

War Correspondents Send Interesting Despatches from Scenes of Conflict

Charred Identity Discs End of Battle in the Air

British Aviator, on First Trip Across Channel, Engages in Fight in Clouds with Taube—Bombs, Grenades, Rifles and Machine Guns in Use.

(Special Despatch.) LONDON, Oct. 16. Crossing from Salisbury Plain to join the British forces in France, an aeroplane observer, telling of his first cross Channel flight, describes a battle he and his pilot as they found themselves enveloped in the cloud bank they burst clear into dazzling sunlight. Then the writer proceeds: "As we cleared" we were astonished to note that we were hardly two hundred feet above another aeroplane, which was following approximately the same course. The huge sloping side planes, the double undercarriage and the ominous crosses showed him to be a German "Extension Taube." We had the "speed on him" and gained so rapidly that we were right above him before he noticed us. He then "slipped outward" and began to climb "like sin." On the inside head of his first bank the German observer opened fire with a Mauser. He was too wide to get even the planes. We circled for his blind side and got our machine gun on him. My pilot stood on the machine on the very tip of her left wing and she missed magnificently as I ranged in to the Hun. Our machine gun was obviously untested, because after a few rounds the Taube went into what was at almost a nose dive and made for the clouds below.

Narrowly Avert Collision. We had now been in the air for more than two and a half hours, and the pilot showed some anxiety about the petrol supply. He advised close quarters as soon as possible. He almost had his wish in an extreme degree, because in an instant we met the Taube in the cloud and passed at such close quarters that our right upper plane carried away a strut of his undercarriage and was twisted in the process. We hurried away in one another's wake with engines.

Both machines went up and this time "Three Minutes to Live." "The engine was now throbbing ominously. The pilot gave her 'three minutes to live.' It was a time for desperate measures. The German, having come away from his 'loop across us,' was now circling in an endeavor to bomb us. We steered out of three nasty 'dolls' of high explosives and by a strenuous climb managed to get a shade above him before he had estimated our tactics. Turning down wind we bore due to him from a distance of not more than 200 yards. So that our speed was well on to 120 miles an hour, the Hun did not have time to figure all out. We saw him hover for just an instant. It was enough to show his indecision. He circled inward, almost in a straight line, but not soon enough to escape us.

My pilot did not deflect his course one degree. Collision seemed inevitable. In a fraction of a second both machines might be interlocked in a fall to earth, which would mean the complete destruction of both. But the Hun didn't have quite the 'nerve.' He went into a nose-dive when we were so close that we heard the noise of his engine as it 'complained' at the controls. Our machine bumped upward on the air bump of the Hun's evolution. At the same moment I dropped on him all the missiles I could grasp in that instant. A grenade hit the Hun near the engine, and exploded with a sharp report. The Taube burst into flames. He crashed downward a burning wreck.

"By this time two of our cylinders had 'chuffed out.' Luckily we had just spotted an open patch in the clouds. It was close country, and as we had no way of felling our engine during the fight we were by no means sure that we were really on the right side of Belgium." At 2,000 feet the engine 'petered' out and we had to land. Going down wind we made for a stubble field and 'got in' nicely. We were much relieved to find some friendly troops near by. They led us to a spot only two fields away where the German had 'crashed.' There lay the Taube, a charred and tangled wreck. There was nothing left of the Hun's engine, but their identity discs clinging to some shapeless bones. We thought of the fortunes of war and how easily the situation might have been reversed.

"MARNE CULTURE" GRAVES ARE FOUND (Special Despatch.) PARIS, Oct. 16. In the German trenches just east of Soissons, near the Château Buoy le Long, Captain Pellenbaum stumbled across a bronze head chain which protruded from the sides of the trench, and upon investigation a skull also was disclosed. Upon removing the earth from the side of the trench a whole row of graves was discovered, and the skeletons found therein had ornaments around the neck, the wrists and ankles, all of which were of solid bronze. The graves were not dug very deep and the skeletons were with two exceptions intact. All of them had large bronze rings around the necks and arms. Beside each skeleton was a vessel which had contained meat that had been buried with the body. Only a few weapons, mostly spears, were found with the bodies.

Ten of the skulls with the bronze ornaments were carefully packed and shipped to Germany in charge of Hans Riggemann, a university student. An examination disclosed that the graves belonged to the age known as the "Marne Culture," dated back to the fifth century before Christ. The bronze ornaments with their rings and bracelets, Riggemann believes, belong to the fourth century before Christ. Riggemann's discovery has been manifested in these findings and preparations are being made to exhibit them in the museum in Berlin.

Apparently, however, it is considered in Rome that the hour has come when it is desirable to make known the real gravity of the situation in the Balkans and that this can better be done through a great newspaper than in the commonplace methods of international official communications.

First of all, the newspapers regarding the attitude of the Balkan States toward the conflict, Romania some months ago was boasting she was not a Balkan state, but a Latin State, and that blood was thicker than water. She is understood to have received every financial and moral aid from the Allies and to have agreed to mobilize her army in the Balkans.

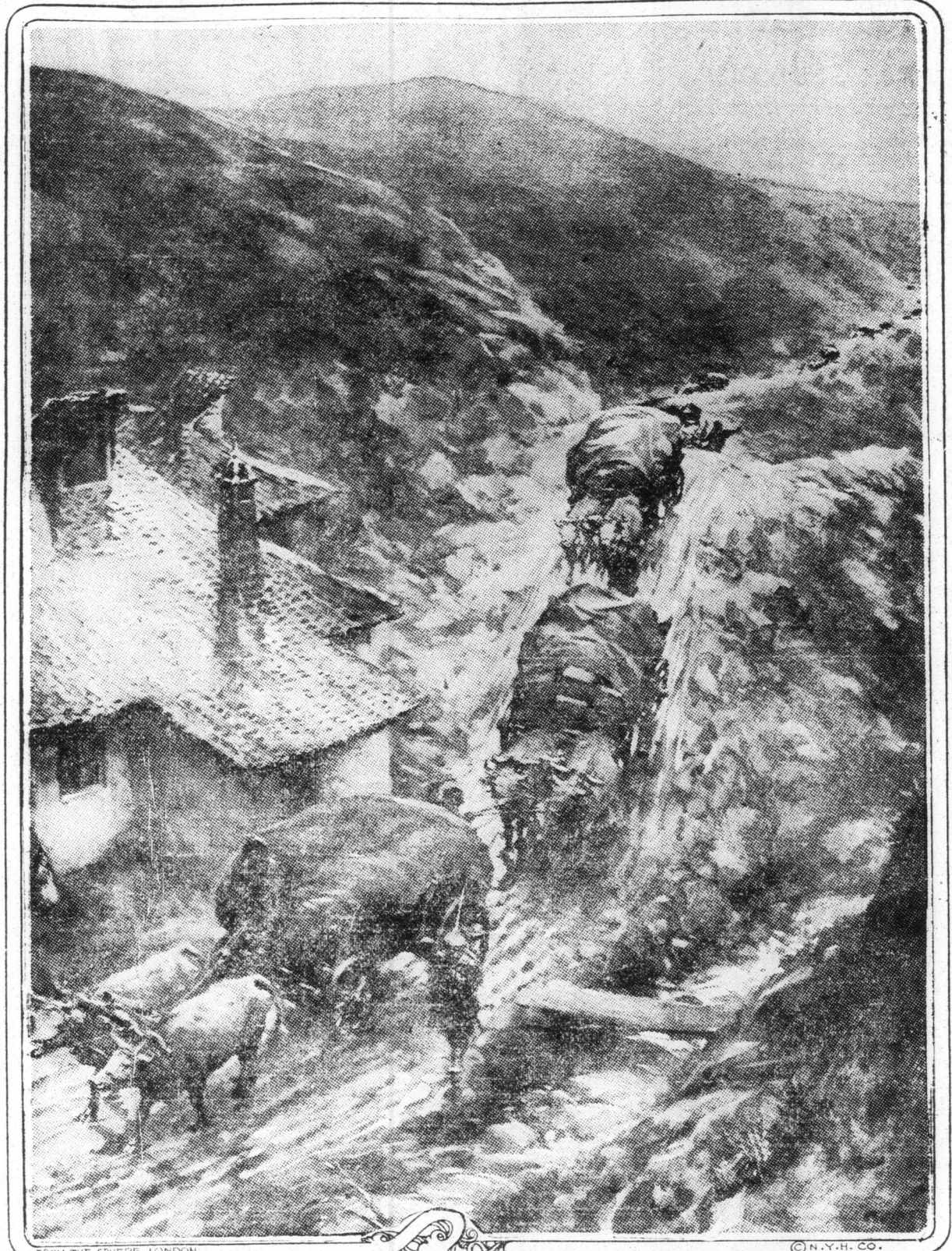
There are rumors of a masked expedition of certain territory by the great Powers at the end of the recent Balkan wars, and they did not receive those rumors. Bulgaria after entering into possession of a "guaranteed" portion was not fully satisfied by the Turkish withdrawal, and any action being taken by the Allies, Bulgaria therefore declares this time to be paid with promises. She has asked both sides to give her immediate possession of the land which is to be hers.

When it was announced that Serbia had agreed to make a frontier adjustment beyond the Vardar, Greece promptly demanded that a section of the territory given by Serbia should go to her, instead of Bulgaria, as it was a subject territory. She also asked a loan of \$10,000,000 from the Allies, and she did not agree to give up any important part of the coast land which Bulgaria had demanded.

Bulgaria, it is admitted, has had a legitimate grievance. However she may have been connected with her actions in connection with the second Balkan war, her demands for rectification of frontier delimitation with Greece, Serbia and Romania were in part justified. It was generally believed in Europe a few years ago that to Bulgaria belonged the heritage of the legacy of the Balkan States. Bulgaria retains the ambition, and none of her statesmen could long keep a hold on public sentiment who did not agree that the difficulty of Serbia and Greece must be taken advantage of as the opportunity of Bulgaria.

Now, as the Tribune observes, the mode of thought in the Balkan States, so desirable to European, but oriental. The European may not hope to fathom it. Those nations are subtle traders. They are liable to receive every financial and moral aid from the Allies and to have agreed to mobilize their army in the Balkans.

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The carts drawn by these oxen are extremely strong and suitable for almost every kind of rough country. Their pace is very slow, being slower than even that of camel transport and is only about one to one and a half miles an hour. These carts are, however, capable of carrying very heavy weights when drawn by really sturdy oxen.

ACTION NEEDED IN BALKANS, NOT DIPLOMACY, SAYS ROME NEWSPAPER

The Tribuna Warns Allies That Words Are Worse Than Useless, the Mode of Thought in the Balkan States Considering Threats and Ultimatums as Part of the Local Method of Trading

(Special Despatch.) ROME, Oct. 16. A solemn warning is issued from Italy to the other Powers of the Entente regarding the method of dealing with the Balkan States. Words and diplomatic intrigues, they are told in what is regarded as virtually an official warning, are useless in this case; deeds alone count and deeds of weight must be forthcoming soon or a disastrous condition may result.

It is the Tribuna of Rome's newspaper, which publishes the warning to France, England and Russia. Italy has long been the best informed of all the Powers in regard to matters in the Balkans, but her position with regard to the small States is a delicate one.

In Serbia and Greece an important section of the press has openly accused Italy of thwarting the purposes of those countries in obtaining territory to which they assert rights in Albania, and Greece has a question of her own regarding the Turkish islands and regarding prospective possession of territory in the Levant.

As a consequence, Italy has discreetly avoided active part in some of the recent negotiations in the Balkans, although it is presumed she has been consulted by her allies and has approved their course.

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German Chemists Find Outlet for Their Energies in Artificial Foods

Substitutes for Jam, Marmalade, Cheese, Milk, Beer, Coffee and Other Commodities Are Offered to Public in Advertisements—New Paper Wrapping Twine.

(Special Despatch.) BERLIN, Oct. 16. Something instructive regarding the state of affairs in Germany always may be learned by a study of the advertisements in a widely circulated newspaper like the Berliner Tageblatt.

Taking them as they come—Here a wholesale dealer in Frankfurt-on-Main wants large consignments of wooden boot soles. He will pay cash for immediate delivery. The presumption is that leather soles are growing scarce.

The number of substitutes (ersatz) that are offered for sale is surprising. Artificial jam and marmalade are frequently advertised. A chemical factory in Driesden offers to supply fifteen tons of the stuff every week and seeks traders to push it. But one is not told what the artificial jam is.

A substitute for whipped cream is advertised by another chemical factory in Berlin. The sale of the real cream is forbidden, and this enterprising chemist states that his "milk" has been tried in one of the largest and best cafes in Berlin "with brilliant success." He affirms there is neither cream, milk nor butter in his preparation, no chemicals, only pure natural products. The manufacture of it is "surprisingly simple and much cheaper than cream."

He is doing a roaring trade with these, he says, in cafes, hotels and restaurants and bakeries.

When the war began beans largely in a certain way with coffee were raised in Germany. Making a virtue of necessity, the German dealers told how neurotic persons might drink a decoction of bean coffee without ill effects. Now they have a substitute for bean coffee—beans being no longer procurable—called "Krieg-kornbrack," highly recommended as "going far" and being very cheap. "It is incumbent on us all to be economical," says the advertiser. "Gouda" cheese, made of skimmed milk, is a substitute for real cheese. One dealer advertised fifty tons of it. It is "excellent for working people and the poorer classes generally, as it has quite a cheery taste." A substitute for oil for polishing floors is not all at all, but gives a high polish. The same dealer advertises substitutes for glycerine and other household oils.

One of the most pathetic of all advertisements is the cheap substitute for beer. And yet this is what "Kaiser" professes to be. There is no alcohol in it. It has a pleasant reminiscent taste of malt, and is the color of the best Munich beer. When poured out it produces a beautiful white froth and "has already been sold in quantities to military canteens, hospitals and jails, also to military prisoners' camps, where it is highly esteemed."

String and cord in large quantities, made of paper, are extensively advertised. There is no more hemp or jute. And it is said of this paper cord that it is strong enough for tying up packages and for the ordinary purposes of the shopkeeper. The manufacturers also make packing canvas from paper, which is easily handled and very cheap.

"Milk food" is advertised very largely. Whatever it may be, it is said to have been invented for the use of prisoners of war, and that an entire hundredweight may be had for \$20, while a pound is enough to satisfy four to six men. Another class of the community for which "milk food" is recommended is "the half million Russian harvestmen who have been detained in Eastern Germany since the outbreak of war."

German Correspondent Finds Life Dull in Captured Russian City

Dr. Wilhelm Feldmann Writes to Berliner Tageblatt That the Chief Excitement in City of Government of Grodno Is Watching the War Bulletins.

(Special Despatch.) BERLIN, Oct. 16. Life in a Russian city captured by Field Marshal von Hindenburg is described in the Berliner Tageblatt by its correspondent, Dr. Wilhelm Feldmann.

"We are in a dirty little city, like so many others that we have passed through in the march east, but nevertheless of particular importance to us. It is the first city of any consequence east of the River Bug. Poland lies behind us and we are now camping in West Russia. Politically this city is part of the government of Grodno.

"Nothing has been disturbed or damaged here. The rapid advance of the German troops saved the city from the incendiary flames of the Cossacks. As the advance columns entered, after a short, sharp skirmish, the Cossacks were still in the market place. They had poured kerosene freely over the floors and counters in the various shops and were in the act of setting fire to them. A rain of bombs quickly laid low every Cossack in sight and the city was saved from a disastrous conflagration.

"Before their retreat the Russians perpetrated a Jewish murder. Two soldiers attacked a Jewish resident. His wife, to save him, clung to his neck, and she fell dead with two bullets in her breast. Strangely enough, the next day several hundred Russians who had been captured north of here, German captives and correspondents, among them were the two murderers. They were at once tried in the criminal court, and a jury of citizens found them guilty on the testimony given by their witnesses. The judge sentenced them to death.

"Prisoners of war are brought in daily, and they are always brought to the market place, where they can rest while food and drink are given them.

"On the market place stands an apparatus that resembles a 45 centimeter gun from a distance. On approaching it, however, one can see in large letters on one of the side wheels a sign indicating that it is drinking water. It is a filtering machine that travels with the troops and is in use day and night to provide the soldiers with pure water.

"The water here is filthy and the beds are worse, being made of straw that has served many seasons.

"We are living in the best part of the town, in 'Palace street.' The palaces are one story wooden structures in which officers, physicians and correspondents have their quarters. Here many of them sleep on straw but have the luxury of comfortable beds in Poland. Five are in one room, and we all wash from the water of one basin, and are glad to have that.

"A walk through the market place at five every Cossack in sight and the city was saved from a disastrous conflagration.

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CROWN PRINCE IS QUOTED AS SAYING 'I WANT A WAR'

British Author Says Kaiser's Heir Asked for "Smack at French Swine."

(Special Despatch.) LONDON, Oct. 16. A book by Mr. Ian Malcolm, M. P., entitled "War Pictures Behind the Lines," published by Smith Elder, is not one of those to be dismissed with the remark, "Oh, another war book." It is the first-hand story of a man who has done valuable Red Cross work almost since the war began. It opens with a revealing talk with Mr. Malcolm and with the most notorious Crown Prince of Prussia at Berlin in January, 1914. He also says the Kaiser, whose frankness nothing could exceed, but it was the Crown Prince who, looking back on what he said, let the cat out of the bag. Here is his conversation with Mr. Malcolm, as reproduced from the latter's diary:—

"Crown Prince—After all, you English people ought to be better friends with Germany than you are.

"I. M.—Sirs, we are always ready to be friends, as you know, but to all of our countries your Chancellor replies with an inviolable smile.

"Crown Prince—How can we trust you better you are allied with such people as the French or the Russians? You have nothing really in common with them, and you have nearly everything in common with us. Together we could divide Europe and keep the peace of the world forever.

"I. M.—But how would you propose to do that? Given our existing treaties, how could we break them in order to be better friends with you?

"Crown Prince—You could shut your eyes and let us take the French colonies instead of us. We want them.

"I. M.—Forgive me, sir, I have seen several of your colonies and, in my opinion, with great respect, it would be better to improve the colonies you possess before you take those belonging to other people.

"Crown Prince—That is very candid; but you know very well that none of our colonies are worth anything if they had been captured from you would have had them long ago.

"The interview closed," he says, "by my making the remark that nowadays nobody would venture which injured me, and I returned in like degree, to which the Crown Prince vigorously replied: 'I beg your pardon, I want my own colonies, and I want to see the French colonies taken from you by a German.'

LAST EDITION
FORTY-FIFTH YEAR
ITALY DECLARES WAR ON RUSSIA

Austrian General Issues Message to Reinforcements

By Special Wire to the Courier LONDON, Oct. 16 p.m.—The decision of Entente powers to large reinforcements Balkan front is indicated a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is this decision has been communicated to the Greek government.

This information conveyed, the correspondent writes, in the form of a note from the British.

For the Big Meeting of Red Cross Fund and Hon. G. P. Colonel Harry Co

A joint meeting of the committee of the Brant Association and of the ladies Red Cross took place yesterday in the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Andrew presiding.

Matters were discussed with the big meeting to be held Opera House on Thursday when Sir George Foster and George Graham will deliver addresses.

The chair will be taken at by Col. Harry Cockburn, and hymn, a prayer will be offered Mr. Woodside, Hon. George will speak first, and after recruiting appeal will, at the also urge a generous response Red Cross fund. Ladies of the will take up a collection which include not only cash subscriptions but pledge cards.

Sir George Foster will be closing speech.

It is proposed to have the which is exceptionally large, by the recruits at present in are training for overseas service addition to a front row of the

Highwaymen Had Gained Two Freights Held Up Mexican Outlaws, and at South He Stepped From

New York, Oct. 16.—Two freight trains were held up and robbed two freights and attempted to rob an express on the West Shore Railroad entrance to a tunnel between Haverstraw and Haverstraw, N.Y., day. After loading an automobile with packages taken from the freight trains the bandits escaped.

Arriving at the mouth of in an automobile, the robbers ed with the wires controlling and caused the light to show, halted the first freight train it stopped the hold-up men, beside the locomotive and covered engineer and fireman with a gun. They then ripped open several cars and selected such packages they wanted, loading them in automobile. Then they ordered engineer to proceed.

The second freight train was up and robbed in a similar When the American express stopped at the red signal the neglected to station a man locomotive, and all of them were apparently with the intent breaking into one of the cars, as they were out of sight, a neer opened the throttle and up the train. The looted train stopped at West Haverstraw, next station north from the the hold-up and the crews got first news of the robbery. A claim who was sent from Co repair the damages to the covered the bandits opening. He was awed by a display of revolvers. The sheriff of county and others attempted the fleeing robbers in automobile, but were able to track only as far as Hackensack, N.J.

The New York police were to be on the watch for the all the ferries crossing the River.

AUSTRALIANS MISS ASK EXPORT OF HORSES "MURPHY'S MULES" TO AID FRENCH CREDIT

(Special Despatch.) LONDON, Oct. 16. There is many an Australian soldier at the front to-day who blesses "Murphy's mules." Murphy is, or was, a hero of Anzac who never got mentioned in despatches, but he frequently figures in letters sent home by the Australians. His real name was Simpson, but for some unaccountable reason he got the nickname of "Murphy."

So many were the wounded who required to be taken to safety that Murphy commanded a pair of mules, and officers connived at "them" when they learned the noble work he was doing.

He used to leave the animals just under the brow of "Braund's Hill" and dash forward himself into the firing line to pick up the wounded.

"Murphy's voice near them sounded like a voice from Heaven," the soldiers said. "Day after day he climbed the hill, sniffling and cheery. But one day 'Murphy's mules' did not come. The wounded cried out to the overworked stretcher bearers, 'For God's sake, send Murphy's mules.'"

The mules were found contentedly grazing in Stranell Valley, but Murphy had done his last climb. "Where is Murphy?" cried one of the first battalion, Nanburg, \$1,000, and 3,100 Deilders, \$2,000, and 3,100, \$5,000 (\$11,000).

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