EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

GERMAN COMMERCE COLLAPSES UNDER PRESSURE OF WAR

Dr. Emil Lederer Virtually Organ peal out the tune, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." St. Patrick's Admits the Fact, But Points to Good Harvest as Some Consolation.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

Whatever be the outcome of the war, the trade of Germany has been so crippled that it is now on the verge of total collapse. The progress made in manufacturing in recent years was simply amazing. At the outbreak of the war Germany had probably overtaken Great Britain, so far as foreign trade was concerned, and a year hence would have relegated her rival to second place in the world's commerce.

During the first six months of 1914 merchandles was exported from Germany to the enormous value of \$1,045,000,000, as compared with \$1,075,000,000 from Great compared with the and. This was running Britain and Ireland. This was running England very closely, but whether Ger-many would have won or lost in the race will now never be known, for the war has changed the channel of the whole world's trade.

DR. LEDERER'S VIEWS. An article by Dr. Emil Lederer in the Vossische Zeiting is an interesting revelation of the extent to which German industry has been already hit by the war. He says:

The removal of all men capable of bearing arms has smashed industry to atoms. All the links uniting the various trades have been broken. The crisis with regard to money and credit which occurred in the first instance was accentuated by the necessity of financing the war by a single stroke. The attempts made to meet the crisis by liquidating assets only made matters worse. The unfortunate thing is that this liquidation, which is customary in all times of crisis, does not in the present instance affect merely a small body of speculators, but ex-presses the fact that German indus-try and its production are on a fictitious basis. A complete transforma-tion is necessary in order to cope with the new conditions brought about by the war

At present there is little sign of this. We see the apparent paradox that, in spite of the increasing absorption for military purposes of men capable of working, there is an increase of unemployment among those that remain behind. Even the muchsought-after labor of women cannot find employment. Day after day un dertakings are shut down or their output diminished. Those, indeed, which continue at work are working with aimless overpressure and uncertainty, so that the net output is diminished.

What are the decisive economic facts? Does the complete break-up of industry which threatens Germany involve a disruption also of agriculture and of the supply of necessities? The war means for Germany: First, the prevention of exports, especially of articles of luxury; secondly, the prevention of imports of the means of subsistence, especially raw materials, such as cotton, copper, etc.; thirdly, the reduction or alteration in demand by all at the front and the restriction demand by those remaining at me. There is no longer any demand for articles of luxury.

UERMAN HARVEST GOOD.

Against these

STORIES OF ADVENTURE FROM EUROPEAN WAR ZONE

A striking incident occurred at the | against a stone wall, "and we are keepconclusion of High Mass in St. Patrick's ing our spirits up wonderfully, every-Church yesterday when the vast congre-thing considered. We don't mind how hard the Germans press us, for we can gation was astounded to hear the great always give them as good as they give us, with something to spare as a reminder to Kaiser Bill that he's backed the wrong horse this time. I expect he knows it by this time, and I wouldn't is the largest Irish Catholic congregation in Canada, and thousands of its members be in his place for the world. It must be awful to feel that you have made mugs are in the contingent of 32,000 Canadian soldiers now on their way across the of so many poor chaps who are being Atlantic to the war. that any same person can see.'

is very quiet.

prominent

has not ceased to smile.

busy

dressings.

Faris is quiet and serene. The people

are calm and confident. Thousands of French and British flags flutter from the houses. The shops are open, but business

A sad feature of the calmness of the marts is the business in the dry goods

stores. In these shops most of the busi-ness is done at the counters where mourning is sold. The purchasers are most often weeping women, whose grief naturally affects the clerks.

Men and women, bearing, some of them,

working in the Neuilly Hospital at the most menial tasks with admirable self-

abnegation. It is the duty of an Ameri-can multi-millionaire to see to it that wounded Turcos, some of whom have

been without a change of clothes for a fortnight, are thoroughly and conscien-tiously scrubbed. Dollar princesses are

A visitor to the American Hospital at Neutily sends this account of the Turcos:

"Splendid fellows the Turcos are, most of them, with their white teeth and fiery,

feverish Eastern eyes. They smoke in-cessantly, some of them 50 cigarettes a

day. But English cigarettes are not flery

An English Hussar, wounded at Com-piegne, showed a correspondent the bullet

that had shattered his thigh-an ugly

missile, with all the appearance of an ex-

ad been through all the fighting, from

He had only contempt for the Ublans.

as they saw us up went their hands. We

rolling bandages and preparing

American names,

Are

Atlantic to the war. As the first notes of the now famous tune were heard the whole congregation stood still, amazed by the unusual nonchurch music. The feeling of surprise was followed instantly by smiles and

every evidence of enthusiasm as the whole congregation fell into step, and many left the edifice singing the song. An exciting story of the war is printed today by the Petit Parisien. It concerns

the adventures of Richard Macgraly, a private in the Scottish Highlanders, who was captured by the Germans near Eluding his captors, Macgraly plunged

into the Oise River while the German soldiers shot at him. Although the bul-lets passed all around him, the Scot dived far beneath the surface. When he bobbed to the surface again the German soldiers. who were sunning along the banks of the river, opened another fusillade with rifles and magazine pistols.

Macgraly again dived and swam as long as he could under water. Again he had to face the volleys when he rose to the surface, the bullets spattering the water over his face. After being in the water five hours and

swimming many miles, Macgraley finally found the French lines and joined his regiment. Except for a few scratches, caused by striking obstructions in diving, the venturesome Scotchman was un-harmed. He estimates that more than 500 shots were fired at him.

British warriors have a new song.

Mea of Yorkshire, men of Kent. Cavallers, O Cavallers!
Ye who into battle went
For your faith, and ye who spent
For your King your blood and tears.

Answer us who call you now, Speak across the vanished years From the harvest fields aglow. Battlefields of long ago, Cavallers, O Cavallers!

War has rent the yell that hides Encland's strength, and it appears Connaught now by Ulster rhies, And by yet the Ironsides, Cavallers, O Cavallers!

Still the noble forelands stand, Still her green the oak tree wears, Still he dag of England grand Waves above the English land, Cavallers, O Cavallers!

One for King and country all., Heedless how the battle veers, Sound the bugle! At the call Heip us, so we hold the wall, Ironsides and Cavallers!

In one big business office of Liverpool Mons to Complegne. They had seldom had more than a couple of hours' consecvolunteer ambulance corps has been formed and classes are held regularly. They are very popular except among the utive sleep. "We slept with our arms through our horses' bridles. But it's a grand life," he said, with gusto, "and I office boys, who complain that they are being "almost bandaged to death." want to be back at It." "We came upon a dozen of them one day in a village. We were seven, but as soon

"It is rigorously forbidden for any woman to cast amorous glances at British and French prisoners," is the text of a proclamation issued by the military gov ernor of Stuttgart.

A letter written by an English private

SRYS: "I see you are all excited about getting us plenty of socks, but Heaven only knows when we shall get a chance to wear them. I haven't been out of my boots for a fortnight. . . . It would be much more to the point if you would send us men to give the Germans 'socks.' 'Merry and Bright' is still our motto. what you hear at home. Some of these days things will come all right. Keep your eyes wide open and you will have a big surprise sooner than you think We're all right, and the Germans will

took them all." A packet of English cigarettes-the first he had smoked for a month-were a welcome hoon. He lay back, and took is first inhalation with an infinite satisfaction. English soldiers seem to find the French tobacco too harsh and strong. Newspapers, too, are always welcome, for in modern warfare it is the looker-on who sees most of the great same. PRINCE, IN TATTERS. great game.

The Free Masons of Rome have offered the Government the great palace used by the Grand Lodge as headquarters for use as a hospital should Italy enter the war. This is the largest structure of its kind in Rome. The Minister of War has replied that if the need arises the kind offer will be accepted.

There is mourning in Berlin. Each day more and more death cards "for King and Fatherland" appear among the ad-vertisements in the papers, A son, a busband, a brother, is lamented. The number of black-bordered cards fill a page of each paper. And this is true in every town in Germany. Newspapers from Hanover, Cologne, Aix-ia-Chapelle all tell the same tale. The stream of wounded grows. Night after night the trains rumble into Berlin and the long procession of ambulances start, and now those who stay at home receive back unoponed the letters they have been sending to relatives at the front. In red ink across the face of the envelope is writ-ten the one pregnant word, "Gefallen."

Hundreds of Parisians went last week n plous pligrimage to the cemeteries of Bayne and Pantin to pay tribute to the graves of the soldiers. Early in the morning women entered the graveyards, their arms full of flowers. The fresh-made graves were strewn with Marguerites. Women of poor families brought

artificial flowers and wreaths. One bent and aged woman, whose back was bowed with years and who was dressed in cheap black garb, carried a handful of paper flowers in her hand. In repsonse to questions, she replied in a thin, quavering voice that she had two sons and three grandsons at the front. Some of the women, for the throng was virtually composed of women, car-ried humble wooden crosses decorated with tricolor of ribbons. The tombs of the English who had

enough for their palate. Fortunately, I had brought with me a number of English magazines, and one of them, the most profusely illustrated. I left for the found a resting place on foreign soil were Turcos' delight. 'They love pictures,' said the nurse, 'and will lie looking at them for hours at a time.' deep with flowers, the gifts of French and English hands. Several of the graves-those especially

"One of them, a magnificent fellow, "One of them, a magnificent fellow, with the torso of Hercules, is the joy of the ward. He has a smile that will not come off. He was not so cheerful when he came in, for it had been found necesof the native Algerian troops-were name-less. The wooden crosses bear such inscriptions as thus: "A soldier, believed to be of Arabian nationality, whose iden-tity is not known." These nameless tombs, no less and perhaps even more sary to remove one of his front teeth, which had been split in a flerce hand-tothan the others, share in the memorial hand encounter. Our Turco mourned the tribute of flowers. loss till he was assured that he would be given a gold one-a nice, yellow, shin-ing gold one-in its place. Since then he has not ceased to multi-

Paris of the recent fighting says: "The German officers tried many tricks. For instance, there were shouts in French. 'Fix bayonets, forward, charge!' This was to lure us out of our trenches. One unfortunate section was deceived, and as it charged was cut down by fire from a plosive bullet. The point was bored, and the lead behind had spread out and flat-tened. He got the man who fired 't. He machine gun. They are continually rais-ing the cry, 'Cease firing!' Nobody heeds it now, but this disregard has got us into some awkward situations, as on sev-eral occasions our own officers had given the order."

> \$400,000 Live Money for Live Mortgages in \$15,000 to \$50,000 amounts; no advances. Send full particulars immediately. HORACE K. READ

> > CAN BE REMODELED



MET WITH REBUFF · AT WOMAN'S HANDS Prince August Wilhelm Courteous to Nurse, Al-

though Men Were Not Admitted to Hospital.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

A Red Cross nurse who has been at Rheims since the first shells fell on September 2 says the Germans behaved in the most correct manner on their entry into the place on September 4, when neither civil nor military authorities remained in the town. Many of the officers and men believed they were only 15 miles from Paris.

"One day," says this nurse, "a young fficer, whose uniform was tattered and extremely dirty, asked me politely in the street, after saluting me, whether I could receive some wounded in my hospital.

I replied that it was impossible as the place was already full and we were unable to feed those who were there. The officer thanked me. I saw him then go to a shop, where he made some purchases. He came out of the shop with his hands filled with sausages and other entables. The ragged young officer was Prince August Wilhelm, the Kaiser's fourth son.

"The German general explained that the first bombardment on September 2 was due to a misinterpretation of an order given to the battery. "The Germans began to leave on Sep-tember 11 and the French arrived the

"On the day the enthedral was struck by the first shells we were compelled to empty the hospital. We transferred the injured during the night while there

was two hours of quiet and installed them in champagne vaults. I had 40 myself in one cellar. We were compelled to search for provisions during the day, and in this work five religious and three

I fear it is still continuing. Tetanus and gangrene threatened each sufferer, and infection had to be fought every minute, which was most difficult, as many of the wounded were unable to move. Between 7 o'clock in the morn-

GERMAN CASUALTIES 104,589 65,908 Reported Wounded; Only 15,-BERLIN, Sept. 38 .- The total German casualties in dead, wounded, and missing, as offically reported to date, are 104,559. These are made up as follows: Dead, 16.-\$74; wounded, 55,908; missing, 23,007.

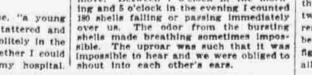
The casualty list announced yesterday adds a total of 10,527 casualties to these preciously announced

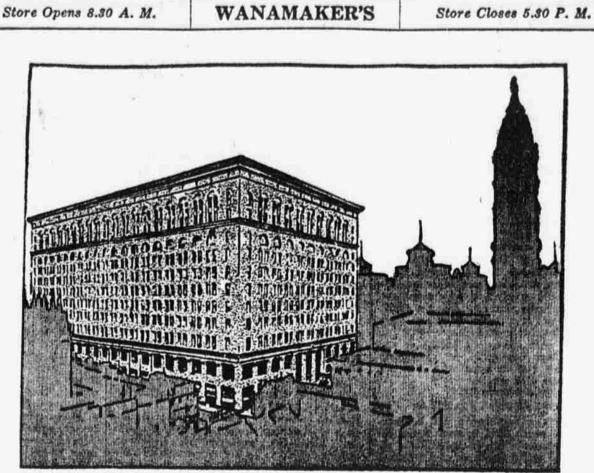
The last previous summary of totals. which came out from Berlin, was dated last Wednesday. It announced that 16,-066 Germans had been killed and 30,700 wounded, while 13,621 were missing, a total of 68,467. The loss of a thousand more Germans was chronicled in a dispatch sent from Amsterdam last Friday and evidently quoting official German

674 Killed.

Yesterday's list included only 10.527, so that apparently other lists, totalling more than 20.000, were issued in Berlin between Wednesday and Sunday without reaching the outside world. These figures bear out all the reports about the terrifie fighting that has been going on, especially along the line of the Aisne.

iny female nurses were klifed. "Life in the vaults was terrible, and advices.





The Grand Organ Plays Tomorrow at 9, 11 and 5:15

THE WANAMAKER STORE

A soldier writing to his relatives

involve the Government outlook for the near future, Dr. Lederer mentioned

others which tend to relieve the picture. Germany, he says, has had a remarkably good harvest, so that, on the whole, the purchasing power of the agricultural

dustry is remarkably big. The same applies to industries which supply the needs of the army and other public purposes. The problem is to use this purchasing power in such a way as to revive all those branches which supply needs of the above-mentioned indus-

Dr. Lederer then applies himself to a discussion of some process of developin this connection says:-

"The question is how to build around the sound kernel. It will re-quire foresight and perhaps great expenditure for the forces which could bring about this reorganization auto-matically, do not exist. Hitherto the egricultural trades supplying the army and public works and contracts have been stimulated; the decisive problem is, how can the mass of pri-vate industry be kept going or set going again?

"It must be remembered, first, that the amount of avalable labour is conaderably reduced; secondly, that the available raw materials will prob-ably not be sufficient for a long time; thirdly, that the needs of private industry have during the war underchanage. These facts must first be recognized, then a systematic plan of reconstruction must be drawn up with the help of Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations

WHY GERMANY EXCELLED

The author concludes by recommending he formation of a Central Permanent committee representing all the interests o see what can be done for the revival. en upon a comparatively limited basis, the trade and industries ruined by

be war, Should the war be prolonged there would a sreat difficulty in accomplishing this. But should hostilities cease and peace elsn once more, there is no reason why ferminy should not again become a reat factor in the world's commerce. ermany excelled in every branch of inal. from or machinery; textile or chem-al. Her magnificent training, patient lanning and tireless activity enabled her o manuar and the rest activity conduction with a success unrivaled by any other sation. She owed her prosperity to her blendid government, uniform, practical and technical education, public control f the means of transportation and the constant application of mere adoutifie ethods in the process of manufacture. scientific There are, of course, other causes of uccess, but it can be said with certainty hat a country which is favored by the our causes mentioned is certain to WhDRF.



Aerial Assault Fails When Fierce Fire Pierces Envelope.

WARSAW, Sept. 28. A Zeppelin was shot down and its crew German officers and air scouts was appured after a futile attack upon the

llin fortress. he Zeppelin appeared over this city A. m. Saturday, Previously it had ad two bombs near the station of railroad to Kaliscz. Only one of e exploded and the atomic was

than you at home "PRIVATE J. WILLIS"

A British soldier writes this to relaives at home: Things are a good deal easier with

Royal Warrant of

Appointment of the

Pianola-His

Majesty George V

of England

us now, for the Germans are getting tired of always butting their heads



The royal significance of the Pianola

Years ago the ability to play the harp was used as a method of distinguishing the freed-man from the slave. A harp was a possession which a slave could not afford, and the ability to play it was an art that none but nobility had time and opportunity to acquire. All royalty played the harp.

Today, kings, princes and all other grades of royalty use the Pianola. It is the standard court instrument of all Europe.

But, best of all, today, unlike the days of the harp, everybody can enjoy these royal privileges. The pianola is built in models at various prices to accommodate every limitation.

Heppe's will arrange terms for those who do not care to make cash settlement.

PIANOLA-PIANOS

Steinway (grand) \$2100 Weber (grand) 1800 Steinway 1250	Wheelock 750
Francesca-Heppe Player	-Pianos\$450
Aeolian Player-Pianos	illustrated catalogues.

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Announces for Tomorrow

In the Great Sale of Bigelow Rugs There Is Splendid Choice in 9x12 Feet Size

This is a sale of large stocks and complete assortments-not an emergency collection of odds and ends.

It is a sale that came about naturally by reason of a very important and very unusual industrial event-the merger of the great Bigelow and Hartford rug industries.

It brought to us the Bigelow warehouse stock in such large variety that you may choose from ten different weaves in most coom-size rugs. For example:

Here is your choice of 9x12 ft. rugs all at a flat reduction of one-fourth

Bigelow Ardebil Wiltons, \$45 Bigelow Daghestan Wiltons, \$37.50 Bigelow Balkan Wiltons, \$37.50 Bigelow Bagdad Wiltons, \$32 Bigelow Puritan Wiltons, \$27.50 Bigelow Arlingtons, \$28 Bigelow Bagdad Brussels, \$24.50 Bigelow Utopia Axminster, \$24 Bigelow Middlesex Brussels, \$21.75 Bigelow Electra Axminster, \$18

In several other room-size rugs the selection is as large as in the 9x12 size, and there are many small rugs in the same variety. (Fourth Floor, Market)

JOHN WANAMAKER