FOUR

THE COOS BAY TIMES, MARSHFIELD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914-EVENING EDITION.



ARE MEASURED

IN TERMS OF

MEN

WAR CREED

T HE German creed of war as ex-plained by United States army officers is a contest of men. Men start war and men end it, is the basic idea. American army officers have been close students of the German tactics and are in a position to know it from start to finish.

Artillery, cavalry, signal and engineering and infantry are all bodies of men-the difference is in the means they employ. While the pride of craftsman's art may produce the perfect rifle, that weapon in the hands of a coward is useless, whereas the lion-hearted makes a bar of rusty iron effective.

A Nation of Soldiers. The spirit of the nation is reflected in its army. Witness a wild impulsive charge on a battlefield, and at home you will see hysterical women, frenzied children, walling old men and decrepits. Look at a stolid ndvancing army and you will see at home a devoted, almost reverent calmness, or quiet but sustained realguation. The one is a battle of nerves, the other of hearts.

History has shown the effective-ness of both, singly and in combinations.

France has admittedly the advantage over Germany in their light ar-They are aroused at Germament. many and are nerved to a tremendous hatred. Germany is a master of the science of war and is absolute ly indifferent to the identity of its foe. A German is a warrior at heart and trained to the highest degree in the cruel science of armed conflict. Man Only a Unit.

One soldier is the unit of measure in German war. He is the dollar, the foot, the gallon, the figure 1. He is the standard by which all war things are measured. German science pits his stout heart against new fire, new fortifications, new explosives. Instruments of destruction are measured in terms of the men it will take to offset that advantage.

That the creed is cruel and ghastly matters not to the German. It is the rule.

As the German dreams war, night attack has no terrors. That he lives war, he expects so to die. Death is used solely in the calculations of German warfare-never in Its actual operations.

The utter disregard of heavy mortality, and the willingness to sacri fice gore for glory, has made the German army the wonder of experts. Other nations have evolved tactics, yet there is not a war library in ex-istence that does not contain more treatises of Germany than all other nations combined.

Trust to Infantry. The Germans center all tactics on a fierce infantry attack. They know the psychology of war and use it. but if every man in line is killed, the flag has advanced that far, and the last dying soldier smiles. It is a relentless attack where men must wear down the huge power of artificial de-structive machines. Yet it is the at-tack called for. If an enemy's gun is estimated to have a five hundred death capacity, six hundred Germans charge it, and if one hundred survive

it the victory is there. This reputation alone gives Ger-many the edge of a battle before a gun is fired. Guns are inert, they require men and the guns of the enemy are just as strong as the nerves of the men who man them.

In the current dispatches the re-ports of skirmishes tell of the death of small numbers of men. These men are undoubtedly the advance scouts. A detachment of cavalry sent out to report is victorious in the German eye if but one man of the two hundred sent returns with the information.

Plans Made Far Ahead.

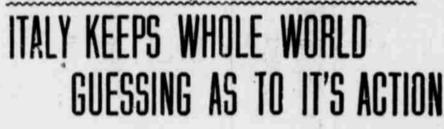
The Germans plan ahead and follow that plan alone. Nothing swerves them. The onward march is still made by the plans. They drop off here and there "countaintrops-men assigned to keep a ing" fort besieged-but all this was in the plan. They march with strong front to their goal, and if there is one man alive who can hold the ball there. the touchdown is scored and the game won, in the German eye. It is said that a messenger awoke

the great General Von Moltke at 3:00 in the morning with the news that France had declared war.

"Thank you. You will find the plan of campaign in the third drawer. Kindly convey the roll to the chief of staff and tell him I will see him after breakfast." Then he went to sleep again.

RUMOR ROUMANIAN MINISTRY HAS RESIGNED

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.) LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Rome says it is reported that the members of the Roumanian ministry have tendered their resignations.





# Secretary Bryan Says That European Struggle is Death Throes of Great Power

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.) BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15. "The convulsions through which Eu-rope is now passing are the death throes of militarism," declared Secretary of State Bryan here in his address at the Star Spangled Ban-ner celebration. "We are entering upon a new age," said the Secre-tary. "We are entering upon an age in which freedom will be given new interpretations and bravery will find new forms of expression." Mr. Bryan came as the personal representative of President Wilson,

who was unable to attend. He took for his subject "The Flag." "Our banner derives its splendor from the fact that it floats over 'the land of the free and the home of the brave,' 'said Mr. Bryan. "We might well spend this hour in thanksgiving for all that has been achieved under the Red, White and Blue. But, gratifying as that would be, more advantage can be gained from the contemplation of the part which we must play today and tomorrow in determining what that Flag shall symbolize. What kind of freedom shall it represent to the world? For what sort of bravery shall it stand?

"The world has longed for freedom throughout the ages-not of the privileged few, but of the count-less multitude. Some have at all times had freedom-freedom, resting not upon respect of human rights, but upon the power of might.

"Bravery has never been lacking, the bravery of the conqueror who risked his life to secure the authority that he coveted. But the freedom of the despot and the bravery of the tyrant are not the virtues of which Key sang." of

# WHY PICK ON BELGIUM?

The Little Country Did Nothing to

Deserve a Hostile Invasion. As the "far flung battle lines" surge back and forth across Belgium one is more and more appalled by the hideous injustice of the fate which has overtaken this brave little country.

What in heaven's name was Servia to Belgium or Belgium to Servia that this peaceful and prosperous land of fine cattle, rich fields and teeming mines, supporting more peoto the square mile than any other area in Europe, must be torn and trampled under the feet of a ruthless invader? The Belgians had no quarrel with anybody. Nobody hated them. Belgium was literally a land of milk and honey. Its rer-tile forms heatting values tile farms, beautiful valleys and thrifty cities were the delight of travelers who passed over its rall-

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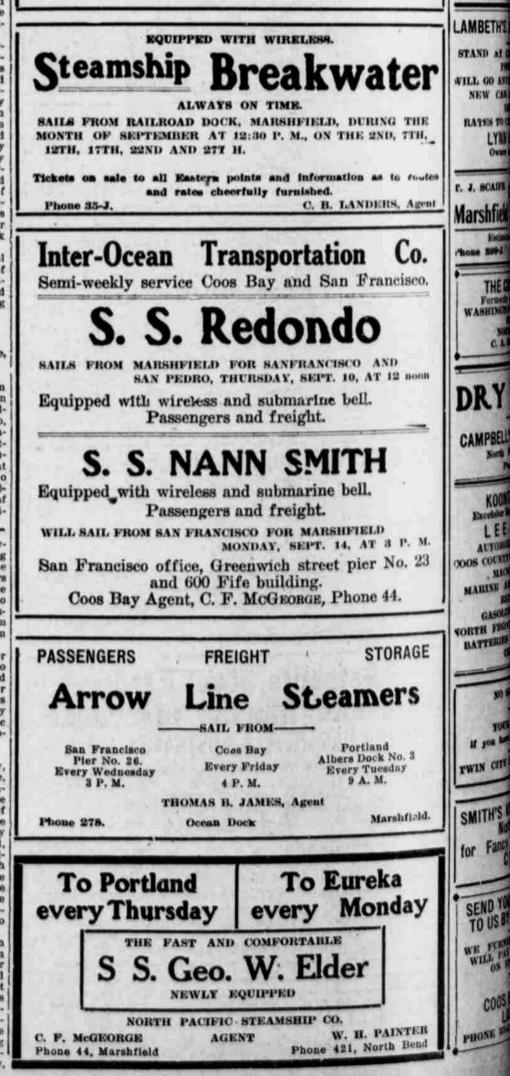
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### People for War-Everyone Awaits It Anxiously.

The offical call from the Italian consul in Portland to an Italian subject in Marshfield indicates that Italy is mobilizing and preparing to enter the European conflict. All through these first days of the European war, Italy has kept the world guessing. Bound by an alliance whose purposes have been outgrown and which is most distasteful to the masses of the people, the kingdom of Southern Europe has hesitated to throw its armies on either side. The latest reports are that the crisis is at hand. the popular feeling has pressed up-ward into official circles, and the king and his cabinet are momentarily expected to issue an ultimatum to Austria.

The people are for war. There is nothing but bitterness in the hearts of most Italians against the nation that in times past has been the chief enemy of Italian independence and The alliance has been purely unity. an official agreement, by no means supported by popular feeling. But by it Italy had a free hand in the descent upon Tripoli two years ago Operations in Africa were thus shield-Now, however, the alliance i not needed, and the old constantly fattened hatred toward Austria is free to exercise itself.

## Will Attack Trieste First.

A movement against Trieste is ex pected first. Trieste and Flume. Austrian seaports, are chiefly Italian in population and loyalty. These cities, along with control of the Adri atic, Italy covets, as does France the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine

When the armies of Italy are hurl ed into the great European conflict some of the most interesting and pic turesque actors of the world's war stage will take up their parts. Nobody doubts that their dressing rooms have already served their purposes They are waiting in them all prepared to advance into the midst of action.

All eyes will be upon the Bersa glieri, with their plumes of cock's feathers, and the Alpine troops who march up perpendicular cliffs with more case than they walk on level ground. And there are the Royal Carabineers and the Royal Piedmont Regiment of cavalry, both holding celebrated positions among all the fighting forces of the world.

Favorites among them all are the Bersaglieri, called "the most picturesque of the corps d'elite of the ar-mies of the world." The Bersaglieri consist of twelve regiments, each of three battalions, with one reserve company. They are the fleetest in-fan'rymen in the world. Chose the Poorest Material.

This corps was created by General

Lamarmora, one of the founders of the Italian National Army. The general asked the king for the worst soldiers in the service so that he could mold them according to his own plans. His first and chief plan was to make his men mentally keen and resourceful. At the same time he wished that they be thoroughly active physically.

In a peculiar way the great general went about training his men. One of his ideas was to have all the dors secretly locked when the men were in quarters, and to have the first diner bugle sounded. A moment lat er the second dinner bugle sounded. The men in obedience to the call, rushed, with their pans in their hands, to the doors. The doors were all locked, of course.

But the men must get their mess. The orders were to present them-selves immediately after the second call, get their rations and return at once to their quarters. There was nothing left to do but make ropes of blankets and sheets and let themselves down from the windows while they held the pans in their teeth. They got their allowance of the usu-al thick soup and bread. The bread was easy. It went into their pockets. But the soup? There was no other way; they went up as they came down, pans in mouths. Some got back with the most of their soup, some got back with half of it, some got back with the pan wet. But out of 700 men in one trial, all but two got back up the improvised ropes. The Bersaglieri have continued to

be a national institution. Their traditions of readiness in emergency have not been allowed to die. Climb the Alpine Steeps.

## No less remarkably trained and no

less picturesque are the Alpine troops. The mountains are their home. While regiments have been drilled in all regiments have been drilled in all the difficulties of battling above the clouds or on the steep sides of the cliffs, where only avalanches are sup-posed to travel. In the maneuvers are to be seen long files of men, small looking like files on the wall of a terrible preside dragsing inch of a terrible precipice, dragging inch by inch some big field gun by means cables and pulleys. The whole idea of such training is of

that some day it would be necessary to meet an enemy equally daring and skillful among the dangerous Alpine solitudes. Perhaps that day is now at hand, and the Carnic and Rheatian Alps on the border between Italy and Austria may see battles most strange in comparison with the ordinary aspects of warfare. Here may be aerial battles of another kind, scarcely less thrilling and novel.

Were it not for these most picturesque parts of the Italian army there would be more cheers for the Royal Piedmont regiment, one of the most

lines. way Yet now its farmers must desert their fields to fight for while the soil grows rank them, with blood and battle!

Future generations will thrill when they read of the defense of Liege. They will weep over the in-justice which made an innocent and inoffensive country the stamping ground of war.

# OFFICERS INSPECT LINE.

William Sproule, President of Line, and D. W. Campbell, General

Manager, In Eugene. EUGENE, Or., Sept. 14.-William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific, accompanied by other rail-road officials from San Francisco, met D. W. Campbell, general mana-ger of the Southern Pacific in Portland, and F. L. Burkholder, superin-tendent of the Southern Pacific at Portland, in Eugene, and the two private cars of officials left immed-iately as a special train on a trip of inspection over the Willamette Valley.

celebrated corps, a corps whose fav-orite maneuvering feat is swimming deep rivers on horseback. Those who have witnessed these maneuvers tell of seeing a prince of the House of Savoy plunge into the River Arno at Florence at the head of his Hussars and the entire regiment swam across, each trooper with his arm

about his trained charger's neck. Then there would be more eyes for the Royal Carabineers, soldiers who are chosen with the utmost care and who are greatly esteemed for their noble traditions. The Carabineers are composed of all the military corps which have charge of the public. peace and order in the different pro-vinces of the kingdom. A War Strength of 2,600,000. Outside these parts of the army,

peculiarly distinguished as they are, there is the main body of the com-pact, well trained fighting force whose was strength is 2,600,000. Of these, 700,000 compose the mobile militia, and a million or more, many of whom are only partially trained of whom are only partially trained, belong to the territorial militia. Mil-ltary experts believe that Italy with its twelve army corps joined with the four of Servia could neutralize the sixteen corps of Austria and draw the dual monarchy's forces away from ob-structing Russia and giving aid to Germany

Germany. Only a few years ago the Italian soldiers had a taste of real war. In 1906 there was trouble with Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. Italy had dreamed of a protectorate and a vast African empire. Honorable defeats at the hands of the fierce Abyssinter. But it is not likely that the Italians came back without having learned a few lessons whose appli-cation may help make present history.