

BAVARIANS SUPPLY COMRADES FOR ARMY

Unheard-of Sorties and Hand-to-Hand Fights Constantly Surprise Comrades.

MODERN FIREARMS IRK

Ideal Is Free-for-All, With Long Knife in Bootleg for Ultimate Recourse—Fifty Capture Their Captors by Ruse.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL, BENNETT. (Special Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Published by arrangement with the Tribune.)

LAON, France, Oct. 1.—The wild ways of the Bavarian soldiery provide the German army with most of its comedy, intensely sentimental, at times insanely brave, at other times ingenious as children, and at all times effusive, they are at once the wonder and the delight of the more pliant type of German.

Let some unheard of and, by all the rules of war, preposterous thing be accomplished in the way of a sortie or a hand-to-hand encounter, and the explanation is not unlikely to be: "It was those damned Bavarians!" The adjective denotes endearment. Modern firearms irk these men of the south. Their ideal of a fight is a free-for-all. Roll up your sleeves and wade in. Fight with your hands if you can and draw your long hunting-knife from your bootleg if you must.

The knives are carried in a sheath, which is fastened inside the right boot. Fair observers say that the French would rather face the Prussians in a bayonet charge than the Bavarians shouting "Darauft!" ("At it!" or "Go to it!") and coming forward with their knives drawn.

Officers and Men Understood. In respect to the interchange of greetings and these solicitous inquiries the rapport between officers and men in the German army seems singularly close. There is no familiarity, but there is understanding.

A group of German officers passing a detachment of Bavarians made the usual inquiries, "How goes it with you? How do you like active service?" "O, this is fine," replied the sergeant. "Now an honest man can fight without a policeman in the square to stop him!"

In the course of some scouting between Laon and Rheims 500 Bavarians fell into the hands of 200 Frenchmen. The French stripped their prisoners of guns, bayonets, and cartridge belts, but overlooked the knives in the bootlegs. The Bavarians had not even noticed two miles before they took charge of the situation. A stretch of broken and wooded ground gave them their opportunity.

The exploit has revived a famous story of Franco-Prussian times. In those days the Turcos brought by France from the colonies were an unknown quantity to the Bavarians, and because they were unknown, the mere sight of them put doubt in the hearts of a profoundly credulous people. The truth is the black men had the Bavarians frightened and did not like the sensation.

Preliminary to an engagement a detachment of Bavarians lay in the trenches and surveyed the new prodigy with an anxious eye. There was desultory fighting of a half-hearted character, but there was no sign of one of the terrific sorties. Distrust was spreading through the ranks and no man could tell how soon distrust might breed panic.

A Bavarian private could stand the situation no longer. He made a dash from the firing line to the nearest French trench, seized a Turco by the throat, flipped him, and dragged him back to the German lines. "Here, captain," he panted, "here is one of the black devils! Look him over and see if he is from hell!" The captain's decision is said to have entirely reassured the Bavarians.

Discipline Not Belittled. These people are boisterous, but they praise with unaffected enthusiasm one whom they esteem a better soldier. A black whiskered, roguish Bavarian officer dropped off the train at Maugey to stretch his legs and unlimber his tongue after his day's ride. He had been fighting where Prussian troops had signally distinguished themselves and he was full of enthusiasm for them.

"These Prussians," he said. "They are the best soldiers in Europe. They have the training and the discipline. The discipline! That is what does it. It has come down to them through generations—straight from Great Frederick. We Bavarians are good soldiers. I know, for I am one, but not as good as the Prussians. With them the discipline is inborn."

CONSUL DIES OF SMALLPOX

Mr. Hamm, United States Agent in Durango, Mex., Is Victim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—United States Consul Theodore Cushing Hamm died yesterday of smallpox at his post in Durango, Mexico, where he has been stationed since August, 1911.

During the recent Mexican troubles Consul Hamm was active in protecting American interests in his district, and his name figured in many of the dispatches to Washington from the revolutionary storm centers.

Mr. Hamm was born in Vermont in 1852, and was educated in Colorado and George Washington Universities. He entered the State Department service in 1901 and became a Consul the following year.

VOYAGE FULL OF THRILLS

British Liner Erades Pursuit by Seeking Uncharted Lagoon.

liner Ortega, which arrived in Liverpool October 29 from Valparaiso, was fired on by a German cruiser, probably the Leipzig, on September 19. When the Ortega discovered she was being chased she made for the dreaded Cape George at something over her trial-trip speed.

On reaching the Atlantic further excitement was in store, as H. M. S. Glasgow and Monmouth both chased the steamer until she was recognized as British.

SEIZED STEAMERS FREED

LOWTHER RANGE TO COME TO PORTLAND FOR GRAIN.

Bankdale, Also Suspected of Aiding Germans, Chartered to Act as Collier With Cruisers.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 8.—It is understood that the British steamer Bankdale, now at Esquimalt, has been placed under charter by the British Admiralty to act in the capacity of collier with the British cruisers now operating in the North Pacific.

The British steamer Lowther Range, which was diverted from Mexican waters to Esquimalt, will fill her outward charter. The vessel is now commanded by the captain of her cargo and her officers are expected to arrive from this port on Sunday for Portland, where she is under orders to load a full cargo of grain and flour for the United Kingdom or the Continent.

The Lowther Range's port, or ports, of destination will largely depend on the war situation in Europe, following the arrival of the vessel on the other side of the Atlantic.

IRISH BRIGADE FORMED

JOHN REDMOND'S REQUEST FOR NATIONAL RECOGNITION MET.

Recruiting North and South Goes on Actively—Officers, Including Commander, Will Be Irish, Too.

DUBLIN, Oct. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—John Redmond's request for the official recognition of an Irish brigade has been met.

Since that manifesto was published recruiting in Ireland north and south has been active and now the Irish brigade, as outlined by Mr. Redmond, is being formed. It will consist of six battalions of a new army, composed of 12 purely Irish battalions with headquarters at Mallow, County Cork.

How many moving picture houses do you suppose Portland has? Sixty-three, and two building. How much of Portland's population do you think patronize these picture houses every day or every week? One of the managers was asked to take a census. He took a month and a half to do it, and here is what he found: That on an average 276,850 people each week go to moving picture houses—approximately the entire population of Portland once each week, or nearly 40,000 a day.

Another census taken develops that 40,000 more people each week patronize such theaters as the Heilig, Baker, Empress, Pantagos and Lyric. Do these people have time to read an afternoon newspaper?

MONITORS' DRAFT LIGHT

VESSLS BUILT FOR BRAZIL ARE USED ON BELGIAN COAST.

Powerful Guns Throwing Enormous Projectiles Peculiarly Fitted for Use Now Made of Them.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The three British monitors—Severn, Humber and Mersey—which bombarded the Germans on the Belgian coast were purchased by the British government on the outbreak of war. They were originally intended for river work and peculiarly adapted for Brazil, and are now being used on the Belgian coast.

Road Drags Made of Old Iron.

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—By using old bridge iron in the construction of road drags, the County Court of Linn County is not only utilizing material which would otherwise be thrown away, but is using it more effectively for road improvement. Drags of this type are to be distributed among the road districts.

London's largest electric sign, recently erected, contains about 3000 incandescent lamps.

GERMAN GUNBOAT AT HONOLULU INTERNED

With Two Japanese Waiting Outside, Little Warship Elects to Remain.

GUNS BEING DISMOUNTED

Steel Schooner Locksun Also Detained as Naval Tender—Officers of Both Vessels Released on Parole.

HONOLULU, Nov. 8.—The German warship Geler, which has been undergoing repairs to her machinery for several weeks, and the North German Lloyd's steel schooner Locksun, which arrived here recently and was interned under the ruling that the vessel was a naval tender, were placed today under a guard of United States troops and will be held here until the cessation of hostilities under instructions received from Washington.

Rear-Admiral C. B. T. Moore, commander of the Pearl Harbor naval station has paroled the officers of both ships and American marines are dismantling the Geler's guns. The vessels will be assigned to anchorage at Pearl Harbor. The ships were boarded at midnight by Collector of the Port Franklin and Admiral Moore. This was the hour set by which time the Germans were obliged to choose between leaving the port or being permanently interned.

The Japanese battleship Hizen and Cruiser Asama still were standing guard at sea outside the three-mile limit awaiting the decision. They sailed yesterday from the collier Harbinger.

The naval authorities at Pearl Harbor are holding prisoner the reporter from a Japanese newspaper who, on November 2, was caught disguised as a fisherman while attempting to reach the Hizen in a sampan. Instructions from Washington are awaited in his case.

JAPANESE ARE FREE TO SAIL

Vessels Waiting at Honolulu Can Join Search for Germans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The case of the Geler, a craft of only 1600 tons, aroused much international interest. Soon after she dropped anchor in the harbor of Honolulu, about three weeks ago, after a voyage from the Far East, a big and powerful Japanese cruiser, the Hizen, appeared off the Hawaiian coast and anchored outside the three-mile limit. Later another Japanese cruiser joined the Hizen and they seemed determined to wait as long as necessary for the enemy.

How long the American Government would give the Geler to make the repairs which international law would allow, was a question which there was much speculation on. It was reported that the repairs needed were considerable, and it might be necessary to send to the United States for some of the machinery. After consultations between State Department and naval and customs officials it finally was decided that all the repairs could be made by midnight Friday night. The captain of the vessel then was permitted to take 24 hours longer in which to decide whether he would remain at Honolulu until the end of the war or put out and take the chance of meeting the enemy. He decided on the former course after communicating with his government.

German Tobacco Concerns Sold.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Nov. 8.—The British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., has disposed of one of its principal German subsidiaries at Dresden. The British Board of Trade made an exception in this case and permitted the company to sell its holdings in Germany.

ADVERTISING TALK NO. 1

276,850 People Each Week Patronize Moving Picture Houses

How about the numerous dancing classes and clubs and the hundreds that attend them? Do they have time to read the afternoon newspapers? If you have an automobile you will know if you have time to read an afternoon newspaper. There are over 6000 machines in Portland and most of them are out in the early evening and after dinner. This, of course, applies more to the Summer weather than Winter weather.

Portland has many clubs. They are well patronized, too. People still go to prayer-meeting and church on week-day nights, and patronize all of the church societies. Do these people have time to read an afternoon newspaper? Card clubs flourish in the Winter time. Women's clubs are active with the evening affairs. The grill rooms are well patronized in the evenings. Take a walk up and down Washington street, Morrison street, or any street, and you will see crowds of people who certainly have not taken time to carefully read the afternoon paper before leaving home. They may have glanced at the headlines and read a news story or two, but certainly not the careful reading of the advertisements deserve.

The great bulk of the afternoon newspaper circulation is delivered into the homes after 5 o'clock, when the housewife has little time to read.

The morning newspaper is in the home all day—is read by every member of the family able to read, and gets the careful reading of the advertisements deserve.

100 Duc From Hood River.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—Hood River citizens are plan-

Ice Skating HIPPODROME NOW OPEN Largest Artificial Ice Rink in the World 2500 Skaters, 5000 Spectators Accommodated Sessions—10 A. M., 3 P. M., 8 P. M. FREE INSTRUCTION TO BEGINNERS TWENTIETH and MARSHALL STREETS Take "W," "S," Lovejoy, Twenty-Third, Sixteenth Street Cars MUSIC BY PRASP'S TEN-PIECE BAND SKATES FOR RENT ADMISSION—Morning and Afternoon, 25c—Nights, 50c

SAVANT IS PARTISAN

Closing of Universities, After War, to Foes Suggested.

ISOLATION IS PROTESTED

Medical Professor in Reply Says Knowledge Is Mutual and Lasting Peace Cannot Accompany Intellectual Conflict.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The question whether in future subjects of nations now at war with Germany shall be allowed to study at German universities has aroused much comment, especially among German medical men and in the professional press.

In the Medizinische Klinik Professor Eisching deals with this question insofar as it affects the exclusion of Japanese. He demands that no Japanese shall be allowed to study at German universities.

A similar attitude, he continues, could not be observed with regard to students of other nationalities now at war with Germany, as many common interests unite these various countries. Professor Eisching's opinion is that German medical science would not lose anything if we limit the mutual relations with other now hostile nations, and if we, after the war, restrict these relations to those nations only with whom it will be possible to live in peace.

Science Not Isolated. This article by Professor Eisching has brought forth answers from Professor Orth. He points out that he must deny on principle that a nation can isolate itself from the others with regard to scientific and especially medical relations. "I do not underestimate our German medical science," he said, "but could it have reached its present greatness without the mutual relations with the medical science of other nations? Have we always been self-sufficient and never the receiver? Shall we, because England has become the best-hated enemy, remove the picture of Lord Lister from the wall of our Lansenbeck Hospital? Shall we forego for all future time all relations with the English or any other country's medical science?"

Japanese Diligence Praised. "With regard to Japan, Japanese medical science has been, until now, the receiver. But Japanese diligence, together with German genius, has presented German medicine and the whole world with one of the most valuable medical acquisitions. If, after the war, a long lasting peace—also with Japan—comes, the war in science could not be continued. The political enemies of today can be the best friends tomorrow."

If we wish to maintain our power in the world, for which this war is waged, also after the war, we cannot isolate ourselves but we must remain in touch with the whole world, and if the relations are partly interrupted we must restore them.

Present Allies Privileged. "That we shall treat the various nations differently is a matter of course. Our present allies will occupy a privileged position. After the termination of hostilities a certain feeling will remain against our enemies, especially against England, Russia and Japan, and it will take a long time and continual good behavior on their part before the old good relations can be restored."

But, after the war, the relations of our universities with all now hostile foreigners must be again corrected."

Paris to Issue Bonds. PARIS, Nov. 8.—The French government has authorized the City of Paris to issue bonds to the amount of 120,000,000 francs (\$24,000,000) redeemable in a year. The bonds will bear interest not to exceed 6 per cent.

Portland to Visit the Manufacturers' and Land Products Show at Portland, October 26th to November 14th. Reduced Rates.

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