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MONROE DOCTRINE WILL BE RESPECTED

Germany Promises Not to Infringe on It, No Matter What Is Outcome of War.

STATEMENT ALREADY FILED

Made Because of Claims Colonization Schemes in South America Would Be Attempted.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—The German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, said today that early in the European war he had assured the United States government that, whatever the outcome of the conflict, Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine.

Count Bernstorff said he had filed with the State Department on September 3, soon after his arrival in this country from Berlin, a written official statement that Germany would not infringe on the Monroe Doctrine, no matter what the outcome of the war.

The ambassador said the statement was made because of claims from various English sources that Germany, if successful, would not respect the Monroe Doctrine, and doubtless would attempt to make great colonization schemes in South America.

The text of the communication was withheld by department officials, but Acting Secretary Lansing made this announcement: The German ambassador, on September 26 last, in a note to the Department of State, stated he was instructed by his government to deny most emphatically rumors to the effect that Germany intended, in case she comes out victorious in the present war, to seek expansion in South America.

Discussion of the ambassador's note was aroused by a published statement of Dr. Derenburg, former Colonial Secretary of Germany, calling attention to the fact that his government had notified the United States of the untruth of reports as to its intentions in South America. Dr. Derenburg and German officials here attributed the rumors to Germany's enemies in the present war, believing they were designed to influence public opinion in the United States against Germany.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE FOR GERMANY IN RAGING

LONDON, October 24.—What a German military expert has called a life and death struggle for Germany is still raging along the coast end of the western battle front. Every indication is that the invaders are hurling their full strength against the allies in a determined effort to capture Dunkirk and Calais. Strange reports come from various captured cities in Belgium, from the English coast, of the departure of the German forces holding them. These movements may merely mean that every available man is being thrown forward to the Franco-Belgian front, and the probability is that the invaders are hurrying their full strength against the allies in a determined effort to capture Dunkirk and Calais. Strange reports come from various captured cities in Belgium, from the English coast, of the departure of the German forces holding them. These movements may merely mean that every available man is being thrown forward to the Franco-Belgian front, and the probability is that the invaders are hurrying their full strength against the allies in a determined effort to capture Dunkirk and Calais.

A special dispatch states that the allies have advanced further on Ostend, their lines now extending from a point between Nieuport and St. Pierre Capelle. Other dispatches declare that the Germans, after a success on the Yser, are leaving the coast and working around by Dixmude to Ghent, the way to Ostend. Incessant fighting prevails over the West Flanders front from Roulois to Thourout and between Nieuport and Ostend.

RETREAT OF GERMAN STILL IN PROGRESS

Petrograd reports a continuation of the pursuit of the Germans retreating from Warsaw and admits an unexpected stubborn resistance to the Russian offensive on the San. The official Vienna press after detailing successes before Przemysl and a dashing movement toward the Vistula, admits that the Russians were permitted to cross the San in several places.

England is hoping today that the career of the famous German commerce destroyer Emden is ended. This hope is based on two more or less cryptic cables from Bombay. One issued by the Bombay government declares that all sea routes may be considered reasonably safe from 5 o'clock in the evening of October 21. The other, an unconfirmed report from Bombay to the London Times, says that the Emden had finally been accounted for.

The problem of feeding the starving people of Belgium is daily growing more acute. The order issued by England, preventing the importation of sugar, is significant of the attitude of the government towards the movement of any commodity that might assist its enemies.

KING AROUND VERDUN IS BECOMING CLOSER

LONDON, October 24.—The German ring around Verdun, according to the Cologne Gazette, is becoming closed today, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. All the French attacks have been in vain. Colonel Grey, a brother of the British Foreign Secretary, who was captured near Peronne, France, when a British aeroplane was brought down by the Germans, has been sent to the prisoners' camp at Darmstadt.

SUBMARINE CREW LOST

Admiralty Gives Up Hope of Safety of Men on the E-3.

LONDON, October 24.—The Admiralty, through the press bureau, issued today a list of officers and men of the British submarine E-3 with the statement that it is feared that no hopes for the safety of the submarine can now be obtained. Berlin official advices, under date of October 20, stated that the British submarine E-3 was sunk on Sunday, October 18, by German warships in the North Sea.

The destruction of the E-3 is the first loss sustained by the British submarine service in the present war. The boat was comparatively new, having been completed in 1913. She carried a crew of sixteen men.

NEW GERMAN GUNS FOR SIEGE WORK

Krupps Works at Essen Reported to Be Building 56-Centimetre Weapons.

EMPLOY NEARLY 50,000 MEN

No Attention to Rumors That They Are Intended to Bombard England From French Coast.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) THE HAGUE, October 15.—To the rumors that the Krupp works at Essen, are building 56-centimetre guns has now been added another—the claim that the same plant is turning out 56-centimetre pieces. While it is hard to believe this, it must be borne in mind that a siege piece of 42 centimetres, the existence of which was doubted before the war, has become a convincing reality, as has also the Austrian 36.5-centimetre piece, which even after the outbreak of the war was looked upon as the object of a very interesting fable.

To be sure a 50.5-centimetre (about twelve inches) gun was not in itself a novelty. But that the Austrians would be able to make such a piece mobile for field purposes was thought out of the question. The same process of reasoning was applied to the German 42-centimetre or 16 1/2-inch gun. A mathematical calculation caused an effect, in this instance, the ability of steel to withstand the shock of the propelling explosion and the weight which such a machine of destruction would add to the conclusion that a 16 1/2-inch gun while possible could not be transported easily enough to permit its use in the field. Nevertheless, it was shown that, though the German 42-centimetre gun weighs about twenty-six tons, transportation difficulties had been overcome largely with the aid of motor traction and other devices.

Since the increase in weight of a 56-centimetre or 22-inch gun over a 42-centimetre gun would not be very great, and since the increase in a 60-centimetre or 23 1/2-inch gun over a 42-inch would be an almost negligible quantity, the existence of such pieces need not be doubted in this respect. If it is possible to move over ordinary roads and across soft fields, a 56-centimetre gun weighing thirty-five tons would offer no new transportation problems. The case is one of increase in motive power instead of new aspects in transportation.

NO ATTENTION PAID TO POPULAR RUMORS

No attention need be paid to popular rumors making the rounds in Germany that the new pieces are designed to bombard the English coast from the coast of France. The extreme flight of the 16 1/2-inch shell has recently been given as about twelve kilometres for the "Krummbahn" or high trajectory piece, and it is not necessary to have having a flatter course. Since the increase in calibre from 16 1/2 to 23 1/2 does not necessarily mean a proportionate lengthening of range, it is not at all likely that the English coast, on the opposite Calais and other channel points will make the acquaintance of the "Brummers"—as the Germans have come to call their large siege pieces.

The 42-centimetre gun, which is known to only a few, is a new piece, should they actually exist, would consist of arming some naval base on the channel between Germany and the English coast. The hope to establish during the course of this war. It is maintained that Calais has been decided upon as the best locality for such a base, and that the great activity in the ship yards is a measure due to this.

GUNS MADE BY FRENCH TO OPPOSE THESE PIECES

It is of some interest to know what the French oppose these heavy pieces. According to an article in the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger of September 28, the French use a 27-centimetre mortar—smaller than the Austrian mortar piece—and a 120-millimetre and 160-millimetre flat trajectory gun. In addition there is a 125-millimetre gun of older pattern. To facilitate comparison, the Austrian, French and German equipments are given in a table of millimetres:

Table with 2 columns: Gun type and Calibre. Includes Austrian motor-battery piece 305 mm, German siege mortars and howitzers 420 mm, French mortar 270 mm, French flat trajectory piece 150 mm, French flat trajectory piece 120 mm, French mortar 120 mm, German piece 120 mm, German piece 560 mm, German piece 600 mm.

As already stated, the 56-centimetre or 22-centimetre pieces of the Germans have still to prove their existence, but the rumors concerning them are too persistent to be ignored, especially when it is remembered that even the 42-centimetre piece was long considered a myth until it was brought into action at Liege and other points. Between the French mortar of 27-centimetre calibre and the German 42-centimetre there is a difference of fifteen centimetres, while between the much-heralded 56-centimetre gun and the original "Brummer" there is one of only fourteen centimetres. It must be admitted that in view of these proportions even a 60-centimetre gun seems possible enough. But whether or not the Germans are actually building such a piece has for the time being no bearing on the fact that their heavy artillery is doing a surprising amount of work in the hands of the allies and that a few additional calibre inches may be to the Krupp works merely a matter of mechanical detail in view of what was achieved in the building of the 42-centimetre "Brummer."

CARNIVAL WEEK IN NEW YORK CITY

Commemorates Establishment of Dutch Fur-Trading Post on Manhattan Isle.

GREAT INTEREST AROUSED

Historical, Commercial, Patriotic and Peaceful Ideas to Prevail in Parades.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, October 24.—Commemorative of the establishment of a Dutch fur trading post on Manhattan Island by five ships from Amsterdam and Hoorn 360 years ago, New York began today a great commercial centenary with services in the synagogues, which will be followed tomorrow by exercises in Christian churches, and a great gathering in the Hippodrome, where 1,200 singers will be heard.

The next evening, Monday, there will be a musical festival at the City College, and on Tuesday night another at the Washington Irving High School. The automobile pageant is on the schedule for Wednesday night. Five thousand motors will line up and pass through the city. Governor Glynn and his staff will lead. A floral division, in which automobiles, mostly privately owned, will be carrying cuttings of being decked with flowers, is to be a part of the spectacle.

There is also a division of machines in which automobiles, mostly privately owned, will be carrying cuttings of being decked with flowers, is to be a part of the spectacle. One manufacturer has prepared an elaborate windmill effect, and another a tremendous butterfly. A group of machines rigged up with grotesque features and comic characters, is also a part of the parade. Later comes a section of automobile trucks showing commercial industries. The line of march is down Broadway from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, across to Fifth Avenue, south to Thirty-third Street, and then west and north up Broadway to Columbus Circle.

Thursday evening has been chosen as theatre night, and Broadway managers have the chance of devising special attractions for the town's visitors during the show week.

MAYORS FROM UP-STATE TO BE IN ATTENDANCE

Some idea of the interest which this carnival week has aroused, up-state, is evident when it is seen that Mayors from every large town and city, especially through the Mohawk Valley and on through Rochester to Buffalo, will come down themselves or will send their right-hand men. They are all members of the commission of officials. Friday evening these hundred and fifty Mayors will be guests of the city at a reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Samuel W. Fairchild, ex-president of the Union League Club, is in charge of that.

The event of the week, though, is saved till Saturday night, the evening of the 31st. This is the night, and, if plans go right, it will put the city in a gay humor for the approaching election night. It is to be a commemorative pageant, but more than that the citizens continually state that the idea that we have a lot to be joyous over, that in spite of war and hard times, talk we have maintained our faith and have a very horse to brag about. The French are wanting to make the night of the 31st one of optimism, and by an inspiring spectacle lighten the hearts of those who think they are weighted down by physical and mental depression.

The ideas which will constantly recur in the festival parade will be historical, commercial, patriotic and every other kind of thing. The parade will be decked with the words "Commerce and Peace."

DIGNITARIES WILL HEAD AND REVIEW PROCESSION

Dignitaries that usually have watch and word over public doings will lead the parade. The commission of officials in this will be an army corps of horse-drawn floats. The magnitude of this division is hard to estimate. Of the 150 floats, some few will require forty horses, and Brooklyn brewery company having one of these largest floats, will surround it by forty mounted musicians.

The New York Central will join the parade with the DeWitt Clinton train, the first to run on the Central's lines. It possible, this train, which, with the engine, tender and three coaches is eighty-eight feet long, will travel the route under its own steam. If not, it will be mounted on a float. Following this exhibit the railroad will have drawn a paper mache model of the latest type of engine, ninety feet long. A model of the Cleopatra, the first steamboat on the Hudson, will appear on the float of the Hudson River Day Line, ahead of the model of the new Hendrick Hudson. Forty herdsmen will drive a herd of sheep on the Avenue, as a part of the exhibit of the American Belt Company. An ice cream company will make and serve ice cream on the route, and the same with a bakery concern. A milk company will enter five floats.

Baltimore will send thirty floats to tell New Yorkers of her industries; Syracuse will send six, and Rochester, Utica and Buffalo each one. Several New York newspapers will enter floats. Among them the Staats-Zeitung, which will exhibit a Taube monoplane.

Floats are only a part of the Halcyon pageant. There will be carriages containing commercial boards, chambers of commerce, merchants' associations and committees from the exchanges. Patriotic and peace societies are to have representation.

Some of the New Yorkers expected to ride in the pageant, according to Mr. Ames, are: Jacob H. Schiff, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Judge Alton B. Parker, Chauncey M. Depew, George W. Perkins, Samuel W. Fairchild, E. V. Boynton, Herman Ridder, Admiral Robert Peary and General Nelson A. Miles.

SUNK BY GERMAN SHIP

Japanese Cruiser Takachihio Falls Prey to Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.

TOKYO, October 24.—It is officially announced that the navy department believes that the Japanese cruiser Takachihio, which was sunk in Kiau-chau harbor on October 17, was torpedoed by the German torpedo-boat destroyer S-90. Previous official announcements had it that the cruiser had been sunk by a mine, but German and Chinese reports credited the S-90 with the feat.

OCTOBER HAZE



We Can Safely Prophesy "Cloudy Weather" Any Time There's Breeze Enough to Stir the Dust on Our Streets.

DAY OF FIXED FORT GONE, AS RESULT OF THIS WAR

Best Type of Fortifications Consists of Batteries From Which Guns Can Be Moved.

VERDUN NOT YET CAPTURED

German Make Fierce Efforts to Take City, but These Are Fiercely Repelled—More Successful in Their Attack on St. Mihiel.

LONDON, October 24.—The Times today prints a long dispatch in which its correspondent at Nancy, France, under date of October 19, gives a vivid picture of the fighting on the right wing of the French army.

Although the French official communications continually state that the situation on the right wing is unchanged, he says, "they do not mean that the opposing armies are marking time. The Germans have made fierce efforts to get Verdun, but they have been repulsed, and the French field army still stands between the army of Metz and the coveted fortresses of Toul and Verdun."

"The attack on St. Mihiel, the Germans were more successful, and fighting will be necessary to elect them, but the German objective, the junction of the army of Metz with the right wing of the French army, has not been prevented. The French are playing for a heavy fall of snow, which would seriously hamper the enemy's movements of supplies, and might even drive them into the open like wolves."

GERMANS NEVER YET IN ACTION

"The guns of Verdun have never yet been in action, and there is no prospect of the fall of Verdun, unless the French field army allows the Germans to get their big guns within range."

"The whole history of this war, however, goes to prove the utter uselessness of forts under present conditions. The best type of fortifications seems to consist of batteries from which the guns can easily be moved to a new point as soon as they are located by the enemy. The day of the fixed fort is gone. After the Germans had inched themselves at St. Mihiel, their big guns made short work of the French forts at Troyon and Camp des Romains. The guns of the forts had a range of only five miles against the German siege range of seven miles."

"The Germans have placed a battery of Austrian forty-two-centimetre guns on the site of Camp des Romains, which commands St. Mihiel and a large part of the Woëvre. It is most important that the French recapture this position, but it will take the most severe kind of fighting to do so."

SUPPLY OF MATERIAL NOT INEXHAUSTIBLE

LONDON, October 24.—Another description of events in the north of France from an eyewitness attached to the British general headquarters was issued by the official information bureau today. It is dated October 17. It declares that "the fact that the enemy is steadily advancing, and that the enemy is giving way before us has proved a most welcome and inspiring change." Concluding the report says: "As the campaign goes on the tendency of the Germans to rely on their (Continued on Third Page.)"

EXPEDIENCY, NOT TRUTH, IS QUEST OF JAPANESE

Bishop H. St. George Tucker Surveys Religious Conditions Among Non-Christians.

GREAT INCREASE IN INTEREST

Liberal Attitude Taken by Government Has Wonderful Effect on People—Must Be Taught to Grasp Christian Idea of God.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) KARIJAZAWA, JAPAN, September 20.—The Rt. Rev. H. St. George Tucker, Bishop of Kyoto and missionary of the American Episcopal Church, son of Bishop Tucker of Southern Virginia, delivered an interesting address to the American missionaries during their recent retreat in the mountains here.

Japan wants religion, the bishop said, but only as a means to an end, and not because of its intrinsic truth or reality. Surveying religious conditions among the non-Christians of Japan, Dr. Tucker found everywhere a decided increase of interest in religion. Japanese officials were talking about religion, he said, and advising their subordinates to pay respect to it. Ever since the war with Russia the people had felt the need of something beyond human power.

The liberal attitude taken by government officials had had a wonderful effect on the people, especially in the smaller places. The national fear of socialism, he said, had impressed the people with the fact that loyalty cannot stand without idealism, and idealism was impossible without religion.

"Does this interest signify a move toward Christianity?" he asked. "On the one side there was an attempt to revive Confucianism as a basis of morality—an attempt that had been unsuccessful. On the other hand there was an effort to interest the masses in reverence for shrines and sacred places, as was seen in the addresses of government officials, and in the moral trend of Buddhist sermons."

SUBJECTS OF SERMONS BY BUDDHIST PREACHERS

Bishop Tucker endeavored to find out the themes on which Buddhist preachers addressed their audiences in the Kyoto district, and was told that the subject of one preacher was the very practical matter of "How to Behave in Railway Trains."

"On the whole, Bishop Tucker was convinced that the war had introduced religion was utilitarian. Religion was wanted, not for the sake of truth, but because it would be good for Japan. Expediency, rather than truth, was the quest. They did not ask what religion was true, but what religion would best fit in with Japanese ideals and civilization. The chief use of religion was to promote loyalty."

"When the Japanese sincerely believe in the Christian idea, but it is nearer the Christian idea than before. There is a growing conception of one supreme God of universal power, the idea being undoubtedly due to the influence of Western thought. "When the Japanese sincerely believe in the Christian idea, but it is nearer the Christian idea than before. There is a growing conception of one supreme God of universal power, the idea being undoubtedly due to the influence of Western thought. (Continued on Third Page.)"

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE ON PLAINS OF FLANDERS

Frenchemen Impatient for a Conclusion, but Apparently as Confident as Ever.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF VERDUN

Germans, in Opposing Attacks by French Aviators, Install on Automobiles Special Cannon From Which They Fire Vertically.

PARIS, October 24.—Attention remained fixed today on the terrific struggle on the plains of Flanders, and all other points of the long battle line in France received secondary consideration. Frenchemen, as usual, studied the War Office statement with the greatest care, and although they are impatient for a conclusion, apparently they are as confident as ever.

Independent of the contest in the north, actions in other directions serve to strengthen the positions of the opposing sides. Some of these, while appearing separate, are in reality combined, such as that between the frontier of the east and that of the Argonne.

This has for its purpose the control of the vicinity of Verdun and the formation there of a base for an offensive movement. The arrival of a French force at Brabant-Sur-Meuse, near Concoevy, at the heights of Montfaucon, where the crown prince is entrenched, is a new element added to the chain of the allies' struggle in this district.

The French aviators continue to give proof of courage, at the same time adding considerably to the list of German dead. One bomb, thrown during the assembly of the enemy, killed thirty of the enemy. In another case, two bombs caused eight deaths and injured twenty-two other persons. Similar occurrences are almost a daily occurrence, and in one instance the staff of a German division was so annoyed by aerial flights of the enemy that it was compelled to change its headquarters.

The Germans, in opposing these attacks, have installed on automobiles, a special cannon from which they fire vertically at aeroplanes. In each locality which the Germans occupy a regular squad watches the horizon. At the appearance of the French machines, special bells are sounded which signal the people to go to their houses so as to give them locality an uninhabited appearance.

ALLIES ADVANCING

LONDON, October 24.—The Daily Mail's Flushing correspondent sends the following under the date of Friday evening: "As the result of severe fighting among the sand dunes, the allies have advanced further upon Ostend. Last night the enemy was still occupying Thiel. Ghent and Bruges are quiet."

GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS

LONDON, October 24.—The Germans are leaving the coast and working around Dixmude towards Lille, says a Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail. "They claim success on the River Yser. Their extreme right wing was routed back Friday, leaving their position open to a flanking movement and the allies' way to Ostend clear."

RAGING CONFLICT MOST DESPERATE OF PRESENT WAR

Battle Along Front From Lille to Belgian Coast Greatest of All.

CRITICAL STRUGGLE OF WHOLE CAMPAIGN

Outcome Likely to Decide Future of German Operations in France.

REINFORCEMENTS NOW ON WAY

Supreme Effort of Invaders to Break Through Allies' Lines.

LONDON, October 24.—Superlatives have been so frequently used in attempts to describe the engagements of the present war that emphasis of such terms as "most desperate," "violent" and "crucial," has been weakened; but today, as if by mutual agreement, both German and British newspapers characterize the conflict along the front from Lille in France to the Belgian seaboard as the greatest struggle of all.

London newspapers were quick to seize the suggestion of a German military expert, cabled here from Berlin, that this is the critical conflict of the whole campaign. Whether this be so or not, it is contended that the outcome is likely to decide the future of German operations in France. Reinforcements of 600,000 men are said to have been rushed to the German right wing, and it seems no exaggeration to say that these operations are the supreme effort of the invaders to break through the allies' line.

GERMANY THROWS AIRCRAFT MORE AND MORE INTO FRAY

Being denied the use of warships, which have been rendering good service for the allies, Germany is said to be throwing her aircraft, and particularly Zeppelins, more and more into the fray. News dispatches relate that the operation of Zeppelins have been a marked feature of the fighting along the southwest of Ostend, to which support the troops of France, England and Belgium are said to be working their way.

In brief, is a broad view of the situation in France and Belgium from the English standpoint. Which side had the advantage when dawn broke, or which had it to-night, is not known, except to the general staffs of the opposing armies. All the public know, barring something unforeseen in the nature of a catastrophe to one army or the other, will be that the terrific artillery duel along the Belgian coast has continued, and that one side was pushed back here, only to advance there, as was explained in the official communication issued in Paris last night.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO HOLD UPPER HAND

That the Russians, generally speaking, continue to hold the upper hand in the eastern arena of the war is the gist of most of the dispatches reaching London, and, accepting this as true, England thinks that the putting of Germany on the defensive in this territory will prevent her from transferring any forces to the western arena.

The French forts at Verdun, which have been more or less lost sight of during the days the line of battle has been in the region of the north of Northern France and Belgium, came to the fore again today, as a result of news from German sources to the effect that German troops are drawing closer to the positions, and that the French sorties are falling.

London newspapers are treating as significant the withdrawal of German troops from Antwerp and Brussels, but these movements would appear to be only part of Germany's plan of reinforcing her fighting line. The dragnet for Germans and Austrians in the British region of the English coast, which has been a temporary lull in these efforts, due to the lack of adequate detachment camps.

SOME PROGRESS MADE BY BOTH ARMIES

PARIS, October 24.—The official communication, given out at the War Office this afternoon, says the Germans have made progress slowly on the north of Dixmude and in the vicinity of Labasse, but that the French have made material advances to the east of Nieuport, in the region of Lange-marek, and in the region between Armentieres and Lille.

The text of the communication is as follows: "The battle continues on our left wing. The enemy has made progress to the north of Dixmude and in the vicinity of Labasse. We have made very perceptible advances to the east of Nieuport, in the region of Lange-marek, and in the region between Armentieres and Lille. It is a question of inevitable fluctuations in the line of combat, which, however, maintains itself as a whole.

"On the rest of the front several German attacks by day and by night have been repulsed. At various places we have made slight progress. In the Woëvre district our advance has continued in the direction of the forest of Mortmare, to the south of Thiaucourt, and in the forest of Lepreux, north of Pont-a-Mousson.

"Russia.—The Germans are retreating from the west of Warsaw, as well as to the west of Ivangorod and Nova Alexandria. Desperate fighting continues in Galicia, on the Sandomic front. At Przemysl, the Russians have taken 2,000 Austrian prisoners."

TWO MORE BANDITS KILLED

Members of Gang Which Recently Robbed Sedra-Woolley Bank.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., October 24.—Two more of the five bandits who robbed the First National Bank of Sedra-Woolley of \$29,000 last Saturday night, killing a boy and wounding two citizens as they fled, were shot and killed by officers early today. One of the five was killed, and another wounded and captured last Thursday after a fight with a posse, one of whose members was slain.

Both victims of the officers' rifles today carried heavy money belts. One had \$1,544 and the other \$1,548. More than \$6,000 of the stolen money was recovered from the bandits who fell in last Thursday's fight.