

Special Despatches Which Chronicle Events in Big European War

FAMOUS GERMAN HOTEL MANAGERS ARE INTERNED

Herr Kroell, of the Ritz, and Herr Kraemer, of the Carlton, Sent from London.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS HASTEN ACTION

Influential English Friends Fail to Save Them from Isle of Man Camp.

REGISTERED AS ALIENS

(Special Despatch.) LONDON, Oct. 8.—There have been two prominent Germans living in London since the outbreak of war who will not thank the Kaiser for his latest attempts to impress Great Britain with her acts of frightfulness.

Since the Zeppelin raids have become more frequent the former general managers of two great London hotels have been interned.

Both managers left their positions shortly after the war broke out and have been living in London. They registered themselves as aliens under the Alien act and have reported themselves at regular intervals to the police.

Herr Kraemer before he came to the Ritz was manager of the Berkeley Hotel, and with the exception of a few papers and mementoes, all his belongings were destroyed.

From Heidelberg he went to Switzerland and then to the Quirinal in Rome, where he had charge of the King's table.

He next went to Paris, where he met Mr. Caesar Ritz, the famous hotel proprietor, who at once saw the capabilities of this young German and employed him in several of his biggest ventures.

Herr Kraemer was one of Mr. Ritz's most valued assistants in the successive openings of the Savoy Hotel in London, the Ritz in Paris, and later the Piccadilly Ritz, of which he was one of the managers till, in 1906, he was appointed to his position in the Carlton.

Herr Kraemer rose from kitchen boy to the management of one of the best known hotels in the world. He is a tall, handsome man, forty-two years of age, and succeeded Mr. W. Amor as manager of the Carlton nine years ago.

Through connected with some of the best families in Germany, Herr Kraemer left his home near Darmstadt at an early age and started out to carve his own career.



CLERMONT - EN - ARGONNE AFTER THE BATTLE. FROM THE SPHERE, LONDON.

THE above view shows the present condition of the little town of Clermont-en-Argonne, which lies some eight miles behind the present firing line.

Through the town runs the main road to St. Mesmeuld through Les Islettes. Just at Clermont itself the wooded hills fall away and we get an extended view toward Aubreville, Neully and Varennes, the roads winding over softly undulating country.

It will be noticed that one or two houses have been left almost untouched amid the destruction which has visited the rest of the town.

In the foreground the ruins are quite formless. The Champagne War News, edited by German aviators at the front in northern France, contains an interesting account of a flight over the French lines by a German aviator.

"One evening recently," writes the aviator, "my assistant and I received orders to prepare for a flight the next morning for observation of the French positions in the area of the front line. We had to make our start late into the night to make our Albatross biplane with 100 h.p. Mercedes motor ready for the flight.

By dawn all was ready. We were to start at half-past seven. We examined everything carefully. Power was applied and my assistant, who had taken part in many successful flights, took his position in the observer's seat. We carried bombs and a photographic apparatus.

"The aerolone rose slowly. In eight minutes we had reached 3,000 feet. We were in a mass of clouds. Not a thing was to be seen. A dimmy sensation took hold of us, usually the case when suspended between heaven and earth.

"In ten minutes we were above the clouds into the sunshine. We were at a height of 5,000 feet. Through a break in the clouds we saw the French position below us. We proceeded until we were directly over them. "Here the observer's work begins. He sets his camera ready and takes pictures from all sides. In the distance we see a city surrounded on all sides by large numbers of troops.

We noticed a few German soldiers and officers on the streets and in street cars and signs put in their places. In the restaurants and hotels all the menus are now printed in German, and the German language is spoken where formerly the Russian prevailed.

"Beginning with the first week in October with the reopening of the schools in Lodz and Warsaw the teaching of the German language will be begun, with the object of bringing up the younger generation to speak German first and to instill in them German Kultur. In fact, a widespread propaganda has been organized for the man officials for the domination of the Russian language entirely from the conquered sections of Poland.

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SPORT OF SUBMARINE "HUNTING" IS FOUND ONLY IN FICTION

Life Aboard Craft on Watch in North Sea for German Submersibles Is a Maddening Vigil, Declare Crews Who Have Robbed Kaiser of One of His Chief Weapons.

(Special Despatch.) LONDON, Oct. 8.—The London Daily Express published the following from its correspondent at Edinburgh:

A statement has been published by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the American author published by the Grand Fleet, that hunting submarines is considered a great sport. This is a travesty on one of the hardest and most unromantic branches of the services of the fleet's guardians of our shores.

The First Lord of the Admiralty announced that the losses inflicted upon German submarines have been formidable. By doing so Mr. Balfour restated the stories told by the naval men who have come in from the North Sea to those who move among them in the anchorage on the eastern seaboard.

With Tonicine braggadocio, the Germans, it is popularly supposed, replied to Mr. Balfour's message with the sinking of the Hesperian, just as they were credited with having answered Mr. Churchill's speech at Liverpool, when he threatened the German ships if they would not come out would be dug out like rats from a hole, with the sinking of the Hogue, the Cressy and the Aboukir.

But the navy does not believe the Germans give replies to those lying in wait. The stakes in the game where men are constantly looking into the jaws of death you will not get any of them to believe that the Germans are playing for fireworks displays, they are out for results all the way.

"Life Filled with Perils." The officers and men of the battle ships and armed cruisers are anxious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport. So says the American writer. That statement may be spiking like this, and in the greatest possible travesty of a zealous, innocent and exposed life so much is it so that it is inconceivable to any unacquainted with the sea that any naval officer or seaman could frame the words.

There are 2,300 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries on duty, outside the regular service, keeping the North Sea clear. We always believed there were about 3,000 ships at work around our coast, and what is this matchless armada searching for on the low wastes?

GERMANS WAGE WAR ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

(Special Despatch.) BERLIN, Oct. 8.—In all the cities and towns of Poland and in being taken to Germanize them thoroughly. To this end all efforts are at present being directed to have the German language supplant the Russian.

In Lodz, Warsaw and other towns all the Russian signs on the streets and in street cars and signs put in their places. In the restaurants and hotels all the menus are now printed in German, and the German language is spoken where formerly the Russian prevailed.

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MANY WOMEN FIGHT ON EASTERN FRONT

(Special Despatch.) LONDON, Oct. 9.—Mr. Francis Molnar, the well known Hungarian correspondent, in describing the Galician "Ukrainia Volunteers," a force some 2,000 strong, reveals an interesting fact.

He says that many women have fought among the ranks of this force, dressed in regulation uniforms, since early in the war, and that the same curious conditions exist in some of the Russian regiments also.

The most interesting characteristic of the "Ukrainia Volunteers," he writes, is that there are women soldiers among them—women dressed in the regular uniform of the force, with a yellow-blue cockade on their caps—the volunteer sign—some twenty in number, some of them wearing the Order "For Valor," and promoted to non-commissioned rank.

They perform the same duties as the men and are engaged in the very same work. Some front as their male colleagues, while others, with an air of sincerity, and carry their rifles just as the ordinary soldier does. According to international law, they belong to the same category as men, armed and uniformed, and the Russians treat them and regard them in the same way as we regard the Russian women fighting among their forces.

"I have had a long conversation with one of these girl soldiers, Miss Sophie Katerke. She is a most feminine, fine faced, but delicately built girl of twenty-four, very earnest and pretty. She wears a starchy looking uniform, the three stars on her collar denote her rank as a sergeant. She tells me that she has been fighting for a year now, looks perfectly fit and has only been ill for nine days.

"She comes from Lemberg, and before the war was a student in the Great Union, where she studied German and Slav philology. When the war broke out she joined the Ukrainian Volunteers, for she thought everybody ought to go. She received her medal for cavalry patrol work, and her rank was also given to her for a patrol service. Around these villages she succeeded in slipping through the Russian lines with the cavalry patrol under her command and brought important information. At Synovozko she was also in command of a patrol of hussars, and after this she reached the front.

SCULPTOR MAKES CASTS TO AID SURGEONS

(Special Despatch.) LONDON, Oct. 8.—Mr. Derwent Wood, the sculptor, whose studio is in Chelsea, is now a sergeant in the Third London General Hospital at Wandsworth.

Since he joined the army he has employed his skill in making plaster casts of soldiers' injured limbs, so as to enable the manufacturer of surgical instruments to supply the correct splint or natural setting and healing of the wound.

"A patrol commander, Wood, played at Wandsworth in the last war, and a sergeant, she has had her decoration as well. She covered the retreat of the other soldiers in the trenches at Batschow until the Russians surrounded them, and then took them prisoners."

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LAST EDITION

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

SEVEN DRIFTERS

Teutons Fight Their Way To Ly.

By Special Wire to the Courier, Berlin, Oct. 12.—Via London. The Serbian city of Srebrenica, east of Belgrade, captured by the Germans, Oct. 12.—Although had been evacuated, the Matraspondant at Nish, in a despatch Sunday, said the fighting continued on the hills surrounding the city, some of which had been taken and retaken several times. "Artillery on both sides," the despatch says, "has been firing respite for three days. The gained the advantage again this morning when they captured several positions near Topcider and drove Germans back on a suburb grade called Great Vratchar, a fierce struggle is going on."

SAME OLD SYSTEM "The invaders threw overboard shells on Belgrade, and hospitals, and churches, synagogues were destroyed, and Jewish who had taken refuge there buried in the ruins. French took part in the defence of the city, with several heavy inflicted great losses upon them, and sank two monitors Danube. Near Ram on the Serbians were driven back by loss of four howitzers and seven machine guns.

MANY CIVILIANS PERISH London, Oct. 12.—Many inhabitants of Belgrade, especially women and children, perished during the Austro-German bombardment, the Daily Telegraph's Nish correspondent says. The correspondent says the full inhabitants, taken by a hurriedly fled from the city, the roads leading from it were under a terrible suffering, that the German troops are now along the Danube River, and the Austrians are keeping the city of the Save and Drava rivers.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT Paris, Oct. 12.—A Serbian statement issued Sunday covering operations during the Danube front, telegraphed the Havas correspondent was below.

"There were desperate combats on the positions south of Ram, which repulsed all enemy attacks. Troops took the offensive on the Danube and the Morava River, the enemy back upon the Danube and capturing three tanks and four machine guns.

"Continued passage of the river Semendria across the Danube, the enemy was prevented. The combat that had crossed near endria was annihilated in part by the rest of the troops driven into the stream. As a result of the fighting, the enemy was driven away from the city, which had been taken by assault. Vratchar and Dedgub, but was back with heavy losses before Vratchar and driven out of it by a counter-attack after having a considerable part of his force.

"The enemy continued his efforts to take our positions Seabreeze and Krtsinski repulsed other attacks of the enemy at Bituaj. "On the Drina front several members of Austro-German crossed river between Tisara Bara and vintze, but were unable to hold our positions."

SIR G. FOSTER TO SPEAK HERE OCTOBER

In Company With Hon. Graham to Give Opening Address.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., of the Conservative Party, is to be one of the speakers opening meeting of the Brant Recruiting League, on Thursday, Oct. 14th, at 7.30 p.m. An answer was returned had made arrangements to a Chatham on Oct. 18th. If the change to the other he would Brantford from there.

Mr. W. N. Andrews, chairman of the Invention Committee, the Mayor of Chatham and a host of other gentlemen, are expected to be present. The gathering will also be of interest to the Red Cross. Yesterday and to-day he was town, renewing old acquaintances and with a few months rest, own home city will likely be corner with his wounds.

TSAR'S MOTHER CALLS GERMANS "BRUTISH"

(Special Despatch.) LONDON, Oct. 9.—A touching story is told by a correspondent of the Tampa, Fla. in an account of a conversation which the president of the Polish Red Cross Society had had with the Dowager Empress of Russia.

"I told the Dowager Empress of the sadness of the Polish population who were now under the German yoke and the hope of all the population of Warsaw soon to see the victorious armies of the Tsar rescue this portion of the Russian Empire. As she spoke the hands of the Dowager Mother trembled, and the august lady, who was clothed entirely in black, gave way to frequent nervous sobs.

ANIMALS IN BERLIN BECOME VEGETARIANS

The food question in Berlin, and the necessity of conserving everything has been quite a problem in Berlin so far as feeding the animals in the Zoological Park is concerned. The lions, tigers and other animals that belong to the cat family still receive their horse meat, but the lion bears must now be content with roots, raw potatoes and scraps of other vegetables, and even their usual supply of hay bread has been cut off.

AT 72 FIGHTS FOR FRANCE SECOND TIME

(Special Despatch.) PARIS, Oct. 9.—According to the Paris Pictorial the oldest volunteer in the French army is Alcide Verd, born in April, 1842, at Hampton (Aube). He already last celebrated his seventy-second birthday when he became attached to the recruiting bureau at Troyes. A detachment recently was sent from there to fill gaps in the ranks of the Forty-seventh Territorial regiment, and Verd was so insistent on going to the front with the younger men that the commanding officer finally consented to let him on active service.

The aged volunteer now is a soldier in the Seventh company of the regiment which is stationed somewhere in the trenches of the first line of defence. He does his duty as efficiently as any of his comrades in arms, whose unbounded admiration the tiny septuagenarian has won through his vigour and never failing good humor.

COSSACKS KNOW HOW TO SAVE WOUNDED

(Special Despatch.) MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—According to the Russian Pictorial, the Cossacks' method of treating wounds on the field of battle when no medical assistance is at hand, has been known to the British Pictorial, who has been with the Cossacks since the beginning of the war, and has seen some very interesting observations. In case of little and recent wounds, says Dr. Paschukov, the Cossacks simply cover them with a piece of clean cloth, or the burning up of a piece of wool or some cotton goods. These ashes after being thoroughly applied to all parts of the wound, which is then covered with a clean material, which is tied over them. The Russians on a battlefield, they are very expert in treating wounds in a matter which is quite different from the usual method of a military surgeon. Dr. Paschukov says that he has seen many cases where the wounds were treated in the above manner and were cured in a few days.