PART TWO | SECOND NEWS SECTION

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

SECOND NEWS SECTION | PART TWO

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## ENGLAND LACKS ORGANIZATION

### Utter Failure to Install System Is Source of Constant Surprise.

### FACTORIES ARE DEMORALIZED

### Even Expert Munition Workers Are Put to Doing Most Menial Tasks.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 23.—There are many things here which are a source of constant surprise not only to neutral visitors, but also to residents of London, because they show the utter lack of organization here and of a central governing power.

While Minister of Munitions Lloyd George never tires of emphasizing the fact that the government urgently needs expert munition workers, men who possess such experience complain that they are made to do the work of unskilled labor at the munition factories.

Thus a trained engineer, a bachelor of science, who has had several years' experience in the Westinghouse engineering shops, who has held a responsible position in the Pittsburgh steel works, and who patriotically gave up a good job to help make munitions at thirty shillings ($7.50) a week, writes to a London weekly that chaos, at the particular government factory where he is working, is indescribable, and that he has been put to work washing shells.

The editor of this weekly, known for his sarcastic tongue, tries to cheer him up by saying that perhaps in a week or two he will be promoted to a more responsible job, for instance, blowing flies off the charwoman's dinner.

**SURPRISING NUMBER OF GERMANS SEEN**

In spite of the official assurance that the last Germans of military age in London were safely interned a month ago, the number of Germans of all ages you will meet in London is surprising, and until very recently services in German were permitted to be held in a church of a suburb of London, and prayers were actually offered for the success of the Kaiser's arms.

Everywhere, too, in shops and offices, in theaters and at seaside resorts you meet strong, healthy young men who ought to be fighting for their country, and these seem to have no difficulty in finding girl companions. A French woman, who had noticed this, said to me that apparently there must be something wrong in the make-up of the English girl, for in France no woman, however debased, would be seen with a shirker.

A London weekly gives a number of instances of the alarming lack of organization in government offices. I quote a few of the most flagrant ones:

"We know," the paper says, "of two vessels, identical in build and size and in every way duplicates of each other, both belonging to the same owner, which were taken over by the admiralty, one fitted up at Avonmouth for troops and the other in London for horses—the cost of fitting each ship being about £5,000 ($25,000).

"A little later on the admiralty gave orders for the horse ship in London to be dismantled and to be fitted up for troops, and for the troopship in Avonmouth to be dismantled and fitted up for horses.

"Upon receipt of this order the owner, a man of high public spirit, approached the admiralty and pointed out the ridiculous nature of the instructions, but was told that they were official and could not be varied. He, however, declined to be a party to robbing the British public of £10,000, and ultimately arranged for an exchange of the two vessels.

"Before this was done, however, he received an official inquiry as to what coal the London ship had on board, and having replied that the quantity was 600 tons, was then asked if that would be sufficient to take her to Avonmouth. His reply was: "Sufficient to take her to America."

**USELESS WORK DONE ON ADMIRALTY'S ORDER**

"We know of another vessel, which was gutted of her passenger accommodations and fitted out as a prison ship for refractory Tommies—taking nearly 1,000 pounds of stores on board. The vessel was then sent to Havre, and after lying there some time was brought back to London, gutted again, loaded with one gun, and then sent with six officers to Boulogne, only to return again to be loaded with another gun and take on six more officers to return once more to be fitted for laborers' accommodation.

"We know of another vessel, fitted at a cost of £5,000 for horse accommodation, and ordered to load hut material for the Dardanelles. The horse fittings in no way interfered with this work, but the transport officer was ordered to take them all out and pitch them ashore. He accordingly wired the admiralty, suggesting that they should remain where they were—to receive a reply that his duty was to carry out his instructions and not to make suggestions.

"We know of a vessel loaded with explosives—live shells of every kind and description—which recently arrived at an English port and was boarded by stevedores and laborers with lighted pipes in their mouths. When the admiralty official's attention was called to the matter his reply was, 'Have the notice painted, "No smoking allowed"'—and left the men to finish their smokes."

## TO IMPROVE TRADE WITH PAN-AMERICA

### John Barrett Gives Suggestions to Capitalists of United States.

### MUST STUDY EXISTING NEEDS

### Better Shipping Facilities and More Advantageous Credits Should Be Provided.

BY CHARLES R. MICHAEL.

There is undeniably a new era dawning in the islands of the Caribbean, the American Mediterranean. American trade will follow activities of the navy and the marines in Haiti, and to this island, the richest in the Antilles, the producer of the United States is now looking earnestly, with the hope of finding an outlet for manufactured articles which the war abroad has partly closed.

To-day there is a new and, in spite of many obvious obstacles, a hopeful spirit abroad in the islands of the West Indies, a belief that the American producer and American capitalist will improve the advantages that have long been overlooked. German commerce made great progress there during the last decade, but the war has brought the ambitions of the German nation to a temporary halt.

This situation makes it easier for the American manufacturer to enter the field without keen competition, and secure such a control as to have the bulk of the trade in the West Indies and many of the South American republics almost exclusively. The Germans, thus far, have shown greater insight and more skilled experience in conquering the trade of the West Indies, and equally effective methods must be applied by Americans.

**SHIPPING FACILITIES ALL THAT IS NEEDED**

It is the opinion of those who have studied trade in the tropics that all that is needed is better shipping facilities in South America and more advantageous credits—longer terms than are usually allowed by American houses. Another thing, Americans have not given enough study to the field and the needs of the Latin republics. Revolutions in the tropics are fast disappearing, and the land is now ready for a big trade movement from the United States, which has never set in earnestly because of these conditions and the existing unstable governments.

With Haiti coming under the military rule of the United States and awaiting the protection of this country, the last of the very unstable governments of the West Indies will pass into history. Because of the revolutions in some countries, there has not been a clear vision of the nations, peoples and governments which have known no revolutions and have enjoyed full stability for fully a quarter of a century. The American public has accepted one condition as representative of the whole, and, therefore, neglected to cultivate the opportunities existing so near to our shores.

South America, and especially the West Indies, offers now opportunities for the building up of commerce, for the investment of capital and for homes for incoming peoples, and a field of inquiry for American merchants which should be taken advantage of while these countries are isolated to a great degree by the war.

While the war is occupying the center of the international stage, the acting of that drama has thrown the spotlight in such a way upon Latin America that there is more discussion in the United States about commercial and material opportunities and possibilities in these republics than there has ever been before in the history of its relations with that part of the world.

**JOHN BARRETT DISCUSSES THIS GENERAL SUBJECT**

John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, discussing this general question, said the attention of the American producer is now centered upon South America. He declared that the union is receiving more requests for information than at any time in its history. He predicted that the trade relations between the United States and South America would be greatly enhanced in the next few years. Speaking about the situation in Santo Domingo, he said:

"The Dominican Republic is very closely bound commercially to the United States. This, perhaps, may be not very well known to the American people in general, yet the United States, under normal conditions and prior to the European war, furnished more than 60 per cent of the total imports of the Dominican Republic and took nearly as great a proportion of its exports.

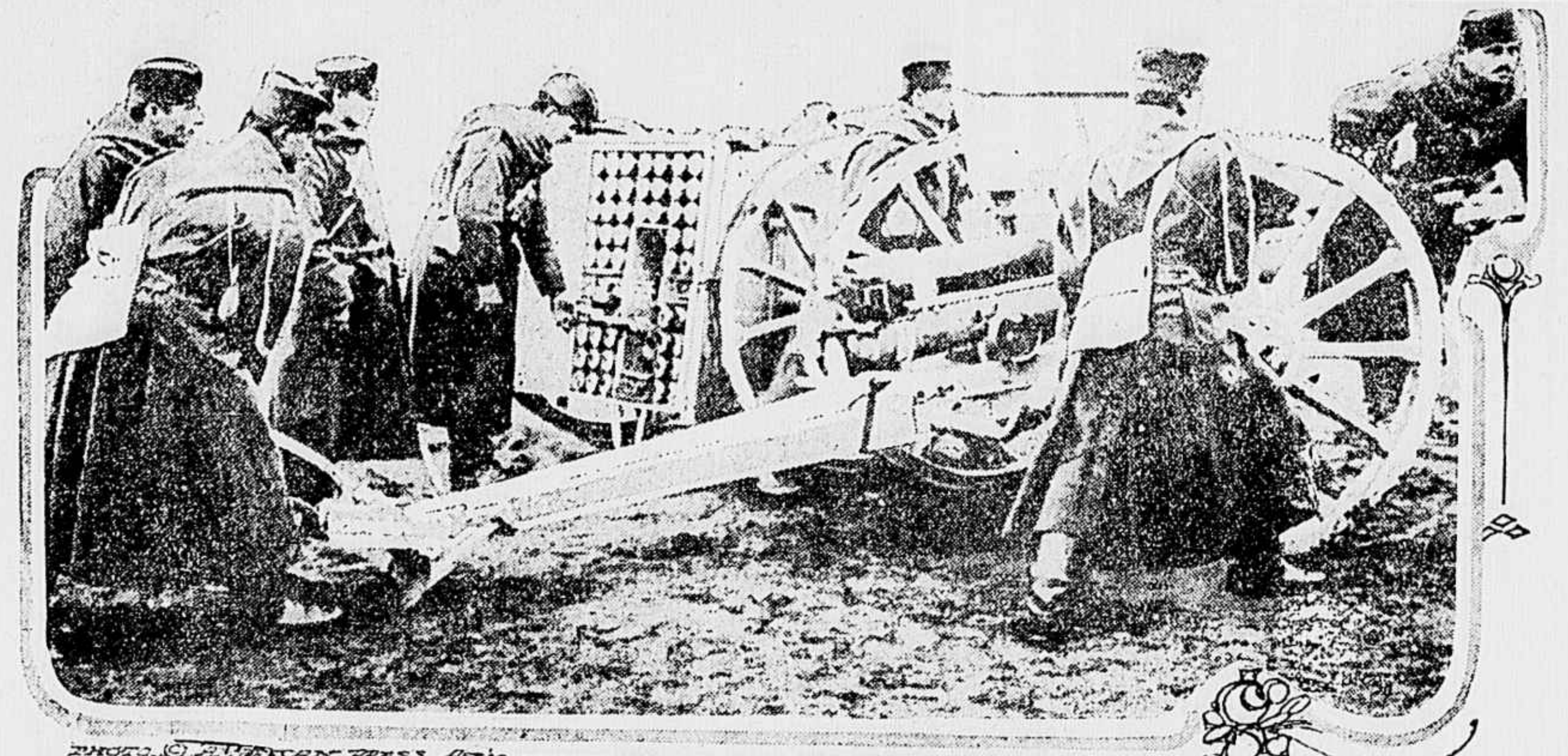
"No other country in the world sold to the Dominicans or bought from them more than about one-third as much as did the United States. Since the beginning of the European war in August, 1914, Germany, the second country in rank to the United States, has fallen out of the field. Other European countries have also lost, and the United States has gained proportionately.

"It might be supposed that this trade ascendancy has been acquired as the result of some extraordinary energy or enterprise on the part of American manufacturers, and it would be somewhat flattering to our American vanity to believe this. In reality, however, it was due more to the energy and enterprise of the Dominicans than to us, or perhaps, after all, it was the result of proximity and circumstance most of all.

"Proximity and being on the ocean lane of travel account for the, on the whole, good transportation service between the Dominican Republic and the United States. This transportation service naturally brings the Dominicans in large numbers to the United States. They come for business, pleasure and for educational reasons.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

### One of Guns Used by Serbians to Stem Austro-German Invasion



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The Serbian artillery is a motley affair. It includes Turkish guns captured in the first Balkan war, and Bulgarian batteries taken in the second Balkan war, and Austrian cannon left behind in the dual monarchy's two unsuccessful invasions of the first year of the war. Besides these, French and British artillerists with naval guns entered Serbia last winter and were incorporated into the little kingdom's army.

## CROWN PRINCE'S ATTACK FILLED WITH HORRORS

### Allied Defenders Are Subjected to Hail of Lead and Liquid Fire.

### ENEMY ONE VAST HUMAN WAVE

### Bloody Hand-to-Hand Fighting Follows Frightful Bombardment, and Germans Are Forced Back After Twenty-Four Hours of Battle.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PARIS, October 23.—Details of the furious attacks made recently by the Crown Prince's armies in the Argonne were given to-day by an officer wounded there.

"The German artillery began to bombard our trenches at 3 A. M. with high explosives first and then shells of all calibers were showered uninterruptedly on us," he said.

"Our artillery replied, but with little effect. The German guns were so numerous that our parapets began to melt away, and one felt as if one was in some nameless hell.

"Earth dashed over us, covering our men in a gray mantle, but they did not blanch under the terrible punishment, for aerial torpedoes were soon added to the other projectiles.

"Then abruptly the guns stopped, and from the German trenches gushed a liquid fire of a new kind. It was a mixture of tar and petrol jets, being directed so as to form two walls of fire with a space between, which was soon filled up with smoke. The heat was unbearable, but the men stood their ground. Suddenly German infantrymen loomed up in the smoke between the walls of fire. We poured sheets of lead on them from rifles and machine-guns, but for every one down two came up.

"Slowly the human wave reached the trench, and bloody hand-to-hand fighting followed in the dense smoke. We had to fall back to save ourselves from being buried by the masses of the enemy.

"Meanwhile, our reserves had dashed forward, profiting by a lull in the shelling, but they were brought up short by a curtain of fire and shells which gave off a blue vapor. They put on respirators, but they had no effect; they were being subjected to the new 'tear' shells. Nothing daunted. With streaming eyes, holding their breath, they dashed through the blue clouds and fell in serried masses on the Germans, who were quite unprepared for them.

"The enemy line wavered, and then gave way. Our artillery prevented supports from coming to their aid, and, after twenty-four hours' fighting, they returned to their trenches, having kept here and there only one or two hundred yards of our trenches."

## HOPE TO TALK TO TOKYO

### Radio Experts Expect Soon to Girdle the Globe With Wireless Telephones.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The powerful wireless station at Arlington, Va., is now being "tuned up" to talk with Tokyo. It is the hope and expectation of the experts before long to girdle the globe with the wireless telephone.

Radio experts are enthusiastic over the future, following their successful transmission of the human voice from Washington to Paris and to Honolulu at the same time, as was done in the experiments of last night. The practicability of talking with the Orient without a relay at Honolulu was declared to-day to be unquestioned.

Preliminary to obtaining that accuracy of adjustment that will be required in communicating with Tokyo direct, the experts are arranging to open up communication from this city with the government's wireless station at Cordova, Alaska. As transmission across water is attended by fewer difficulties than over land, the first attempts to reach Japan and China by wireless phones probably will be made from the Alaska station.

## The Best Thing in the World

(Written in the Trenches).

By GEOFFREY H. GILBEY.

When I was three I used to think
by far the greatest joy
Was going to the local shop and
purchasing a toy.
When I was five I loved to sit upon
a bus, outside;
But that had changed when I was
six, and I had learnt to ride.

I thought that I was quite a man
when I was nearly nine,
And then the best thing in the world
was sitting up to dine.
When aged thirteen how I adored a
little cricket match—
Especially if I made ten runs or
caught a simple catch.

At Eton, like perhaps was the best
the day I got my shorts,
And then somehow I won the half
at Oxford in the sports.
Since then I've changed my mind
about a dozen times each year,
When music, racing, hunting, golf
and other things appear.

At twenty-six, I tell you straight,
that life out here is grand
I've found that work and happiness
are always hand in hand.
Do come, there's heaps of splendid
work and happiness for you—
I've found the best thing in the
world, so come and find it, too.

## PANAMA ECONOMIZES

### President Porras Discharges Many Departmental Employees and Reduces All Salaries.

PANAMA, October 23.—President Porras is determined to inaugurate an era of economy in governmental affairs. His first step in this direction was the discharge of many employees in all the departmental offices and a considerable reduction in the national police force. He has also recently reduced the salaries of all employees, including himself, of from 10 to 15 per cent.

In order to better the financial condition of the country through the payment of its current obligations and to liquidate a treasury deficit inherited from a previous administration, an effort is being made to obtain a new loan of $1,000,000. This is to be secured by a bond issue, and will become part of the national debt, which already amounts to $1,530,000, through a previous bond issue for railway construction purposes.

Both the reduction in force and salaries were ordered by the President in opposition to the advice and wishes of his political advisers, who fear that it will have a material influence on the presidential election next year. The President, however, pointed out that economies were urgently needed to prevent the country from becoming utterly bankrupt. He told them that the national treasury was practically empty, and that many makeshifts had to be resorted to to obtain sufficient money to pay the salaries due to employees.

The expenses of the government have been considerable in excess of the revenue, chiefly because in the past little or no attention was paid financial economies and reforms, and also to the great falling off in import duties because of the war in Europe and general business depression throughout the republic itself.

Offers of a loan have been made by a local concern, and also one in New York. Negotiations are still in progress in hopes of obtaining better terms than 97 with 6 per cent interest. The previous loan was placed at 97½, with 5 per cent interest. Any loan negotiated will have to have the approval of the American government, and this is being sought.

## WAR HURTS SHOE TRADE

CHICAGO, October 22.—Notwithstanding enormous war orders received here for shoes and boots, the European conflict has greatly injured the foreign shoe trade of the United States, according to members of the Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers, who are holding their annual convention here. This loss, speakers said, was due to the fact that the trade with the civilians of Europe each year was many times that now received for war shoes and boots, and the civilians have stopped buying.

## "SUPER-AVIAN" BIRDS THICK ON WAR FRONT

### Airmen Who Daily Fly Where Shells Are Bursting Pay No Heed to Danger.

### NEW RACE OF HUMAN BEINGS

### When Sun Goes Down They Come Like Hawks, Gliding Home to Roost From Every Point Along Lines of Hun.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, October 23.—A British soldier writes home as follows:

"One of our machines appeared yesterday from the direction of the Hun, very high, just a speck up aloft, and when over our camp it spiraled down in one gigantic corkscrew glide. Tilted on one plane and then the other, on edge, pointing straight down nearly, it came. Round and round and round, quite steady and in hand. Then it slipped off in a long, quiet glide down to its home, just over a hill slope near us.

"These airmen are a new race of human beings. Five of the 'super-avian' birds yesterday evening utterly distracted the Hun batteries along our front. The air spaces above were spotted with shrapnel puffs, regularly, in the proportion of currants to a well-made 'plumduff'—I can think of no other better illustration—and back and forth passed the hawks with the most perfect and practical indifference. You hear the muffled 'plop' up aloft about eight seconds after you have seen the sparking flash of the bursting shell; you have even seen the graceful rounded curl of the shell smoke form and change shape before you hear the 'plop.'

"When the batteries are really busy you see flash upon flash away up there, four and five together, and soon the flashes merge into a wild confusion of irregular 'plops.' The hawks, if low down and in great danger, dodge the shells by continually shifting their angle of flight, darting about here and there, and it must need a cool head and hands and feet which work automatically up there.

"We have seen flights where it seemed impossible for the hawk to miss a shell, and then, when the hawk had reached safety, we have seen him deliberately turn back and return to the same danger zone. It looks like bravado, but it is not. That hawk had not finished the task he had set himself to finish, so he went back. One hawk did this five times while we watched from the front trench, and when he finally decided to go home to roost and regained safety it was a great relief to cheer him, and I hope he heard that bottled-up explosion of relief we gave him.

"In the evenings, after sundown, by twilight and against the sunset pinks and yellows, the hawks, from all points of the Hun front, come home to roost. Gliding in, with engines stopped, they swoop in long, gradual slants. And when you think what they have been through your thoughts break down in a shamed confusion. It does not seem fair, in your ignorance, complete and dense, even to think of their dangers."

## HORSES SCARCE IN ZONE

### Panama Canal Troops Experience Great Difficulty in Getting Remounts to Meet Requirements.

PANAMA, October 23.—Much difficulty is being experienced by the United States troops in obtaining good horses for the various branches of the service in the Canal Zone. Very few of the animals raised in Panama are either high or heavy enough for the requirements of the army.

Recently Lieutenant Joseph A. Marmon, aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Panama Canal troops, made a trip to the Province of Chiriqui to obtain horses. Out of more than 200 examined, only eleven came anywhere near the army specifications. All of them were under fourteen hands high.

General Edwards made a trip to Costa Rica, where he purchased a few animals, but they also are not quite up to the army specifications. Army officers believe it will be necessary to obtain remounts from either Chile or Jamaica, but the latter market, because of the war, is now temporarily closed.

## SWITZERLAND BURDENED BY DROVES OF SHIRKERS

### From Every Warring Nation They Come to Escape Service With Army.

### TAXPAYERS ARE COMPLAINING

### Little Republic Filled to Overflowing With Men Too Cowardly to Fight and Too Lazy to Work—Some Are Expelled.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

ZURICH, October 23.—Switzerland is full of deserters and shirkers from all of the belligerent countries. The number of these undesirables has grown to such an alarming extent that many municipalities have found it necessary to expel them. Most of the Swiss cantons have amended their naturalization regulations, and now deny citizenship to foreigners who deserted from the armies of their countries or did not join the colors when they were called.

The shirkers, mostly strapping men, in the best of health, came in droves from France, Germany, Russia and Austria as soon as the war started, and later a good many Italians joined their ranks. Some of them asserted that they had been temporarily relieved of military service on account of ill health, while others posed as Socialists, anarchists and opponents of war on general principles.

All of these shirkers were very coldly received by the Swiss people and still more coldly by the authorities. Only to the Alsatians an asylum was granted gladly, because they openly stated that they would not fight because their sympathies were divided between Germany and France.

Since the war began many wounded German and French soldiers have received permission to come to Switzerland to recuperate, and some of them did not join their armies again when their furlough expired. They stayed, and could now be shot as deserters if they should return to their native countries.

Some of the deserters and shirkers are well supplied with money, but many have become public charges. This is, of course, not to the liking of the Swiss taxpayers, on whose shoulders the war has thrown an enormous burden. Quite a few of the fugitives make themselves obnoxious by their behavior. Recently two Frenchmen were deported from Geneva because they attacked the Swiss government in public speeches for not assisting France, a sister republic, although they would not fight for their country themselves.

A German was driven from St. Gall, because in a letter to a newspaper he called strictly neutral Switzerland a "perfidious ally of France and treacherous Italy." A French shirker at Lausanne tried to win recruits for the Foreign Legion, and became abusive when the authorities stopped his activity. He was arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

## SOUTH SEA FIGHTERS

### Islanders Are Being Drilled to Go to Battle Front to Support Great Britain.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, October 23.—South Sea Islanders are soon to be among the troops being trained to fight for Great Britain. A transport will leave this port this week for Rarotonga in the Cook Group and Niue Island, which lies between the Cook Archipelago and Tonga, to take on board native contingents from Rarotonga and Niue Island. The islanders will be brought to New Zealand, and will eventually be merged with a force of Maoris, natives of New Zealand, when the latter are sent to the front.

Several months ago Niue Island attracted general attention because, upon the news that Great Britain was at war reaching there, the tribes gathered, raised a sum of money for the British cause, addressed a letter to King George, in which they referred to their island as "the smallest child of the great motherland," and offered to provide 200 fighting men. Subsequently the New Zealand government sent a noncommissioned officer to the island, who has been drilling the natives for some months.

## PAN-GERMANISTIC EMPIRE PLANNED

### Berlin Sees in War Only Continuation of Country's Evolution.

### AUSTRIA TO BE ABSORBED

### Would Unite World Against England, Russia and United States.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BERLIN, October 23.—In a pamphlet just issued Paul Lensch, a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, describes the dreams of the Pan-Germanistic Social Democracy for a Greater Germany. Laying particular stress on the necessity of the absorption of Austria by the German empire, the writer says:

"When we speak of Germany we understand the present Germany and Austria-Hungary united into one German empire. The birth of this real Germany is to be the outcome of this war, which alone contains all the essential conditions of the solution of the German question."

**EVOLUTION OF GERMANY IN THREE SEPARATE STAGES**

Lensch says the evolution of Germany falls in three separate stages—1866, 1870 and 1914. He shows how the two sections of Germany, the German empire and Austria-Hungary, have proved too weak to fulfill Germany's historic mission in the world, and says that out of the greater Prussia created by the war against Austria in 1866 and of the little Germany which was the outcome of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71 must evolve the Greater Germany of the future.

The evolution which began in 1866, and which moved forward another step in 1870, when the North and South German states were united, is still going on. Those who saw in the events of 1870 a definite solution of the German question, and who looked upon Austria as a foreign state like all the others, were mistaken. The evolution of Germany cannot be stopped, and the present war has opened the eyes of many to the real significance of the war in 1870, which, far from being an end, was merely a continuation. The great work is to be fully accomplished by the present war when the last third of the Germans who were separated in 1866 join hand with the others and the birth of the great German empire, Germany proper and Austria, becomes an established fact.

This Greater Germany, however, is to be merely the nucleus of "German Central Europe," Herr Lensch insists, and proceeds to explain how the smaller states need a great power to safeguard them. Thus "German Central Europe" may easily and naturally evolve into a "federation of Central European states" under the German aegis. This, he insists, will be the only means of protecting the smaller states of Central Europe against the "rapacity and greed" of the great world powers, England, Russia and the United States of America. Besides the United Germany and Austria-Hungary, this federation should comprise the Scandinavian states, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, the Balkan Peninsula, with European Turkey and, if possible, France, Spain and Portugal, with all the colonies of these countries.

**GERMANY NOT PRODUCING SUFFICIENT FOODSTUFFS**

The Vorwaerts, which is continually warning against the danger of exaggerated optimism, says in a recent issue:

"It is a dangerous sophism to insist that Germany has been able to feed her entire population during the present war, though the import of necessaries of life has been practically stopped, and to add that we should feel deeply thankful to the German farmers for having shown such great ability to produce what we need, thanks to wise custom protection.

"Quite on the contrary, it must be said that the feeding of our population has not been assured in a satisfactory manner through our national resources.

"It has been shown, beyond the shadow of doubt, that it is utterly impossible, as agriculture now stands here, to obtain from German soil the quantity of foodstuffs absolutely needed, and that it has been found impossible to feed the necessary number of cattle for slaughtering without importing fodder from abroad.

"Our 'resistance' on this point may evidently be prolonged for a long time, but it is only at the cost of public health, which is being gradually ruined by these privations. It is also at the cost of our national stock of cattle, which has now become so greatly reduced that it will take many years before normal conditions return, and especially before the small farmers are able to get back their stock."

## BELGIANS RESPONSIBLE

### German Authorities Warn Citizens of Fines That Will Follow Anglo-French Aeroplane Raids.

AMSTERDAM, October 22 (via London).—German authorities in Belgium have announced, says the Echo de Belge, that on the occasion of any Anglo-French aeroplane raids on Belgian cities under German occupation the inhabitants of the city will be held responsible. If bombs fall on the barracks, the soldiers, according to the announcement, will be billeted in civilian homes and a fine corresponding to the damage done will be imposed on the city.

Advices from Paris last July said the German officials in Belgium had imposed a fine of $1,000,000 on the city of Brussels in consequence of the destruction of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon in sheds at Evere, to the north of Brussels, by aviators of the entente allies.