

NEW YORK FALLS INTO HANDS OF INVADING RED ARMY TODAY; WAR GAME ENDS WHEN BLUES ARE BEATEN IN BATTLE OF NEWTOWN

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF VICTORIOUS REDS



Photo by L. H. Corbit, Special Post Photographer. GENERAL FREDERICK A. SMITH. BLUE GENERAL WHO MET DEFEAT TODAY



Photo by L. H. Corbit, Special Post Photographer. GENERAL ALBERT L. MILES.

Wagon Train Upset That Nearly Checked Red Army



Photograph Shows Big Auto Truck of Wagon Train Stuck Near Berkshire. Wide Detour Forced.

Balky Auto Truck Tied Up Red Army

BERKSHIRE, Aug. 17. (Special from L. H. Corbit, Post photographer)—Some famous general made the remark, recognized as a true one, that "an army travels on its belly." That being so, the Red army had a mighty narrow escape from not doing any traveling today, thanks to the blocking of the wagon train which bore its food and ammunition here last night.

Was Narrow Escape.

Only by the most strenuous efforts, a big detour of 35 miles and a forced all night journey through forbidden territory, were the supplies finally brought around to the waiting soldiers today.

Nearly a dozen big auto trucks, some of them five tons in weight, formed the wagon train which carefully worked its way from the Red base of supplies at Derby to Clark's bridge at Berkshire, yesterday afternoon.

The end of the long and difficult journey was in sight at 5 o'clock—at least so the escorting soldiers supposed, when Clark's bridge was reached and the Red army near at hand.

But they reckoned without the firmy country bridges and the ponderous auto trucks.

Bridge Was Fraught.

Army engineers preceding the wagon train, saw at a glance that Clark's bridge was a mighty frail one. A detachment of engineers at once dove under the bridge to examine its supports.

They Started Something.

One of the soldiers saw a paper bag hanging under the bridge, and playfully poked it. Suddenly recoiling that he had business elsewhere, he shot away like a scared rabbit.

In two seconds more the rest of the engineers were hurrying up the hill as though they had old Nick at their heels. It was a complete, utter, fabled retreat. They were up against a hornet's nest.

Yellowjackets Were Brave.

The yellowjackets, caring nothing for Blues or Reds, or a fake warfare carried on a real one with great success and the air was punctuated with fervent "cusses" and yells of pain. Not until a liberal supply of kerosene had been burned under the bridge and the valiant defend-

ers smoked out, were the engineers able to complete their investigation and then they found that the bridge was entirely impracticable and that the wagon train would have to make a complete detour, perhaps an all night journey.

Had to "Hike" All Night.

In order to this it was first necessary to obtain permission from General Miles to travel through prohibited territory. So the officers ordered the right wheel and the auto trucks and their escorts turned around for the terrible "hike" back over the road they had, and around through Derby and overland to the Red encampment on the western side of the Housatonic river.

Truck Gets Stalled.

But that wasn't the worst of it. Scarcely had they started on the return journey when the firmy country road gave way beneath the wheels of one of the largest and heaviest trucks, and it sank up to the axle, almost overturned and completely blocking the road and halting the wagon train.

The soldiers worked like beavers, removing the load, shoving up the truck and trying to judge it, but in vain. Precious hours slipped by while despairing efforts were made to start the monster from its sandy berth.

At last, by unting all the trucks, in front and pulling, and at the same time using the trucks behind as battering rams, the recalcitrant "wagon" was bucked out of its fastening and the march was resumed—at midnight.

All night long the wagon train and its escort picked its difficult way through the rough country roads while the Red army waited and worked in wait for its food and ammunition supply.

Only by dint of one of the most difficult and long-continued marches in the history of the mimic warfare were the provisions at last brought to the waiting Reds and the supplies doled out in time for the battle this morning.

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.
By National News Wire.
HARTFORD, Aug. 17.—Max Alder of New Haven was today appointed by Governor Baldwin to be a Connecticut delegate to the American Good Roads congress to be held at Atlantic City, September 30 to October 5.

The Sunday Post Tomorrow.

Members of The Sunday Post staff have been following the war game during the week in automobiles. They have been on the firing lines in many battles. Tomorrow special stories and photographs will appear. These are of special interest so don't miss them.

Brilliant and Thrilling Military Spectacle Is Witnessed by Thousands.

Defending Army Unable to Check Overwhelming Advance of Red Invaders—Overlook Hill in Newtown Central Point of Fierce Engagement—Entire Force of Both Armies Brought into Play in Today's Final and Decisive Battle—Continuous Roar of Musketry, Thunder of Cannon, Cavalry Charges and Panoply of War Help Make Wonderful Military Spectacle for Great Throngs of Observers, Including Many Men of National Prominence and Hundreds of Bridgeporters—Story of the Fight in Detail.

NEWTOWN, Aug. 17.—New York was being captured by the enemy. The Blue army lost in today's decisive engagement and the Red invaders were victorious at every point.

The Blues fought stubbornly from dawn until noon, but could not stand the assaults of the Reds. The battle was marked by the fierceness of the attacks and the gallantry of the defenders of the metropolis. Artillery thundered throughout nearly the entire morning.

Connecticut Troops in Winning Charge

(By Post Staff Correspondent.)
BATTLEFIELD, OVERLOOK HILL, NEWTOWN, CONN., Aug. 17.—In the face of heavy fire from the Blue army strongly entrenched on Overlook Hill, overlooking Newtown, a few miles away, the Red army of invaders charged up the hill and captured it at 10:55 o'clock this morning, forcing the opposing army to retreat over the crest of the hill to a point near the Newtown reservoir.

The charge was led by the Connecticut infantry was led by Captain Geo. M. Bennett and Company C of Middletown was the first to reach the summit of the hill.

Happy Winning.

As they took possession of the hill, one of the strong positions of the defensive army, the victorious invaders cheered lustily and gave vent to their enthusiasm in song. The capture of the hill means a big gain for the Reds, who are rapidly gaining ground in their march on New York city.

Driven back from the hill, the Blue army is now entrenched near the Newtown reservoir. Overlook Hill, on the western side of the city, is one of the highest points in the vicinity and has many advantages from the military standpoint.

Whole Company Captured.

During the battle a whole company of Reds marched four abreast up the hill, in the face of a Gatling gun, with which the Blue army was doing some "deadly" work, with as steady a stride as their prisoners by the Blues.

Would Fire on Own Airship.

Just before the Reds retreated from Overlook Hill, an airship ap-

peared on the scene manipulated by Lieutenant Fugate. The captured Blues were aiming their Gatling gun at the airship, but they were firing in vain. Then it was that the Reds learned that they were about to fire on their own airship, having mistaken it for the "enemy."

Seventy Makes Charge.

Members of the Seventh regiment of the New York National Guard were sent on the hill near the northward of Overlook Hill and put to flight the dismounted cavalry of the Blue army.

Soon after the battle of Overlook Hill, a hot artillery duel was engaged in between the artillery of the two armies. The Blue artillery held a strong position on the hill near the Newtown reservoir while the Red artillery is situated near Ronald Castle on Overlook Hill.

The umpire called a halt after the Overlook Hill battle to change the positions of the armies. No record is kept of the prisoners taken by either side, but these are considered by the umpire when the victors are decided. No decision has yet been given in the battle, but the Reds are advancing and gaining their ground.

Great Crowd of Spectators.

More than 100 automobiles containing hundreds of spectators from Bridgeport and surrounding cities swarmed around the scene of the battle this morning, and watched proceedings with interest. Among the number was a machine owned and driven by Police Commissioner Rhinelandt Wald of New York city. Just as he was leaving the scene of the conflict L. H. Corbit, in the Post photographer's machine, snapped a fine picture of the Commissioner and his machine.

Overlook Hill Scene of Thrilling Battle

BATTLEFIELD, OVERLOOK HILL, NEWTOWN, Aug. 17.—(Special from Post Staff Correspondent)—The thunderous roar of artillery and the continuous crash of thousands of rifles furnished the inspiring tune to which the long-impending battle between the Reds and the Blues got under way early this morning.

Was Thrilling Spectacle.

Spectators including hundreds of Bridgeporters who were fortunate enough to get on the hill before hostilities commenced, saw a battle array that they will never forget. So closely did the mimic battle approximate real warfare that the watchers were as thrilled and excited as if they were viewing one of those bloody scenes which make history.

Overlook Hill, the highest point around Newtown and the key to the chain of hills which sweeps between Newtown and Danbury, became the center of hostilities within a few moments of the time when the first sharp crackle of musketry announced the beginning of the battle.

Terrific Battle Scene.

Held by the Blues, supported by a Gatling gun, and flanked by similar hills commanded by sullen artillery which belated a hot welcome to the coming Reds, Overlook hill furnished the stage for a terrific battle scene in which spirited attacks, equally spirited defenses, charges and counter-

charges and all the stirring feats of warfare were developed in rapid succession.

Is a Vital Point.

All night long the Red forces had been quietly drawing nearer their point, the advantage of which was realized by the commanding heads of both armies. Recognized as one of the vital points in the Blue chain of defense, it was garrisoned by a strong force in anticipation of the vigorous assault which was expected from the Reds soon after daylight.

Nothing developed during the first few hours of daylight, beyond occasional skirmishes and skirmishes between the outpost pickets of the two armies. Shortly after 3 o'clock, however, the spectators were thrilled to see the advance line of the Red army closing in toward the foot of the hill, while the defending Blues made business-like preparations to oppose the forthcoming attack.

Guard Blues on Hill.

Recognizing the vital importance of the hill, General Tucker H. Bliss, chief umpire of the war game, chose this for his vantage point. Following the cue thus afforded, a great crowd of spectators surged to convenient positions on a hill near the handsome house known as "Ronald's castle."

Prominent Men There.

Many men of nation-wide prominence, equally attracted by the

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1912.

Blues Forced Back in Today's Fight

By National News Wire. MANEUVER HEADQUARTERS, NEWTOWN, Aug. 17.—Big guns boomed across the Connecticut hills, theoretical shells flew over the heads of the contending soldiers, trumpets sounded the cavalry charge and the battle of 20,000 men for the possession of New York, the metropolis of the western continent, was on today.

Actual fighting began at dawn, although under cover of darkness Brig. General Frederick A. Smith, commander of the Red army of invasion had sent his cavalry detachments against the right flank of the Blue army which was defending New York.

When day broke the infantry was set in motion and advanced in force against the Blue line, forcing a passage to the New York state line and cut off the water supply of New York city by seizing the Croton water sheds. With the water supply cut off, the metropolis would lie at the mercy of the foreign invaders.

The Red army, decamped last night at Berkshire, a few miles below this point, throughout the night, camp fires twinkled on the hill side, when the outposts kept a keen watch to prevent a surprise attack. However, the vigilance of the Blues lay camped along the east bank of the Aspetuck river, where they had thrown up fortifications.

With their muskets turned eastward, the artillery of the Blue brigade lay on Redding ridge, an eminence commanding the surrounding country.

The army had been concentrated for today's conflict, with the flanks protected by cavalry and the center supported by artillery.

Scene of Battle. Today's battleground was a hilly quadrangular stretch lying between Danbury on the west, Newtown on the north, Monroe on the east and Redding on the south.

The New York state line lies five miles west of Danbury, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad tracks stretch along the northern boundary of the field.

The Saugatuck river flows along the south western boundary of the field, while the Aspetuck river divides the center of the theatre. Deep Brook river runs along the eastern edge near the night encampment of the Reds.

The Blue army had fallen back to a position along the Aspetuck thus carrying out a piece of strategy to lure the Blues into the post in which General Mills had selected. Lying behind both armies were the wagon and hospital trains. Heavy ammunition and provisions were cranked through the ponderous way into position through the night.

Long before dawn the headquarters of both forces were stirred to activity. General Mills and General Smith were issuing orders to their staffs, engineers with maps spread out before them were pouring over the topographical features of the country; telegraph instruments clicked and the hoofbeats of hurrying horses echoed on the morning air.

Troops Tumbled Out. Aroused by the clamor, the troops tore themselves away from their warm blankets and tumbled out into the foggy morning air, each man agreeing perfectly with General Sherman in his definition of war.

Camp fires were soon blazing, and under the cheering influence of hot black coffee gulped from tin cups, the spirits of the soldiers arose. The knowledge that this was the crucial day of the campaign thrilled officers and men alike.

As the bugles shrilled the assembly the men shouldered their guns and sprang into line. The cartridge boxes were stuffed with ammunition and the caissons which thundered their way up the slopes of Redding Ridge carried capacity burdens.

Action Started Early. Ere the sun had climbed above the ridges of the hills lying along the Housatonic river, both armies were fully in position. Scouts were deployed in advance to report any wandering parties of hostile skirmishers, which might be out.

Headquarters of Brig. General Tasker H. Bliss, umpire in chief of the war maneuvers, had been moved to the center of the war belt. General Bliss had relinquished all authority over the opposing commanders. General Mills was free to shift the Blues into any position which suited his fancy, while General Smith might advance or retreat at will of his own fancy.

Theoretically today's battle was the bloodiest of the war. If the men were engaged in actual war instead of making believe at hostilities, the battle of New York would probably be the conflict which decided the war.

Capture of New York would virtually mean control of half of the Atlantic coast.

Reds Flushed with Success. The Reds were flushed with success as they went into battle, for during the past seven days they had been winning steadily against the Blues. But the Blues were not in a frame of mind which their name might indicate. They were prepared to put up a stubborn resistance, knowing that the fate of the East lay upon their ability to hold off the invaders.

Although the Blues had captured Newtown in a skirmish yesterday, this victory was an empty one, for they immediately evacuated the place. The battle of Newtown was fought between New York cavalrymen under Colonel Parker and part of the first Massachusetts brigade of infantry.

General Smith extended the main body of his troops in two parallel lines when the advance began. They extended north and south from Newtown to Redding. Using every resource at his command, General Smith endeavored to cut off the Blue army from its base of supplies.

Sharp Skirmish in Streets. A sharp skirmish, which lasted about 20 minutes, took place in the streets of this village, between rival detachments of the Reds and Blues. The picturesque part of the skirmish was a dining cavalry charge.

Artillery Duel. During a long range artillery duel the Reds made an assault upon the right flank of the Blues. The sight of the Reds marching forward in battle array with the artillery dundered.

Wireless Was Busy. A wireless detachment belonging to the Blues took position on top of the hill. The dynamo was worked by hand power, half a dozen husky on-

soldiers turning the wheels which helped flash messages to the other Blue strongholds along the line of battle.

When the first skirmish line of the Reds approached within firing distance the Blue soldiers unlimbered their musketry and in an instant the crest of the hill was blue with powder smoke. The fire was merely returned by the Reds who crept slowly nearer.

From moment to moment the firing grew hotter and the roar of the musketry became continuous. A machine gun was brought into play in its sharp snout to rattle punctuated the now continuous pepper of the rifles. In a few moments huge jets of smoke, accompanied by hundreds of bullets burst forth from the hill to the left and it was apparent that the Blue artillery was opening the support of the Blue forces on Overlook.

Col. Jim Parker, in charge of the cavalry, sized up the forthcoming attack as a tremendous one and hurried calls were sent for reserve forces of Blue infantry to rally to the support of the beleaguered defenders.

Many Bridgeporters took up good stands at this important point, to view the fighting. Among them could be noted Dr. F. J. Adams, Dr. Frank Stevens, Bernhard Stotzer, Sidney Lockwood ex-Mayor, E. T. Buckingham, Capt. F. J. Breckbill and many others.

The Blues started things. Apparently they had been ordered to turn the tables by taking the aggressive against the Red invaders, who had hurried calls were sent for reserve forces of Blue infantry to rally to the support of the beleaguered defenders.

One of the first skirmishes resulted in the capture of an entire company of Reds, soldiers of the 9th Massachusetts, who were taken prisoners by the 1st and 2d New York and part of the 19th U. S. Cavalry. Colonel Jim Parker directed Thursday to President Harrison. He has seen much real fighting in his long army career.

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REGULAR ARMY BOYS GETTING A TASTE OF THE REAL ARTICLE



Members of the regular army attached to the Blue Army of Defense, encumbered by their heavy marching trappings, fighting off a battalion of the Invading Reds at Tashua Hill, in the great war game. This photograph was taken during the engagements in which the Invaders were steadily driving back the Blues. (Copyright by International News Service.)

Cavalry Troop Crossing Bridge in Milford, on Way to Battle



Photo by L. H. Corbett, Special Post Photographer.

Overlook Hill Scene of Thrilling Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

nence could be noticed among the on-lookers. Police Commissioner Rhinelandier Wald of New York, himself a soldier, who has seen active service in the Philippines, was there with Mrs. Wald, Governor Eugene C. Fox, and a host of other prominent Bridgeporters were fortunate enough to be in one of the first real thrills of the war.

Post Autos on Hand. Two Post automobiles which have been at the "front" at all the encounters of the mimic war, were early arrivals at Overlook. One contained staff correspondents, while the other contained a Special Staff Photographer L. H. Corbett and moving picture men who unrolled hundreds of feet of film when the battle, the most realistic and exciting ever portrayed in mimic warfare in this country, got under way.

Wireless Was Busy. A wireless detachment belonging to the Blues took position on top of the hill. The dynamo was worked by hand power, half a dozen husky on-

Blue Cavalry Won the First Honors

BATTLEFIELD, NEWTOWN, RESERVE OF W. T. COLE, Aug. 17.—(Special from Post Staff Correspondent) The Blue army started things early this morning by taking possession of the handsome estate of W. T. Cole of New York, wheeling a machine gun into position and making ready to give a warm reception to the Reds who were patiently awaited.

A battery of Blue artillery could be discerned in possession of the hill to the left.

Firing Started Early. Firing began near Newtown, indicating that the battle had started on the advance lines of the respective armies.

Connecticut Troops Covered With Glory

By National News Wire. NEWTOWN, Aug. 17.—In the final successful attack on New York city today, the Connecticut regiments covered themselves with glory. They were in the center of the big engagement of the day at this town, and their powerful assaults of the Blue forces were irresistible.

SOLDIER MUST GO TO PRISON, COURT DECIDES

New Jersey Soldier Boy Who Arrested for Intoxication and Resistance, Imprisoned.

It was decided in the City court this morning that the court has jurisdiction to hold John Reynolds of Passaic, N. J., a member of Company A of the Fifth regiment of New Jersey who was arrested Thursday for intoxication. There was some question as to the legality of holding the man, and whether or not it would conflict with the Federal law, regarding holding United States soldiers. It was fined \$1 and costs amounting to \$14 and unable to pay has been taken to the North avenue jail to wait out the fine.

Arrangements for the engagement of Mr. Hamilton were completed this forenoon between the interlopers Little New Britain flyer and William L. Gallagher, general manager of Sea Breeze island, and no extra admission will be charged.

FOREIGN ARMY MEN ARE EAGERLY WATCHING "WAR"



Foreign attaches now viewing the war games. In the photograph are, from left to right: Captain Rippe, U. S. A., Major Jose Avalos of the Mexican army; Major Morton A. Gage, of the English army; and Colonel de Bode of the Russian army.