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HISTORIC SEDAN WAS 44 YEARS AGO TOMORROW

On the eve of the anniversary of the historic battle of Sedan, the armies of Europe are again locked in grim conflict.

Sedan was the crucial battle of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. Coming to a climax in June, 1870, long-increasing bitterness between France and Prussia flamed into open war. France took the field with 310,000 men, according to a consensus of military opinion, and Germany sent forth 477,000 men. With her reserves Germany had about a million men ready for war.

Napoleon III commanded the French army with headquarters in Metz, now part of German territory. King William of Prussia was the German commander-in-chief with the great Von Moltke as chief of the general staff.

The first overt act of war took place on August 2 on which a part of the northern division of the French army, in the presence of Napoleon and the prince imperial, compelled a few Prussian troops belonging to the First Army, after some hours' firing, to evacuate Saarbrücken. After this Von Moltke assumed the offensive. His plan was to unite the three armies in the line of the Moselle in order to attack the enemy's center with view of obtaining the shortest line of operation in the direction of Paris, and in this he was completely successful. On August 4 the army under crowned prince defeated the advanced southern division of the French army at Wissemburg, and on August 6 MacMahon's first and second German armies had routed the northern division of the French army at Forbach, with terrible loss on both sides. In two separate armies, commanded respectively by Marshal Bazaine and Marshal MacMahon the French retreated. To prevent their union Steinmetz and Frederick Charles pursued Bazaine, defeated him at Courcelles on August 14, at Mars-la-Tour on the 16th, at Gravelotte with awful slaughter on the 18th, and shut him up in Metz. The crown prince and his army following MacMahon, advanced to Nancy, where they were reinforced by a newly formed army under the crown prince of Saxony, they advanced on Chalons, where MacMahon's army had been reorganized and strengthened, and was expected to retreat on Paris. Following instructions, however, MacMahon moved northward to make a descent upon Metz and relieve Bazaine.

He was overtaken near Beaumont, and on August 27 and on the days immediately succeeding a number of engagements and strategic movements resulted in MacMahon's army being surrounded at Sedan on September 1 by a force of overwhelming numbers. On the following day both army and fortress were forced to capitulate. Forty general, 4,000 officers of all grades, and 84,000 soldiers became prisoners of war. Among the prisoners was Napoleon III, who was unexpectedly found to have been present with the army of MacMahon. On the day after the battle he had a personal interview with King William of Prussia, who assigned to him Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, as a place of residence during his captivity.

At the news of this disastrous defeat the Perilians in an outburst of rage demanded the dethronement of the Napoleon dynasty, and on September 4 a republic was proclaimed. A government of national defense presided over by General Trochu, military governor of Paris, was formed but before any effective measure could be adopted Paris was invested by the Germans on September 19.

This was the beginning of the end, and in the following February the preliminaries of peace were signed. In the meantime Paris had withstood a siege to the standpoint of starvation and had to capitulate, agreeing to do so on February 18.

CABLE

BRUSSELS SAVES HER HISTORIC TREASURES
(Associated Press service by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 1.—The Hague correspondent of the London Express says that four of the richest Belgians have guaranteed the payment of the war tax levied by Germans against Brussels, otherwise Brussels would have shared the fate of Louvain, which was razed to the ground by the invaders. Big guns had been placed by the Germans in readiness to bombard the palace but the payment of the tax stopped the preparations.

Oxford undergraduates returning from the Continent say that the Germans have spared the famous Hotel De Ville, at Louvain, but smashed all the rich stained glass art work of the cathedral. The cathedral has now been turned into a hospital. **PRICELESS PAINTING DESTROYED**

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 1.—A despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News says that the German bombardment of the Belgian town of Malines has destroyed the priceless painting by Rubens, "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," which hung in the church of Notre Dame and was known to art lovers the world over.

VICTORY CLAIMED FOR FRENCH TROOPS

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 1.—A Reuter's despatch from Antwerp yesterday reports that the French, on the left wing, have gained a brilliant victory over the opposing Germans. The despatch reads: "It is reported here that General Pau has won a brilliant victory over an army of 50,000 Germans, with whom his forces came into touch yesterday morning near Perennes, in the province of Sommes."

German Tactics Cause Heavy Loss

A wounded French officer brought back from the front declares it is no exaggeration to state that the German losses in the fighting have been in the ratio of 20 to 1 as compared with those of the Allies. He attributes this to the German infantry charges in massed formation.

American Ambassador will Stay in Paris

American Ambassador Herrick says he will remain in Paris even in the event the city is invested by the German forces, to aid and protect Americans. He adds that perhaps there will be great danger, but that after all he has only one life and asks how better can that life be given than in the faithful discharge of duty.

The cruiser Tennessee is expected to arrive today at Havre, whether it was ordered at Ambassador Herrick's request, to be used as a ferry between Havre and Falmouth, removing Americans from the danger zone.

AIRSHIP DROPS BOMB IN PARIS

PARIS, France, Sept. 1.—Another German aeroplane passed over this city yesterday. At half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon a biplane dropped a projectile in the city, but the bomb failed to explode.

BELGIANS PROTEST AGAINST ATROCITIES

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 1.—To protest against alleged German atrocities in the war zone, a Belgian commission which has arrived from Antwerp will leave in a few days for Washington. The commission will confer today with Sir Edward Grey, making an official statement of their grievances.

Among their complaints they state that the Germans are carrying off captured Belgians in bondage and sending them back to Germany, where they are compelled to perform manual labor for their captors.

CANADA MAKES VALUABLE GIFT

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 1.—Fodder for the cavalry horses and provisions for the men in the field, in large quantities, have been offered to the imperial government as gifts by two of the Canadian provinces and it was announced officially yesterday that these gifts will be accepted. The province of Alberta will send to England half a million bushels of oats for army use, while the citizens of Quebec are preparing to forward 4,000,000 pounds of Canadian cheese.

RUSSIA CLAIMS VICTORY OVER AUSTRIANS

ROME, Italy, Sept. 1.—A despatch to the Massagero from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that the Austrian force which invaded Russian Poland, and which had been operating east of Krasnik, suffered an irreparable defeat in an engagement Sunday near Zamost. The invaders were routed and their organization destroyed, those who were not killed, wounded or captured being in flight towards the Austrian border, pursued by the Russians. This is contradictory to the despatch received yesterday which claimed a decisive victory for Austrian forces at Krasnik.

BELGIUM'S QUEEN AND BABIES IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 1.—Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, with her children, Prince Leopold, Prince Charles and Princess Marie-Jose, arrived here yesterday from Antwerp and will make her home in England until the end of the war. The queen and her children were given a warm welcome by the people. They will be the guests of King George and Queen Mary.

STUDENTS FROM HOSTILE NATIONS BARRED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Ambassador Gerard has notified the state department that the German universities will open this fall as usual and that foreign students who are citizens of neutral nations will be able to attend. All other foreign students are barred.

NURNBERG BACK FROM SECRET CRUISE AT SEA; MUST GO ON AGAIN AT 7 A. M. TOMORROW

(Continued from page one)

Admiral Moore was willing to extend this courtesy to the visiting ship.

The question of the legality, under strict international law, of allowing the Nurnberg to coal in Honolulu was raised by a high army officer this morning, it being pointed out that the Nurnberg will not be coaling for the purpose of making a "home" port but for the sole object of "prowling" the high seas in an effort to interfere with the commerce of her enemies.

EVERY GERMAN READY TO DO HIS DUTY NOW DECLARES SCHOENBERG

"We know not what fate may await us in departing from the neutral zone at Honolulu and proceeding to sea, but this is a time when every German on land and sea knows his duty and is prepared to do his best," was the brief statement coming from Captain Carl von Schoenberg, in command of the little second class cruiser Nurnberg, that today is being given a limited amount of coal while berthed at Pier 7.

"We may be met by Japanese, British or other hostile war vessels for all we know, and while I realize that the press is anxious to cover the past as well as the future movements of this vessel, I must decline to make any statement regarding the Nurnberg or its cruise in the Pacific."

Captain Schoenberg is making every minute count during his visit to Honolulu. He exchanged a number of cables with the mainland and also attended to much business in company with Georg Rodiek, German consular representative at the port.

ONLY GERMAN ON GUARD.

Germans only are doing the work of coaling the cruiser Nurnberg today. McCabe, Hamilton and Renny was commissioned to supply several foremen, but the bulk of the fuel is being shoveled and placed into baskets, carried to the ship and dumped into the bunkers by a large squad of German sailors.

The Nurnberg had hardly touched Pier 7 before the complement of men on board the interned North German Lloyd freighter Pommern, lying across the wharf was at the side of the cruiser. Their services as laborers were accepted by officers in the Nurnberg. Men from the German steamer Seton were also pressed into the business of getting coal into the Nurnberg bunkers with all possible speed.

Following a conference between Captain Schoenberg and Admiral Moore, the Nurnberg was permitted to take about 750 tons of coal, which has been provided by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. It is stated that the commander desired a much larger amount of fuel, but the request was refused. The navy department refused to make public the amount of coal allowed. Through the stevedores, however, it is learned that the amount is about 750 tons.

PROVISIONS APPARENTLY PLENTIFUL.

On the after deck of the cruiser Nurnberg, while she yet rode at anchor off the harbor this morning, were several large bins well filled with potatoes, onions, cabbage and other lines of vegetables. That these supplies of a perishable nature had been recently secured is the opinion of those who visited the vessel. Officers in the Nurnberg maintain an absolute silence concerning the cruise of the vessel during the 35 days that she has been away from Honolulu. According to the declaration made by the commander in the preparation of his bill of health, the Nurnberg has not called at any port since departing from Honolulu July 27. It is believed that the Nurnberg may have met with a friendly vessel or have held up some steamer, and in this manner secured additional supplies of fresh vegetables.

The Nurnberg is taking but a small amount of provisions and fresh meat at Honolulu, the orders placed ashore today being confined to but limited lines of necessities.

NURNBERG OFF TONIGHT.

The coal allotted to the Nurnberg will not detain that vessel for many hours, judging from the manner it is at present being stowed away beneath the hatches. It is predicted that the Nurnberg will steam away for destination yet unknown during the night. Under existing neutrality regulations the vessel can remain here until daylight tomorrow morning, before coming under the provisions of the laws regarding its disarmament.

Captain Schoenberg is reported to have demanded fuel sufficient to carry his vessel to Tahiti, but this amount approximating 1200 tons was not forthcoming.

The Nurnberg reached Honolulu this morning with practically empty bunkers. The vessel was found to be drawing less than 16 feet of water.

BRITISH SHIP NEVER INTENDED TO BE CAUGHT

"Would Have Sent Vessel to Bottom First" Statement Attributed to Captain

That the British freighter Strathaird with 600 tons of Australian coal would have found a resting place on the bed of the ocean near the Hawaiian Islands before that vessel would have fallen into the hands of the officers in the German cruiser Nurnberg, is the dramatic statement attributed to Captain N. J. Lamont, master of the new Strathaird vessel that steamed to an anchorage within the protected zone of the port of Honolulu late yesterday afternoon, following a record-breaking run from Newcastle, N. S. W.

"Captain Lamont would never have permitted the capture of his command by a hostile war vessel," was the statement made today by one who has an intimate acquaintance with the veteran navigator.

It was stated this morning that the British officers in the collier had been advised in departing from Newcastle that they might meet with one or two German cruisers in approaching the Hawaiian Islands. These officers had been instructed to make all possible speed and if capture appeared certain, they had recourse to opening the sea-cocks and sinking the vessel with its valuable shipment of coal.

The coal amounting to 600 tons which has now reached the port to relieve a threatened shortage at the Inter-Island bunkers would, to a hostile power at this time, represent more than \$100,000.

That the Strathaird and her shipment of coal would have become a valuable prize to Captain Carl Schoenberg of the Nurnberg is generally believed when the German vessel reached the port less than 7 hours after the arrival of the British tramp freighter.

According to "Fighting Ships," the British authority compiled by Fred T. Jane, the British authority, the Nurnberg is a "small German cruiser" with a speed of 24 knots an hour. She was built in the Kiel yards, being laid down in 1905 and completed in 1908. Her dimensions are: Length, over all, 360 feet; (waterline) 354 1/2 feet; beam 44 1/2 feet; maximum draught 17 1/2 feet. Her armament consists of ten 4.1 caliber guns and eight 5-pounders of 55 caliber besides 4 machine guns and two submerged torpedo tubes.

COHEN SAYS HE'S USING BILLBOARDS BECAUSE HE MUST BE INDEPENDENT

J. C. Cohen, candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket, when seen this morning regarding the controversy which has arisen over his use of billboards for campaign purposes said: "I ordered the portrait posters through Frazier. The balance of the poster, which means the letter printing was ordered of the Advertiser."

"When I placed the order for the printing with the Advertiser I was asked by the Advertiser not to use billboards and it was agreed that I should give an answer the next morning."

"That same afternoon I decided not to use the billboards and was willing to sacrifice the amount I had expended for the picture poster. I also withdrew my order for the printing which I had given the Advertiser."

"It was generally known that I had secured the picture posters and that they were here and ready to put up."

"The next morning, without giving me a chance to render a decision, an editorial appeared in the Advertiser threatening me in case I used the billboards."

"This compelled me either to use the boards or admit that I was controlled by the Advertiser. I so notified the Advertiser and renewed my order for the printing which was accepted."

"Later I was visited by a committee of ladies of the Outdoor Circle. To them I explained the position in which I had been placed. I told them, however, that out of deference to them I would agree to putting up only five or six posters out of the one hundred which were on hand to be placed on boards."

"I told them also that with the exception of one which would be placed on our own board on Hotel street that I would mount the balance in out-of-the-way places to which no one could object."

"I told them that I had to do that much to save my face in the matter. This was also told to the Advertiser and evidently was unsatisfactory to the management."

"I don't believe the posters will do me much good; neither do I believe that they will do me any harm. I would have been just as well satisfied not to use them, but the Advertiser's editorial of August 21 compelled me to put them up."



The Wilhelmina Brings Bulletin Bill To Honolulu

Well, I just arrived this morning on the Matson line and take it from Bill—they are some pumpkins in the transportation business, and the officers of this company are just about as nice as they can be. I tell you that courtesy is a big asset in any business, and I am going to impress that on my new boss, and I am going to ask him to name his store THE STORE WITH A CONSCIENCE.

I claim that a store should have a conscience just as much as a person, and that the merchandise sold in the store should be HONEST just the same as the proprietor or the clerks—and I am going to drive that point home every time I get a chance. Do I like it in Honolulu? Say, that's the same question asked of every tourist who ever came to these shores, and it is a perfectly proper query;—of course I like it and why not? Your climate is ideal and about like Southern California, only a little warmer, and relative to the city of Honolulu, I will give you my opinion of that as I go along day by day. You see, my brother and myself came from the greatest boasting center on earth—Los Angeles—and we are natural born boosters, for you can't live over there and not be a booster. So look out for some real stuff in putting

The Model Clothiers

1139-1141 Fort St.,
on the Greater Honolulu map.
BULLETIN BILL.

Per M. N. S. S. Wilhelmina from San Francisco—For Honolulu Sept. 1.—A. B. Beers, J. A. Belch, Mrs. J. A. Belch and child, Max Blum, Mrs. E. F. Boyland, M. Brasch, Mrs. M. Brasch and infant, Miss J. Buchanan, Miss Hazel Backlund, Mrs. J. Byerhold, Auguste Carlet, Wm. Choliz, Dr. H. Clements, Mrs. J. L. Cooper, Master Jack Cooper, Miss Ethel C. Cosgrove, H. D. Cregel, Albert M. Crispy, Miss Susie A. Davis, Miss C. Dodge, Miss Grace Erickson, Miss Edith Foster, Lester G. French, Geo. S.

G. F. AFFONSO (Apanako)

Republican Candidate for Representative, Fourth District.

When a candidate who attended only one session of the House has to say so much about how strong he is for the public schools, I believe that having been ranking member on the education committee for three sessions of the House I am at least entitled to as much consideration as the man with but one session to his credit. Since everybody refers to my record, I call attention to mine. In my work as a member of the House of Representatives I have nothing to be ashamed of.

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