

WAR'S REAL ESSENCE IS PREPAREDNESS

If All Were Unready as Britain, Germany Would Have Won in Month, Says Critic.

MASS ATTACK DEFENDED

Policy That Human Life Is Cheapest War Material, Followed by Grant, Is Striking Feature of Teuton Method.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Speaking of the battle of Mons, an English soldier, who was the only one of the few of his company, said to an American in the field hospital at Amiens:

"We thought the Germans were 40 years behind the times; they are 40 years ahead." According to an American military expert, there is a solid basis of truth in Tommy Atkins' statement. The Germans apparently knew what they were about, he thinks, when they refused to generalize too much from the Philippine, Boer and Russo-Japanese wars.

Open Order Fighting Weak. The outstanding fact so far noticeable are the terrific effect of siege artillery in the field, the weakness of open order fighting when a vast number of men are available, the comparative failure of aeroplanes as pictured in popular imagination, and the immense advantage of thorough preliminary training and preparedness.

When the Germans are unable to get their great weapons into action, French field artillery has proved superior because of allowing for more rapid movement than the German of the same caliber. In rapid action the French have had decidedly the advantage in this respect. At any rate, the European war has shown a tendency to the value of artillery, which had been considerably less effective in other recent wars. Artillery has not been so prominent in the battle of Mons.

To come to infantry, on which the ultimate decision in all wars rests, the German fighting unit appears to be inferior to the English or French. He fires without aiming, and does not make a sufficient use of cover. The German infantryman lacks individuality, is stoned for by the perfect discipline under which he and his fellows act. American troops are more individual to the individual, a relic of frontier fighting. The German theory considers it less important that commands should be sufficient than that they should take it on themselves to override the orders of a superior.

Much has been said by newspaper critics on the subject of close order fighting. America learned open order, as well as the art of taking the best advantage of cover, from the Indians in the Civil War. The skirmish line grew of more and more importance until it became the order of the day in the Philippine fighting, and in the last Africa also was to scatter. Russia abandoned the old solid formation in Manchuria. The result was that English tactics were the only ones that have survived in the German maneuvers of previous years.

Open order, all critics admit, is an immense advantage when it can be concentrated on an equal number of enemy in close order. When the battle line is of enormous extent, the same which utilizes its advantage of numbers by thickening its line, as the Germans do, can deliver a much heavier fire than the tight line. This advantage is improved when the side of superior performers refuses to be checked. German theory considers human life the least important material in war. Grant followed the same policy, figuring that he could afford to lose two or three men if it cost the enemy one.

Well-Placed Rifle Fire Tells. Much criticism, even ridicule, has developed upon the German method of volley firing, with the rifle butt placed to the hip. This is condemned because it does not permit of an accuracy in fire. On the other hand, even the American army has abandoned the idea of having a force of crack shots and now only aims at a good average. Too much has perhaps been made of the precision of the modern rifles. Each rifle develops eccentricities from day to day, and in battle there is no way to ascertain the errors or to get an accurate range, especially in a damp country, where the bullets raise no dust.

Yet a well-placed rifle fire does tell, and this is the only thing that saved the British forces from annihilation at Mons. The old Boer trick of naming a certain number of sharpshooters to fire at will in an endeavor to pick off officers while the remainder sent in volleys proved a disastrous surprise to the Germans. The old saying that it takes a ton of lead to kill a man is still true. It is estimated that there is one hit in every 2500 shots, as accuracy of instrument is overcome by the greater distance of fire.

Cavalry Factor Undetermined. It is still too early to learn the part cavalry is now playing. American Army officers are divided into two schools on the subject of cavalry, those who believe cavalry should play its historic part in battle and those who regard cavalry as effective only in scouting, in acting as mounted infantry when it is necessary to rush men to a weak point, there to dismount and advance on foot, and, lastly, in following up a rout. Artillery fire and barbed wire entanglements have so far caused a great slaughter of cavalry. The United States War College had enough faith in cavalry, however, to plan a division of it at the time intervention in Mexico was threatened.

Machine guns figure largely in the reports, but they are still believed to be of real advantage only in keeping streets and open roads, where they are scattered and they have a tendency to jam. They appear to do their greatest damage in pot-holing.

Real Reason Is Preparedness. Popular imagination is greatly stirred by reports of airships. But these are not feared by soldiers, except in cases where they are able to signal to the enemy the range to their artillery. Even in scouting they fly several miles high, so high as to be unable to detect anything more than the movements of large masses of men, providing the atmospheric conditions are favorable. Deployed troops would be hard to distinguish. The amount of explosives the machines are able to carry is, in the military phrase, contemptible.

The real reason the war has far exceeded the critics is the immense advantage of military preparation. Germany overlooked nothing. Her forces were equipped and provisioned and transport perfect. If France, Be-

RUSSIANS PURSUE NORTH OF VISTULA

Teutons Claim Gains in Galicia and Przemyel Is Relieved. Towns Are Recaptured.

HUNGARY REACHED BY FOE

Petrograd Announces Withdrawal Is Only to Take Up Strategic Position to Meet Advance of Enemy's Forces.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says a telegram from Vienna asserts that the Russians in Galicia and north of the Vistula are pursued by Austro-German troops. Towns are again under Austrian administration. The message adds the Russians did not behave so badly as the authorities had expected.

VIENNA FIGHTS CHOLERA

Twenty-seven cases reported in Austria October 8. Emperor's Troops Without Water, Clothes and Food So Scarcely That Horses Are Eaten.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A Havas agency dispatch from Vienna says that 27 cases of cholera were reported in Austria on October 8.

VENICE, via Paris, Oct. 12.—Cholera is spreading rapidly to the remotest district of Austria. A case has been discovered at Feldkirch, in the Province of Vorarlberg, near the Swiss frontier. The Austrian troops in Galicia are being vaccinated against the disease.

The cold weather has caught the Austrian soldiers in Galicia unprepared and the authorities are making most urgent appeals to the public to contribute warm clothing.

Owing to the increase in the price of flour, the Vienna Bakers' Association announces that its members will make only big loaves of the so-called war bread and that they will sell only for cash. The consumption of horseflesh in Vienna is rapidly increasing, as many as 200 of the animals have been brought into the market in one day.

The Ministry of Commerce has issued an order that all letters going to places abroad, without exception, must be left open. This includes letters containing valuables. The entire foreign post has been put under military supervision. Special instructions have been given to Austrian officials on the Italian frontier to prevent the bringing in of Italian newspapers. Persons who attempt to smuggle papers across will be severely punished.

Hungarian officials who returned to Marmaros Sept. 27 after the Russian retreat from that town found, it is said, that the invaders had done no damage to the place. The Russian General forbade the inhabitants to attempt to receive intoxicants, permitting his men to receive only food and cigars.

NEW KING ON THRONE

Ferdinand of Roumania Succeeds Charles, His Uncle.

Russian Dispatch Intimates That Ruler Will Not Oppose Allies, Like His Predecessor.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—King Ferdinand, of Roumania, in the presence of the members of the royal family, the diplomatic corps and other notables, took the oath of office yesterday in succession to his uncle, King Charles, according to a dispatch from Bucharest, by way of Amsterdam, to the Central News Agency. King Charles died at his country seat in Sinaia Saturday.

The new king announced the intention of directing his laborers to the development of the state.

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 12.—The Idea Nazionale published an inquiry made at the Balkan Legation concerning the attitude of Roumania after the death of King Charles. M. Mikalovitch, Servian Minister to Rome, like all others from the Balkan states, expresses the opinion that the death of King Charles will not produce any great change in Roumanian politics, as the differences between the King and his people were more exaggerated than real and that Roumanians wished to continue the policy which he adopted in the second Balkan war, and which without serious danger.

A change in the attitude of Roumania, according to diplomats from the Balkan states, is not expected to occur immediately, but a change may be expected, they intimate, if the battle of Cracow has decisive results.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12, via London.—An official statement given out today expressed the belief that the death Saturday of King Charles of Roumania removes an obstacle to turning of Roumania to the cause of the Allies, to which end recent Russian diplomatic efforts were unavailing. It was said further that the sympathies of the Roumanian people who in the past have shown that they were opposed to the championing of Prussia by the late King, will now assert themselves. Consequently, according to Russian authorities, Roumanians will cease to menace Russia by furnishing provisions and transporting troops for Germany.

Philipinos Indorse Harrison. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A cablegram from Manila was read in the House today by Manuel Quezon, commissioner from the islands, during the debate on the pending Philippine bill, saying that more than 50,000 Filipinos of every walk of life, and irrespective of politics, marched yesterday to Malacan Palace to celebrate the first anniversary of the arrival of Governor-General Harrison. Mr. Harrison was presented with an album containing a resolution asking President Wilson to retain him as Governor-General until the Philippine policy of the Administration is carried out.

Washington Supreme Court Meets. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Supreme Court convened today, according to law, for its year's work, with 82 cases ready for consideration, or nearly 25 less than last year. Every member of the tribunal was in the city.

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A Straight Talk To Young Men and Men Who Stay Young

Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe

J. P. Smith Shoe Co. Makers CHICAGO



FALMOUTH NAVAL PORT

Watering Place Becomes Busy Military Center.

Arrival of Prize Ships Gives Aspect of Shipping Activity While Recruits Make Trenches on Hills.

FALMOUTH, England, Sept. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Those who have known Falmouth, ordinarily a peaceful Cornish watering-place, would not know it now. It has suddenly been transformed into a military and naval center, with some suggestion of a shipping port of great importance. The recruits who have made it their rendezvous are seen daily busily engaged in digging trenches in the high cliffs which overhang the beaches, so as to be ready for any enemy which might land there. In the evening those beaches are alive with hundreds of soldiers having a dip in the surf after a hard day's work in digging or marching along the roads which lead from the sea into the town.

The commercial aspect is heightened daily by some new arrival of prize ships, which may be seen coming under escort of a British war vessel. Even at night it is impossible for an unfriendly ship to escape detection off Falmouth, for the flashlights in the ancient Pendarvis and St. Mawes castles, which command the Falmouth promontory and harbor, reach many miles to sea. The work of the patrol boats has been so effective, in fact, that the land-locked harbor and the peaceful river which connects Falmouth with Truro and other famous villages of Cornwall are almost deserted.

Most of the German tramp steamers and sailing craft in the North Atlantic have been disposed of now. The activities of the warships continue in the examination of neutral ships carrying possible contraband to the belligerent ports. Petroleum, wheat, coffee and other foodstuffs are frequently held at Falmouth until it is made clear that their ultimate destination is not Germany.

Great Britain is gradually making it plain that she will not have Scandinavian and Dutch ports supply Germany with food supplies under a neutral flag. Neither is she willing to have German airships and war motors supplied with fuel slipped past English ships through the cleverness of neutral merchants who have taken large contracts to sell supplies to Germany.

The quiet life of the farmers, whose tiny fields dot the hills overlooking the bay, has been rudely disturbed by the soldiers here. Sheep and cattle have been replaced largely by signalmen, constantly practicing with flags and other devices. Many of the stone points which command roads have been utilized as breastworks and reinforced by bags of sand.

The recruits here number about 10,000. Many of the youngsters are without uniforms. Some drill in white tunics, others in the khaki of the inevitable green and gray kilts of the English civilian. The woolen stocking cap is a favorite headgear.

While many of the improvised fortifications have doubtless been constructed mainly with a view to giving the recruits a taste of defensive tactics, the earthworks and wire entanglements are invariably placed where they would do most good if any enemy should attempt an invasion here. Lord Kitchener is far-sighted and his thorough campaign of preparation is evidently made with a view of meeting emergencies which might arise were the English fleet to meet unexpected reverses.

Leases on buildings taken for army use have been made for a period of three years in Falmouth.

Posting as Englishman, Count Schwerin Obtains Horse From French and Dashes Off Amid Fusillade.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—There has been given out here a story relating how Count Schwerin, a German officer who speaks English fluently, was successful in obtaining information from the French army which resulted in the winning of a battle by the Germans.

While reconnoitering beyond the French lines, Count Schwerin was discovered by a French officer. He met the predicament by posing as an English officer who had lost his way. The Frenchman directed questions as to how to reach the English lines. He explained that he had lost his way and became soaked in a heavy rain. He changed his clothes for those of a dead Prussian officer, he said, and was now fearful about returning to the English lines, he leaving his horse and chance of being shot as a German.

The French officer hesitated. He remembered that the French already had shot several English officers, mistaking them for soldiers whom they resembled. Count Schwerin offered to take the Frenchman back and show them his discarded uniform. He evidently convinced the officer, for he took the count to his mess and the Frenchman entertained him at dinner. After dinner a horse was given the count and a French force was detailed to escort him back to the English lines. Once mounted, Count Schwerin drove spurs into his horse and made a dash for liberty. He was followed by a storm of revolver bullets. Fortunately his horse started and the bullet sped over his head. He succeeded in regaining the German lines with certain military information of value.

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BELGIAN PAPERS FOUND

GERMANS SCENT BRITISH AGREEMENT WITH BUFFER STATE.

Plans for Landing Troops and Their Provision Revealed, Teutons Say, by Documents Found.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The German general headquarters has given out the following: "German military authorities, searching the archives of the Belgian General Staff at Brussels, discovered a portfolio inscribed: 'English intervention in Belgium,' which contains some important documents.

"One of these is a report to the Belgian Minister of War dated April 10, 1906, which gives the result of detailed negotiations between the chief of the Belgian General Staff and the British military attaché at Brussels, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernadiston. The plan of English origin and was sanctioned by Lieutenant-General Sir James M. Grierson, chief of the British General Staff. It sets forth the strength and formation and designates landing plans for an expeditionary force of 100,000 men.

"Continuing it gives the details of a plan for the Belgian General Staff to transport, feed and quarter for their men in Belgium, and provides for Belgian interpreters. The landing places designated are Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Bernadiston is quoted as having remarked that for the present Holland could not be relied on. Another official communication declares that the British government, after the destruction of the German navy, would send supplies and provisions by way of Antwerp. There is also a suggestion from the English attaché that a Belgian system of espionage should be organized in the Prussian Rhine-land.

"A second document is a map showing the strategic positions of the French army and demonstrating the existence of a Franco-Belgian agreement, and a third is a report from Baron Grabel, the Belgian Minister at Berlin, to the Belgian Foreign Office, dated December 25, 1911."

KAISER HAS SHAMROCK

Four Leaved Sprig Carried by German Emperor As Mascot.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—German newspapers just received here say the Kaiser carries as a mascot a sprig of four-leaved shamrock pressed and scented.

It was given to his grandfather in 1870 by a little daughter of a court official named Schneider. When Emperor William I. returned victorious after the war he restored the sprig to the donor, saying it had brought him luck and given his army victory.

Miss Schneider subsequently gave the sprig to her godchild, Countess Dohna, who recently presented it to the Kaiser and expressed the hope that it would bring him the same luck it brought his grandfather.

The Kaiser carries the shamrock constantly in his pocketbook.

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They have done it for others, they can do it for you.

Ask your friend, who wears them, he will tell you he would not take \$20.00 for his, and not be able to get another pair, and yet they cost no more than other good shoes.

Be as sceptical as you desire, all we ask is for you to come in today and let us convince you of the merits of Dr. A. Reed Cushion Sole Shoes.

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