

# GERMAN SWIFTHNESS DUE TO 4 FACTORS

Heavy Guns, Traveling Kitchens, Sturdy Troops and Air-men Enable Fast Advance.

## BOMB DROPPER GIVES VIEW

Survival of Duel in Air Over Paris Held Due to Inability of Foes to Carry High Explosives.

British Best Soldiers.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Four factors largely responsible for the success of the German arms in the first month's operations against France were the heavy artillery of the field army, the traveling field kitchens accompanying the troops, the sturdy legs of the German soldiers and the service of scouting and information of the German aviation corps.

This verdict by one of the German military aviators, boastful though it may seem, in its inclusion of his own branch of the service, is confirmed by the opinion of other aviators who have had opportunity of observing operations at the front and who agree completely with him as to the great service rendered by the aviators in locating the hostile forces, establishing their strength, following every movement of the hostile columns marking down the positions of the enemy's artillery or trenches with such precision that the German planes could be directed upon them without wasting a shot.

Howitzers Most Effective.

Both German and foreign critics have united in their appreciation of the work of the German heavy artillery—not the machine-guns, but the howitzers, which smashed Liege and Namur, Manon, Villiers, Longwy and Mauberg into submission and served in a few hours or days, but the heavy howitzer batteries, which accompany the field army and all have been used with terrific effect in all the great battles of the war.

In regard to field guns, the French artillery has proved a most worthy opponent—German officers cheerfully admit that the French field gun practice has been remarkable—but thus far they have had nothing to oppose the heavy German artillery, which by its indirect, plunging fire, has rendered trenches and gun positions untenable and has pounded striking troops from orderly retreat into full flight.

The sturdy legs of the German infantrymen made possible the great flanking armies, which officers say have averaged 25 miles or more a day, and whenever they have halted, whenever a pause in the advance opportunity, the whole camp kitchens, drawn by four-horse teams, have been on hand ready to serve out meat stew or hot coffee to the soldiers.

Fritz Werner, the military aviator quoted above, is in civil life a society man, a crack pilot and a member of the Bad Homburg tournaments.

Questioned about the series of engagements in which the British army was rolled back before the advance of the German troops, Lieutenant Werner sketched with a pencil a roughly accurate map of the Franco-Belgian frontier region, in which he named the Cateau, St. Quentin, Amiens, Leon and Compiègne and embarked on an illustrated description of that part of the German campaign.

British Declared Best Soldiers.

His estimate of the fighting qualities of the allied forces tallies with that of higher officers who have returned, who have returned from duty to the front.

"Except at first at Liege," he said, "the Belgians were a most worthy opponent fighting. The practice of the French artillery was excellent. The British were the best soldiers that we met. In the first engagements, however, their morale was shaken by repeated defeats and heavy losses, they stuck to their trenches, but they were not men stayed in the trenches keeping up the fire until our men were right upon them. Our heavy artillery and heavy machine-guns were more effective regardless of losses finally got them and then they ran, too."

"I heard at headquarters that the British were excellent at Kleinfort (minor tactics). They were great at preparing a trap for us in a village, would lie low in the trenches on either side of the main street, get machine-guns ready at the windows and when our columns came along would let the advance party get clear into town before opening fire. They usually got most of the advance party, but what difference does the loss of 50 men or so make in settling a big battle? They were great, too, in night raids, causing our pickets considerable annoyance, but without affecting the general result."

Air Duel Described.

"Our men! I saw some of our boys, the first under 18, standing up to dig bullets out of the walls in which they had stuck, or holding up their caps to catch a bullet."

Werner's flight over Paris and his dropping of bombs and bullets of German victories have already been mentioned in earlier dispatches.

On his return to Paris, Werner said, he had been pursued by two aeroplanes, an English-Bristol biplane and a French biplane. Both were faster and quicker climbers and they soon got above the German aeroplane and flew along on one side of it while he and his companions emptied their revolvers, exchanging shots with the enemy. Had either of the other aviators had a bomb he could easily have gotten above the French and crashed their machine, but after an anxious ten minutes they gave up the attack and returned to Paris.

(This incident was mentioned in dispatches from Paris at the time.)

The French machines were too lightly built for war purposes, smashed up too easily and if left out in the rain, lacking a hanger, became useless, he said. This accounted, he thought, for the failure of the French aeroplane corps to accomplish what had been expected of it.

Casualties in the aviation corps, he said, had been remarkably light, considering the risks. Little danger was experienced from hostile fire. One of his comrades, in the habit of going out without an observer in order to carry more bombs, failed to return.

It was learned later that his motor had stopped while he was within the Belgian lines. In attempting to smash his aeroplane while landing, as instructed by regulations, he was thrown out and badly injured. He is now in the hospital at Antwerp.

back and burn with the cathedral or we will shoot them here."

"You are mad!" I exclaimed in reply. "Think of what this means. All the world will hear of the crime the Germans have committed here, and if you shoot these men the world will know that France has been as criminal in her turn. Anyhow," I said, "you shall shoot me first, for I will not move."

Crowd Beats Wounded Men.

"Unwillingly the soldiers lowered their rifles and I turned to six German officers who were among the wounded and asked if they would obey me and do everything I told them to. They said they would, and I asked them to tell their men to do the same. Then I made them up in a solid body, those who could walk unaided carrying or helping those who could not. I put myself at the head and we set off to the Hotel De Ville, which is only a few hundred yards away.

"Well, then the crowd who were mad with grief and rage set on us. I cannot describe it. You have never seen anything so dreadful as that scene. They beat some of the Germans and some of them they got down.

"Can't you help me?" I called to a French officer I caught sight of. "You will never get to the Hotel De Ville like this," he replied, so I forced my wounded through the gateway of a private house and we managed to close the gates after us.

"They had been roughly handled, some of them, and they stayed there a day and a night before we could move them again."

BERLIN Sept. 23.—The committee appointed by the German Government of Brussels to care for the art treasures of that city has just turned in a report of an inspection of Louvain.

From this inspection, the committee says, it appears that the damage done to the churches, Hotel de Ville and the library of Louvain has been exaggerated. All the works of art are not damaged at all. The Church of St. Peter lost part of its roof, and there are small holes in the vaulted ceilings of St. Michael's Church and St. Jacob's. St. Hubert's chapel and the Church of St. Gertrude are intact. The facade of the beautiful university was damaged, but it will be possible to repair it.

Sixth of Louvain Destroyed.

About one-sixth of the city was destroyed. All of Depot street, the buildings about the Place du Peuple and the houses about the town hall and St. Peter's were dynamited by order of the commandant to prevent the flames from reaching the city hall.

German officers saved pictures from St. Peter's while the roof of this church was burning. Among these paintings were the famous "Last Supper," "The Martyrs" and "The Martyrdom of St. Erasmus," which are absolutely undamaged.

In Liege all the art treasures are intact, according to the committee.

BERLIN, Sept. 23, by Wireless via Sayville, L. I.—The official report of the art commission for Belgium says all the art works and monumental buildings in Louvain and Liege were saved. The only exceptions were the contents of the library building at Louvain.

Cathedral Ordered Spared.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, received the following wireless dispatch late today from the German foreign office: Berlin.—The German government states officially, in contradiction of the Havas news agency report, that the German army purposely destroyed important buildings in Rheims, that orders were given to spare the Cathedral, by all means.

## Kaiser Praises Troops

THANKS FOR VERDUN VICTORY GIVEN.

Emperor Quoted as Saying to Clergyman: "I Did All I Could to Keep the Peace."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Emperor William, after reviewing the Imperial Grenadiers, commanded by his son, Prince Oscar, following the battle of Verdun, spoke to the troops, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Daily News.

"I salute you," said the Emperor, after embracing the Prince. "I have often seen your gallant regiment at maneuvers, and it is a great pleasure to meet you again on conquered ground."

"The heroic deeds will be engraved on the history of the war forever in golden letters. Your regiment has upheld the glorious traditions of your forefathers in 1870 and 1871."

"The armies of the Crown Prince and Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg have advanced while our eastern army has thrown three Russian army corps over the frontiers, and two more Russian army corps have been captured in the field."

"For all these victories we have one God to thank and his our ancient God who is over us."

"I did all I could to keep the peace," the Emperor is quoted as having said to a clergyman, "but our enemies would not have peace. Now we will have to crush them to the ground."

# M'ADOO DENOUNCES HOARDING BY BANKS

Government Funds Withheld From All That Refuse Reasonable Accommodation.

## CURRENCY MUST BE USED

Co-operation of Treasury Refused Unless Interest Rates Are Fair. Names of Offenders to Be Published Daily.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary McAdoo tonight adopted stringent measures to urge National banks to extend legitimate credit and charge normal interest rates on loans. He telegraphed to ten National banks in the four reserve cities in the South that these requests for additional crop-moving funds from the Federal Government would not be granted at this time, and made it clear that his action was taken in connection with reports of excessive interest rates and restriction of credits.

In a statement made public with the telegram Mr. McAdoo declared that there was an extraordinary hoarding of money by banks throughout the country and pling up of reserves on every occasion. He said reports to the Controller of the Currency showed that money-hoarding had been carried on by banks as the agency most likely to incur the greatest loss and restriction of credits.

Hoarding of Money Denounced.

Although the Federal Government has no power over state banks or trust companies, the Secretary explained that state superintendents would be asked to furnish available information on money-hoarding in such institutions. He characterized money-hoarding by banks as the agency most likely to incur the greatest loss and restriction of credits.

"I have decided not to deposit the second installment of crop-moving funds with your bank at this time. You can, however, if you desire, withdraw one-half of the securities deposited by you and use them as security for the issue of additional currency if you make application therefor. I am informed that many banks in your state are refusing to make any loans for crop-moving purposes and that in many cases good loans are rejected or unreasonable rates of interest asked. I am also informed that many banks which have taken out additional currency are refusing to use it for the purpose of great demands for money. I trust you are not doing this."

All Must Pull Together.

"I shall withdraw all Government deposits from banks charging excessive rates of interest, or which refuse reasonable accommodations, and I shall refuse to issue so-called emergency currency to banks which are not making use of it on reasonable terms for the benefit of the business community. It is essential in the present situation that everybody pull together in an unselfish spirit for the good of the country. I, of course, expect the banks to make a reasonable charge for accommodations. My point is that the charge must be reasonable, as the co-operation and help of the Treasury will not be extended on any other basis."

List to Be Published Daily.

"Full reports have not yet been received by the Controller, but they are coming in daily. I intend to begin issuing daily a list of banks which are hoarding money by maintaining excessive reserves, in order that the country may know how they are performing their duty. The reports of National banks are public property, anyway, and while they have been pushed in their respective communities, the significance of their statements is not generally understood. The public does not know how to analyze them. My purpose is to focus attention on the excessive reserves carried by those banks, for the reserves indicate whether or not the banks are using their full resources for the relief and accommodation of business in their respective communities."

"It is a matter of extreme regret that the Government has not the power to exact similar statements from the state banks and trust companies throughout the country, because I am satisfied from certain reports which have come to me that many of the

Victor and Columbia Talking Machines \$1.00 Down—\$1.00 Week



A House Dress and Apron Sale That Will Interest the Housewife \$1.50 Dresses, Special, 95c

—Neat, well-made dresses of chambray and percale, in stripes, checks and figures, in light and dark colors. Made in a variety of different styles, with sailor and small collars, also Byron collar and vest effect, skirts made with pleat in back and piped waistline. Waists are buttoned down the front or on side and trimmed with contrasting materials and pipings. Short sleeves. Colors blue, lavender, cadet, tan and black and white. Sizes 34 to 46.

Gingham and Chambray Coverall Aprons 59c 57 Inches Long

—Made in coverall style, with round neck and short kimono sleeves, belted back and pocket. Trimmed with bands and piping. These aprons are made in an extra long length, of fine quality of gingham and chambray, in blue, pink, lavender, tan, black and white, in stripes, checks and plain colors.

57-Inch Percale Coverall Aprons, 50c

—An extra length apron of excellent quality percale, in desirable colors, light and dark. Made with round neck, kimono sleeves, pocket and belted back, trimmed with white pipings.

Caps to match either of these aprons, 12c each.



Lipman Wolfe & Co. Merchandise of Merit Only

HOOVER Suction Sweeper \$5.00 Down—\$5.00 Month

New Boucle Service Coats \$12.50

—Coats with the new fashion notes and thoroughly practical, because they are good for all Winter as well as Autumn wear. Made with wide belt or velvet piping in the back, forming modified empire effect. The sleeves are set in deep armholes and finished with wide cuffs. Collars of velvet or self material trimmed with tiny buttons.

—These coats are 48 inches in length and come in navy, brown, Russian green and black.

Tailored Suits of All-Wool Poplin \$18.75

—If these women's suits were cut and fashioned in the usual \$18.75 way there would be little to say about them. But if you will examine the suits themselves you will see that every detail of tailoring is beyond criticism, and cut on lines to fit.

—They are modeled on long Redingote lines, so becoming to every woman. The coat is 45 inches in length and trimmed with black tailored braided buttons. Large revers are fastened under the flaring collar and sleeves are set in. Skirt is made with a deep pointed yoke, pleated full length.

—These suits are shown in navy, plum, brown, Russian green and black.



## Wash Fabrics for Autumn Wear

Printed Voiles, Special, 22c

—Tinted grounds with contrasting floral designs in desirable Autumn colorings. This fabric is 36 inches wide, beautiful and soft in finish. Specially suited to use for party dresses, house dresses, kimonos and dressing sacques. Colors are blues, pinks, navy, onion, cerise and corn.

60c and 75c Plaid Ratine, 35c

—Fall and Winter weight ratine, full 36 inches wide, in a variety of multi-colored broken plaids, in light and dark effects, yarn dyed, and is woven the same on both sides. Very pretty for children's school dresses.

35c Plaid Crepes, 25c

—Soft crepes in broken and Tartan plaids, checks, etc., admirably suitable for children's school dresses and for trimming purposes. Many colors and patterns to select from.

Juvenile Cloth, Special, 20c

—This well-known fabric needs no introduction. Firmly woven, finely finished, absolutely fast color, 32 inches wide. Comes in a large assortment of checks, stripes and plaids in patterns especially desirable for boys' and girls' wear.

Imported Bath Robe Flannel 27 Inches Wide, Without Border, 35c 32 Inches Wide, With Trimming Border, 40c

—A heavy, firm bath and lounging robe flannel of reversible construction, in floral, scroll and Persian patterns, in two-toned and mixed colored effects. This flannel will give excellent service and comes in a weight specially suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

## THREE WEEKS' DEMONSTRATION Fleisher Yarns

Lipman, Wolfe & Co. invite you to attend the classes in knitting and crocheting to be held in our art needlework department, beginning Monday, September 28.

—An instructor direct from the Fleisher factory, will be here to give you personal instruction, free.

## CZAR MAY REVIVE PACT

RENEWAL OF ABROGATED AMERICAN TREATY POSSIBLE.

Intentions of Russia and Sweden to Enter Peace Commission Agreement Announced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Russia's manifestation of friendship for the United States, expressed in her announced intention of signing a peace commission treaty, may lead to negotiation for a new treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries to replace the one abrogated during the Taft Administration.

This was the view of many diplomats and officials when it became known that Secretary Bryan had received word of the intention of the Russian government to negotiate a treaty along the same lines as those with Great Britain, France, Spain and China, reported favorably by the Senate today. These treaties would submit all disputes that cannot be settled by diplomacy to a permanent commission for investigation during a period of one year and are regarded by the Washington Government as a practical

safeguard against the sudden outbreak of war.

Officials expressed the view that Russia's reported modification of stringent regulations against the Jews because of their loyalty to the government in its struggle in the present European war might pave the way for an understanding for a new treaty. The treaty was denominated by Congress and became operative January 1, 1913, because it was interpreted by Russia as permitting the exclusion of American Jews from her dominions.

Secretary Bryan announced tonight that Sweden had agreed to sign a peace

## YESTERDAY'S BATTLE LINE IN FRANCE SHOWN BY WAR MAP.



## MOB ATTACKS WOUNDED

(Continued From First Page.)

soldiers with their rifles already leveled.

"I sprang forward. 'What are you doing?' I cried.

"They shall all burn," shouted the soldiers in answer. "They shall go

commission treaty along the lines of those previously signed with other nations. This brings the number of peace treaties up to 28, including those negotiated and in process of consummation.

Neither Germany nor Japan has signified a willingness to sign similar pacts as yet, but the subject is under consideration by them.

War begins this morning at Calaf Bros., East Third and East Morrison. Closing out and fire sale. Furniture prices shot to pieces. A bombardment of prices throughout the store.—Adv.

**RED CROWN**  
the Gasoline of Quality

—Use it because it has made good with thousands of motorists—use it because it's the best gasoline we can make.

Standard Oil Company  
(CALIFORNIA)  
Portland

**USE**