FAMOUS DRAMATIST STONED BY FRENCH

Accuse Rostand and Wife of Cowardice for Fleeing Paris.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The Intransigeant says that Edmond Rostand, the famous poet and dramatist, his wife and the Countess Noailles, who were induced to leave Paris when the Germans approached on the argument that the enemy would make them hostages, were stoned by a crowd at Chateauroux during an automobile journey to Pierrences.

Mme. Rostand and the countess left so hurriedly that they traveled in low-cut evening gowns. When they attempted to get dinner at Chatauroux a crowd surrounded and accused them of cowardice. The party left dinnerless amid a shower of brickbats.

The French boxers, Stuber and Adrien Hogan, are wounded. Georges Carpentier, contrary to the English report, is not wounded.

BUSINESS INTERESTS EXERCISING CAUTION

Situation Better But Dealers In All Lines Show Conservatism.

New York, Oct. 5.—Dun's Review today says:

"The abnormal business conditions created by war continue and caution and retrenchment still halt enterprise, yet there is a significant growth of confidence. Several factors contribute to this situatitn. Undoubtedly the improvement in the financial markets is slow, but it is steady and the measures taken to permit limited regulations make at least the partial opening of the London and New York exchanges a nearer possibility.

"Another factor is the active export movement of grain.

"Failures for the week in the United States were 415 against 254 last year, and in Canada, 60 against 53 last year.

"Bank exchanges were $2,151,488,000, a decrease of 32.3 per cent from a year ago."

CANADIAN TROOP MOVEMENT LARGE

31,300 Men and 800 Horses Embark for European War Zone.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail has sent from Rimouski the following description of the departure of the Canadian troops from Quebec:

"Thirty-one ships were required to carry the men, the horses and supplies of the overseas expeditionary force. To convoy that number of ships a fleet of 11 war vessels was requisitioned, the whole movement being the largest and most important ever effected on the Atlantitc. It was carried out in a splendid manner. The movement from Valcartiers was effected in fine style, and the embarkation and sailing followed as a part of a well ordered plan. The movement of 31,300 troops and 800 horses was the biggest war action that Canada has ever undertaken, and it was performed almost faultlessly."

LONDON IS PREPARED FOR ZEPPELIN ATTACK

London, Oct. 5.—Among themselves, Londoners frankly discuss the possibility of a Zeppelin raid over this city.

For a month all needless illuminations and electric signs have been done away with. Such conspicuous affairs as the lighted dome of the Coliseum and the row of lights along the Embankment, have been put out of commission, water even has been drawn from the lake in St. James park, so that it cannot reflect lights.

The admiralty recently announced that a British airship would examine the effect of this dimmed illumination and requested that nobody fire at he ship while it was used for such examination.

Searchlights are stationed on the Charing Cross station, on the arch at the entrance of Hyde park, and on Lambeth bridge.

Such possible targets as Buckingham palace, the abbey, St. Paul's and the Bank of England, are in absolute darkness.

GERMAN SHIP PROTECTED BY U. S. S. GALVESTON

Manila, P. I., Oct. 5.—The North German Lloyd steamer Mark, which sailed from Yokohama on July 31, for Hamburg and Bremen and touched at Hiago, August 5, is in the habor at Nasugbu, whither she was pursued by a British cruiser.

The ship's agents telegraphed here expressing the fear that the vessel would be seized within the three mile limit and the American cruiser Galveston was at once dispatched with orders to observe the situation at Nasugbu closely, but not to communicate with either the cruiser or the British ship unless it was imperative to do so. The local consular officials are in agreement with the Philippine authorities to observe consistently the strictest formalities of neutrality.

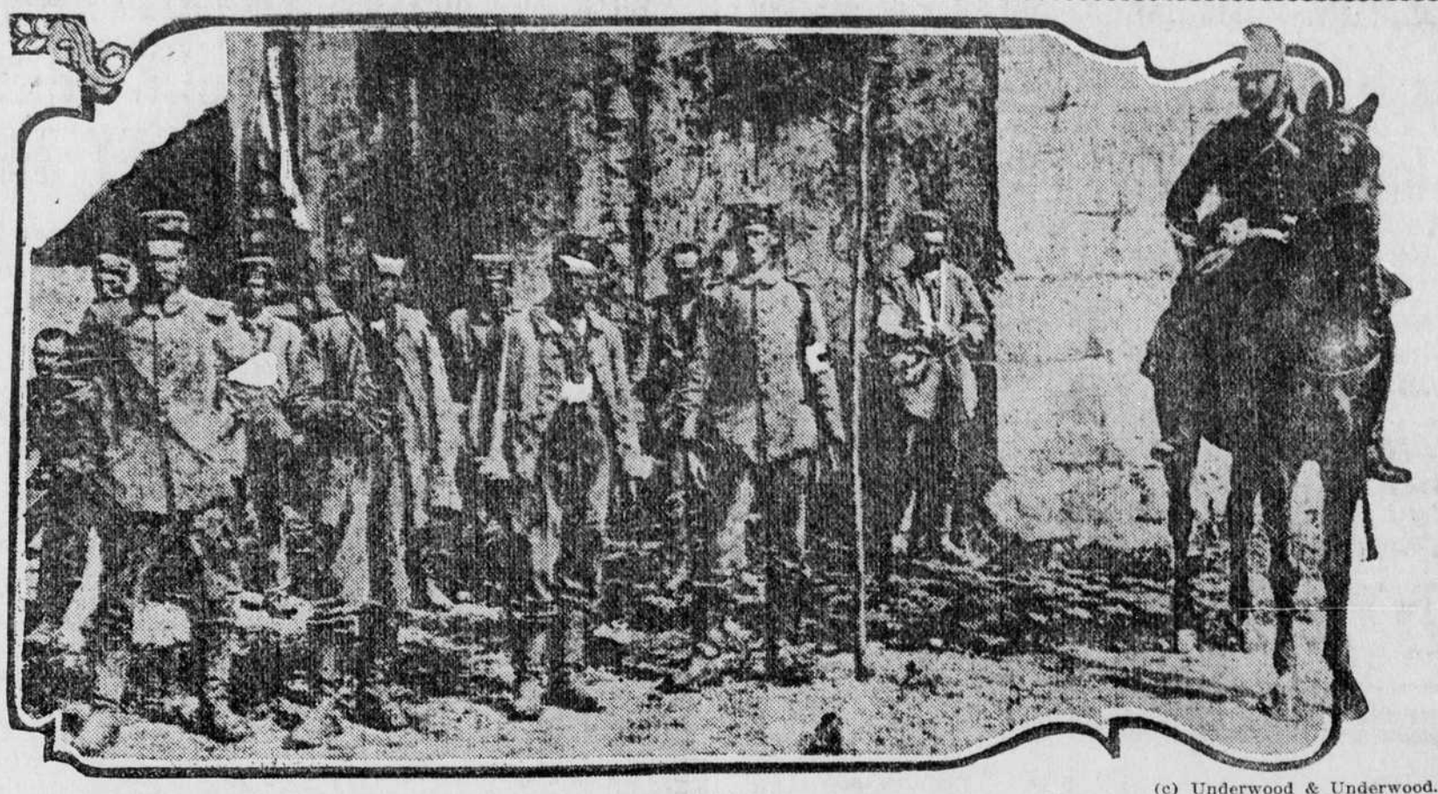
BAR WRITERS AND ARTISTS.

London, Oct. 5.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News says that the German general staff has announced that no correspondent, painter or photographer will be allowed in the future at the German frontier.

FRENCH SHOOT SPIES WITHOUT FORMAL TRIALS

Paris, Oct. 3.—A French court martial has begun hearing the case of Germans taken prisoner by the French while in disguise, and on whose persons there have been found objects of value. All German prisoners in French hands thus suspected of pillage are to be tried. One such man has just been sentenced to imprisonment for five years, while two others were given sentences of eight months' confinement.

WOUNDED GERMANS TAKEN PRISONERS BY FRENCH TURCOS IN FIGHT NEAR MEAUX.



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

These wounded Germans were taken prisoners in an engagement with French Turcos near Meaux. They are seen standing outside a church used as a hospital by the Red Cross. In front of this edifice the Turcos picked out their war souvenirs from the equipment taken from the Germans.

REPORTS INDICATE SOMEBODY'S LYING

Austria Says She's Licking Servia and Serbs Come Right Back With a Counter Claim.

London, Oct. 5.—The first Austrian staff report with any details issued by Field Marshal Potiorek gives flat denial to the Servians' vivid stories of victory, but it is only fair to say that the Serbs are equally emphatic in giving the lie to the Austrian claims.

According to Field Marshal Potiorek the process of clearing up the Servian litter in the province of Bosnia is progressing apace, while the Austrian offensive in Servia is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Servians and their Montenegrin allies, however, maintain that they have Sarajevo the Bosnian capital almost in their grasp.

AUSTRIA TAKES OFFENSIVE AGAINST SERVIAN ENEMY

Vienna, (via London), Oct. 3.—An official communication signed by Field Marshal Potiorek has been given out here as follows:

"For the last two days our troops in Servia have been attacking the enemy. Up to the present time our offensive movements against the enemy, who is strongly fortified in a position further protected with barbed wire entanglements, have proceeded slowly but favorably.

"There has been started energetically a movement to clear the regions in Bosnia, which have been disturbed by Servian and Montenegrin troops and irregulars.

"The announcement from Servia concerning the annihilation of the Fortieth division of the Hungarian Honved is a further proof of the vivid imagination of the Servians. This division of troops, as the Servians during the last few days have had repeated opportunity to learn, is in the best of condition at the battle front and it participated gloriously in engagements last week at Vichigrad and elsewhere."

MONTENEGRINS CLOSING IN ON BOSNIAN CAPITAL

Paris, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Cettinje says:

"The retarded Servian and Montenegrin advance guard has reached the mountains where are situated the first fortifications of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

"General Potiorek, the Austrian commander, asked for an exchange of prisoners, which was refused by the Montenegrins, who are quoted as having declared that "no Montenegrin is a prisoner of the Austrians."

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING MOVE

Rome (via Paris), Oct. 3.—A deep impression has been produced by a report circulating in diplomatic circles here to the effect that the Austrian government, in view of the present session, is urging Emperor Francis Joseph to transfer the court and seat of government either to Prague or Salzburg. It is asserted that the emperor dislikes the project because of the discomfort it would produce throughout the empire.

Prague is better adapted for a provisional capital, but it is objected to, it is said, because of hostility of the Bohemians. At Salzburg the emperor would have a magnificent castle as a residence, but there would be poor accommodations for the government offices.

WAR BRINGS PROSPERITY TO BRITISH FACTORIES

London, Oct. 3.—The large orders on short time contracts that France has placed in England for boots for its soldiers bears out the report that the footwear of the French went to pieces early in the campaign.

One order has been placed at Northampton for the delivery of 100,000 pairs to France before October 25. The short time limit of these contracts shows how imperative is the need.

The war has caused an artificial manufacturing boom throughout England. Where there were formerly hordes of unemployed, factories are running night and day on military supplies. The needs have a wide range and include cannon, shoe strings, razors, traction engines, cartridges, socks, saddles, rations, cloth, uniforms, underclothes, oilskins, bayonets, kitchen equipment, tents, motor trucks, and explosives.

PRESIDENT TO STAND BY ANTI-TRUST BILL

Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson will adhere to his previous endorsement of the conference report on the Clayton trust bill despite criticism in the Senate. Charges that the teeth have been drawn from the bill and it has been emasculated have not sufficiently impressed the president to make him alter his position. Close friends of the administration say the bill if passed as desired by Senator Reed and others would be too radical.

ZAPATA HEAD OF SEPARATE FACTION

Former Bandit Will Not Ally Forces With Villa — Says Federal Politicians Are His Friends.

Naco, Sonora, Mex., Oct. 5.—Villa forces, under Governor Maytorena, continued, through the night, desultory firing upon the outposts of General Benjamin Hill's Naco garrison, but ceased at daylight. The town's defenders are awaiting the attack, which, Maytorena informed Colonel Guilfoyle, commanding the United States border guard, will be delivered shortly after daylight. Hill soldiers reported that the skirmishing yesterday resulted in a loss of 10 killed for Maytorena.

Hundreds of refugees, from Naco, slept out in the rain, last night, in the streets of Naco, Ariz.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The American commander, opposite Naco, Mex., has been instructed not to permit the bringing of Mexican wounded across the boundary.

American surgeons, however, if necessary, will treat wounded on Mexican soil.

Zapata will not join Villa, according to a report to constitutionalist headquarters here, from a Carranza agent in San Antonio. He reported that Ismael Palafox, Zapata's representative, said, yesterday, in San Antonio, after having conferred with General Villa in Chihuahua, that Zapata never would join Villa, because Anggeles and many join Villa, because Angeles and many tas and other reactionary elements, "are joining Villa and will soon control him, using him as a tool."

Another report, which reached here today from a point along the border, says that General Domingo Arrieta defeated General Urbina in Durango and that Urbina and many of his men were wounded and carried to Torreon.

General Arrieta is a Carranza supporter.

An outline of what the immediate outcome of the conventions at Mexico City and Aguas Calientes probably will be was received here last night by agents of the constitutionalists.

According to the dispatches the delegates of the Carranza faction now in convention at Mexico City probably will adjourn tomorrow and meet in joint session on October 5 with the Aguas Calientes peace conference, attended by representatives of Villa and Zapata, as well as the Carranza faction.

Officials here expect a supreme effort will be made then to settle all controversies between the several factions.

The committee in Mexico City might decide to continue in session for several days, but if so, in all probability it would adjourn in sufficient time to permit the delegates to be present at the opening of the Aguas Calientes meeting.

In the event an agreement is reached at the Aguas Calientes convention the plan is to have the leaders of all factions proceed to Mexico City, there to designate a provisional president and arrange for elections and the establishment of a permanent government.

Official announcement today that the American troops would not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz before October 11, and that no time had been fixed for the transfer of control of that port to Mexican authorities, was accepted as meaning that General Funston's forces will not be ordered home until the Carranza-Villa break has been settled and order restored in the republic.

It was pointed out that if the troops were withdrawn before the trouble between the constitutionalist factions had been adjusted the action would be interpreted as an indication of favoritism toward the party to which the port of Vera Cruz was surrendered.

Officials said last night, however, that it was highly probable several detachments would be withdrawn from Vera Cruz within the next two weeks, leaving a sufficient force to remain as long as the circumstances warranted.

GERMANY IS SENDING FOUR ARMIES AGAINST RUSSIANS

Mighty Host of Teutonic and Austrian Soldiers Will Be Massed to Assume Offensive Against Muscovites In Eastern Theater of War—Petrograd Dispatches Continue to Relate Stories of Successes Against the Enemy.

Petrograd, Oct. 5.—Emperor Nicholas, it is announced, has left for the theater of war.

London, Oct. 5.—While Germany is massing four armies to be sent against the Russians intending, it is said, to threaten Warsaw and other Polish centers and regain, if possible, the lost province of Galicia for the Austrians, the new army of the czar is advancing toward the field of action.

The great battle of Cracow, begun yesterday, has been without results, so far as known. Neither side has given out any details of the action in that region, though the Petrograd dispatches state that the Russians have had further successes in their operations against the Germans north of that point.

The new army of Emperor Nicholas is on the march, and according to the Petrograd general staff the Russians once more have crossed the German frontier at Szczuczy and Grajewo, Russian Poland. This is conceivably awkward for the German invaders, who are said to be retreating from the Zuwalki district.

The official statement issued by the Berlin war office today makes only brief mention of affairs in the eastern arena of war. It says:

"In the eastern area of the war an advance of Russian forces across the Niemen river against the Germans in the province of Suwalki seems imminent."

The official French statement issued today describes the situation in Prussia and along the Polish border as follows:

"In the Russian field of operations a strong German army of four corps has taken position between the frontier of East Prussia and the River Niemen.

"Its left wing has been thrown back on Mariampol and Suwalki. At the center the city of Agustovo has been taken by the Russians. On the German right wing the struggle continues around Ossovetz (between Lyck and Bielostok).

"In Galicia the rear guard of the Austrians has retreated in disorder as far as the Vistula.

"In Bosnia, Servian and Montenegrin columns are advancing on Sarajevo."

Kaiser Plans Four Fold Attack On Russian Poland and Galicia

London, Oct. 5.—From Petrograd there continues to pour in uninterrupted claims of Russian successes on the frontier of Poland; but from Galicia, where the Russian and combined German and Austrian forces are at death grips before Cracow has come nothing to indicate which side has taken the first honors.

A belated dispatch from Copenhagen asserts that Emperor William has recently been at Breslau, where he decided on a four-fold offensive move against Kovno, Warsaw, Lodz and Galicia. When this was under way, it was added, he expected to return to the western theater of war.

From the southeastern tip of Galicia, that is to say Bukowina, filters news of the advance Russian forces unheard from for days. It was said that the entering of Transylvania was already under way and that a battle between the Austrians and the combined Russian and Servian forces will be in immediate prospect.

Vienna, according to roundabout dispatches, purporting to emanate from the Austrian capital is preparing for a siege and there is even talk of removing the seat of government.

KING OF RUMANIA TRAITOR, HE SAYS

Nephew of Premier Charges Ruler Has Ignored Country's Interests to Support German Emperor.

Rome, Oct. 5, (via London).—A dispatch to the Giornale D'Italia, from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that the condition of King Charles of Rumania has suddenly become worse. The doctors' bulletin, today, declares he must have absolute quiet in order to save his life. The well informed, however, according to the dispatch, believe the king's illness is really a political step, whose aim is to end the popular agitation to have Rumania join forces against Germany.

London, Oct. 3.—In a dispatch from Paris, the correspondent of the Post relates that a signed statement attacking the attitude of King Charles of Rumania, in the present European crisis, has been given out by Victor Jonnesco, nephew of the prime minister of Rumania, and at present holding the post of secretary of the Rumanian legation in Paris. Mr. Jonnesco says in part:

"From the commencement of this European conflict the Rumanian people have been hostile to Germany and Austria. This hostility is pushing the people to drastic action. The cry is for a greater Rumania, and the liberation of our brothers in Transylvania. Undoubtedly the situation has placed King Charles in a dilemma, for he already has made his choice between his duty as king of a free people and his duty as a Hohenzollern. The latter proved too dear to his heart. He is serving his caste and will do so until his death.

"When Russia proposed to King Charles that he occupy Transylvania and Bukowina he refused, declaring his troops were needed to guard the frontier. Today Bukowina, which is just as Rumanian as Translyvania, is occupied by Russian troops and has been declared a Russian province.

"This policy of King Charles will give him in history the role of a traitor to the interests of his country, although he is a hero in his staunchness to the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg traditions.

"If his policy is persisted in it will mean that the Rumanians in Transsylvania will shortly be delivered from the Austrian yoke by Russia and henceforth incorporated in the Russian empire."

RUSTEN BEY STILL THINKS US INHUMAN

Opinions Concerning Lynchings and "Water Cure" Are Unchanged.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, has left Washington for New York, and today is on his way to Turkey. In a statement before leaving, the ambassador said that he was quitting the United States on leave of absence at his own initiative.

He explained that this step, which he had undertaken without conferring with his government, with which he had not been in communication, was the result of the attitude of the United States toward statements he had made comparing lynchings in the United States and the "water cure" in the Philippines to massacres in Turkey.

When government officials indicated that an explanation or modification of the minister's view would be welcomed by the United States, Rustem Bey notified the secretary of state that his opinions were unchanged.

In order to prevent his wife from attending a nearby picnic, Paul Wyoda, of Parsons, Kan., removed the high French heels from her shoes and tore up her best dress.

GREAT WAR STIRS WEST INDIES TO FUNNY READINESS

All Natives of Tiny and Unheard of Isles Prepare Against German Invasion.

TAKE KINDLY TO THE WAR

Carrying Flintlocks and Riding Bicycles Behind Brass Bands Are Welcome Substitutes to Day Labor.

New York, Oct. 5.—The steamer Korona today brought a cargo of war tales from the West Indies. Every native there sleeps with his gun under his pillow, said the Korona's sailors. Little specks of island that no one ever heard of north of the Tropic of Cancer are throwing up towering earthworks, and bare footed natives, yesterday's nobodies, are today's generals; roustabouts are soldiers; every town has a guard; every island distrusts every other island. Ten thousand rusty flintlock muskets rule the land, and from the sea comes tales of strange men-of-war threading in and out among the islands, always seeking and never finding one another.

"This was the war gossip current among sailors from other ports, whom they met in docks at St. Lucia. "One of the interesting things," said Frank De Legarde, the Korona's assistant purser, "was the native guard. Every native on the island is happy these days for he totes a gun, rides on a bicycle, and marches behind a brass band and the government pays for it all.

It's Some Army, Believe Him!

"Some of the strangest looking bicycles I ever saw have been commandeered by the authorities. Some of them are the old high wheel affairs that our fathers rode on; some of them have no tires; most of them are red with rust, and all of them squeak. I heard the troops coming two blocks away. And the arms they carry are in the same class.

"At Barbadoes, every negro and Chinaman on the island has joined the army. They have what they call a 'life guard' to protect the place. What they are afraid of, I don't know; but I heard that they had been told that the kaiser was planning to send his fleet over and and capture the possessions. That was enough for those natives. They threw up a line of breastworks that the whole of Europe could not take. They fire a cannon every time a ship is sighted. They have burnt up a lot of powder that way, I understand. Whenever that old cannon cuts loose, the army comes, lickety-split for the shore. The line up behind the breastworks with their muzzle loaders and their derringers, and you've got to show them that you don't mean any monkey business.

Look Out, Your Majesty!

"At Dominues, near St. Thomas, the natives have built a little fort just to fight the German navy when it does come over. There are not enough white men in Dominues to hold a meeting, and not many more colored. In the center of their fort they have planted a tall flag pole. Every morning at daylight a man pulls himself up to the top of that flagpole with a pulley, unfolds a camp stool and sticks there looking out to sea. He is looking for the German navy. Two hours later he comes down and another man takes his place. This has been kept up every day for weeks, from dawn till darkness.

"English, French and German war ships chase each other around the islands, and it's no wonder the natives are figgety. At St. Lucia there were 19 ships tied up, all afraid to stir outside the harbor.

"At St. Lucia we saw the Hamburg-American liner, Spreewald, loaded to the gunwales with prime South American beef, was nosing around the islands when the Berwick spotted her about daylight one morning. The German boat did not have a chance, so she lay to. When the British were launching their boats to send over a prize crew the Spreewald's captain got busy with the refrigerator and the machinery. He opened up the hatches and shut down the plant, and I heard he fixed it so that a lot of the beef spoiled. Then he threw a wrench into the wireless plant and put that out of commission."

MINE KILLS 50 ITALIANS

Austrians Float Explosives In Waters of Trieste Region—All Traffic With Italian Ports Shut Off.

Venice, (via Rome and Paris), Oct. 5.—A report has reached here of the sinking of another Italian boat and the death of her crew of 50 men at a point near Trieste, as a result of coming in contact with a floating mine.

There is alarm all along the Italian coast at the presence of Austrian mines at sea. Water traffic with Austria has been suspended and goods destined for Austrian ports are being left on the docks.

CONSUL LEAVES RHEIMS UNDER HEAVY FIRING

Paris, Oct. 3.—William Bardel, the American consul at Rheims, accompanied by his wife, daughter and son, left Rheims today for Troyes. There are no more Americans in Rheims, nor any other reason why he should stay; consequently he is seeking safety elsewhere. Just before the Bardels left a shell burst near where Mrs. Bardel was walking in the street and killed three persons.