

GERMANS CHARGE O'ER FIELDS OF BLOOD

Colin McKay Writes of the Sudden Stages in France and Flanders Where Most Awful Drama of All Time is Being Staged by Millions—Officer of the Princess Patricia Regiment Tells How His Regiment Has Suffered—Munitions and Machine Guns Sorely Needed by the British Forces.

(Continued from page 1)

The officer of the Princess Patricia who was just five days out of the trenches made some very uncomplimentary remarks about the British field artillery. In fact he said: "Compared with the German or French our artillery has been something of a joke. Our trench mortars are better than the Germans, but our field batteries with their shrapnel shells have increased our casualty lists. One day a field battery in our rear was throwing shrapnel shells at the German trench in front of us. Out of 20 shells fired, 12 burst right over our lines, wounding fifty of our own regiment. The gunners said it was bad ammunition. I don't know. A nurse who has been six months in a base hospital told me a awful percentage of shrapnel bullets picked out of British wounded was British shrapnel. It is possible the Germans laid in a supply of British shrapnel; but—see that chap in kilts across the hall with his arm in a sling. He's an officer of the Liverpool Scottish. They were badly cut up by British shrapnel, after they'd taken a German trench.

MUNITIONS NEEDED.

"Rotten business somewhere," said the irreverent westerner. "Officers are not supposed to talk, but if they had made a row before this the British casualty lists might not have been so heavy. If we had had plenty of high explosive shells we could have taken trenches with less loss.

"Of course when the First Canadian Contingent came over nobody took much stock in us. In Canada it was said: 'Oh, they'll never see the firing line.' Well, the Canadians are not soldiers; they're merely fighters. You'd never make Tommies of them. When the Tommies lose their officers they're generally helpless; even if they know what to do they're afraid to do it without orders. Every Canadian considers himself competent to look out for himself. When his officers are wiped out he forms his opinion about what ought to be done and does it.

"Of course Kitchener's new army is all right, and the Territorials have already done splendid work. I am not saying the Tommies are not fighters, but they are first of all soldiers, and must have leadership.

"Well, they can't say the Canadians are not fighters today. If we hadn't stood up to it at Hill 60, when the French were driven back by German gas, the Hun would have been in Calais today, knocking Dover to bits with their 28 cm. guns. Our casualties were frightful. If it had been announced in Canada how many men we lost in that battle it would have wakened up some people, and helped recruiting.

HOW THE "PAT'S" HAVE SUFFERED.

"My regiment today musters 286 men for active service. We've been cut up all right, but we have won more medals in this campaign than any other regiment in the British army. Some of our wounded will be back with us. Quite a number are posted as missing. That allows the relatives the consolation of hope, but I'm afraid most of the missing were buried alive by Jack Johnsons.

"When will this war end? Not in a hurry I'm afraid. The Prussians will fight to the finish. The Saxons don't want to fight, and the Bavarians are a pretty decent lot. When you have them opposite your lines there's little fighting. The Saxons used to walk over to the British lines and fraternize with our men until orders came from headquarters to make prisoners of all these visitors. If we can kill off most of the Prussians we may see peace some time."

An old British officer who went to the front last August was rather pessimistic. "Possibly we may be able to finish the war in four years," he said. "But I don't see much hope of a decisive victory even in that time. Politicians may talk of going to Berlin to dictate terms of peace. As an old soldier I don't expect to live long enough to reach Berlin. My impression is that it would take 100,000,000 men to drive the Germans back to the Rhine. To drive them out of France and Belgium will be a terrible job. The Germans are well organized, and in spite of their enormous losses, they are not at all daunted. It does not do to belittle an enemy who throws down the gauntlet to a world in arms; that's a child's game. If you've seen the Germans charging in enormous masses day after day, week after week, coming on to be mowed down by machine guns as a squall of hail beats down a wheat field, and still coming on, leaping over their dead and wounded, you would marvel what kind of an extraordinary thing you were dealing with.

CLAMBERING OVER GERMAN DEAD.

"These dark grey masses would charge repeatedly over fields littered with dead and dying, and slippery with blood; coming on in the face of the withering fire of machine guns, rifles and batteries, piling up in writhing, shrieking heaps; attempting the impossible, charging to certain death or agony. Some of the things I've seen seem incredible. Certainly the Germans are brave, and they can shoot. Their snipers are extraordinary shots. If you construct a loophole in the parapet and fire one shot, they'll have a rifle trained on that loophole in no time at all, and fixed in position by an apparatus they have. Then, with an automatic arrangement or something of that sort, keeping under cover themselves, they'll fire now and then at the loophole on the off chance of getting somebody peeping through and, by Jove, their shots usually improve that loophole for you. Quite extraordinary, you know, the way the beggars can shoot.

"It is going to be a terrible job to drive them back. Latterly they must have sent a lot of troops to the eastern front, but still they have enough in the west to make things interesting on our front. We take a few trenches from them one day, and the next they take them back. And when we drive them from their present lines, we won't accomplish a great deal. There'll never be a cavalry charge in this war; no breaking through their lines and driving them pell-mell. Too many trenches and shell craters. And back of the lines they now hold the Germans have already constructed line after line of concrete trenches in carefully selected positions. They're preparing for another winter's campaign. They'll be fairly comfortable in concrete trenches on hill tops, while we, if we are to push the fighting, will in many places have to dig ourselves in in swamps, and go through the same horrible business we did last winter. Give the devil his due—we are fighting a wonderful nation.

CRISIS MAY COME SOON.

"Of course the crisis may come before winter. Our people seem to be waking up a bit; new troops are pouring into France every day now. There will be tremendous fighting in the next few months. Germany will be bringing armies from the Russian frontier, and new levies from the training camps for another drive at Calais. It will be a terrible struggle, but with trench warfare it is hard to get a decision.

"In the end we can win, if it takes years and years. Once England wakes up, and starts producing guns and high explosive shells, our superior industrial resources and command of the sea will tell. But we have got to convert a large part of France and Belgium into a wilderness of shell craters and trenches before we can drive the Germans back. It's a miserable business."

Of course, as I said, one meets officers and men from the front who are very optimistic, and firmly believe the war will be over in a short time. But I have not heard many convincing reasons for this belief.

COLIN MCKAY.

ONLY MAN WHO CAN END WAR, HE BELIEVED

Wealthy Resident of Iowa Who is Being Held by U. S. Authorities, Glorified Holt for Shooting Morgan

Washington, July 19.—F. X. Weinschenk, of Bellevue, Iowa, arrested here last week by Secret Service men, after he had written several letters to the White House, was transferred today from the observation ward of a hospital to the Government Hospital for the Insane on the report of two alienists that his mind was affected. He may be released later in a favorable report of the alienists, or may be held for a trial as to his sanity. Weinschenk conducted the International Information Bureau, here and mailed a list of thousands of names propaganda for the German cause, and against the export of war munitions to the Allies. The investigators are looking into his statement that he was spending as much as \$10,000 a month himself and had no associates.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Whether Francis X. Weinschenk took from his own pocket every cent of the \$1,000 a week he spent in spreading pro-German arguments throughout the country or whether he got aid from outside sources is a question which engrossed officials today.

While detectives dug into Weinschenk's record the physicians at the Washington Asylum Hospital, where Weinschenk is confined, watched him closely to determine his sanity.

Weinschenk intends to put up a vigorous fight to prove his sanity so he may get back to his office and continue sending broadcast his weekly pro-German bulletins, under the name of the International Information Bureau.

Information reached the authorities that Weinschenk is wealthy and that he has obtained recently about \$200,000 from a brother with whom he was engaged in colonization projects in the West. The brother is said to live in Kansas and is believed to have agreed with the officials that proceedings should be undertaken to prove Weinschenk's sanity.

Of course the real reason for the arrest was the fact that he had written letters to the President which presented radical pro-German views and while not threatening, the Secret Service operatives decided to have Weinschenk investigated. The Washington officials took him into custody at the request of the Secret Service.

These letters have been arriving at the White House at intervals during the last two years, but they have been more frequent in the last few months. In view of the Holt case and the fact that Weinschenk glorified Holt for shooting Mr. Morgan, the officials decided to take no chances. The most recent letters have been arguments for an embargo on the shipment from the United States of arms and ammunition to the Allies.

Weinschenk told the officials today that when he was arrested he was about to issue a bulletin "which would have startled the entire world." He indicated that it was a scheme for the establishment of peace.

"I am the only man in the world who can end the war, and I am going to do it," he is quoted as saying. "The only comment he made about his arrest was: 'The truth hurts and they could not stand it.'"

Weinschenk, Wealthy, Has an Iowa Home.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 17.—Francis X. Weinschenk, who was arrested yesterday at Washington, makes his home in Bellevue, Iowa. He has lived there in a beautiful home for the last five years and his wife is there at the present time. Mr. Weinschenk lived in Bellevue as a boy. When about eighteen he moved to Kansas, where he amassed a fortune in the real estate business. He retired from active business some five years ago and he and his wife returned to Bellevue.

Recently Mr. Weinschenk has taken great activity in religious affairs. He has not been here for some months. He has been in Washington, where he conducted the International Information Bureau. He is fifty years old.



AMERICAN HELD PRISONER IN GERMANY

Showed passport and birth certificate, but kept nine months in Concentration Camps.

London, July 19.—Charles B. Pray, of Flint, Mich., who reached London after escaping from a German concentration camp in which he had been held since October, submitted today to U. S. Consul General Skinner an affidavit describing his experiences.

Mr. Skinner forwarded the affidavit to the State Department at Washington. Mr. Pray was in Germany installing self-starters on automobiles when the war began. German officers visited his rooms and declared him to be an Englishman. Notwithstanding the fact, he said, that he exhibited a passport and a birth certificate. He was sent to the concentration camp at Mauthausen and while there made unsuccessful efforts to communicate with the American consul.

Thence he was transferred to Wuerzburg. Mr. Pray asserts that while in Wuerzburg he was compelled to perform hard manual labor after having refused to work on military automobiles. He made his escape from the concentration camp on May 11 and walked across France. He took ship to Avonmouth, whence he walked to London, earning enough money on the way to obtain food by doing odd jobs. He was destitute and emaciated when he reached here.

BOY PUSHED INTO PAUL OF BOILING WATER AND FATALLY BURNED

Charge of manslaughter against employe at restaurant where victim was scalded.

Toronto, July 19.—Shoved into a pail of boiling water when he was asking for a piece of ice outside a restaurant at 10 Dundas street, Saturday afternoon, three-year-old Garnet Earl Shelton was fatally scalded. As a result William Smith, employed in the restaurant, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter and remanded in the police court this morning.

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ATTACK ON THE ORDUNA WILL HAVE GREAT EFFECT ON SUBMARINE ISSUE

Torpedoing of Passenger Steamship bound from England could not possibly have been designed to keep Munitions from Allies, Washington indicates; and American Note to Germany will have Tone of Finality.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—The torpedo attack upon the Orduna overshadowed all other developments in the German situation today. The news of this overt attack upon a steamship was a great shock to officials here who at least had come to believe that the Germans would exercise some degree of caution in their submarine attacks while the issue with the United States was in so delicate a state.

The effect of this attack upon the submarine issue may prove very great. The comparatively lenient attitude lately manifested by officials of the United States toward the submarine issue has been due almost altogether to their belief that while the Germans were not conceding anything in their notes, they were actually doing so in the manner of conducting the submarine warfare.

But the attack upon the Orduna has destroyed this idea, for even while the United States is weighing the words in which it will reply to Germany a German submarine attacks a passenger steamship bound from England for the United States, and when the attack could not possibly have been designed to keep munitions from the Allies.

Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, announced after hearing of the Orduna case that he would have nothing whatever to say until a full report had been received, and all subordinate officials followed his example of keeping silent.

That the United States will not initiate any mediation looking toward an alteration of the methods of maritime warfare as conducted now by the European belligerents seems to be established here today in the minds of officials. The opinion is general and firmly established that the United States will restrict its activities to the mere transmission of suggestions or communications from one belligerent to another, and this service it will perform upon any subject, as it has been doing right along.

The conversation of Count von Bernstorff with Secretary Lansing yesterday does not appear to have changed the situation. The United States is expected to follow the course of stating its position in a note to Germany which will have a tone of finality that will emphasize the impossibility of the acceptance by the United States of such compromise measures of settlement as the Germans have suggested.

It is only the German propaganda, which is endeavoring to give the situation a semblance of having undergone a change in favor of an amicable settlement to the brought about through mutual concessions on the part of Great Britain and of Germany.

Now the report is spread that Sir Cecil Spring Rice has been induced to recommend to his government a reduction in their naval operations against commerce. It is said that England is becoming fearful of the anger bred in the United States by her persistence in her blockade operations, while the Germans are exhibiting so marvellous a willingness to abandon their submarine campaign in favor of the United States the moment that England makes this possible by an alteration in her blockade.

This is the veriest trash. The Herald is able to state unreservedly that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has made no such recommendations to his government. What the British Ambassador has done, and this he has done repeatedly, as is well known here, has been to recommend to his government that all possible consideration be given American interests in order that the inevitable burden of neutrality would fall as lightly as possible upon the United States.

It is such recommendations that have led to the agreement between Great Britain and Sweden to permit the importation into that country of double the amount of American cotton that is normally consumed by the Swedish mills. This has been done to aid the American cotton growers. The Herald knows that other measures are in preparation similarly designed to benefit the cotton growers and to compensate them for the loss of cotton markets in France and Belgium, destroyed by the Germans, and the market of Germany, cut off by the blockade.

In this situation it is not felt that the Germans can make much headway in their effort to create resentment against the British blockade which they wish to use, not so much to oblige an embargo on the shipment of arms to the Allies.

The German issue in that event will continue its natural course. Washington has completed all of the work upon the German situation which can be done here without the presence of President Wilson. Officials are now waiting for the return of the President, who is expected to take up the question of the next note to Germany at the cabinet meeting on next Tuesday.—New York Herald.

Sir Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, stated that the total number of vessels with cargoes made up solely, or partly of cotton, which had been diverted to ports of the United Kingdom since March 11, was four hundred and nine and other British ports eleven.

Paris, July 19.—The Greek government has received confirmation of the report that the inhabitants of Aivali (in Asia Minor) on the Gulf of Adramytti, have been ordered to evacuate the city and go into the interior of Asia Minor, according to an Athens despatch to the Havas Agency today.

The Government has sent an energetic protest to the Porte, the despatch adds.

London, July 19, (3.20 p. m.)—The British government since March 11, has paid £700,000 on cotton cargoes, twenty-five shipments of which have been purchased in pursuance of the arrangement with American cotton shippers.

In giving this information in the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, stated that the total number of vessels with cargoes made up solely, or partly of cotton, which had been diverted to ports of the United Kingdom since March 11, was four hundred and nine and other British ports eleven.

DEVICE TO SAVE WARSHIPS FROM SUBMARINES

Believed Invention Now Being Tried Out in Dardanelles by British Navy Will Render Battleships Immune from Torpedoing

London, July 19.—The appointment of an invention board of scientific men with Lord Fisher, recently First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, as its head to assist the British navy was largely the result of a suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, to the House of Lords, and followed upon a discussion in which similar proposals were made by Sir William Ramsay and the other eminent scientists.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country need not only fighting men but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in chemistry, mechanics, engineering, physics—the whole range of science. While the American navy was a few days ahead of the British in launching this plan, according to the cables, its inception in both cases was due to the lessons of the war.

The Admiralty received 16,000 offers of new scientific devices during the first five months of the war. Many were from Americans. Another 16,000 doubtless, came under the stimulus of the last five months. Of the first 16,000 a board undertook to sort the wheat from the chaff, to eliminate the "crank" proposals, and reduced to twenty-five, the number which in the board's judgment were worthy of any attention. Another board has scrutinized these twenty-five more rigidly and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy and every prospect, it is declared, of giving a surprise in the air, the water, beneath the earth, and every other conceivable way, as well as on the fighting line.

Elaborate trials have been made. One of these devices in English water, and in actual service at the Dardanelles. Right secrecy has been observed as to the details. But it can be said that the trials give promise of rendering a battleship immune from the submarine torpedo.

"I have talked with many scientific men and they are ready to give their best efforts in devising all the manifold requirements which this extraordinary war—a war of science—has developed in the air, the water, beneath the earth, and every other conceivable way, as well as on the fighting line," said Lord Bryce referring to his suggestions.

SWISS GOV'T COMPLAINS OF INTERFERENCE WITH MAILS BY BELLIGERENTS

Berne, Switzerland, July 19, via Paris.—Switzerland has complained repeatedly to the belligerent nations that the postal traffic between this country and other neutrals, and especially with the United States, has been greatly hindered by the censors of the belligerents. Numerous letters, even those that have been registered, mailed from or to neutral countries, are daily retained or delayed, according to the Swiss authorities. Public and official complaints heretofore have been without result.

For breakfast tomorrow—try Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES 10c. per pkg. Made in Canada

Smoother raspberries with Corn Flakes; a layer of berries, then Corn Flakes and so on until dish is filled. Serve with cream and a little powdered sugar.