

LAST HOPE HAS NOW VANISHED

Promise Made by Russians That They Would Help Poles is Disregarded.

Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Whatever military strategists may decide is the actual importance of the Russian loss of western Poland and the fall of Warsaw, by the Poles themselves it is regarded as nothing but the bitterest tragedy. Six months ago the Russian Poles, in spite of their losses and suffering and the complete devastation of the most productive portions of their country still clung hopefully to the promise which Russia had held out to them at the beginning of the war. But with the gradual encroachment of the German armies, this assurance has wavered—much because they doubted Russia's good faith as because they questioned her ability to enforce the grand duke's proclamation. With the loss of this waning hope which alone lifted Russian Poland out of absolute despair, has expired.

An Associated Press correspondent talked with representative Poles of all classes from the aristocracy to the peasantry, as they fled from Warsaw to interior points in Russia. The uppermost feeling was one of ill concealed resentment against the Russians.

In the recent retreat from the region around Warsaw—the Russian army, having learned a lesson from Lodz, where the resources of the city were converted to German use, decided upon a policy of destroying all property, about whose use by the Germans there was the slightest question. It was hardly to be expected that the Poles, homeless, pauperized, and without any idea of where they were going to live, would preserve a judicially calm view of this action by the Russian army. Explanations regarding "strategic necessities" failed to impress men who had just seen their own homes razed by the Russian army and had received printed proclamations, the very phrasing of which they considered an insult. The proclamation brusquely stated that "Polish cattle and men must immediately leave the regions along the front for points in the interior."

These wretched persons said that the Russian soldiers in their zealous execution of the orders they had received, had left nothing behind them except a blackened and scarred landscape whose very soil was ruined. Polish resentment has been increased by the reports of Germany's offer of peace to Russia, according to the terms of which Russia would cede a narrow strip of Poland in the neighborhood of East Prussia. "In this settlement," say the Poles, "Russia would lose nothing and Poland would lose everything for this would bring Germany one step nearer to her plan of Germanizing the Vistula which would mean the death of Poland as a nation. It seems that Poland is not only to be the chief sufferer in the war, but that she is to constitute the prize which Russia is to pay to Germany."

In view of the present geographical boundaries of Poland, and the state of Polish feeling, the continuance of the session of the Russian-Polish commission appointed by the emperor to consider the question of Polish independence has the qualities of tragedy and farce almost equally combined. The commission has apparently come to a deadlock, since the kind of independence which Poland wants and the kind which Russia sees fit to offer are, if not directly opposed, at least so remote from each other as to have little in common.

"I can see little hope of an agreement between the Russian and Polish members of our commission," said Roman Dmowski, the Polish chairman of the commission, in a recent address of the national democratic party of Poland, in a statement to the Associated Press.

"I have been asked by the Russian emperor to give my views regarding the Polish government of the future, and I would be insincere and unrepresentative of my country if I mediated that she is to constitute the prize which Russia is to pay to Germany."

Asked to explain his idea of a proper degree of independence, Mr. Dmowski said:

"I mean a Polish legislature with both houses wholly Polish, complete financial independence, and the end of Russian officialdom in Poland. This

OFFICERS WHO ARE INVISIBLE AT NIGHT



Of all the strange inventions which this war has inspired, none is more strange than the uniforms which are shown in this picture. At night, in the pitchy darkness of the trenches, the officers don these phantom uniforms and walk about in the open near the trenches to inspect the lines. They can do without fear on account of the dress which makes them practically invisible, because of the black material of which they are made. Two holes, through which the wearer can see, and another hole through which he can breathe are cut into the hood part of the uniform.

is a concession Russia will never care to make, for Poland has been a most inviting garden for exploitation by Russian officials. It is the presence of Russian administrative officials which we find particularly intolerable. Poland knows that she can never realize her ideals as a progressive nation while she is being held back by a primitive, eastern civilization. Our civilization is a western civilization and to subject it to the standards of Russia, or the caprices and methods of their primitive officials is absurd.

"It must not be inferred, however, that Poland's resentment against Russia is accompanied by a growing sympathy with Germany. Whatever may be Poland's troubles under Russian rule, western Poland has been much more prosperous than while it was in Russian hands. The revenues are now higher and the people as a whole are better off financially. It is also true that our kinsmen in German Poland have acquired a high state of culture and that in agriculture they have surpassed the Germans themselves.

"So perhaps from a financial point of view we would be better off under German rule, but this consideration will never be placed by Poland on a level with her ideals for self-realization and independence, and she knows that under Germany these ideals will have to be buried.

"Poland is therefore still turning to the allies for the realization of her independence. Though at present she is utterly helpless, financially wrecked, torn and destroyed by a war in which she is forced to fight against Pole, if she emerges an independent nation, her sacrifices will not have been in vain."

MANY MERCHANT SHIPS ARE BUILT

London, England, Sept. 13.—Notwithstanding that most of the shipbuilding yards are engaged on admiralty work, there is still considerable activity in connection with merchant ship work. The repairing yards on the northeast coast have a number of orders in hand. One of them has just completed the work on the American steamer Gulflight, which was damaged by a submarine some time ago. Several new vessels are fitting out on the Clyde, among them being the Leyland liner Bostonian and the 15,000 ton passenger steamer Ootearoa for the New Zealand trade.

A large number of oil carrying steamers have been ordered recently at various yards in the United Kingdom, for prompt delivery.

GERMAN INVENTOR DIES

Geneva, Sept. 13.—The German aviator, Klübel, inventor of the invisible aeroplane, was killed at Muenster yesterday while testing a new machine. He was 50 years old.

DEFENSE FUND IS RAISED IN CHINA

Grows Out of Movement Which Shows People Acquire National Spirit.

Peking, Sept. 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—China's Patriotic Defense Fund, or Salvation Fund, has grown out of a movement which shows the middle class Chinese are acquiring a national spirit, a spirit foreigners living in China have been almost wholly lacking.

Great fervor has been shown at meetings held in various parts of China to raise money for this new fund, originated by obscure Chinese of the merchant class, without suggestion from government officials.

At one meeting in Fuchiatien over \$14,000 was raised from a mixed crowd. Women and schoolboys were among the speakers who stirred the audience to such a pitch that the stage of the theater was showered with coins, rings, bracelets and other ornaments of gold and silver. One young student dramatically concluded his appeal by slashing his wrist and writing upon a piece of paper with his blood the slogan, "China Must be Saved." He threw this into the audience, which passed it about with loud acclaim.

Enthusiastic meetings at Tientsin called forth a protest from the Japanese Consul General to the Governor of the province of Chihli. The Japanese official declared the meetings were unfriendly to Japan and imposed fines upon Chinese merchants in the Japanese concession who contributed to the fund.

While Chinese officials have issued decrees warning the organizers of Patriotic meetings not to permit speakers to denounce Japan and discuss the recent Japanese demands, the idea of the organization developed in the heat of the threatened crisis between Japan and China, and no governmental suggestion can free the patriotic meetings wholly from the ill feeling against Japan.

It has been variously suggested that the patriotic fund be used for the enlargement of the navy, for the army, and for the extension of industries which will enable China to subsist on her own manufactured products.

The patriotic fund, the boycott on Japanese goods and home-made goods movement are inseparably connected in the Chinese mind. Chinese papers abound in editorials discussing the three subjects uppermost in the thought of the public. The new columns of the dailies also contain scores of items in which the three movements are mentioned, or at least hinted at in such a way as to show Chinese contempt for Japanese methods.

Peking papers almost every day contain at least half a dozen allusions to the friction between China and Japan. One item sets forth the announcement that Chinese living in Bangkok, Siam, where only Japanese matches can be bought, will not touch a match "and for want of other matches a great many in Bangkok have gone back to the old-time flint and steel." The Japanese minister in Peking, tells of the disarrangement of

all lines of communication by torrential rains and consequent activity of "tufel" or bandits. The item concludes "there are strong reasons to suspect that the nationals of a 'certain' power are encouraging this activity of tufel."

Announcement is made of the discovery by Chinese customs officials at Antung of explosives hidden in a Japanese fishing boat and the latter detection of percussion caps, fuses and explosives concealed in a Japanese restaurant at Antung. The news paragraph ends: "In view of the above, the public can draw its own conclusions as to the real owner of the bomb exploded in the Japanese Medicine shop at Mukden." The Mukden incident, which occurred several weeks ago has caused much comment as the Japanese authorities charged several Chinese students with responsibility for the explosion and the young men are under arrest. The case is far more than local in its interest and is now being discussed by the Chinese foreign office and the Japanese minister in Peking.

Another item tells of a protest Korean children, who moved to

ARRANGE DETAILS OF NEW TREATIES

Agreed by Japan and China That Some Sections Will be Suspended.

Peking, Sept. 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Mr. Hiroki, the Japanese Minister is in daily conference with Foreign Office officials arranging details growing out of the China-Japanese treaties. It was agreed by Japan and China on May 25 that part of the sections of the new treaty relating to South Manchuria were suspended for three months to make necessary preparations for putting them into effect.

The suspended sections are designated as Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Group 2. These sections provide that Japanese may lease land in South Manchuria for agriculture or commercial purposes; may reside, travel and engage in business there; may cooperate with Chinese in agricultural and industrial enterprises; but must submit to the police laws and taxation of China.

While the conference will doubtless result in an agreement between China and Japan as to the regulations under which these articles are to be put into force, Chinese newspapers are skeptical as to whether the Far East will accept the new conditions in South Manchuria uncomplainingly.

In discussions of the treaty affecting Eastern Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria, the Peking Daily Gazette says: "The regulations in connection with the treaty respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia may give more difficulty. The object that the Japanese have in view is clear and is indicated by the wording of the treaty is to secure for Japan exclusively the right to lease land, travel and reside in the area. This kind of business in South Manchuria is a special privilege in Inner Eastern Mongolia. This will be difficult of attainment as the favored nation clause is a formidable obstacle to Japan's ambitions."

Much interest is manifested in China in the Japanese promise last May, before the completion of the new treaties, that Japan would not ask for any rights in Shantung province which Japan did not enjoy. The new treaties provide for the opening of certain ports in that province for foreign trade after consulting with the Japanese Minister. The two governments are now discussing the clause which are to be opened and an announcement of the decision is expected this month.

Germany never claimed any right to demand that she should be consulted concerning China's general policy in Japan, according to the Peking Gazette, which says the subject that Japan had in making this demand was obvious. She sought an admission from China that her policy as regards Shantung was to be dictated by Japan. Under a threat of war China made this admission and thus, under the duration of the new treaties, the status quo that she had solemnly pledged herself to maintain by the Root-Takahira agreement.

"In fact, the open door has practically ceased to exist in South Manchuria, Eastern Inner Mongolia, Shantung and Fukien are concerned. Whether it will be left in any measure ajar so that those who do not possess the Japanese passport may enter depends upon the interpretation given to the Most Favored Nation Clause of the treaties. By this clause any general privileges or rights granted to the citizens of any one nation are automatically extended to the other treaty powers."

MACHINES FLY OVER HOLY LAND

Jerusalem, Sept. 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Armed airplanes are continually flying over the birthplace of the Prince of Peace according to the Bote Aus Zion (The Messenger from Zion), a paper published in Palestine by a Swiss missionary. Nearly the entire Holy Land has been transformed into a military camp. Soldiers are maneuvering every day on the Mount of Olives, at Golgotha and Jerusalem. The English, French and Russian consuls have been turned into barracks and between Judea and Jericho, where transportation was by mule pack in the days when Christ came to bring "peace on earth," a road is being constructed for armored motor cars.

Long columns of buffaloes, driven by Arab peasants, are being carts loaded with powder, projectiles and other supplies for the Turkish army the favorite routes of pilgrims in Palestine. East from the line of the canal corps maintain communication between the camps in Palestine and the Turkish headquarters. It is supposed that the concentration of the young recruits in the Holy Land is with a view to another attack upon Egypt.

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Japanese officials have entered Beijing, in Manchuria, were admitted to Chinese schools. The ground for complaint was that the Chinese at attempting to "assimilate Koreans."

The exact amount raised for the patriotic fund has not been announced. It is increasing daily and is in charge of government officials who have placed it at interest in Chinese banks. The originators of the fund set \$25,000,000 as their goal, but this has been declared as too small a sum by many prominent leaders and \$50,000,000 is generally discussed as the minimum amount which should be raised.

Daily, weekly and monthly publications abound in letters from Chinese offering suggestions as to the best use which can be made of the fund. Chang Chien, writing to the China National Review, a Shanghai weekly, urges that the money be turned to the development of the cotton and iron industries, and preferably the cotton industry alone, if not more than \$50,000,000 be imported. The writer says the annual importations of cotton goods aggregate about \$125,000,000 in value, while the iron importations are about one-fourth that amount. "To equal the demand of the whole population of China we need 4,000,000 spindles and 100,000 looms," says the writer. "Therefore, even if making provisions for the unfavorable condition of the times we ought to increase our present standing by at least 1,000,000 spindles. These 1,000,000 spindles require an expenditure of \$60,000,000, which is the total amount we hope to raise for the salvation fund. Every additional length of cloth we can make and sell means the capture of so much trade from others. What is the use of merely making a noise about boycotting?"

SNOW FALL DELAYS WORK NEAR PORTAL

Portal, N. D., Sept. 13.—Frequent showers and excessive dampness have temporarily stopped early threshing in this section. A cold drizzle this afternoon later developed into a piercing mixture of snow and rain which will set harvesting operations back for a short time.

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