

FACTORY OF PIPES REAR WAR CLIMAX

Importance of Battle That Closed Last Gap in Line Only Now Appears.

GREAT ADVANCE CHECKED

Will Irwin Describes Turning Point for Allies in Most Sanguinary Campaign in History—Story Told for First Time.

(Continued from First Page.)

treat, fighting only rearward actions. There came, too, a change in the spirit of Tommy Atkins. This was a professional army and a veteran army—the only one on the line—else the history of September, 1914, might have to be written in other terms. Splendidly equipped, trained to the minute, educated to the last in military science, the others—except for a few divisions of the French—knew only the theoretical warfare of blank cartridges. The greater part of the English had faced ball cartridges in India or South Africa.

They had the spirit of veterans. And like veterans they resented a runaway fight. They began to murmur; not over the dead left for the Germans to bury, nor the wounded which choked the hospitals of Paris, nor their own prospect of annihilation, but against this kind of warfare, which never let them stand and fight. Here it was that Field Marshal Sir John French went among his troops, refusing to let them rise. As they rested by the roadside he sat down with them, told them that if they would keep it up just a little longer he would promise them a night's rest. The muttering died down, the army went on backward. Again the Germans pressed them; again there was the ruthless, mechanical slaughter of changing, tight, locked lines, the ghastly mowing down of machine guns, the tragedies of bursting shells.

British Cut Off at Last.

It was the night of September 6 now; the British army in its southward retreat had passed inside of Paris; it halted to the southeast of the French capital and made another stand. The blackness of despair that night over the leaders of the British army. Some of the staff officers have admitted since that they saw no way out; they hoped only to find a good position for a last stand, and make the massacre cost the Germans as dearly as possible.

General French and his corps commanders, clean fagged out, turned for a little sleep. At midnight a courier from the line awakened them. He was pale and shaken. The German force to the north had got in touch with a new German force which had appeared from the east. They were cut off from the French army; the jig was up. General French in his pajamas, his two corps commanders in their nightshirts held a council by the light of a smoking country lamp. French invented a way to meet the new movement, ordered dispositions accordingly and went back to bed. That council of war, on the eve of September 7, 1914, one of the great days in the history of the world, will furnish no theme for the battle painter of the future. The loves to trick out his historic figures in gilt and gold lace!

Tide of Battle Turns.

And in the morning French, who, it is said, has an uncanny sense for the mind of his enemy, felt a slackening of the attack on his front. Before the sun was high his aeroplanes had reported that Von Kluck, at his front, had faced east and was moving away from Paris. French, struck with all his force, the French army of Paris made their famous tactical movement and struck also. By night the German movement was not a shift, but a full retreat.

Van Kluck Underdrates British.

Somewhere along the line Von Kluck made his mistake. Either he followed too closely the machine-made plan of the General Staff—this is said to be the common German error in war—or he underrated his enemy. The British army, I understand, leans to the latter theory; and indeed he would have been liable to make such a mistake as this, even in pursuance of a plan, had he believed that he was leaving a really strong army on his flank.

General French Moves the Army of Paris.

General French moved the army of Paris struck more importantly, the whole French line, from Switzerland to Paris, pivoted on the Vosges, moved up its reserve line and initiated a general attack. The new attack took the Crown Prince on his front and his left flank. Von Kluck fell back faster and faster; it was all but annihilation for him. The Crown Prince and his supporting armies to right and left fell back. The withdrawal became a retreat.

That was the great day for France—that September 7, England's greatest day was yet to come. That day, from the Vosges to Paris, Northern France was a heaven of glory and a hell of slaughter. That day regiments and battalions did the heroically impossible in such numbers that no special mentions, no war reports, no decorations, can ever recognize or name them. That day a whole population of France's fairest provinces cowered and ran or stood and died. That day the transports of wounded choked every back trail, the dead sprinkled every forest in Northern France.

Day Is Special for France.

No one will ever tell the full story. It would be like trying to write the history of a nation by telling the full life story of every individual in the nation. But this war, whatever the count it holds against the future, can never hold another day so significant to France. Its infinite agonies were the birthpangs of a new France. It emerged the transformed French warrior, not emotional but staid, not mercurial but determined; above all, a warrior recovered from his old back thought, his old, hidden fear of the Prussian superman.

This, however, is the story of the English army; it must ignore the series of actions from the Vosges to Soissons wherein the French locked the line for 400 miles against the German counter-attacks and fanned the

enemy off from the fortress of Verdun—to Waterloos—a weak, some one has called it. After two days of uninterrupted rearward fighting the Germans made their stand at the Aisne. A series of actions more or less severe proved that neither the English nor the French to right and left could make present headway against the strong German line which, from the Vosges to Lille, the line locked tight; it was no longer open warfare; it was a siege.

Germans Put on Defensive.

As General French's dispatches show, the English felt the German resistance setting down to defensive tactics. The part of the line running to right and left of Soissons became no longer important.

But there was fighting of sorts to do far to the left, and early in October the whole English army yielded its trenches to the French reserves and moved over toward Calais. It was their first relief from continuous battle. The army, I believe, has discovered a secret in Major-General Robertson, who had charge of transportation and commissary. So expeditiously did he work and yet so quietly that the first German officers they took prisoners expressed surprise, not so much at their capture as at the fact that they were captured by the English. "We thought we were fighting the French territorialists," they said.

To understand why the subsequent operations became so vital to the whole campaign you must understand the situation on October 11, when the British re-established touch with the enemy; it is a matter of recaptulating old history in a new light. The allied lines reached to Lille, 50 miles from the sea, and near the Belgian border. On this end of the line French and German alike, first one and then the other, had been outflanking—ringing each other with artillery and earthworks like one of those representations of mountain chain maps. That line was lengthening northward and westward day by day.

Route to Sea Still Open.

But the 50 miles from Lille to the sea lay open. This gap commanded the entire coast from Dunkirk, to Calais, to Boulogne—to all the important French Channel ports. It commanded also an easy and most accommodating route to Paris. If the Germans left open that gap, it was because the fortress of Antwerp still menaced their western line of communication. But on October 8 and 9 the Belgians fell so suddenly that a division of English troops, under General Rawlinson, sent to assist the Belgians in holding the outer defenses, had gained ground to replace their 42-centimeter siege howitzers and had made further defense of the fortress a mere technicality. Rawlinson's division joined what remained of the Belgian army and retreated with them down the coast, past Zeebrugge, past Ostend, tight, locked lines, the ghastly mowing down of machine guns, the tragedies of bursting shells.

Breaking Point Is Near.

The gap between La Bassee and the sea remained, to all military intents and purposes, open and dangerous. The allies plugged it by various devices, as an engineer builds a dam of earth before he prepares his steel locks. They overreached the line of the Belgians, men in their 40s, and therefore, by mental and physical condition, inferior as soldiers to the young, perfectly trained British troops. The heavier masses of the German advance were not yet upon the allied line; so it did not break, but it bulged terribly; the bladder at this point became a backward fight. The long battle on the western front was now like a rubber bladder with a weak spot. Blow it up, and the bladder bulged, and the spot broke a little further, and the bladder breaks in that spot.

GERMAN EMBASSY PROTESTS

State and Justice Departments Begin Investigation of Seattle Case.

INFANTRY TENT CHANGED

LARGER SHELTER USED BY CAVALRY PROVIDED FOOT TROOPS.

PLANT FIRE KILLS MAN, 60

Tacoma Factory and Five Homes Burn, Causing \$90,000 Loss.

GERMAN ACCUSES CUSTOM OFFICERS

Search of Vessel at Seattle Without Notice Is Alleged by Consul Mueller.

VISIT "SOCIAL" IS REPLY

Violation of Treaty Rights in This and Also in Arrest on Charge of Attempt to Buy Submarine Information Is Contended.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 18.—Another complaint that treaty rights of Germany have been violated by American officers was made tonight by Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, Imperial German Consul at Seattle, who was technically arrested yesterday on a state warrant charging conspiracy to bribe an employee of a corporation. Dr. Mueller, who had been outflanking at Washington, complained that state officers had violated treaty rights in invading his office. Further violation of treaty rights, this time by Federal officers, was alleged tonight by Dr. Mueller, who declared that Monday customs officers boarded and searched the Hamburg-American line Saxonia, interdicted at Eagle Harbor, across Puget Sound from Seattle, without notifying him.

Treaty Violation Denied.

Before the county prosecutor's office filed information against Consul Mueller and Consular Secretary Schulz, charging them with conspiracy to bribe an employee of the Seattle Construction & Drydock Company in violation of a state law, the treaty with Germany, dated 1871, was studied carefully. According to the treaty, consuls are immune from arrest except on criminal charges. The consul and his secretary have not been personally molested. Their counsel was notified of the issuance of the warrant, and thanked the prosecutor's office for its courtesy.

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Mr. Schwan.

The name of the Schwan Piano Company is derived from the company president, F. J. Schwankovsky, of Council Crest, who, as manager for the Graves Music Company, created the largest piano business ever enjoyed by that house the past two years, thus familiarizing himself with local trade conditions. Realizing its possibilities, he has organized the Schwan Piano Company and secured the Coast distributing output of the largest piano factories in the world.

Now his new Oregon corporation, the Schwan Piano Company, is introducing many new and original features that will prove exceedingly interesting to piano buyers. One, for instance—"no interest"—is found without precedent in the Northwest, while pianos or player pianos are sold on "but 5 per cent cash or easy price." For example, on a \$200 piano but \$10 cash down, with 3 per cent monthly payments, or \$8 per month. No interest means a saving of \$25 to \$50 per piano to piano purchasers.

The Schwan Piano Company thus proposes to meet the complicated conditions of the present and the requirements of the near future with positively no parallel in Portland or Coast piano selling.

Prices are settled on a principle—"one price"—and therefore the positive and unqualified protection thrown around customers makes it as easy for even a school girl to buy as safely as the most experienced shopper. The sale of player piano music at 15c each is another feature. This makes player piano music as reasonable in price as popular sheet music is selling for today, and will prove a boon to Portland player piano owners.

Dr. PAUL C. YATES

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Paul C. Yates DENTIST, Fifth and Morrison, Opposite Post-office.

GERMAN ARMY HEAD AT CENTRALIA

CENTRALIA, Wash., March 18.—(Special)—G. E. Gale, of Bremerton, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the districts of Washington and Alaska, is on his annual tour of inspection of the posts of Southwest Washington. Tuesday night and yesterday he was the guest of the Hamilton Post in Kelso and tomorrow night he will visit the T. P. Price Post in Centralia. The Woman's Relief Corps women of the Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish War Veterans will assist in his reception here.

Mrs. Moody's Funeral Set for Today

SALEM, Or., March 18.—(Special)—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Moody, wife of E. F. Moody, ex-Governor of Oregon, will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Moody home, 825 Court street. Rev. Carl H. Elliott, of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, will officiate. Interment will be in City View Cemetery. All near relatives of Mrs. Moody have arrived in the city for the obsequies.

HAIR COMING OUT?

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a 25-cent bottle of Danderrin at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After a few applications the hair stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff.—Adv.



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