azione dell'artiglieria e' stata vivacissima sull'Isonzo e violentisima sulle alture a nord-ovest di Gorizia di dove il fuoco del nemico, sebbene restituito efficacemente dalla nostra artiglieria, continuo' fino alla sera specialmente contro le nostre posizioni di Oslavia.

"Sull'altipiano del Carso la nostra artiglieria bombardo' i trinceramenti di Monte San Michele distruggendoli per una distanza di 400 metri.

"Una nostra squadriglia di aviatori fece una incursione ad est dell'Isonzo bombardando il campo aviatorio nemico di Aissovizza, gli accampamenti di Chiapovano e di Boruberg e le stazioni di Longatica, Pregasina e Lubiana. La squadriglia torno' quindi senza danni alla sua base."

Ieri mattina poi il Ministero pubblicava questo altro comunicato ufficiale:

"Sulle alture a nord-ovest di Gorizia l'intenso bombardamento di venerdi' fu seguito nella notte da un attacco di fanteria sulle nostre posizioni tra il Peumico ed Oslavia. Il primo attacco fu respinto. Al secondo tentativo forze nemiche superiori penetrarono nelle nostre trincee tra la collina 188 ed Oslavia.

"La mattina seguente noi ricacciammo il nemico al di la' di Oslavia e rioccupammo le nostre trincee ad est del villaggio prendendo al nemico armi, munizioni e prigionieri.

"Tra le valli della Sarca e del l'Adige venerdi', dopo una vivace azione di artiglieria, mi reparto nemico tento' di avvicinarsi alle nostre posizioni alla foce del Cresta, ma fu immediatamente respinto. Un nostro reparto ha occupato la piccola isola sul lago di Loppio."

Non e' ancora possibile dire o indovinare quello che avverra' nel Montenegro e nell'Albania settentrionale, ma si crede che si prepara qualche cosa di senzazionale dal momento che gli austriaci dominano ora la situazione in quel settore. Oltre ad occupare Cettigne, sembra che gli austriaci abbiano anche seminato mine davanti al porto montenegrino di Antivari ed alla rada albanese di San Giovanni di Medua, isolando cosi' il Montenegro.

A Cettigne essi hanno proclamato lo stato d'assedio ed hanno arrestato numerosi cittadini sospettati di spionaggio. Hanno perquisito ogni casa della capitale, hanno requisito tutti i viveri ed hanno sequestrato le armi agli abitanti.

Intanto cannoni sono piazzati sul Lovcen e sul Kuk ed attorno a Cattaro si scavano trincee. Si dice che tre divisioni di fanteria con artiglieria sono stati mandati dal generale Koewess verso Scutari e che altre truppe vengono concentrate a Cettigne.

Nessuno sa dove si trovi presentemente il re Nicola, e si dice che egli sia in viaggio per l'Italia. Egli ha smentito che un armistizio fosse stato firmato tra lui ed il generale austriaco e che il Montenegro non combattera' piu'. Il principe Danilo e' a Roma, ospite di re Vittorio, ed e' ammalato.

Corre voce che sia possibile un rimpasto ministeriale in seguito alla mancata difesa del Monte Lovcen e del Montenegro da parte dell'Italia. Si sa che re Vittorio, e' venuto a Roma appunto per gli avvenimenti del Montenegro, e del resto la stampa non nasconde che il Lovcen e' caduto per il mancato appoggio militare da parte dell'Italia, cio' che e' considerato da tutti come un errore dell'Italia. Intanto si dice che il governo ha deciso di inviare forze adeguate all'Albania per difenderne la costa o tentare qualche offensiva.

Si trova a Roma il cardinale belga Mercier, il quale e' stato ricevuto dalla popolazione con dimostrazioni entusiastiche e straordiarie. Egli e' rimasto oggi in colloquio col papa per due ore e gli ha rivelato tutto quello che il Belgio ha sofferto.

COLD FAILS TO DAUNT OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

Seventy Children Enjoy Classes Despite Biting Breezes of Day

Cold weather today brought no terrors to the open-air classes for tubercular children in the old Girard School building, 19th street and Snyder avenue. Although it was the coldest day of the year, the classes were conducted as usual with all windows and doors open. There were 70 children in the classes and all agreed it was just the weather.

All were dressed in woolen mittens and sweaters furnished by the Board of Education. This morning at 9:30 they were served with a hot breakfast and at 12:30 with a hot lunch. This is the regular daily program. The children who can afford it pay for their own meals and when they cannot the Board of Education bears the expense.

Each morning the children, who range in ages from 6 to 16 years, are brought to the school in cars also furnished by the board. At night they are taken home the same way. Many of them are too ill to walk. The teachers in the novel school are Miss Jennie Tustin and Miss Elizabeth Moore.

Test U. S. S. Pennsylvania Feb. 22

Word was received here today that the new superdreadnought Oklahoma completed her standardization test off Owl's Head by making three runs of a half knot each. Later she put to sea to begin a 12 hours' run, at 19 knots, to test her consumption of oil. The trial of the Pennsylvania, the largest warship afloat, will begin about February 22.

Scranton Milkman Killed by Auto

SCRANTON, Jan. 17. — Ramer Coolbaugh, 34, a milkman, stepped from his wagon directly in front of an automobile owned by E. H. Connell today and was killed. The driver, Stanley McNamey, surrendered to the police. Coolbaugh lived in Ransom township.