

MAKING STUDY TO DETERMINE WAYS

United States Seeking Information on Which to Base Campaign.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Through close co-operation with departments of the federal government here, the chamber of commerce of the United States is keeping virtually the entire business community of the country fully informed of the progress of the European war that reflect directly upon the commerce of the United States, domestic or foreign.

The national alliance of more than 600 commercial organizations was created early in 1912. The membership of the chamber stretches into every nook and corner of the country. Included in its 600 allied organizations are great and small chambers of commerce in every state and every commercially important city of the union. Their total individual membership passes the quarter million mark and every line of industry in the country is represented.

With the outbreak of the European war the need of specific information as to its probable and actual influence on business conditions was very urgent. Under the direction of Elliott H. Goodwin, general secretary of the national chamber, the clerical force already organized here to form a clearing-house for information on business conditions was augmented and its energies directed to meeting the emergency. The weekly bulletins sent out to members were increased in scope. They took up subject by subject problems of neutrality regulations, contraband proclamations by warring powers, the banking situation, the cotton crisis and every new factor affecting business brought up by the war. Twice a week members were advised specifically of developments in each case. The chamber has a force of trained men at work among the departments following up every clue to information and they are meeting with ready assistance from department officials. Some of the information is of a very confidential character and to protect it, publication of the bulletins is forbidden.

Now a systematic study of the foreign commerce of the belligerent powers to determine just where openings lie for increasing American foreign trade has been begun. Advice on national bulletins are being prepared, country by country, showing, for instance, just what articles comprised Germany's trade with her present enemies or with neutral countries now cut off from her markets. Exhaustive investigation of American, British, German and other statistics for preceding years is being made and lengthy comparative tables have been issued. The work is still going on and as it progresses manufacturers of any article will be able to see at a glance just what opportunities await them in any country.

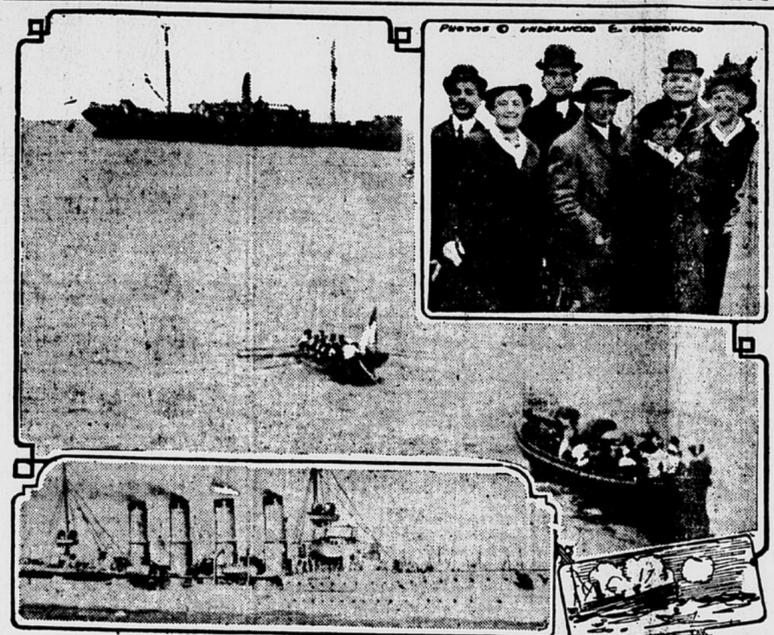
Parallel almost day to day with presentations of the financial situation in foreign countries, showing where moratoria exist and their duration, what embargoes on exportation have been declared and to what extent war operations have interfered with commerce in any direction, the charts are said to have proven of a most illuminating character to the American business world. They bring down to specific details the broad inquiries of the government.

OPPOSE NAMING OF COLORS AFTER FIGHT

Manchester, Eng., Nov. 25.—The commemoration of Belgian heroism has gone so far as to include a new range of color names such as "Liege Brown" and "Louvain Blue." The Manchester Guardian protests that though these names were meant, they are not the kind of memorabilia one wants for such events.

The most famous case of a color named after a battle is magenta. It was invented shortly after the battle of Magenta in 1859, at which the

GERMAN CRUISER SINKS BRITISH STEAMER OFF BRAZIL COAST; PASSENGERS ESCAPE IN LIFEBOATS; REACH U. S. IN SAFETY



Lifeboats from S. S. Vanduyk on way to rescue ship Asuncion, seen in background; photo of some of the passengers on arrival in New York; German cruiser Karlsruhe.

New York, Nov. 26.—One hundred and fourteen passengers from the British steamer Vanduyk, which was captured and sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe off the coast of Brazil late in October, have just arrived in New York on the Sao Paulo of the Lloyd-Brazilier line. They bring an interesting story of the exploits of the German commerce destroyer.

With 510 passengers and crew, the Vanduyk left Bahia, Brazil, on October 23, assured by the British cruiser Bristol, which had escorted her from Rio, that she was safely out of the Karlsruhe zone.

About 10 a. m. of October 26, the Vanduyk sighted the Karlsruhe, a long, snaky-looking gray cruiser, with four funnels and no flag, accompanied by a small steamer, the Farn, captured some time previously and retained as a tender and collier.

The Karlsruhe stood straight down for the Vanduyk. Captain Cadogan, in a peremptory order to stop, kept on his course. Rangings alongside, the cruiser broke out the German imperial ensign, while signal flags gave a peremptory order to stop. Soon a host of armed sailors came up and over the side climbed a dapper young German lieutenant, Count von Isen, as it afterwards appeared. He notified Captain Cadogan that his ship was a prize, then seized the

ships' papers, together with about \$3,500. A file of sailors smashed the wireless apparatus.

The passengers were assembled in the saloon, where Count von Isen notified them that they would be allowed twenty-four hours to get together their effects and leave the ship. Then, as it was lunch time, he told them to resume their meal.

The German officers were courteous to the passengers and did everything in their power to make their journey comfortable. They talked freely with their involuntary guests, told them of the projected movements of the cruiser and said that, including the Vanduyk, they had captured seventeen steamers—the Maple Branch, on August 31; Strathroy and Highland Hope, September 14; Indrani, September 17; Maria and Rio Icyana, September 21; Cornish City, September 22; Maria de Larringa and the Melade, October 5; Farn, October 6; Lycronna, October 7; Carvantes, October 8; Pruth, October 9; Condor, October 11; Glanton, October 18, and Hurstdale, October 23.

Next morning the Vanduyk was surrounded by four ships, the commanders being the German ship Asuncion and the captured Indrani. Count von Isen told the passengers they must go on board the Asuncion, and

as she had accommodations for only thirty, advised them to take with them bedding, provisions, silverware, etc.

A general raid on the Vanduyk's stores ensued, many passengers taking silverware not only for their own use, but as souvenirs. Meanwhile the Vanduyk's crew were sullenly swinging out boats to transfer all hands.

Five Trying Days. The next five days were trying for the crew of the Vanduyk. They were not allowed to run directly for Para. Only a day's journey away, but were kept with the Karlsruhe, for fear they would, on landing, give news of her whereabouts. They had to sleep on the deck in nooks and corners. Moreover, the crew of the Vanduyk repeatedly threatened mutiny, and were kept in order only by German rifle-buffs.

When the ship finally reached Para the passengers were nervously eager to get ashore. But the Asuncion was in trouble with the Brazilian authorities for leaving Santos without proper clearance papers, and only by the intervention of the American consul, George H. Pickersil, were the refugees permitted to land. They came as far as Barbados on the Booth liner Gregory, where they transhipped to the Sao Paulo.

would be over by March next. There is a certain volume of opinion there that thinks the chance is good. Enquiries in the city yesterday showed that last week seventy-five guineas per cent was quoted for a policy under which total loss would be paid in the event of the war not being over by the end of next March. The rate had fallen yesterday to sixty guineas.

On the other hand there has been an increase during the last week or ten days of five shillings to seven shillings and sixpence, and even ten

shillings in full war risks of insurance on private house property on the east coast. For big works, such as the Tyne yards, the rate has advanced ten shillings to £1. What is in the minds of the few underwriters who are speculating on the end of the war is secret, but the question of German supplies is being much talked about in the city.

Fear of being reformed keeps many a man in the bachelor class.

ENGLISH FIGHT WITH VENGEANCE

German Declares They Should not be Underestimated—Bares field Work

Berlin, Nov. 25.—An earnest warning against underestimating of the British troops such as has been customary with a certain section of the German press is sent home by a well known Berlin newspaper man who is serving as first lieutenant with a regiment facing the British forces near Ypres.

His regiment, he writes, marched out with the idea that the British had less only to run with and that real fighting spirit or skill at arms was lacking in them. A few hours' contact with the British, however, showed that they were no easy enemy.

"The English infantry who opposed us there in the vicinity of Ypres must be characterized as troops of the first quality," he writes. "From the start it was noteworthy with that high energy the British troops demonstrated their positions against our attacks. After being driven out they kept trying again and again, particularly by night attacks, to regain the lost ground. They were supported most effectively by their field artillery, which like the French, is at least as good as ours. As the British brought up heavy naval guns in the vicinity of Ypres and the English shells and sharpnel caused us considerable loss.

Strength of English. The chief strength of the English lies beyond doubt in the defense and in the proper use of cover. The natural hunting instincts of the sports-loving Briton come out more strongly in these specialties than in the case with our average infantry. The minimum of hunting instincts that we of the present age inherit is brought to a higher degree of development in the Englishman by regular participation in sport than in men of other nations. The Englishman as a sportsman is undoubtedly has quicker nervous reactions than the average German. It is unquestionably easier, therefore, to instruct the British recruit than the German in shooting, in the use of terrain and in patrol duty.

Skill is Evident. The skill of the British soldier in utilizing every advantage of the country was very noticeable in the numerous engagements in the vicinity of Ypres. The British trenches were usually so skillfully constructed that they could not be made out with the naked eye. When we had stormed the first trenches we were astonished to find how well laid out they were, particularly in depth, side protection against shell fragments, splinter proofs and above all, in regard to the way in which plates of steel and iron were built into the breastworks.

The shelter pits evidently had been arranged with all possible comfort for an extended stay, and our men rejoiced at the wonderful canned goods, corn beef, ham and other supplies they found in them.

Only Shaming Death. We were often struck with the great number of dead and the few living defenders we found in trenches we had stormed, but we soon found that a considerable proportion of the 'dead' were only shamming and could

COMMANDS FIRST CRUISER SQUADRON OF GREAT BRITAIN



Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty. This is a new photograph of the commander of the first cruiser squadron of the British navy. Admiral Beatty has distinguished himself in the Dongola expedition, the Nile expedition, and in China. He was born in 1871 and in 1901 married Ethel Field, only daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago.

be brought to life again by a little pricking with the bayonet. The British often lay out dummy trenches, setting up turnips or clods of earth to deceive us. The firing, taking full advantage of cover lies so far in front or behind these trenches that it suffers very little from our fire. As the British brought up heavy naval guns in the vicinity of Ypres and the English shells and sharpnel caused us considerable loss.

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DOGS ARE DOING GREAT WAR DUTY

Report of Institutes Indicates that They are Performing their Part Well.

Paris, Nov. 25.—Lovers of dogs will be gratified to know that so imposing an organization as The Institute of Zoological Psychology reports that the dogs that accompany the French ambulances are behaving well under fire. The director of this institute testifies: "All reports are most encouraging. Some of the details of their instructions may be open to question. It is probably bad that they should be taught to bring in the caps and handkerchiefs of wounded soldiers, but our dogs of war are performing noteworthy service and it is a pity that we have not many more of them."

The leader of one section of the ambulance dogs says: "The best dog given to me at first pulled so hard on the leash that he tired me out; he would not always return on the first call, a trick that would be unfortunate under fire; he was terrified even by distant artillery and it appeared as if he would be useless in action. But in a week that dog was valuable beyond words. I have today returned with him from recovering wounded soldiers almost in the enemy's trenches with incessant din all around him. Today just before the ambulances were to return I took him out for one last inspection. In a half hour he found three soldiers who otherwise might have died of exposure. Moreover, he never touched one of them but ran back and forth till I came up to him."

A writer in Le Matin claims that the Germans have 37,000 dogs, mostly purchased in France that are now being trained to go with the ambulances. A French society has been formed to train dogs for this work and already many dogs are "at school." The Amical club of Vaugrard has offered its grounds, and many prominent physicians, statesmen and savants are encouraging the work.

Experience teaches that a lot of it doesn't teach anything.

Too many people spent yesterday what they were going to save tomorrow.

A man may be respected for the enemies he makes, but he is never envied. Dyspepsia is one kind of food product.

BRONCHIAL COUGHS

When the bronchial tubes are affected with that weakening, tickling cough, they need immediate and sensible treatment. The breath seems shorter because of mucous obstructions; usually fever is present and your head jars with every cough. Your chest aches and the inflammation often spreads to the lungs.

The food- tonic that has proven its worth for forty years—is Scott's Emulsion. It drives out the cold, which is the root of the trouble, and checks the cough by aiding the healing process of the enfeebled membranes. If you are troubled with bronchitis or know an afflicted friend, always remember that Scott's Emulsion builds strength while relieving the trouble.

EAST PRUSSIAN REFUGEES, RETURNING AFTER RUSSIAN RETREAT, FIND ONLY CHARRED REMNANTS OF THEIR HOMES

Konigsberg, East Prussia, Nov. 26.—That part of East Prussia which was overrun during the Russian invasion is today little more than a desert waste. Where were thriving little villages and towns today may be seen only blackened ruins. Here the East Prussian refugees returned after the Russian retreat they found their homes in ruins, their barns and crops destroyed.

Torture, murder, incendiarism, robbery and attacks on women. These were the five characteristics that marked the Cossacks wherever they appeared on German territory. The destruction of property was perhaps the least of their crimes. In the little old village of Santoppen, or what was once Santoppen, there are to be seen today only charred ruins and a few old men and women and here and there a younger man who were refugees and thus escaped the fury that swept to death every male inhabitant of the village between the ages of fourteen and seventy when the Russian invaders poured in.

The story of the destruction of Santoppen was told by Gottfried Horn, an 82-year-old inmate of the poorhouse, who was permitted to sit on the porch of the asylum and see most of the atrocities committed. His story was confirmed in minute detail by seven others and supported further by the official military and civil reports.

"The village workman, Rambock, from Heinrichsdorf, close by us here," said Horn, "was shot while he worked in the fields by the Russians on August 28. The widow came to Santoppen to have Pastor Werner sing a mass for him and paid extra money to have the church bell toll the death knell. The Cossacks had been among us for two days. They had been away for a few hours, and



East Prussian refugees returning to what was their home.

when they rode back they heard the church bell ring. They said it was meant for an alarm. They told them that it was not—that there were no German troops near and that the body of Rambock even then lay in the church. They listened not. They pulled the pastor from his church and held him while three of them went with Farmer Wels, who was pushed ahead of bayonets, to every house in the village where there was a man. They found thirteen. Then they stood these up against the wall of the farmhouse and shot them down one after the other. They did not fire together. They seemed to try their marksmanship and killed them one at a time. It was the only man left in the village. There was Pastor Werner, and Prof. Walweit, the teacher; and Farmer Wels, harnessmaker Stockreher, Farmer Kase, Carpenter Rittel and his young son, Workman Neuwald and many more of my friends. They were all killed.

The thirteen stood with their backs to the wall, and as they were shot they fell forward on their faces. Then the Cossacks found the 82-year-old sister and the 27-year old niece of Prof. Walweit and shot them too. After that they rode through the town to the farms on the outside and shot down six more who were at work in the potato fields.

Santoppen, after the massacre, was put to the torch, but not before the Cossacks had devastated on women. Elizabeth Rittel, 58 years old, was attacked eight times in the presence of her husband and son, who afterward were shot. Ninety-year-old Storekeeper Jofowsky was compelled to hand over what money he had and was asked the whereabouts of his two granddaughters. He gave up his money, but three times refused to tell where the girls were hidden. At the last refusal he was shot down in his shop and the place set on fire. The girls were found and overpowered.

The fate of Santoppen is typical of the fate of dozens of other little towns in East Prussia that were swept by the Cossacks. Everywhere property was ruthlessly destroyed, women ravaged, men tortured and killed, and in several authenticated cases men were actually buried alive.

Matinee Today At 3 P. M. Special Price for School Children, 25c. EVENING PERFORMANCE At 8:30 a.m. Royal Gwent Welsh Male Singers Chorus of 15 Male Voices Tickets and Reservations at A. P. Clifford & Co. office. No Extra charge for reservations. City Auditorium TICKETS \$1.00 and 75c

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