

# Some Interesting Stories From Scene of the Great European War Citizens of London Are Excited By Discovery of Foundations For Big German Guns Near the City

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EDITORIAL  
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### PLACES FOR GERMAN GUNS NEAR LONDON

RECENT DISCOVERY CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT IN BRITISH CAPITAL

### WAS A GERMAN FACTORY

Also Find Evidence of German Wireless Plants in the Great Metropolis.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 23.—London has been greatly excited by the report that a German-owned mastic-printing plant in Willesden, a prominent manufacturing suburb of London, has an immense building whose heavy concrete foundations, floors and roof are well adapted to the use of siege guns. Twenty of the German employees of the firm were taken into custody and military experts are studying the building carefully. Meantime the excited public is fully convinced that the plant was designed to act as a German base for attack upon London proper. The building unquestionably occupies a strategic position. It stands high, with a clear range to Crystal Palace, Willesden Junction, where two main lines entering London center, is but a short distance from the plant.

However, the English architects who designed the building and supervised its construction eight years ago say it is similar to many other printing plants and has no heavier foundations and floors than are required where heavy machinery is to be installed. The building is about two hundred feet square on the outside and is constructed about a court 60 feet square. It is but one story and the foundations are of concrete and 6 feet thick. The English manager of the foundation says this unusual structure was laid as the firm expected to add additional stories to the plant when business expanded. A concrete roof covers most of the building. In discussing the Willesden factory, the Sunday Times says: "In a situation which commands an almost uninterrupted view of that great tract of London which lies between Willesden and the Crystal Palace is discovered a building whose roof, floor and foundations are constructed of exceptionally thick concrete and might apparently be employed as the emplacement of a heavy gun; in fact, one of those 17-inch howitzers for which such careful arrangements were found to have been made around Antwerp and Namur. We are very far from suggesting that the premises at Willesden were deliberately arranged. Considering the German workmen, it is at least probable that in the event of an attack upon London the attention of the Germans' commanders would have been called to that convenient concrete floor, even if they had not known of it before their arrival.

"It is highly probable that there do exist such places around London and in the neighborhood of our great fortress positions which have been carefully prepared for siege guns, and the chief value, to our mind, of the Willesden discovery is that it may be expected to stimulate authorities to search for them.

"The suspicion that many wireless equipments are operating in London was justified by the discovery of such a plant in the home of a German professor. As wireless apparatus can be operated for so short a distance as from London to the British coast without an outside tower, the discovery of illicit wireless stations is very difficult. The Times advocates that the war office issue a statement stipulating that persons found sheltering such apparatus will be treated as spies and handed over to military power.

### BELIEVE RUM IS GOOD FOR ENGLISH SOLDIERS

PROHIBITION SOCIETY IN BRITAIN WANTS LIQUOR ABOLISHED.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 24.—Rum as an army ration is severely condemned by the United Kingdom Alliance, a prohibitionist organization, which is working for a rumless army.

Opinions vary as to the need of rum as a ration. The conventional charge against alcohol is that it gives only a fleeting sensation of warmth and is of no real assistance against either cold or fatigue. But Dr. W. H. Workman, the distinguished Himalayan explorer, believes that a certain amount of liquor induces the stomach in times of great fatigue to begin its work of digesting food, which when assimilated, builds up the system again. And this view is largely shared by the army medical men.

### GERMAN BRANCH BANKS IN BRITAIN TO PAY OFF

WILL PAY 20 SHILLINGS ON THE POUND TO CREDITORS OF BANKS.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 24.—Sir W. Plender, the treasury controller, announces that the affairs of the British establishments of the German banks have been satisfactorily arranged that a full 20 shillings in the pound is to be paid.

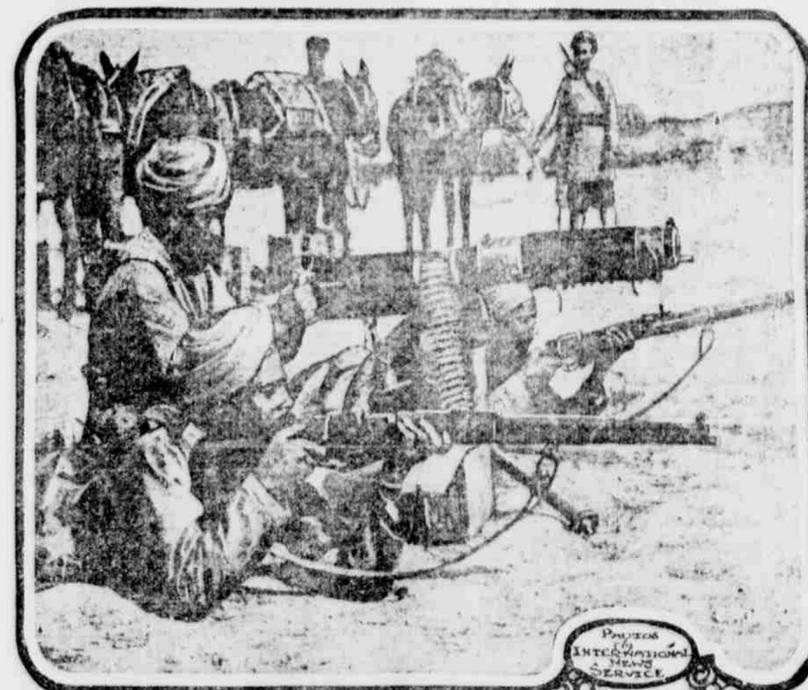
The affairs of the Austrian bank are not so favorably situated, but further steps are being taken to arrange as early distribution as possible. The official notification under date of October 15 is as follows: "The British establishments of the Deutsche, the Dresdner, the Discanto-Gesellschaft and the Anglo-Austrian banks will, on and after Saturday next, the 17th instant, on the expiry of the moratorium affecting re-acceptances, pay the same in full, and on and after the 31st instant they will meet all liabilities in the pound in respect of other liabilities as when they mature for payment. No moneys will be paid to or for the benefit of alien creditors.

"As regards the Oesterreichische Landesbank, the funds which are immediately available do not permit of such procedure. A large part of its funds is placed in neutral and enemy countries where collections for the time are not possible. The position has not been created by any recent abnormal remittances to Austria, and there is no sign, either in the case of this bank or of the other banks, that any such remittances were made in anticipation of an outbreak of hostilities. Steps are being taken to relieve the situation as speedily as possible, and as soon as a distribution can be made by the Landesbank, it will be announced through the press. The liability of the head office to creditors remains, whatever the distribution may be that takes place in this country."

**Maybe He Likes to Kick.**  
The man who kicks about having to stand when the car is in a subway car, says rides on the back platform when there are plenty of seats inside.

**No Such Men.**  
A woman has the curves and she can get away with it, but no man ever looks as rascally in a subway car as the cuts in the ads pretend he does.

### ENGLAND'S EAST INDIAN FIGHTERS IN EUROPEAN WAR.



Troopers from far-off India operating a machine gun on the firing line near the outer fortifications of Verdun.

### CHASED BY WARSHIPS OF TWO BELLIGERENTS

BRITISH STEAMER HAD AN EXCITING VOYAGE AROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Pacific liner Ortegá, which arrived in Liverpool October 20 from Valparaiso, was fired on by a German cruiser, probably the Leipzig, on September 19. When the Ortegá discovered she was being chased she made for the dreaded Chile waters, and a small boat was sent ahead to take soundings. After much difficulty the known but uncharted waterway of Smyth's channel was reached. On arriving at Punta Arenas they discovered that a wireless message had been received from the German ship, which had remained outside the channel, saying the Ortegá had been sunk with all on board.

On October 2, the Atlantic further excitement was in store as H. M. S. Glasgow and Monmouth both chased the steamer until she was recognized as British.

North of the Equator a Russian bark had been seen to correct her chronometers and was surprised to hear of the war. The bark had been at sea some four months.

### POLAND DESOLATED BY THE CONSTANT FIGHTING

Jews ESPECIALLY ARE FEELING THE HARSHNESS OF THE WAR.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 12.—A correspondent returned from the scenes of the operations about the fortress of Osoweiz and the watering place of Droskienki reports that the ravages made by waves of troops, both Russian and German, across this region, chiefly inhabited by Jews in the villages and Poles and Lithuanians in the rural districts, have for a distance of one hundred miles swept the country bare of any sign of crops. Trenches, pits, dugouts, embankments and mounds are everywhere. Scattered over the fields are remains of property of every description. Rarely can a sound tree be found, practically all bearing the sign of shrapnel and other shell fire. Houses and huts are in various states of ruin and the fields littered with wreck of transport trains, wagons, harness and remnants of barricades, and the countryside reminds one of a Kansas district ravaged by a cyclone.

It is no uncommon sight to see a man owning a hundred acres of fertile soil, begging for food. Kovna, which in normal times has a population of 99,000, now shelters 60,000, 70 per cent of whom are Jews and 90 per cent of these are old people and children. The position of the Jews is all the more pitiful, under Russian law, all of the government's east and north of the governments of Vilna and Warsaw are closed to them, notwithstanding the fact that 300,000 of their brethren are fighting in the Russian army, 25 of whom up to the present time have been decorated with the St. George Cross, the equivalent of the Victoria Cross in the English services.

### CONDEMN TREATMENT OF BRITISH RECRUITS

EMBRYO SOLDIERS RECEIVE POOR TREATMENT IN CAMP.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 24.—Charges that men and boys in England's training camps are not receiving humane treatment and that many deaths are resulting from bad feeding and poor shelter are causing great indignation. The complaints reach a serious and criminal neglect that were made against military authorities responsible for conditions at mobilization centers in the United States during the Spanish-American war.

### THE FOOD IS VERY BAD

Rotten Sanitary Conditions Cause Death of Many of the Men.

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### THREE MONITORS WERE BOUGHT FROM BRAZIL

ESPECIALLY FITTED FOR AIDING IN FIGHTING ON THE COAST.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 23.—The three British monitors, "Seymour," "Humbert" and "Mersey," which bombarded the Germans on the Belgian coast, were purchased by the British government on the outbreak of war. They were originally intended for Brazil, and are peculiarly adapted for river work and this particular bombardment on the Belgian coast, having only 4 1/2 feet draft.

For small vessels they are heavily armed with a few, but powerful guns. Two six-inch guns are mounted in one armored turret on upper deck forward, throwing a 100-pound projectile with velocity at the muzzle of 2,000 feet per second, sufficient force to penetrate 2 1/2 inches of iron. These guns can discharge nine projectiles per minute each. Two 17-inch howitzers are also on upper deck, weighing five tons and can throw a 35-pound projectile with velocity at the muzzle of 1,150 feet per second. In addition there are four 7-pound guns and six rifle caliber guns.

### CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE A PECULIAR IMPLEMENT

SPADE USED FOR DIGGING TRENCHES AND A SHIELD AGAINST BULLETS.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) BANGSLOPPE, Denmark, Oct. 24.—Canadian troops arriving at Salsbury Plain carrying an extraordinary tool that is novel to the Englishman, it is made of being used as a shield. It is about 18 inches long and 12 inches wide and is held across the shoulder in a special way. The tool is a spade weighing about four pounds, and is usually held by a strap at all times. The spade has an oval hole in the center of it through which a gun barrel can be thrust. The tool thus serves both as a rifle rest and a shield to the shoulder in the trenches.

### REFUSE CONTRIBUTION FROM DEPARTMENT STORE

WOULD NOT STAND FOR THE EMPLOYEES BEING DISCHARGED.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 23.—One of London's great department stores has removed from its windows its royal patronage signs. This is said to be due to a royal rebuke.

This store, where Queen Alexandra has her private done her shopping, sent a check for £10,000 to the Prince of Wales fund. So large a donation might well be put to the credit of its advertising account in view of the publicity given it.

However, the managers of the store discovered that the store dismissed half of its staff, so that the donation came really not from the firm, but from its unfortunate discharged employees. Whereupon the check was sent back and the royal patronage taken from the firm.

The problem in England is to avoid impoverishing the unemployed. The harshness placed on private charity is all that it can stand. Both in the case of the Prince of Wales and of Queen Mary's funds, the principle is to provide employment rather than to make doles to the idle. While some industries have received an artificial stimulus through the war, others have been forced to close. It is the aim of the royal family to induce employers to keep their business going even at a loss, rather than to discharge hands and soothe their consciences by giving to charities which their own actions have made necessary.

**Carries Her Modesty to Extremes.**  
"Modest, is she not?"  
"Oh, very." Why, she blushes painfully every time she reads any mention of the Russian loan."

### SHOWS STRENGTH OF GERMANY'S FINANCE

RAISED OVER A BILLION DOLLARS FOR WAR IN ONE TRANSACTION.

### GREATEST LOAN EVER MADE

Over 800,000 People Loaned the Government Amounts Up to \$500.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The raising of \$1,000,000,000 by the German government in a single operation is contemplated upon by the German press and by the press of a number of neutral countries in remarkable evidence of Germany's financial power. Dr. Karl Helfferich, one of the directors of the Deutsche bank, who discusses the loan in a bankers publication, points out that this is the largest financial transaction that the world has ever seen. The nearest approach to it was the indemnity of \$100,000,000 paid by France to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war, but that sum was raised in two separate loans, and the payments on them extended to two and a half years. France had the help of foreign countries in raising the war indemnity, while Germany did not ask for any foreign subscriptions and is raising the huge sum already mentioned wholly out of its own resources.

Furthermore, Helfferich shows that the subscriptions to the German loan all represent bona fide transactions, for the full amount of each tender is to be paid in before the end of year. After the loan shall have been fully paid in, says Helfferich, Germany will have money enough in hand to pay its war expenses into next spring.

Helfferich finds that the marked success of the German loan had three causes. First, Germany has outstripped England and France in the creation of wealth during the past few decades, especially Germany is incomparably better organized financially and in a general business way, than its enemies; and thirdly, the German people are showing a more self-sacrificing spirit in this war than the other countries. As illustrative of the last point, he says that three-fourths of the persons subscribing for the loan were able to take only amounts of \$500 and less. This means that there were some 800,000 of these small subscribers. This army of petty capitalists strikes Helfferich as being fully as impressive as the success of the loan itself.

**War Items.**  
Army in Fines—Anything over a million.  
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Falling Back—How enemy spends most of his time when not committing atrocities—Life.

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