

TOURISTS IN CHINA ARE RIGHT SCARCE

Chinese Hoping for Early Peace That Business May be Bettered.

Beiping, Sept. 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Not only has the stream of travelers from America dropped off greatly, but visitors no longer come in great numbers across the Trans-Siberian railway, and English, German, Frenchmen, Belgians, Russians and Austrians of military age have gone back to Europe in large numbers and the Europeans still in China seem to be in little mood to travel. A few Americans, mostly women, find their way to the show places of China in spite of the upset conditions of ocean travel, commerce and international affairs. An occasional transport from the Philippines lands a large party of Americans who seek out the famous tombs, walls and temples within easy reach of Peking. There were expectations that teachers and other Americans who must take their vacations in the summer would surely come to the Far East this season, but the expectations have not been realized.

Chinglungchiao, which forms the gateway to Mongolia, is ordinarily thronged in fine weather by sight-seers who come from Peking to view the great wall. It is here that the new Galkan line, which the Chinese government is building into Mongolia, cuts through the great wall, thus connecting the heart of China with the barbarians whom the ancient emperors tried to keep out by the great barriers of stone and brick. The well-preserved ruins of the wall, with its great watch-towers, stand there way across the high mountains surrounding this point. In one place the railway builders blasted out the great masonry pile which hindered their passage through a deep gorge. In another place they tunneled beneath the narrow mountain supporting the wall and afforded a passage of trains whose smoke fills the recesses of a ruined fortress which formerly afforded shelter for Chinese archers intent on keeping out the savages from the north and south.

Donkey boys and coolies and beggars still await the trains from Peking, but their patience is poorly rewarded. It is an exceptional train which yields three tourists, and many of the trains do not carry a single visitor. The same condition prevails at Nankou, the railway station twelve miles south where tourists leave the train to make the ten-mile donkey ride to the Ming Tomb, probably the most famous show place in northern China. At that point the tourists and many members of the Ming dynasty are scattered about a great plain which is hemmed in on three sides by high mountains chosen as a protection against evil spirits.

In the great marble arch which stands at the entrance to the valley of naked children wait in vain for tourists who will toss them silver. Along the rows of gigantic marble

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"ATTENTION"

H. S. DUNCAN.

camels, elephants and lions which line the once royal avenue to the tombs, loafers, tired of waiting for visitors, best tombs, who fling a shot in an effort to scare away the flying insects which are attacking the neighboring millet fields.

PERSONAL HATRED DOES NOT EXIST

Visit to Prisons and Camps Destroys Impression That it Does.

Mainz, Germany, Sept. 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—A visit to the officers' prison camp in the wonderful old citadel here, and a talk with the English, French, Belgian, Russian—as well as German—officers completely destroys the impression that personal antagonism and hate exists among the actual fighting men in the war.

The Mainz camp, which is one of the best war prisons of Germany, at present has a population of 555 officers, 50 of whom are British. The balance is almost equally divided between Russians and French and Belgian. Something over 100 common soldiers detailed as servants are quartered there in addition.

Both sides recognize in the other honorable opponents who have had individually nothing to do with either the causes or the conduct of the war, and whom the misfortunes of honorable conflict either have shunned or hit.

Before the war the citadel of Mainz was a barracks. Its rooms and its corridors were emptied late last summer, and after being gone over by the white-wash man and the cleaner were turned into a camp. Its myriad rooms were found empty, with the exception of a few quarters for officers. Many of the higher and older men have individual apartments, and in none are more than a dozen men.

The buildings are in the form of a square about a huge open square in which tennis courts have been built, and which serves excellently as an exercise ground for the officers. The square is beginning to take on the appearance of a kaleidoscopic variety as the red-toussered Frenchmen mingle with the khaki-clad Englishmen, and the brilliantly uniformed Belgians walk with the Russians.

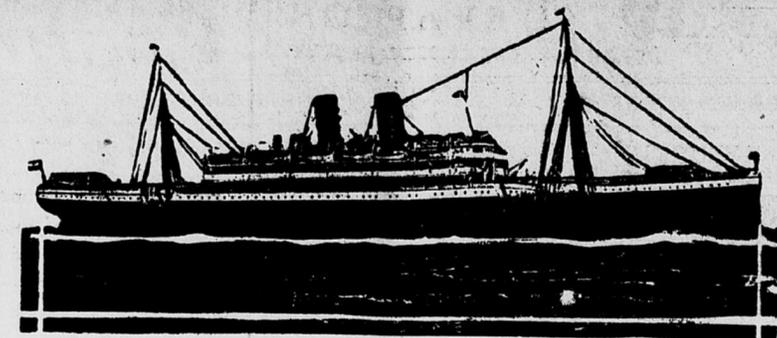
One of the largest buildings has been turned into a mess where the officers eat. Four meals a day are served—beginning with the customary continental breakfast of bread and coffee, a hearty dinner at noon, a lighter meal late in the afternoon and a lunch or supper before bedtime.

Until dark the men are allowed the liberty of the entire camp; after that they must retire to their rooms, but may keep lights burning until 11. At 7:45 in the morning they must be up and out. By a sort of self-government system two officers in each building are put in control or command in quantity. Twice a day the men are allowed half a bottle of wine or beer with their meals, and in addition are able to purchase almost any variety of eatables, things to drink and to wear, as well as luxuries, at the camp canteen.

Sport figures prominently in the life of the men at Mainz, and scarcely a week goes by without a football or cricket match, a tennis tournament or some similar event. The Englishmen, despite their numerical inferiority, are as usual the leaders in all games and outdoor exercises.

The men with whom an Associated Press correspondent had opportunity to speak recently agreed without exception that the food was good and sufficient in quantity. Twice a day the men are allowed half a bottle of wine or beer with their meals, and in addition are able to purchase almost any variety of eatables, things to drink and to wear, as well as luxuries, at the camp canteen.

WAS FRENCH LINER SANT ANN SET ON FIRE BY TEUTON SPIES?



The Sant Ann, on the French liner Sant Ann, which carries 1,000 Italian reservists from this country. It is thought probable sailed last week from New York.

SHOW INTEREST IN RED CROSS TRAINS

Pass Through Towns Twice a Month But People Still Gather and Watch 'Em.

Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Although Dutch farmers in the fertile province of Zeeland have witnessed the sight regularly twice a month for several years, the movement of the long Red Cross trains that pass through the province from the fighting areas is always an event which calls throngs of country people in their picturesque costumes to all the small stations and crossways to see the trains pass.

It is no longer mere curiosity, however, which brings them there. They have learned that the soldiers who serve to cheer the wounded, and they have come to consider it their duty to turn out to greet the sufferers. Even the science of surgery or medicine has little effect, and the crude but genuine sympathy extended them by the Dutch farmers has remarkable healing properties. Every farmer at his plough stops his horses and waves his hand and every woman in the fields seizes her colored apron for a hasty salute.

From the church towers in the villages flags fly. Even the soldiers who guard the railroad track forget discipline and neutrality and set up a cheer. Suddenly it comes over the soldiers in their bedraggled khaki "all this is meant for us. Handkerchiefs are rare after a year in a hostile land, but bandages are all the more plentiful. And with a sudden recognition of what it is all about an old rag is waved to the wind and a smile of happiness drives away the gloom of long days of physical horror.

BRING ARMENIAN SUFFERERS HERE

American Ambassador Proposes Transportation of Entire Nation.

By Robert Mountsier.
Sofia, Sept. 15. (via London).—Henry Morgenthau, American ambassador to Turkey, recently made an offer to the Turkish government to raise \$1,000,000 to transport the entire Armenian nation left from the massacres to America.

General Enver, Pasha, and Talat Bey, minister of the interior, accepted the offer, and September 3 the ambassador asked Washington to appoint a committee of five Americans, whom he recommended, to take charge of the matter. He declined, however, to give me their names, when I saw him in Constantinople.

America for Their Moscs.
"Since May," he ambassador said, "350,000 Armenians have been slaughtered or have died from starvation. Why should not America take up the lead those who remain out of bondage? The Armenians are a hard working race and would make good citizens to settle the less thickly populated parts of Western states like Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho and Arizona.

Proposal to Western States.
"There are 550,000 Armenians who could be sent now to America, and we need help to save them. I would like to see each western state take a fund to equip a ship to bring the number of settlers it wants. It would be a great and noble action if America in this way followed out its traditional policy of defending the weak and providing a refuge for the oppressed."

Turks admit that the Armenian persecution is the first step in a plan to get rid of Christians, and that the Greeks and Jews will come next. American missionaries must also go for Turkey is to be for Turks alone.

STAHL A PERJURER; WHO IS "HIGHER UP"?



Gustav Stahl.

New York, Sept. 15.—(Special)—Who were the "higher-ups" in this country who induced Gustav Stahl, the German reservist, to swear to a false affidavit, stating that he saw four guns being mounted on the Lusitania? Stahl confessed in open court a few days ago that the affidavit was utterly untrue, that he saw no guns on the Lusitania. He refused to implicate anyone else, and a subpoena was served on the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., where he will spend the next year and a half. Had he submitted to a trial, it is not likely that the identity of the "higher-ups" would have been revealed.

On May 1 the Lusitania sailed from New York on her last trip. On May 7 she was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine and sank with heavy loss of life. While indignation against Germany was at its height, Stahl, a German reservist, admitted to the then Secretary of State Bryan four affidavits in which the makers swore to having seen mounted guns on the Lusitania before she sailed.

Germany Used Affidavits.
The German government promptly grasped at these affidavits and they were used in its defense. The act of Stahl in this regard is a matter of fact they say they are better than ever. Right ahead of them they see the lights of the steamer and a little beyond those piers is their own land.

Stahl swore to seeing guns on board her—two forward and two aft—and that he had even taken the cover off one of them to assure himself that it was a gun.

A brief investigation by agents of the department of justice promptly convinced the government's agents that Stahl had sworn to the act of four—stated that Stahl had helped his friend, Neal Leach, a steward on board the Lusitania, carry a trunk aboard that ship the evening of April 30; that he had seen four guns on board her—two forward and two aft—and that he had even taken the cover off one of them to assure himself that it was a gun.

Arrested After Testifying.
Stahl unflinchingly refused the latter alternative. Under oath he repeated the substance of his affidavit. He told the story told in the affidavit directly or "indirectly" supply goods to an enemy or "for the benefit of the enemy." Such a great leeway is permissible in the interpretation of these regulations that Englishmen connected with firms which have had any sort of business affiliations with German, Austrian or Turkish concerns have called frankly upon their consuls and legations for a decision on transactions in which they have had a part.

In the enforcement of the new regulations upon small business concerns many absurd situations have arisen. At Trenton, for example, a German baker and confectioner was forced to close up his soda fountain. However he is permitted to continue the sale of bread and pastry. The explanation of this action was that it was undesirable to have a drinking place where Germans might congregate.

In some Chinese cities the new regulations are being enforced without any special hardship to small merchants. This is largely due to the good judgment of English officials who have no desire to upset small business and disorganize local conditions.

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If the reader has a "bad back" or any kidney ills and is looking for an effective kidney medicine, better depend on the remedy endorsed by people you know. Doan's Kidney Pills have given great satisfaction in such cases. Grand Forks citizens testify to this. Here is a case of it:

Mrs. John Bell, 298 N. Fourth St., Grand Forks, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills thoroughly relieved me of pains through my back and loins and other troubles, due to disordered kidneys. I had been treated by a number of physicians, but they had no effect. I have used them on a few occasions since and quick, thorough results have always followed." (Statement given October 4th, 1914.)

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COMPLICATIONS BEING CAUSED

Prohibition Against Trading With Enemy Makes Confusion.

Peking, Sept. 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Endless complications have been caused here by the prohibition against trading with the enemy which Great Britain is trying to enforce among the British firms in China. For months corporations have been reorganizing their business so as to come within the requirements of the regulations against trading with Germany and Austria.

American interests have already been considerably affected by the new order, and many American concerns are all at sea as to how they will meet the new regulations. English officials, in some cases, have insisted that American concerns look over German owners in order to enable the German owners to escape the new regulations.

The British Minister, Sir John Jordan, has issued a four-page pamphlet, which sets forth fully the regulations against trading with the enemy of Great Britain and her allies. Like most legal documents, this is difficult of interpretation and applications to the complex conditions which exist in the Chinese cities where there is extra-territoriality. The confusion arising from the regulations is comparable to that caused by the enemy tax law in America. English citizens have found great difficulty in applying the terms of the regulations to the complex business conditions of the Far East. The regulations are extremely broad in that they prohibit the payment of any sum of money to an enemy or "for the benefit of the enemy." They also forbid an English subject to act in any way "on behalf of an enemy" in any sort of financial operations. They prevent Englishmen from directly or "indirectly" supplying goods to an enemy or "for the benefit of the enemy."

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CITY DEFIES THE EFFECT OF WAR

Continues With Building Projects on Exceptionally Large Scale.

Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Few cities in Germany have more bravely defied the reactionary and destructive effects of the war than Leipzig. The famous old city, for decades the center of the fur trade and book business, though hard hit by the conflict, nevertheless is attempting a building program that would easily be considered ambitious in peace time.

The largest railway station in Europe, is gradually nearing completion, at a cost of more than \$6,000,000. Its construction has only been slowed down by the shortage of workmen, and some time this fall it will be entirely finished.

A huge building, which will house the German equivalent of the American Congressional Library, an institution in which at least one copy of every German publication, as well as thousands of books printed in Austria and Switzerland, will be filed, is also under way.

The next greatest building proposition that continues notwithstanding the war is a wonderful public bath, which was begun by a private concern but has since been taken over by the city. When it is completed, Leipzig claims to have the largest and most similar institution in the world.

In planning for its railroad station, Leipzig was confronted with unusual problems. In overcoming which it has spent many millions of marks. The city has always been a big transportation center, with lines running northward into Prussia, southward into Saxony and Bavaria, and southwestward into the Rhine district.

With its ever growing book trade and other business it has been an increasingly difficult problem to provide the necessary freight space, and in the past, with a circular railroad system that belted the city, great tracts of valuable land have been utilized in an uneconomical manner.

When the city did decide to centralize its transportation system, it arranged for station with connected freight terminals that is pretty rare to fit all needs for a great many years to come. From every direction except Bavaria the railroad tracks curve in and around the northern part of Leipzig and then swing in to a point almost in the center of the city. The one building accommodates the lines of the Prussian and the Saxon state railways with all their subsidiaries.

The building was already underway when Leipzig began to appreciate that eventually it was going to need a new library. The Saxons state library, which is the largest in Germany, and which is infinitely practical, and very large. It is to be kept the works of all authors printed in Germany, the works of German authors printed in foreign countries, the pamphlets and works of literary, scientific and other societies—everything in fact except musical and political publications. All publications from 1913 on are to be kept.

The government has donated 3,000,000 marks, and guaranteed 85,000 marks a year. The city of Leipzig gives the ground and furnishes 115,000 marks a year toward the maintenance of the institution; and the German, the Austrian and the Swiss book trade agrees to furnish free of cost the books that are to be kept. The present building is so located and arranged that additions can be constructed as fast as needed. Every known up-to-date method of library administration has been provided.

One of the features of the new library is to be a complete collection of the ever-growing war literature that already has run into the thousands of volumes and that probably will increase even more rapidly when peace comes. This literature will be separately installed in quarters of its own.

PROCEEDING WITH CAUTION.
"The voters out home want to know what your opinions are on this great public question of library administration," replied Senator Sorgum, to find out what their opinions are before I express any opinion."—Washington Star.

DROPS 18 BOMBS, SIX SHEEP DIE

Raid on British Town Described by Canadian Major in Letter.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 15.—The Zeppelin terror, as it is known to residents of English towns, is described by Major Alexander C. Joseph of Winnipeg, in a letter to his wife, describing a raid on Ashford, Kent, where he was recently stationed.

How the Zeppelin hovered for nearly 10 minutes directly over a fully stored magazine, but failed to drop any bombs, is described by Major Joseph as one of the most thrilling features of the raid. During their visit to England, the Zeppelins killed 10 persons and wounded 35—though none in Ashford were affected.

Painting Women Flee Homes.
"We had quite a lively time," writes Major Joseph, "when the Zeppelins visited Ashford. I was working on a dark night when the cry went up from the streets: 'Look out, Zeppelins!' I thought they were fooling, but when women started to run out of the houses on all sides with babies in their arms, screaming and fainting, I knew it was true.

"I was in the street at the time, and someone said again: 'There she is,' pointing upwards. I looked up; at first I could see nothing. Finally I located the big ship. It seemed at first not to be moving, but gradually you could see it was traveling. 'You also could hear the engines. Nothing in my life sounded more ghastly than those propellers in the dark, and all the time women and children were screaming and crying, while the men were shouting and cursing.

Liverpool Scottish Called Out.
"Then came the tramp of feet, as the Liverpool Scottish were called out, while the Ashford regiment. The next thing I was down in the street with the rest of the soldiers, putting out lights in houses. We put out dozens. We ran up to a house, about 'come, put out that light unless you want to be blown to pieces,' and then they would put it out quickly."

"As I was watching the Zeppelin, I unthinkingly said to a friend: 'Come, come, if you're going to drop anything let's have it.' Hardly three seconds passed before there was a terrific explosion, and in a few minutes, the same thing was repeated. All told, 18 bombs were dropped, but only two of them exploded. The bombs were dropped too late, all of them landing in a field near the city.

"The sum total of the damage done was the destruction of six sheep. Halls Over Magazine.
"When the Zeppelin reached a point almost directly over the munitions magazine, it came to a full stop. Here it hovered for nearly 10 minutes, and the men on guard anticipated that every minute would be their last.

"But soon the engines were started again, and the machine headed for London. The operators evidently had stopped to get their bearings. Had the magazine been hit, half the town would have been blown up.

"The bombs tore great craters in the earth, digging holes 15 to 18 feet wide and about as deep. Sod and manure were piled up and thrown for 100 yards in every direction, so terrific were the explosions."

INDIAN LID ON TWO MORE PLACES

Coleraine, Minn., Sept. 15.—All saloonkeepers and druggists of this village and of Boyce were notified by mail that the Indian bureau of the interior department wants them to cease selling liquor. The persons affected said they would obey the order which is made under the terms of the Indian treaty of 1855.

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