

**SOLDIER WHO STARVED TO DEATH, DYING, PENS VIVID PICTURE OF WAR**

**German Private's Diary Found on Dead Body Describes Horrors of Battle.**

**HE SERVED CROWN PRINCE**  
**Written Evidence Gives Insight to Terrible Suffering Endured in France.**

Paris, Oct. 26 (by mail).—Here is the story of a German private, who was found dead in a trench—no dead from wounds, but from starvation—and this story, in the form of a daily journal kept apparently up to the last day, was found on him. It begins with the advance of the crown prince's army upon the Marne after the battle of Charleroi and the fall of Longwy.

It covers the battle of the Marne and the great part of the campaign in the Aisne.

"Yesterday was a day of rejoicing. Our first army has pushed back the French, defeated a division of English cavalry and is before the gates of Paris. In Russia our troops have taken 150,000 prisoners. The joy would have been greater if we had had something to eat. Our division leaves for Marson St. Amand and Bossuet, where we are to bivouac before crossing the Marne tomorrow. We hope to get rations there. We finally stopped long enough to take a bite. It did not take long be-

cause what they gave us was just enough to put a sharper edge on our appetites. Then we went toward the Marne, pushing back detachments of the French. They let us come to the very edge of the stream, our advance guard was even partly across the bridge when their artillery opened fire; it seemed to us that it opened the gates of hell at the same time. We could not advance and we had no orders to retire.

"We could only stand and watch the carnage around the bridge, where our losses were terrible. We succeeded in saving the flag and our commander and then were ordered to retire. It was not exactly a defeat, the officers say—only a retirement. The battle resumed a little later and lasted all night. We went forward again, but were obliged to dig ourselves in to escape the terrible artillery fire. Our own guns seemed to be weak.

"This morning (September 7) the French flying machines are circling above us incessantly, obliging us to keep up our trenches. Our artillery seems unable to dislodge the French guns and we fear an infantry attack from the left. It is an artillery duel and our troops, occupying the canal bridge, have suffered terribly. Out of 40 men, 25 only remained when the combat was suspended without decisive results. We got out of the trenches toward 9 o'clock and were lucky enough to dig up some raw potatoes, which comforted us a little.

"A great battle was announced for today (September 9). We have been in the trenches four days now and the rest after long marches would be agreeable if there were no dead bodies of men and horses and if the flies did not pester us.

**GERMAN MILITARISTS OVERRIDE GOVERNMENT**

**Even Foreign Minister Without Authority When Army Officers are Present.**

Berlin, Oct. 26, by mail.—To say that civil authority in Germany has everywhere given way to military government would be to overstate the case, and yet it is true that within its own field of affairs the military is not only absolute, but also at times utterly utterly to disregard even the highest state officials. This prevails to such an extent that passes, for instance, from the minister of foreign affairs are only valid when some army officer is disposed to recognize them.

The foreign correspondents left in Berlin have recently had occasion to witness the working of military government. The foreign office sent to them, unsolicited, an invitation to visit the war prisoners' detention barracks at Dohberitz, some 15 miles outside the capital. The newspaper men assembled at the time and place directed. With them were Captain Lochlein, of the imperial admiralty, and several high officials of the foreign office. The commandant of the military camp, an elderly general, approached the group and addressed them brusquely.

"Nobody will be admitted to see the prisoners," he said, "and as long as I am commandant here, the same rule will prevail as in my own barracks."

He turned his back on the state officials and newspaper men and strode back to his room without a word of explanation. The fact that the visitors were present by invitation of the government made no difference to him.

The civil officials of Germany realize that the fact that the neutral nations are getting so little news from the German side is in some degree the fault of this lack of co-operation between the civil and military officials. The former could have their way, the foreign press service from Germany would be much more nearly complete, but they are blocked by this attitude of the army officials.

**LIES HOUR UNDER PILE OF DEAD MEN**

**Story of Wounded Soldier Recalls Grim Story By Balzac.**

Northern France, Nov. 2.—A wounded British soldier tells a story of an experience which recalls the grim experience of Balzac's Colonel Chabert and which also illustrates the severity of the fighting.

This soldier said he remembered the start of a fierce fight in the trenches. Then his mind became a blank for many hours. When he recovered his senses it was morning and he had an awful feeling of suffocation. When he tried to move he realized that he was in a trench buried beneath a pile of German and British dead.

The enemy had retired temporarily and eventually the soldier was able to crawl to the next line of trenches, which were occupied by his comrades.

**CARRANZA OUSTED VILLA IS DEPOSED**

**Aguas Calientes Conference Lets Out Both Leaders—Suggestion Once Made By First Chief Adopted.**

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 2.—Leaders of the rival Carranza and Villa factions of the constitutional party in Mexico today looked for an early settlement of the differences between the two chieftains, following the action of the Aguas Calientes conference late yesterday, in adopting a decree deposing both Carranza and Villa from official positions.

The proposition which would retire the two opposing leaders, was drafted and adopted unanimously by a joint committee on civil and military matters, the members of which are the leaders of both factions. It arranged that the provisional president, to be named later, should take oath of office before the assembled convention.

The document thanked General Carranza and General Villa for their revolutionary activity.

The proposition for the retirement of both leaders was made to the convention by Carranza himself, who insisted that unless Villa also retired he would be compelled to refuse to step down from office.

Later in the night the protocol came up before the assembled body was passed a vote of 17 to 112.

The plan of Aguas Calientes differs widely from many other revolutionary plans adopted at various times during Carranza's present revolutionary movement in the fact that it is more definite in the matter of arranging a provisional government and carrying out civil reforms.

It places full power in the provisional president and the present body of chiefs, which will act in the capacity of a congress. The plan does not call for elections until after the arrangement of civil reforms by this body. No time is set for the general elections. The plan in this regard says:

"Said president will take oath before the assembled convention and arrange the program of government, which will emanate from this arrangement, along the best lines to realize in a pre-constituted fashion the social and political reforms needed by the country."

This plan borders on the suggested commission form of government, since the provisional president would be acting as chairman of the convention.

General Carranza was demoted to the position of general of division, which he held prior to the drafting of the Guadalupe plan, which made him commander in chief of the constitutional army during its fight against the Huertista power. All commanders, General Villa included, were placed under the orders of the secretary of war, who would be named under the new arrangement, although a previous clause clearly stated that both Carranza and Villa would cease their present functions.

**SHELLS PLAY HAVOC IN MODERN WARFARE**

**English Inventor of Shrapnel Never Reimbursed For Deadly Discovery.**

London (by mail), Nov. 2.—Shrapnel, which has done more damage to the allies than the German rifle fire, is a British invention over a century old. Its inventor was General Shrapnel, an English officer who was born in 1761 and given a commission in the royal artillery in 1779. The thought came to him during the war in Flanders, where he was impressed by the trifling effect of round shot against troops and the limited range of grape. His shell, filled with balls and powder and ignited by a time fuse, was adopted by the British army in 1802 and played an important part in the peninsular war under Wellington and also at Waterloo. The secret of its action was unknown outside of Britain until 1834.

With the customary ingratitude of government, General Shrapnel was never reimbursed for the expense of his experiments. All he received was 1,200 pounds a year (\$6,000), and the offer of a baronetcy he could not afford to accept. He died in 1842 a bitter old man.

Dr. Louis Seaman, the American expert who has visited the hospitals of the allies at the front, says that the German shells break into large pieces and do little damage compared with those used by the Japanese. He says that the shells were torn into showers of steel splinters. But the shrapnel bullets make ragged wounds and also carry infecting material with them, causing a large percentage of deaths from blood poisoning.

**CALIFORNIA VOTERS TO DECIDE LIQUOR ISSUE**

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—California will decide at the polls in the general state election of November 3 whether it is to go into the dry column or remain wet. The fight over the prohibition amendment is overshadowing all others on the ballot, and both factions already are claiming victory.

Millions of dollars are invested in California vineyards and wineries and the wet element holds that to dry up the state would throw thousands of persons out of employment and mean a loss to the state of millions of dollars annually. It is estimated that \$221,000,000 is invested in wineries and vineyards.

**POPE HOPES TO SEE PEACE BY CHRISTMAS**

Rome, Nov. 2.—According to reports circulating in the Vatican, the pope is rebuking his efforts to find some solution to allow peace to be concluded by Christians. Consequently the pontiff is endeavoring in all possible directions through the many channels which the Catholic church possesses to bring together all forces to accomplish this great work.

It is understood that indirect relations exist between the pope and President Wilson, the two leading personages in the world who can hasten peace.

**SPAIN WILL REBUILD HER SHATTERED NAVY**

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Spanish minister of marine, Admiral A. Miranda, on the opening of the chamber of deputies at Madrid yesterday introduced a bill regarding the rehabilitation of the Spanish fleet, according to a dispatch from the Madrid correspondent of the Havas agency.

The bill provides for the construction of four fast cruisers at a cost of 60,000,000 pesetas (about \$12,000,000), six torpedo boats, at a cost of 1,000,000 pesetas; 28 submarines and three gun-boats.

**ITALIANS TAKE ISLE IN GULF OF AVLONA**

Paris, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Rome to the Havas agency reports that the island of Saso, in the Gulf of Avlona and near the Albanian port of Avlona, has been occupied by the Italian naval forces. The dispatch adds that the island has a battery and a company of marines.

**BELLIGERENTS MAY BORROW MONEY HERE**

**Funds Thus Secured, However, Will Be Used to Purchase American Goods.**

Washington, Nov. 2.—Viewing credit loans to belligerent countries as private transactions, the Washington administration will not attempt to interpose its influence against transactions on the part of the American bankers.

This was learned on the highest authority after it became known that German financiers were contemplating the establishment of a credit loan in this country, similar to the \$10,000,000 credit fund negotiated by the National City bank of New York and other banks for the French government.

The decision of the Washington administration may lead to the purchase in the United States of about \$50,000,000 worth of supplies by Russia and an equal, if not greater, amount by Germany. Details of the expected transactions are lacking here.

High officials of the Washington administration insist that President Wilson has not changed his view, announced at the outbreak of the war, that the loan of money to belligerents would be "inconsistent with the true spirit of American neutrality." A distinction was drawn by officials, however, between the loans referred to at that time—such as bond issues offered for public sale—and credit transactions intended as a check against the purchase by belligerents of foodstuffs and supplies from American firms.

**RAILROADS PREPARE MEAT RATE INCREASE**

**Live Stock and Packing House Products May Bear New Burden.**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—Increases in freight rates, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent on dressed meats, live stock and packing house products, are being prepared by the eastern railroads for submission to the Interstate Commerce commission. The prospect today was that the proposed new rates would be suspended when filed, pending an investigation.

The present rate on dressed beef between Chicago and New York is 45 cents per 100 pounds on a minimum carload weight of 20,000 pounds. It is proposed by the roads to advance the rate to 50 cents per 100 on an increase to the minimum carload weight to 21,000 pounds. These two factors would increase the transportation charge per car from \$90 to \$105, or about 16 per cent. Similar increases are proposed on live stock and packing house products. Live cattle would be advanced from 30 to 33 cents per 100 pounds between Chicago and New York; hogs and sheep in double deck cars from 28 to 33 cents; hogs and calves in single deck cars from 30 to 35 cents; sheep and goats in single deck cars from 30 to 41 cents, and packing house products generally from 30 to 33 cents.

The new tariffs are expected to be filed by the end of the month. In that event they would become effective, unless suspended by the commission, by the first of January.

**DREADED WARSHIPS REPORTED CAPTURED**

Two German Cruisers Said to Have Surrendered Because of Lack of Fuel.

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Post from Sydney, N. S. W., says it is reported that the German cruisers, Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, have been captured as a result of the failure of their coal supply. There is no official confirmation of the report to be had here.

**HAVE PROOF ALLIES HAD PLANNED WAR**

Cologne Gazette Quoted By Official Bureau on Finding of Secret Document.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The official press bureau today issued the following: "The Cologne Gazette declares that in the archives of the Belgian ministry of war there has been found secret documents setting forth the common plans of the triple entente powers and Belgium for a campaign against Germany. The Italian newspaper Stampa reports that German troops in east Africa have inflicted complete defeat on the troops from the Belgian Congo at a point near Kilsenji."

A special correspondent of the Frankfurt Gazette in east Prussia reports that there is now a total of 40,000 civilians of east Prussia who are missing as a result of the Russian atrocities in this district.

In consequence of the ill-treatment of German civilians in England the general command of the German army corps stationed at Altona, has declared that if Great Britain does not liberate these Germans all Englishmen in Germany fit for military service will be arrested.

**CLAIM WESTERN FARMERS ARE HOLDING PRODUCTS**

New York, Nov. 2.—One reason why eggs were high in New York last month is that farmers in the west held back their shipments in the expectation that the war in Europe would enable them to get \$1 a dozen. Another reason was the stringency of rules of the board of health. Willard H. Brown, who sells more than \$1,000,000 worth of butter and eggs a year, so testified in the investigation conducted by State's Attorney Parsons to determine whether a butter and egg monopoly exists in New York.

Despite the threat of Deputy Attorney General Kennedy yesterday to subpoena every employe of the firm of Swift & Co., if books of the firm were not forthcoming today, A. W. Johnson, chief accountant of Swift & Co., appeared at the hearing accompanied by the Swift counsel, but without the books.

Asked regarding the records kept by the branch offices in this city, he referred Mr. Kennedy to William H. Hurd, New York manager of the Swift butter and egg business, who yesterday had disclaimed all knowledge of the manner of keeping the firm's accounts. The Swift accountant told Mr. Kennedy, however, that he had requested the head office at Chicago to permit an accountant to inspect the records of sales in New York.

The hearing was adjourned until November 9.

**HORSES FOR FRANCE**

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2.—The shipment of 80 car loads of horses intended for the French army began here today to the lot from four to five years old, and costing from \$30 to \$140 each. The animals will be shipped to New Orleans where they will be immediately put aboard transports.

An "Association of Neglected Wives" has been formed at Schoenbeck on the Elbe, to establish a time limit for husbands' visits to bars, hotels and cafes. If necessary the wives will form a militia to remove all husbands found on the premises after 11 p. m.

The population of the city of Manila has increased from 234,409 in 1910 to 266,943 at the beginning of the present year, according to a census completed under the direction of the bureau of health. There is a marked movement of the population of the islands to the

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**FADS AND FANCIES FOR THE MOTORIST**

Luncheon cases for the running board are made in the lightest of enameled duc and have aluminum fittings. They are dust proof.

Palm Beach cloth coats are new and stylish. They are cut in the cape coat model, having, however, the full coat sleeves. They are of three-quarter length, and where the cape is attached at the back there is an overlapped seam finished with four buttons.

"Harem" vells seem to be popular for wear with the sailor hats. They protect the face from the dust, while only the net mesh covers the goggles. Green is the favorite color.

Vacuum bottles are now among the cheaper commodities available for the picnic basket.

A cravenetted serge cape, full length, is a new extra error that is proving popular for rain or shine. It comes in all of the tans and wood brown shades.

A short cape coat in mustard and black half inch check, lined with mustard and black, is popular. The coat part buttons singly and pearl buttons adorn the front.

Shepherd plaid robes with cravenetted mohair linings are very much used at this season. They are warmer than those of linen and are weather proof.

"La Promenade" is the name given to a glorified vanity case long envelope shape with a button strap. It opens out flat and is filled with gold powder box and other aids to the toilet.

Flower hats in turban form are being worn more and more as the seasons advance and the liberty scarf vells are worn with them. Gardenias, camellias and roses seem to be in the greatest demand, with a few in green or shaded leaves.

Panama hats for outing wear have the Roman striped scarfs or those of Canton crepe in stape colors knotted around the crown, with the ends forming streamers eight or 10 inches off the back.

**Limit to High Buildings.**

From the Indianapolis Star. Metropolitans in the United States have been wont to deal in pleasant jest with the restrictions on the height of buildings imposed in European capitals, and have pointed vauntingly to architectural and structural limitations as the only bounds on the loftiness of skyscrapers in this country. The Woolworth building, New York City, stands out as a monument to the predictions of earlier days that the country would see inhabited structures quite as high as Eiffel tower. Its 750 feet are proof that architects and structural engineers have not yet reached the limit. But a practical reason interposes a bar in the United States, where neither the law nor man's deficiency steps in. The Wall Street Journal informs us that extremely high buildings are going out of style except perhaps as advertising specialties, for the very sufficient cause that people don't want to occupy their upper stories. There is as much detachment and remoteness from the zone of activity on the 45th floor of a skyscraper, as would appear in location miles away from the heart of the congested district. Long elevator journeys, isolation, and dread of altitudes all play a part in the growing unpopularity of high buildings in the American metropolis. The Wall Street Journal says: "It is declared on competent authority that few buildings of more than 21 stories in New York city pay a creditable dividend. One building of more than 30 stories, that earned 12 per cent for the first few years, hardly makes expenses now. The same authority relates that in another high building it is difficult to rent space above the 40th story. The conclusion of those who have observed the waste of the skyscraper for upper floors is that the ideal skyscraper will be from 15 to 18 stories high. In a very few districts of the most populous cities the effect of a restriction of this kind will be to increase rents, or reduce office space and make quarters more compact, or, on still another hand, to perfect interior planning so that there will be much less unutilized space than there is today. The economy of interior space in modern buildings is interesting. Long corridors vistas and much waste space marked the older buildings before the era of steel structures, and in the earlier steel framed lofts there was an unnecessary devotion of space to corridors. Today the distinction of elevators and the evolution of wings minimize the need of corridors, either for passage or for lighting. It is not improbable, however, in view of the conclusion concerning the inutility of very tall buildings, that further economies of space will be obtained."

**Property Rights.**

From the Duluth Herald. A few landed families have a monopoly of the land in Mexico. That's the cause of all Mexico's troubles. These families took the land, and then took the government. They got the government to legalize their loot.

Now they are lawful—though of course they are not just.

So when the revolutionists propose to redistribute the land they find themselves in the position of attacking lawful property rights.

And that's generally considered rather terrible business. So appended is the average mind at the notion of destroying property rights that those whose property rights are grievously unjust benefit as much as those whose property rights are fair and honest.

Here is a pretty issue of ethics. It is wrong for the few proprietors to hold all the land, because it is unjust. There's no getting around that.

And it's wrong seemingly for the rebels to confiscate and redistribute the land, because that would be illegal. That seems pretty clear, too, though not so clear as the other proposition.

The situation raises a very interesting question—several questions: Can there be any right higher than human rights? Can there be any end higher than the common good? Is a law that stifles human rights sacred? Will such a law last—should it last?

Are property titles, however sacred, more sacred than the well-being of humanity? It's a very pretty question of ethics that now confronts—Mexico.

**NERVY PHOTOGRAPHER WOUNDED IN BATTLE**

**Donald Thompson Shot While Taking Chances at Front in Belgium.**

London, Oct. 31.—Donald Thompson, the Kansas photographer who earned a place for himself in the history of American journalism by purchasing access to the war zone of France from a Russian nobleman with a handful of cigar coupons representing money, has again leaped lightly into the rays of the calcium. This time Mr. Thompson has achieved the not so difficult feat of getting shot.

Arriving here today from Holland, the interdep camera man was taken at once to a hotel to get much needed sleep. Though his wound is not serious, Thompson was completely exhausted, having been unable to sit down with comfort since his misfortune.

Thompson's exploits, beginning almost with the outbreak of war, have been heralded all over the world. His audacity, unquenchable curiosity and sense of humor have pulled him through numerous scrapes with the military that seem well nigh impossible. At the time he was shot Thompson was the only camera man with the German army at the front. He had received instructions to leave, but had postponed the time of departure.

The German battalion from which he was obtaining food went into action at Dixmude. Thompson was standing near the entrance to the camp kitchen, when a shell exploded a few feet away. A fragment struck him as he ducked, carrying away his coat and plowing a short but painful furrow.

**JAPANESE SQUADRON BOMBARDS TSING TAU**

**Tokio Reports Progress In Assault on German Position in China.**

Tokio, Oct. 31.—The navy department announces that the Japanese squadron, assisted by English warships and masked by a mist, approached and vigorously and effectively bombarded the forts at Tsing Tau on October 29. Some of the defense works were destroyed, and on the next day the bombardment was repeated. Only the northeast fort replied to the bombardment.

The funnel of a gunboat was shattered by the Japanese shells.

London, Oct. 31.—The official press bureau announced that an Indian contingent has joined the British and Japanese forces operating against the Germans before Tsing Tau, China.

New York, Oct. 31.—The East & West News bureau made public today the following dispatch received from Tokio:

"The official announcement of the navy department, made today, October 31, to the effect that the Japanese blockading fleet that has daily since October 25, been bombarding the Tsing Tau forts, has, with the addition of British warships, redoubled its efforts on October 29 and 30 in fierce cannonading on the various forts of the enemy."

"The Japanese army at dawn October 31 commenced a general attack on Tsing Tau and is now engaged in a vigorous artillery battle. The martial spirit of the attacking army runs high."

**KRUPP GUN STORIES ARE FABLES OFFICIALS SAY**

Berlin, Oct. 31, (by wireless).—Official information given out by the general staff today says:

"German military authorities deny as fables almost all the statements regarding the German 16-inch howitzers which are being circulated in Germany and abroad. The test of these guns began six years ago and German artillerists have been trained in the use of them for several years past. The secret of these guns was preserved with remarkable success.

**REOPEN METAL EXCHANGE.**

New York, Oct. 31.—The board of managers of the New York metal exchange voted to reopen the exchange for trading in tin on November 9, the date of the reopening of the London metal exchange.