

GERMANY BUILDS COMMERCIAL ZEPS STEEL HELMETS SAVE MANY LIVES

WAR ZONE OBSERVATIONS

GERMAN PEOPLE BELIEVE WAR WON COMMANDER RAYNAL IS TREATED WELL

GERMANY BUILDING BIG ZEPPELINS FOR COMMERCIAL USES

Giant Aircraft to Leave for America Just as Soon as War Is Over.

WILL ADVERTISE COUNTRY

From New York Trip Will Be Continued to Mexico and South America.

By W. Orton Tewson.

London, August 12. (I. N. S.)—The newest and largest Zeppelins which the Germans are reported to be building in such large numbers are not intended to be used primarily for war purposes, but rather as aerial merchantmen for trading with the Americans...

For Commercial Purposes.

These Zeppelins are built for the following purposes: First, they are designed, or probably better, if the war is greatly prolonged, they will depart for the United States with dispatches, mails and express which will be in reality commercial representatives.

After they have landed their passengers and mails, they will take on petrol and fly at a low altitude over the United States to Mexico and South America and thus advertise the commercial prestige of Germany, even if she is defeated.

The latest type of Zeppelin can fly from Hamburg to New York in three days, and a regular service will be at once established. They will procure petrol as a customer which will be in the places where they alight in America, and whatever the conditions of the atmosphere may be these giant Zeppelins can fly at a low altitude safely. It is not generally known that even today, a Zeppelin is a safer medium of travel than a steamship!

Will Be Mail Carriers.

The real aim of the Zeppelin is to secure the mail carriage of the world's mails. For years to come they will only carry a few passengers, who will pay large sums to reach some place where all other means of communication and, of course, express and officials.

Since my talk with Mr. Lilienthal, the following dispatch has appeared in a London paper: "The Thurgauer Zeitung learns from Romanshorn on the southern side of Lake Constance, recently opened, that the Zeppelin has been seen there making its first trials. This latest monster of the air differs somewhat in shape from previous models. It is 320 yards long and weighs about 20 tons.

It is fitted with seven very powerful motors and with apparatus for launching bombs and torpedoes. The machine is capable of rising to a height of 15,000 feet, at which height it is believed it will be immune from danger from anti-aircraft guns. It can travel a great distance. This monster Zeppelin has taken about eight months to build.

Submarine Service Too.

"From my own knowledge," continued Mr. Lilienthal, "I believe it to be correct that Germany is organizing, if she has not done so already, a service of submarines for mail-carrying purposes to the United States of America.

There are no great engineering difficulties in constructing boats of this description to cross the Atlantic. "In the early nineties I was associated with Sir Hiram Maxim in his flying-machine experiments in Kent. I was the first man to fly in England in an aeroplane driven by a petrol motor, as far back as 1894, when I was badly injured. In 1895 my experiments in constructing light fabric balloons at the Geneva and Brussels exhibitions of the previous years came under the notice of Mr. Necker, the cousin of Count Zeppelin. He informed the count of the results. Zeppelin at once wired for me to join him at Friedrichshafen works on Lake Constance, where he appointed me consulting engineer and chief of the department of the aeronautical section of dirigibles. An invention of mine, a gas-proof fabric, enabled Zeppelin to take his first flight in July, 1900. It met with scant success through lack of motive power. At that time the development of internal combustion engine was insufficient.

Huge Sum Given for War Orphans' Home

Rich Philanthropist Gives City of Augsburg \$500,000—Town Will Appropriate \$250,000 in Addition.

Munich, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—A rich philanthropist who has his name mentioned until after his death has donated two millions of marks (\$500,000) to the city of Augsburg. One quarter of this large gift is to be used for the erection of an asylum for war orphans and the balance will be set aside for the maintenance of the institution. The common council at its last meeting decided to erect the necessary buildings at the expense of the city and to raise \$250,000 more for the maintenance of the institution.

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An official photograph showing the Royal Fusiliers resting after the storming of La Boisselle. Many of the men are fitting on helmets which were left on the battlefield by the German soldiers.

Present Offensive Not Costly in Lives

Paris, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—One of the most striking features of the present offensive, differentiating it agreeably from its forerunners, is the relatively slight cost at which brilliant successes have been obtained. This one French army corps engaged in a fight lasting four days lost only 500 men. The two regiments which took Fluinout did it without loss. In the first line assault in which the village of Dompreux was the central point the company which suffered most lost 22 men, 16 of whom were wounded. In the other companies the losses varied from eight to 14. The whole division only had 650 casualties.

Steel Helmets Save Lives of Many of English Soldiers

London, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Fame awaits the man who resurrected the steel helmet. Here saved thousands of lives. The great Anglo-French offensive on the western front has served to confirm all that has been hinted about the ugly inverted saucer helmet. In almost every London hospital today are men who wore them in the big push—men who would be there if they hadn't. It is safe to say that thousands of British lives have been saved by the steel helmet during the last few weeks. Consequently thousands of slightly wounded men in London hospitals already are looking forward to the day when they'll return to the front.

Germans Knew All Details of Big Push

London, August 12.—(I. N. S.)—Too much talk by persons in high places who fairly tell the latest is advanced today as the reason the Germans knew to the minute when the allies big push was going to start. Armed with either a premonition of a "tip" straight from the stable, the German machine gun crews began grinding the cranks of their rapid fire guns while the intense bombardment was still on. Military persons attribute the bulk of the British losses to just this fire. The result is keenest criticism of "higher-ups" with "flannel-mouthed propensities."

Observers at the front report that the Germans seemed to know exactly when to expect the infantry rush. The snap of machine guns sounded sharply through the hallow of the big guns, and when the men got the order to leave their trenches and charge, they ran into a spray of lead, dropping by scores.

"I never remember a secret so widely shared," said one correspondent who was in the battle. "Not only every man, woman and child in the country, but, as von-Bethmann-Hollweg would say, every dog and cat has seemed to be going about for the last fortnight, murmuring 'Albert.' The Somme is the scene of the next push was on every lip."

German Prisoner Says Verdun Is Awful, But the Somme Is Indescribably Worse

Correspondent Tells of Difficulties Met in Trying to Find Teutons Being Taken to England.

London, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—"I had made up my mind," writes a correspondent at the British front, "to interview some of the numerous German prisoners taken by the British and, if possible, to make them speak, but from the very start I met with great difficulties for the cars in which they were going to be sent to the coast, previous to going to England, had been hidden away in a perfect maze of freight cars in the yards of the station of — and were well guarded by several cordons of sturdy Canadian soldiers.

"Thanks to my special permit I was gradually allowed to pass through, but several times I nearly lost my way among veritable mountains of boxes of rations and ammunition. I noticed also a great number of strange mechanical contrivances which I shall not try to describe.

"At last, having given up all hope of finding my way unaided, I approached a little Canadian officer with a brick-faced face and asked him to direct me to the German prisoners who had been taken the day before.

"The reply was not quite what I expected, in spite of the passports and permits I showed him (one was even signed by the army commander himself). He insisted that he alone was the boss of this particular station and that nobody had any right to permit anyone to pass through. Having delivered himself of this verdict he politely, but firmly, asked me to get out of there.

"I was about to turn back the way I had come when he raised his arm and pointing his finger in the opposite direction he said, with a sly smile: 'You go out that way.'

"I did as I was told, and after walking about for about 15 minutes more I suddenly found myself facing two cars surrounded by smiling, chatting Tommies in full marching order and evidently awaiting the moment when they were to be sent to the front. Walking closer I saw that they were all looking at a squad of forlorn-looking individuals, numbering perhaps half a hundred, who were lying on the ground, and whom I first took to be wounded men, until I noticed that they were the result of the gas.

"A lieutenant of an East Lancashire battalion had his helmet literally shot off his head.

"Two German pills must have hit in the same place," he said, "because one came through and burrowed along my scalp."

"The officer, like hundreds of his colleagues of the steel helmet army, would be back in the war camp within a month—thanks to the Frenchman who months ago studied pictures of ancient warfare and was impressed with headgear of sixteenth century warriors.

"Steel hats press the head, are hot and have to be fastened under the chin with a leather strap. The Britishers just now—those who know, are thanking their many lucky stars for having undergone the inconvenience.

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GERMANS ACCORDING BEST OF TREATMENT TO CAPTURED OFFICER

Commander of Vaux Retains Little Dog and Ordnance Officer; Permitted to Write

Paris, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—"Commander Raynal, who held out at Fort Vaux for over two months against the assaults of the Germans in their gigantic attack at Verdun, has been allowed to carry into captivity with him the little dog that was his constant companion throughout the fight. In addition to the dog, the Germans also have granted Raynal the services of his ordnance officer, who, he declares, is a real Parisian dandy, and whose company he has been permitted to live up considerably his prisoner life in Germany.

Since Raynal's surrender of Vaux to the Germans after making a resistance during which the fort, in the last 48 hours it was held was out off by the German artillery from all communication with the French, he has written two letters from Germany to his wife in Paris. In the first letter he apprised her that it was the Germans themselves who conveyed to him the first news that he had been promoted to the rank of a commander of the legion of honor for his heroic resistance to the garrison.

His second letter was written from Mayence where he had just arrived by automobile, accompanied by his little dog, his ordnance officer, who is charged with his custody.

"We arrived at Mayence at 10.30 in the evening or rather 8.30, for the German clock is now two hours ahead of ours at Paris," he wrote. "I was at once installed in a huge barracks, where shortly afterward the crown prince himself came to see me and gave me a sword. He also gave me a copy of the congratulations which General Joffre had sent out to me by wireless, and also the congratulations to the garrison.

"The enemy has observed most loyally the conditions which I imposed and which they accepted to him, moment of surrender. Of course I never will be able to forget my misfortune, but their fulfillment of the terms of surrender constitute for me a great comfort."

Museum Station Is Shelled, Berlin Says

Dispatch Asserts Two Cruisers Appeared Near Smyrna and Opened Fire—Director and Assistant Escape.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—"The Turkish war department reports that the station of Berlin museums near Smyrna has been destroyed by British warships.

The station was erected several years ago near the ruins of the Apollo temple at Didyma, opposite the Island of Samos, for the collection of ancient Greek art treasures and relics, as extensive excavations had been started in the district under the direction of German scientists.

Recently two English cruisers appeared off the coast and began shelling the building, which soon was a mass of ruins. The director and his assistants barely escaped with their lives and were only able to save a few books and diaries. All of the antiquities gathered by them during the last two years are lost.

Germany Is Now Raising Silk Worms

Weavers Academy Has Started Experiment on Large Scale By Several Million Eggs Imported.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—"One of the many new industries that have been brought into existence in Germany through the German blockade is the raising of silk worms. To obtain the raw silk which is indispensable for certain industrial purposes, the Weavers' Academy at Grotfod has started experiments on a large scale, several millions of eggs of silk worms were brought from Hungary and results already are highly satisfactory.

The greatest difficulty was found in the fact that Germany does not have mulberry trees enough, but this drawback has been overcome by scientific methods in charge of the experiments. It was ascertained that the worms thrive well on the leaves of certain other trees which are plentiful throughout the country.

In a statement just issued the Weavers' Academy claims that within five years Germany will be able to produce all the raw silk needed. This will, of course, mean greater industrial independence and a saving of many millions of dollars.

Use of Alcohol Is Increasing in Russia

Over Six Times As Much Sold During First Half This Year As Same Period Last Year.

Petrograd, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—"The 'Bourse Gazette' complains that the consumption of alcohol is again increasing alarmingly throughout Russia in spite of the restrictive measures taken by the government. To prove its assertion the paper publishes statistics obtained from the ministry of the interior which show that during the first five months of the present year 1,659,706 gallons of alcohol were sold, against 1,386,281 gallons in the corresponding period of the last year.

The number of illicit distilleries, according to information given by the minister of finance, is seven times larger than a year ago. From January to May 31, over 4000 persons were arrested for secretly manufacturing and selling alcohol.

Germans Relying on Fruit From Balkans

Italian Newspapers Urging Government to Prohibit Exportation to Switzerland—Trade Has Increased.

Rome, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—"Information received from a Swiss source states that the Germans are relying greatly for the maintenance of their food supply, upon fruit imported from the Balkans and neutral enemy countries. Italian newspapers are urging the government to prohibit the exportation of fruit to Switzerland, as this trade has increased by 800 per cent.

GERMANS WANT PEACE BUT ON THE BASIS OF VICTORS, NOT LOSERS

People of Country Generally Consider They Have Won Present War Contest.

GOVERNMENT IS BACKED

Even Socialists Have Confidence in Present Chancellor—Teutons Have Their Joe Campions.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—"An American diplomat recently declared the greatest mistake in the war is the use of the term 'Militarism.' 'No one,' he said, 'will ever agree on what it means and it is going to be difficult to end the war because of that.' The spirit of the German people during the last year cannot be shown without discussing 'German Militarism.' In outlining the people's attitude toward the war, the Kaiser and the government, militarism will not be justified or criticized. Recent developments in Germany will be discussed in their relation to what is generally termed Germany's military party.

At the beginning of the war there was great enthusiasm throughout Germany. There were more than a million men volunteered to fight. During the first year they fought hard, died or were wounded. The people at home began to grow impatient. This spirit carried the armies far into France and Russia.

During the second year this enthusiasm has not been so great, but the determination of the people has not abated. They want peace at once, if they can obtain reasonable terms of peace. If they had to vote to go on until they can get these terms or to stop and accept the terms of the enemy, they should vote to go on.

Believe War Is Won.

Germany wants peace because Germany believes she has won the war. There are critics and doubters, dissatisfied with everything. Every believer has about as many as the other. The difference is that in England there is a public opinion. In Germany they cannot and even people cannot criticize publicly, they do it when they have privately.

The people are individually personally satisfied in the war because every person has some relative at the front. The last indication of the public support of the war is the vote of the Reichstag in June of the new war credit of two billion marks. There was less opposition to it than to the one before. The Socialists supported it for the fourth time and Socialist members of the Reichstag are in hourly touch with public sentiment.

Public Confidence. The Chancellor is received more often by the masses than any other politician. The Kaiser and the Chancellor are the connecting links between the Kaiser and the people. If Schindemann and his followers did not have confidence in the Chancellor and in the Kaiser there would be more evidence of it in the Reichstag. The Kaiser trusts the Chancellor's judgment, and the public trusts the Socialist leader.

So the public still has confidence in the Kaiser and in the Chancellor. The people themselves deny that they are impatient. They believe their army is their future. They are against annexation. If the war lasts longer and they are further victorious, they may change, but there is no indication of any such change. The attitude of the press. The Germans know there has been a strong military party and they know this party is not militarily weaker than it ever has been.

At the beginning of the war there were three public leaders of the group of imperialists. The Republican party in America, for instance, has been known as the imperialist party. Germany had a Republican party. The German public has been commander of an army in Fosen since the beginning of the war. He has no influence in the government.

Have Their Standpatters. What has happened has been written on the pages of the press every day during the last year of the war. The Republican party, the Standpatters, the annexationists, the trouble makers, the fire eaters and all the other things of the politicians in this other Germany, where they are present just as they are in every other country in the world.

That is the reason the spirit of the German people is so good. The people trust the Chancellor. The Kaiser trusts von Bethmann-Hollweg's judgment. The public trusts the Chancellor's judgment. The Kaiser trusts von Bethmann-Hollweg's judgment and the public trusts the Socialist leader.

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