

MOTOR TRUCKS BEING RUSHED TO WAR ZONE

400 Loaded on British Ship Here Believed to Be for Army Use.

VALUE OF THE CARGO WILL REACH \$1,800,000

New Yorkers may have not noted the fact last night but every now and then down Eighth avenue, Fifth avenue and other adjacent streets accessible to the East River bridges rolled peculiar looking motor trucks. They ranged from three to five tons in capacity, huge lumbering looking fellows, with powerful front wheels and more powerful looking double rear wheels. Their radiators were entirely hidden except for the front grating. Curved bands of one-half inch steel protected the driver's seat.

The body of these huge trucks was of wood and over the top of them was rolled a covering of heavy khaki cloth, just as the commissary wagons and ambulances of the United States artillery wagons are covered.

These trucks finally under their own power brought up at the Fabre Line pier at the foot of Thirty-first street, South Brooklyn. There on the pier they joined other motor trucks, not one or two or a dozen, but about 300 of them, ranging from one ton and a half to the five tons and every one in a while a truck would swing around, strike a track and move forward, where it was in reach of the derrick of a big crane. Then the crane would lift the truck, no matter what its weight, high in the air and landing it on the deck or in the hold of the Barber Park steamer, the motor trucks were to be sent to sea Saturday, whether or not one seemed to know last night.

New York policemen yesterday afternoon for some reason prevented nondecks from approaching the pier. No one seemed to know why the policemen were there except to preserve order, but later last night they had gone away and only private detectives from the Wagner agency were to be seen.

The Wagner men seemed to think that some foreign country had ordered a lot of farm wagons. They knew nothing further than Packard motors, Garford motors and motors of other makes. They said they had other orders to do than to answer questions.

It has been announced already that the Packard Company, with the White, the Pierce Arrow and three other companies, have contracted to sell 1,750 motor trucks to France and England for \$6,000,000. To this list has been added the Garford Company, which is said to be shipping 250 motor trucks to the British.

None of the trucks which jammed the pier last night are designed for fighting, but they can be utilized for carrying supplies and for transporting troops. Their cost is said to be \$4,500 each.

The Surina fleet, the British flag. Men of her crew at the pier last night said she was going to start somewhere on Saturday. They did not know where she was going, but they believed a British warship was going to see her safely on her way. They estimated that about 400 motor trucks, fully equipped and ready for work will fill her holds and crowd her decks.

SEEK BIG WAR SUPPLIES HERE. Agents of Allies After Wagons, Blankets and Cartridges.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Representatives of the English and French armies appeared here today to let contracts for several thousand army transport wagons. The plans of the Governments were submitted to the Peter Schuttler Wagon Company. It was reported, The Studobaker Company of South Bend, Ind., and the Sibley Wagon Company of Toledo also have been asked to bid on the contracts.

It is understood that the first shipment of wagons is to be delivered to a Canadian port within the next week or two.

In addition to the wagon demand these Governments sent representatives to Chicago a few days ago to let orders for 200,000 blankets, 200,000 saddles and the same number of bridles.

GIRL WHO TOOK POISON TALKS. Says She Is Miss Ennis, Nurse, of Ottawa—Discovered.

The young woman who took bicarbonate of mercury in the Grand Central Station on Sunday night said yesterday that she was Nina Ennis, 24 years old, a trained nurse, the daughter of Mrs. E. Ryder, who lived in the Maclean apartments, Macbarron and Gilmore streets, Ottawa.

Miss Ennis's statement was made to Detective Matthew D. Kelly of the second house detective bureau, 405 Lexington avenue.

The young nurse swallowed half a dozen seven and a half grain tablets of the mercury. At Flower Hospital it was yesterday that she had a slight chance of recovery.

"I was discouraged," Miss Ennis told the police. She had not been long in the city. She met the man who was with her—she describes him as D. Ryckovosky, portrait painter, living at 21 West Sixty-third street—both of them met a year ago at an exhibition of his work in Chicago. She did not meet again until Saturday and then saw each other on Sunday, dining together at Brighton Beach.

Ryckovosky says that when he went with Miss Ennis to the Grand Central he believed that she intended to take train for Montreal. She left him for a moment to arrange her hair. Next he saw her being borne to an ambulance.

W.A. Harriman Rides Road on a Handcar. Uses Pick and Shovel Also Along Union Pacific to Learn Railroading.

CHICAGO, Wyo., Oct. 12.—W. Averell Harriman of New York, son of E. H. Harriman, the railroad builder, is passing thirty days on a handcar on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad getting information on track and construction work of the roads. While he is accompanied by an engineer, he is spending most of his time with section crews and railroad shovels.

Occasionally Mr. Harriman takes a pick and shovel and does hard physical labor for several hours at a time. For the last year he spent most of his time at the Union Pacific headquarters and in the shops at Omaha familiarizing himself with railroading details.

SALVATIONISTS NOW SEEK \$2,000,000 FOR BELGIANS

Commander Eva Booth Presides at Meeting in Aid of Homeless Fugitives.

The Salvation Army intends to begin at once to relieve the distress of the countless thousands of Belgian refugees in Holland. Plans, including the formation of a fund of at least \$2,000,000, were made yesterday in a cabinet meeting presided over by Miss Eva Booth, commander, at the Army's headquarters at 122 West Fourteenth street.

With organizations at Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, from which are directed twenty-five hospitals, asylums and homes in Holland, the Salvation Army feels that it is in an excellent position to succor the destitute Belgians, and believes that it can do this perhaps more economically than any other organization.

The plans outlined yesterday, which will be communicated to the thirty district commanders in this country, were for the raising of money which will either be sent direct to those in need or spent for food, clothing and hospital supplies, all of which will be American products, bought here and shipped to Holland. A letter has been sent to the State Department inquiring whether this may be done without violating neutrality.

Will Send Nurses if Needed.

Nurses will be sent to Holland if the Salvationists there think they are needed. Several women volunteered yesterday for this work as soon as they heard of the plan. The first nurses may leave within the week if there is a call for them in answer to a cable sent yesterday.

In discussing the Salvation Army's qualifications to conduct such work efficiently and economically Miss Booth pointed out that not only was each member experienced in exactly the sort of work he or she would be called upon to do, but the work would be done as a part of the Salvation Army duty and without extra pay or the appointment of special officers.

It is believed that the fund can be administered at a cost of only 7 per cent of the total amount. The highest salary paid in the Salvation Army is \$20 a week.

The money will be raised as far as possible by popular subscription, each division commander being allotted a certain sum to raise. The 20,000 members of the army in this country also will be asked to contribute, principally by sending in giving up some luxury for a stated time.

May Get Rockefeller \$100,000.

There is already a small sum of money with which the fund will be started, and John D. Rockefeller has tentatively promised \$100,000. It is hoped that another \$1,000,000 may be raised within a month. Money will be used for relief in Holland as fast as it is received.

Should future developments of the war



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Miss Eva Booth.

bring to the people of other nations the same misfortunes that have befallen the Belgians Miss Booth wishes it understood that the Salvation Army's aid will be extended to them with absolute impartiality. The money will be sent to Holland now for the Belgians because it seems most needed there, but the Salvation Army will help all who suffer because of the great conflict.

Money may be sent to Miss Eva Booth at Salvation Army headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth street, Cheeka should be made payable to the Salvation Army.

Italy's Foreign Minister Dying Nation Faces Entry Into War

Continued from First Page. account by the Government it is obvious that the Italians want to fight with England against Austria, France, Russia and the United States. The former two nations are with England and the latter is with Austria, and that is sufficient. There is no love lost Austria will two Latin slaves, and as for Russia, Italians in general know very little about her. Germany is identified with Austria, and hence she is Italy's enemy as well.

Much Sympathy for France. Of course Italian democrats side with France, especially the Republicans. The Radicals, the Reformed Socialists and the Anti-Clericals are decidedly in favor of France and England. The Conservatives and Nationalists insist that Italy should join the Triple Entente in order to gain Trent and Trieste.

The official Socialists are opposed to war in general. They say it consists in sacrificing the proletariat and hence advocate neutrality. Despite the fact that the Socialist party in Italy is well organized and disciplined, still the attitude assumed by the leaders is disapproved by the great majority, and the anti-neutrality agitation based on patriotism, since it implies the acquisition of Trent and Trieste, is so widespread that the opposition of the Socialists is not of much account. In fact the Socialists are being called upon to support the war.

But there is another argument against neutrality. By remaining neutral Italy when the war is over can claim no compensation, except probably she will never gain Trent and Trieste. It is to her interest that the Slavs should not become masters of the Adriatic. It seems inevitable that Austria should lose Dalmatia and that the Serbians should acquire a permanent foothold in the Adriatic. If when the war is over Italy by remaining neutral will be left empty handed, and Italy will not gain Trent and Trieste, while the Adriatic coast will pass under the rule of the Slavs.

There is every reason to believe that a revolutionary anti-dynastic outbreak will follow in Italy, and the Socialists will investigate it. A revolution is practically inevitable if Trent and Trieste remain under Austrian rule as it is if Italy remains neutral. The danger resulting from neutrality is equal to and identical with that following Italy's joining her nominal allies. It is no use thinking that Italy would for a moment be recognized as a neutral country without the slightest advantage or compensation for herself. In a country where the Government is blamed even if it is a period of neutrality, recognizing that the loss of Trent and Trieste would be attributed to the Government's mistaken policy. The advantages of neutrality will be forgotten, and only the loss of the two Italian provinces will be remembered.

Navy Fully Mobilized. It is practically certain that the Government fully realized the gravity of the situation and the dilemma which faces it, and that since it is impossible to maintain neutrality throughout this war Italy's intervention on the side of England, France and the United States is inevitable. The reason of the delay is easily explained, and it is purely financial.

The Italian navy has been fully mobilized since the beginning of August. Every ship is in commission and all naval stations, whether wireless or otherwise, have been placed on a war footing. Movements of warships are kept secret, as far as possible, but it is known that practically the entire fleet is concentrated in the Adriatic, based on Venice, Taranto and Augusta, in Sicily. Some German ships, in refuge at Messina and not daring to enter the harbor, are being held in capture by the British and French cruisers lying in wait for them, have been escorted to Syracuse, as Messina is a fortified port and the harbor is a narrow strait. Nearly all the naval reserves have been called out and it is estimated that more than 3,000 officers and 70,000 men are now on active service under the command of the Duke of the Abruzzi. All of the Italian submarines, about twenty, are based on Venice. During the first fortnight of August the Italian fleet was active in the Adriatic, patrolling the coast especially at night, and this explains the reports of naval engagements in the Adriatic, which at that time were very frequent. The Austrian fleet, at sea at night and the movements of the Austrian fleet are so closely watched that the appearance of a torpedo boat in the Adriatic is immediately reported by wireless.

There are, besides, about a million men who have been trained but exempted from military service, and in case of need they could be called under arms. Volunteer corps would likewise be formed in case of emergency so that Italy's total war resources of all kinds amount to about 4,000,000.

When war broke out and Italy declared her neutrality the army's strength was considerably lower than its normal peace footing, which is estimated at 200,000 men. There were only two classes of men with the colors, men born in 1893 and 1892, which furnished contingents of about 100,000 each, and almost half of the men under arms were in Libya. Three classes of reserves, men born in 1891, 1890, and 1889, were immediately called under arms, the strength of the army being thus increased to about 400,000 men.

Army is in Readiness. These reservists had fought in the Tripoli war and the contingents were consequently numerically weak owing to the casualties of that war and the exemption from service of all who had been seriously wounded. The class of 1894, which should have joined the colors in October, was accordingly called, and thus a further 100,000 men were added to the army besides those who were drafted into the territorial army. At present the strength of the army is about 500,000 men, of whom about 70,000 are serving in Libya and the Aegean Islands. The recruits of the last year have been trained under the system known as intensified, and they are expected to be fully efficient in about forty days.

Owing to the increase of the army's strength it was necessary to provide horses for the cavalry and artillery. There are twenty-six regiments of cavalry, each of six squadrons, which in time of war consist of 400 men, and a shortage of horses was felt. This was remedied by the War Office without delay, as cavalry remounts are supplied by horse breeders who are bound to keep a certain number of horses on hand.

The supply of horses for the artillery likewise was remedied, but of course, as the War Office has not the right to requisition horses under the system known as intensified, all the horses needed had to be purchased and paid for on delivery. More than 20,000 horses were purchased for the army a fortnight ago in the district of Viterbo alone, at an average of about \$200 each.

Within the last few years Italy renewed her entire artillery field equipment and the Dupont quick firing gun has now been adopted. When the war broke out not all the new guns had been supplied from abroad and it was found impossible to equip the twenty-four regiments of artillery with the required number of guns. This has now been remedied by reducing the number of guns in each battery from four to three, so that each regiment, instead of having eight batteries, will have only six. The number of horses required for each battery has accordingly been reduced to thirty-six.

Mechanical traction in military transports has successfully been introduced on a large scale and the deficiency in horses for the private motor cars are requisitioned. A complete list of all these cars is ready so that within twenty-four hours they can be in use. Another important problem in connection with a general mobilization was that of equipment. The army stores lacked boots, uniforms and underwear.

Since the outbreak of the war more than 1,000,000 pairs of boots for the army have been imported from America and the material lacking has now been replaced. Soldiers who prefer to wear their own boots are paid a sum amounting to about 60 cents a month, which is increased if they provide their own underwear as well. There seems to be no doubt that Italy was not fully prepared for an immediate general mobilization and had she been forced to mobilize her army two months ago its organization would have lacked efficiency.

That a general mobilization is inevitable is proved by the fact that all officers on half pay have been granted outfit money to obtain campaigning green army uniforms and other necessary preparations for calling out all the reserves have been made. There are six classes of reserves of men born between 1888 and 1883 who will be summoned to join the colors in case of a general mobilization and it is roughly estimated that the first line troops will then amount to more than a million men. All the men who passed the age limit for active service, thirty-two years, and who are less than forty years old will form the territorial army, consisting of eight classes and amounting to about 1,150,000 second line troops.

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GET IN LINE!!! It may be a little late—good things usually are—but in the near future, out of the wrack and the ruin of world strife, there will emerge a new epoch of prosperity, of which this country, by virtue of its neutrality and its resources, will inherit by far the larger share. And the Equitable Building, now prophetically driving to completion, furnishes the most auspicious location and advantages that any business can acquire for seizing those tidal opportunities which are surely coming. Locate in the Equitable and get in line. Less than now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date. Equitable Building Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

A New Book by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman THE COPY-CAT and Other Stories These stories reveal the full measure of this author's distinguished style. Here are insight into the depths of human nature, humor, and pathos. \$1.25 Net HARPER & BROTHERS

ILLINOIS OFFICIAL A SUICIDE. Secretary of State Woods Shoots Himself in the Head. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—Secretary of State Harry Woods shot himself in the head with a revolver in the garage at his home early yesterday morning, but his body was not found until today. Quantities of stocks and bonds in the pockets of his coat led to the belief that financial worries may have contributed to Woods's deed. Woods was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination against Roger Sullivan. He was a member of the Board of Trade and had large elevator interests over the State. He was 51 years of age and of Canadian birth. He started commercial life as a messenger boy in Chicago and in 1890 entered the grain business. Announcing that Mr. Woods's quarterly report, due September 30, and usually made very promptly, had not yet been rendered, State Auditor Brady set Chief Clerk Coffey and eight assistants at work auditing the Secretary of State's books this afternoon.

Stern Brothers 42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue. The Oriental Rug Sale WILL be continued To-day and the remainder of the week, unusual conditions making it possible to offer the following special items far below their real values: Beloochistan and Hamaden Rugs, average size 2 ft. 6 by 4 ft., Values up to \$15.00, at \$5.75, 7.75 and 9.75 Kurdistan and Moussoul Rugs, average size 3 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6, Values \$22.50 to 35.00, at \$12.75, 17.50, 19.75 Persian Hall Runners, at \$19.75 to 49.50 sizes 3 to 4 ft. wide by 9 to 16 ft. long, Values \$35.00 to 70.00 Iran, Serehend and Fereghan Rugs, sizes averaging 4 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6, Values up to \$70.00, at \$29.75, 39.75 Persian Mahal Rugs, at \$75.00 to 198.00 sizes 8 ft. 7 by 12 ft. 3 to 11 ft. by 15 ft. 6, Formerly \$135.00 to 325.00 Serapie Rugs, - - - at \$95.00 to 190.00 sizes 9 ft. 3 by 11 ft. 6 to 11 ft. 7 by 13 ft. 5, Formerly \$145.00 to 275.00 Kirmanshah Carpets, at \$140.00 to 278.00 sizes 7 ft. 5 by 10 ft. 5 to 10 ft. 5 by 13 ft. 6, Formerly \$225.00 to 400.00 Sarouk Rugs, - - - at \$145.00 to 378.00 sizes 6 ft. 9 by 10 ft. to 10 ft. 6 by 14 ft., Formerly \$245.00 to 550.00 Bidjar Carpets, - - - at \$155.00 to 198.00 sizes about 8 by 12 ft., Values up to \$325.00

200 American Volunteers Fight With Foreign Legion

Continued from First Page.

tion of the regiment that a man must never surrender or retreat—he must fight until he is killed, no matter what the odds against him are.

In spite of the lack of formality there is no lack of discipline. Officers address men familiarly, but when an order is given I have not yet seen a man obey it except with all the alacrity possible.

Our standard is something to be proud of. That and I are pretty friendly with a grizzled veteran whom we suspect of having been an apache, and we got him to tell us the stories of some of the battles the standard bears.

It was something to make your heart throb to hear the old fellow, probably tougher in his day than Chuck Connors ever could have been, describing some of the regiment's battles. He didn't put any color into his talk at all; just droned along in his tough dialect, which at times was hard for me to follow, narrating tales of heroism and desperate fighting which would make your hair stand on end. Tough as he is, and with whatever past, we could see that his veneration for that standard had penetrated every fibre of his being and that he would uphold the traditions, come what may. And at that, if a throat was all that stood between him and a purse he would get the purse.

And before long we are going to add some more battle names to that old standard, or we'll learn the reason why.

that all who say that war is wrong are mad. But his about fighting for principle, Philip asks. He replies that there is no such thing as fighting for principle, since each side believes that it is fighting for righteousness, righteousness must settle her problems in some other way. War is wrong because the object of war is to kill, and to kill is to commit sin. One may die for one's country, but should one sin for one's country?

DUTCH WAR CREDIT SPENT.

220,000,000 Appropriation Exhausted. New Sum to Be Voted. THE HAGUE, Oct. 12.—The special war credit of 220,000,000 florins (\$20,000,000) which was voted when hostilities broke out for the purpose of maintaining Holland's neutrality by placing the army and the nation's defenses on a war footing, is already exhausted. The army costs from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 florins (\$1,100,000 to \$2,400,000) a day now that 300,000 men are kept in the field in readiness for action at any moment.

The Government will soon ask for another 50,000,000 florins as an extra war credit and this is likely to be voted without a protest.

URGES CHURCHES TO DISARM.

Pastor Calls Peace Prayers and Cadet Corps Inconsistent. The Rev. John D. Peters, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Hoboken, in a statement yesterday pleaded for the disarming of all semi-military organizations in the churches. He said that prayers for peace while the cadet corps, cadets and other organizations paraded with rifles seemed very inconsistent to him.

He condemned the manufacture of guns for the destruction of thousands and then giving a few thousand dollars to the Red Cross.

DIDN'T CRITICISE ENGLAND.

James Speyer, head of the international banking house of Speyer & Co., has issued an emphatic disclaimer of a statement attributed to him when calling on Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, at the Ritz-Carlton on Saturday. He was quoted as saying that "England is the enemy of peace in the present crisis."

A news agency representative explained yesterday that the error arose through a hasty telephone report.

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