

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

BELGIUM—Aroused because of reports of destruction of Louvain the Belgian government has protested to the neutral powers charging this act as a violation of international law. Belgian army is reported taking the offensive and to be moving against the Germans north of Brussels. A renewal of the attack on Ostend by the Germans is expected by the British forces now there.

FRANCE—German invasion believed advancing to force allies lines as reports from front show that fresh troops are being substituted for those heretofore under the heaviest pressure. Evidence multiplies to indicate that Germany is still trying to occupy all of the French coast towns, to cut the English communications via the channel.

ENGLAND—Reports regarding the troop movements are conflicting, with accounts predominating that the British line has been pushed back and Cambrai occupied by the Germans. Indications point to a further naval engagement in the North sea near Heligoland where two German light cruisers and two destroyers sunk by British battle cruisers. Winston Churchill,

in exclusive interview given the United Press, says war is between democracy of England and France and Prussian bureaucracy and militarism.

RUSSIA—War office declares part of Konigsberg has been occupied by the Russians and that they have now invested the German citadel. It is officially declared that the German and Austrian armies are in complete retreat.

GERMANY—The war office announces that heavy reinforcements have been rushed to eastern Prussia and states that the Russian army operating near Allenstein has been completely routed by German troops.

AUSTRIA—Austrian troops have been sent into eastern Prussia to aid the new German army now moving against the Russians there.

ITALY—Reports that Italy is planning an ultimatum to Austria because of the massing of Austrian troops on the Italian frontier persist while frequent cabinet conferences are being held.

CANADA—The Princess Patricia's light infantry, a crack Canadian volunteer regiment, the majority of which are Boer war veterans, sailed from Montreal to the front today.

BLACK, SILENT ARMY OF PEACE PARADE

(Continued from page 1.)

long march, moved the crowds first to sympathy and then to the realization of what the demonstration really meant.

"It is patriotism for women willingly to offer up the sons they have given to the world to slaughter upon the battlefield?"

That is the question the women who paraded today have left to be answered. There was no meeting at the conclusion of the parade and no speeches; merely the silent parade of protest.

Tired and worn, the older women holding up only by iron will and determined belief in the cause for which they marched, were cared for by the younger as they broke ranks at Union Square. At the close of the procession Mrs. Henry Villard, chairman of the parade committee, silver-haired but vigorous in her work for peace, declared she was most impressed by the attitude of complete sympathy in the crowds along the line of march.

"We have merely thrown a pebble into the great waters," said Mrs. Villard, "but there will be many, many circles from it and we hope eventually all women will be united so that they will not send their sons and husbands out to slaughter. My heart was touched by the almost reverent and sympathetic attitude of the vast throngs. Some women have grown to accept all that their husbands say as fate. That leads them to believe that sending their husbands and sons out to be slaughtered in war is patriotism. But we want to start a new patriotism and make all women realize that it is a crime to offer upon the altar of war the lives they have brought into the world."

There was no distinction in nationality, race or color in the procession of peace. Rich and poor marched side by side. There were representatives of women of every nation now engaged in the terrific conflict in Europe. A full blooded Indian woman rode in an automobile with a Chinese. Marching in the ranks was a division of negro women. Many women from other cities participated. There was a division of refugees from Europe who had arrived here from the war zone within the last few days. Miss Eleanor Garrison of Boston, a granddaughter of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, arrived on a steamer this morning and immediately arranged to march in the parade this afternoon. In the first division was Mrs. E. A. Shores of Seattle, Wash., chairman of the executive committee of the Washington state suffrage organization. Mrs. Rose Berger of New York, marched the entire distance, pushing a cart from which her infant son Irving McAbee Berger, cooed and cried at intervals as the silent procession moved on.

An escort of mounted police headed the procession. Then came Miss Portia Willis, the grand marshal, and Miss Alice Carpenter bearing the peace banner. The only inscription was the single word "peace" in large letters. In the center of the banner upon a circular field of blue was a big white dove. Miss Rose Young and Mrs. Florence Woolston held the streamers to the banner. Then came Mrs. Henry Villard and in the parade were such well known women as Mrs. Elmer Black, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. John Winters Brannan and Miss Lillian Wald.

The younger women were the marshals and the prime movers in the demonstration but it was the women of advanced years, their faces lined with care and suffering, who swelled the ranks at the last moments. Just before the parade started, an aged woman stepped from the crowd at Fifty-eighth street and eagerly addressed Miss Young.

"Can't I join the parade?" she asked. "I want to do my part in carrying

the white flag, the flag of peace to the world. My boys—" but the rest was lost as Miss Young placed her arm about the shoulder of the aged woman and led her to a place in the lines of the first division. The crowds were bunched along the side walks on both sides of Fifth avenue. Extra police were called to duty.

A vast majority of the women marching were dressed in black. Some were in deepest mourning, wearing heavy black veils. Others were clad in white with bands of black crepe about their arm. The drum corps were from various boy scout divisions of the city. Thus they moved on to the beat of muffled drums; on through the heart of the metropolis, by the New York library, its steps black with humanity; on through weary miles in silent procession, praying that the same God to whom the rulers of Europe call for power in war, may grant their peace.

ROCK ISLAND RY. CO. IN TROUBLE

(Continued from page 1.)

benefited by the manipulations of finance of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company. Mrs. McNeil seeks to recover \$30,000, the amount of her bond and it is said the action was started here to head off an action in an eastern federal court by the Central Trust company for the appointment of a friendly receiver.

The prayer in the petition asks that the court instruct the receiver to bring action against D. G. Reid and his associates to recover for the use and benefit of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company and its creditors the face value of the stock of the said company in the sum of \$145,000,000 which was nominally transferred to the Rock Island company and that the said board of directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company, being the said D. G. Reid and associates, be removed from office as directors of the company.

Churchill's Interview. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Aug. 30.—All London papers feature prominently on their pages the interview granted Wm. G. Shepherd, the United Press staff correspondent by Winston Churchill, first lord of admiralty which is published in America. The News of the World says:

"Mr. Churchill put the case for Britain's appeal to the sword with clearness, eloquence and remarkable insight. When asked to explain the cause of war he simply handed Mr. Shepherd Sir Edward Grey's celebrated white paper and asked that America judge."

The Observer heads the story: "A remarkable interview; moral for America."

The Weekly Dispatch declares: "The first lord told the American people war was not caused by the Serbian or any other incident but that it is a fight between democratic civilization and blood and iron rule." Reynolds Newspapers heads the interview: "Justification to the American people for England's life and death struggle."

New Pacing Record. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29.—A world's record for the mile on a half-mile track in a team race for free for all pacers to four wheeled vehicles was established on the track today when Franklin Pierce and Buck Muscovite, owned and driven by W. S. Pike of Mena, Ark., traversed the distance in 2:10 1/4, clipping three and one-half seconds off the former record. The race was easily the feature of the day's meet, although the state fair derby won by Marshal Tighman, a Butte, Mont., horse owned by John C. Dawson, proved a fitting climax to the program of events. Marshal Tighman ran the mile and a quarter in 2:10 1/4.

GERMAN WARSHIPS SENT TO BOTTOM

(Continued from page 1.)

and literally pounded to pieces. One broadside simply cleared her decks and a shell passed directly through her vitals. As she went under, the British destroyers closed in and rescued many of the wounded from the water.

"For more than five hours the fighting continued and then, as the mist was lifting and it was now broad daylight, the rear admiral commanding, gave the signal to withdraw and the squadron steamed back to the main fleet. The German and British wounded were transferred to destroyers and sent to Harwich and the German prisoners who were uninjured were sent to the naval prison.

"The net result of the engagement was the certain loss of two German light cruisers, the probable loss of another and the sinking of two destroyers. But the chief result in the minds of the British commanding officers is the knowledge that gunners in actual battle take just as cool aim as they ever have in gunnery practice at sea."

GREAT BATTLE IS RENEWED

(Continued from page 1.)

ness of the situation. But it declares it is far from hopeless. Additional British troops have been sent to the front to fill the gaps already torn in the English columns. The British expeditionary army has again been separated. The cavalry has been detached and sent northeast to aid the French protecting the seaport of Bologne which is reported threatened by a number of divisions of Uhlans. The infantry operating in two separate corps has been given the place of honor in the defended front. More troops are coming and Lord Roberts, the commander in chief of all British over-seas forces, expressed the hope this afternoon that the hundred thousands of British soldiers who must be needed in this titanic struggle will be forthcoming as wanted.

DEAD PILED HIGH.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Isolated stories of the fighting in which the British forces have been engaged have been received in letters forwarded by soldiers who were wounded. They tell of extreme gallantry under heavy odds. The best traditions of the British army have been lived up to and although the toll has been terrific the German war machine has felt the real strength of the British professional soldier. Instances that parallel the stories that still stir the true Briton, are recited in calm common place language that leave little to the imagination.

The German cavalry have charged and charged again British positions unsupported by artillery. In the final issue they won, but they paid so dearly, they were unable to follow up their victories and the shattered British columns have been able to back to new positions, there to recuperate and to be reinforced. The story of the fighting at Cambrai is typical of them all. Part of a British army corps was stationed there with orders to hold position at all hazards until the allied lines to the southwest could be moved back and entrenched. The British were without artillery. The Germans finally charged, after depleting British ranks with machine guns and artillery fire for three hours, their range being given by aviators who flew back and forth before the field and signalled distances and positions of entrenchments. As they moved down the hills toward the town, the British fixed bayonets and charged to meet them. Cheering and singing at the top of their voices, the English met the German massed ranks. The clash of bayonet against bayonet, the shriek of wounded men and wild curses marked the encounter and the Germans were forced back. Then the British commander ordered his men to withdraw, the object of their holding Cambrai having been attained and they fell back in perfect order. This story concludes with this note:

"The roads were filled with dead and wounded piled almost breast high. The gutters were rivers of blood. But the British lines had held in the supreme test."

Passing Around Medals. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Aug. 29.—Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria has conferred upon the kaiser the grand cross of Maria Theresa, the highest military honor he is able to bestow and in return the kaiser has decorated the emperor with the order "pour le merite," according to advices received here today. Franz Joseph has also bestowed the commanders cross of Maria Theresa upon General Von Moltke and the iron cross of first and second orders has been awarded Gen. Baron Von Hosenhoff of the Austrian army by the kaiser. In a telegram to Kaiser Wilhelm the emperor declared the victories of the German armies are due to his iron will.

TURKEY COMING IN. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Aug. 30 (Sunday).—A Reuters dispatch from Athens says German officers and sailors with a vast amount of ammunition, traversed Bulgaria Friday on board a special train, their destination being Constantinople. The correspondent infers that Turkey has made known her sympathy with Germany and the kaiser is sending aid.

DIARY OF THE WAR

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.

French take offensive in battle line extending 100 miles from Mons to Luxembourg.

Japan declares war on Germany and Japanese forces are ordered to move on Kiao Chau.

Russian troops begin to make important headway through east Prussia and occupy Insterburg on their march to the German stronghold at Konigsberg. Germans occupy Lunaville, an advanced garrison station near the Lorraine frontier.

France and Great Britain agree to loan Belgium \$100,000,000.

MONDAY, AUG. 24.

Germans win victories all along the frontier, driving back allies forces and compelling French general staff to change its offensive to a defensive movement.

Namur is captured by Germans who drive allies out of Belgium into French frontier district.

Russia continues her east Prussia advance, taking Ortelsburg and Johannisburg.

Montenegrins win important victory over Austrians along border of Herzegovina.

Japanese, British and French warships begin blockade of Tsing Tao.

German army under crown prince captures Longwy, French fortified post along Luxembourg frontier.

TUESDAY, AUG. 25.

Germans resume offensive but are held in check, according to French official reports.

A Berlin report states that Germans have captured 1,000 French and have shattered General Joffre's army. Most of the French-Belgian frontier is in possession of Germans as result of fighting from the Adenes to Mons.

Germans send airship over Antwerp at night which drops bombs, killing and wounding men, women and children.

French evacuate Mulhausen and hurry their troops out of Alsace to reinforce defense in north.

Lord Kitchener warns England to prepare for a three years war.

Officially announced Serbia is cleared of all Austrian troops.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26.

Germans force Anglo-French armies to retire beyond line of defense. German offensive from Lorraine is repulsed.

French cabinet resigns and new government formed to see war through.

Belgium protests against the airship raid on Antwerp against rules of war.

Austrians defeat Russians in three day battle at Krakink.

Americans are warned to leave Italy because of possibility she may be drawn into war.

THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

Germans report they have captured Rau Baix, Valenciennes and Lille. Efforts are being made to make Paris vast entrance camp and increase efficiency of her fortifications.

Troops along Belgium attacked by

superior German force and compelled to retire.

Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse sunk off West Africa by British cruiser Highflyer.

British marines land at Ostend. French offensive movement along Lorraine border continues.

Russia continues advance through east Prussia.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28.

Two German cruisers and two torpedo boats sunk off Heligoland by British fleet which escapes intact. One German battleship retreated in flames.

Germans completely destroy Belgian town of Louvain with all its art treasure because Belgian civilians were accused of firing on German troops. Belgians say German detachments fired on their comrades by mistake and civilians were blamed.

Official German report states allies in full retreat before German advance. French reports says Germans repulsed at several places and allied flank not been turned.

British announced Indian troops being brought to Europe for war.

SATURDAY, AUG. 29.

Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty issues a statement to the American people through the United Press on the causes and conditions of the war.

Russia announces part of Konigsberg is occupied by czar's troops.

German reinforcements from west and Austrian troops from the south are being rushed to east Prussia and Posen in an effort to stop Russia's advance on Berlin.

Count Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington issues defense of Germany's destruction of Louvain which is characterized by British government as an act of barbarity for which there can be no atonement.

Allied forces are reported to be holding their own along the French frontier.

INSURANCE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

War Measure Goes Through by Vote of 230 to 58 After Bitter Debate.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Following several hours of heated debate, during which Majority Leader Underwood and Representative Leedman indulged in unusually acrimonious language, the house today passed the administration war risk insurance bill by a vote of 230 to 58.

The Underwood-Mann interchange of personalities was one of several enlivened discussions of the measure. The bill was opposed by a coterie of republicans who insisted legislation was fraught with dangers of international complications and possible invasions of neutrality laws. The house amended the senate bill in two particulars. Fitzgerald offering both amendments. One requires the bill to remain in force only two years and in that time the government cease writing insurance on American vessels and cargoes. The president is given discretion to continue the bureau of war risk insurance for one year for adjustment of claims only.

The second amendment stipulates that a director of the bureau receive \$5,000 instead of \$5,000 and other employees are to be named under civil service rules. Republicans generally refuted Underwood's charge that they were "un-American" in opposing the bill. On this point Mann accused Underwood of indulging in cheap demagoguery. Underwood accused Mann of filibustering and was in turn told by the minority leader that he uttered an "untruth."

Mann added that "I will not say 'falsehood' because that is unparliamentary, but I regret the gentleman from Alabama has descended to the lowest depth of silliness and nonsense in this debate."

Underwood retorted that Mann's statement was "cheap clap trap."

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, asserted the bill did not contain sufficient restrictions to forbid violations of neutrality laws and that the majority is attempting to make a few miserable dirty dollars out of blockade runners which may involve this neutral nation in a serious trouble."

The bill will be sent to a conference by the senate and house Monday.

TROUBLE IN ALBANIA.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] DURRIZO, (via Rome), Aug. 29.—Prince William of Wiede, ruler of Albania is virtually a prisoner in his castle. The Albanian situation is growing increasingly desperate. That a general revolution is imminent is believed certain. The prince has sent most of his family away. An Italian yacht is lying in the harbor in readiness to take him off.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition have been smuggled across the border within the last few days. It is reported that Austrian agents are endeavoring to stir up the Albanians against Montenegro which is now at war with Austria.

ZEPPELIN WINGED.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—A German Zeppelin which bombarded Malvania in Russian Poland, was brought down miles from the town and the crew of eight captured. It was announced here tonight. It carried two quick firing guns and a great quantity of explosives. It maneuvered over the station and dropped several bombs. Upon withdrawal of the airship, the Russians immediately set

What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—France has demonstrated a better capacity for defensive than for offensive warfare during the past week. The quick collapse of allied forward movements as soon as Germany threw all her weight against them, has been followed by much more stubborn resistance once French and British recovered their balance. Suggestions that the allies had suffered a calamitous defeat have not been borne out by details. Along the eastern frontier the fighting has been forced to a zone between French and German permanent forts. In the north, the allies appear to be fighting in the open still and have now been pushed back to the barrier of the Somme river and the Rhims La Fere line that protect the road to Paris.

Russia's advance toward the Vistula river has moved slowly during the week, but this is largely accounted for by the difficult nature of lake and river regions across which the czar's forces have had to pass. Never the less the certainty of the advance and

its obviously great force are now evidence.

Konigsberg's investment will not require a large force if the Russians seek only to make it harmless for the moment and do not care to spare the men for its assault. It is probable this policy of reserving men will be following for the main Russian objective is Berlin and to be deterred, every march to the capital would be a strategic error unless the Russian supply of soldiers exceeds the demand.

In Galicia, the Austrians report several victories during the week, and Russian admission points to Austrian occupation of the Russian frontier military posts at Anapol and Zamosc.

The probable reason for the difference between the Russian operations in Germany and Austria is a construction of the Russian principal force for the anticipated march to Berlin. The Russian armies in Galicia are doubtless much inferior in strength to the ones in east Prussia. Such a division of forces, if it has been made, indicates that Russian strategists believe Berlin and not Vienna is the vital capital.

out in pursuit and five miles from Malvania brought the Zeppelin down.

MALACHY'S VISION OF ALL THE POPES

Manuscript Written in 1139 Sounds Warning for Pontiff to be Elected.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, Aug. 29.—The next occupant of the papal throne, whom the world will probably know within a week, will see "religion despoiled," according to the warning sounded in the prophecies of St. Malachy, the great Irish bishop. The European war seems likely to fulfill the prophecy, churchmen say.

In 1139, Malachy went to Rome and according to the story, he there had a vision of all the popes until the end of time. He made a note of the characteristics of each as he saw them and gave the manuscript to Innocent II, then pope. The manuscript was forgotten for four hundred years before it was found in the vatican archives. None know whether it is authentic.

The popes whose characteristics were given by the prophecy have all reigned now excepting Pius. The prophecy says the last pop of all will be Peter, the Roman, who will "feed his flock amid great tribulation." The "eternal city" will be destroyed during his reign and then the end will come. Whether any popes will come between Peter the Roman and his immediate predecessor named in the prophecy is not clear as there is a lapse at this point.

Here is how St. Malachy rather mystically describes the coming popes: "Religion despoiled. Unflinching faith, angelic shepherd, shepherd and pilot, flowers from flowers, from the midst of the moon, from the labor of sun, the glory of the olive and Peter the Roman."

Some of these descriptions are very vague and it is impossible to tell how they can be fulfilled. Yet many in the past have been apt. Pius X was called "Ignis ardens," (burning tree) and churchmen say his burning devotion to the return of all things to Christ made the term particularly fitting. The prophecy declared Leo XIII as lumen in celo (light in the sky).

NEW RECRUITS. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Aug. 29.—Reports telling of extreme military activity in Turkey and all Balkan states have reached London. All the Balkan countries are expected soon to enter the general conflict and Turkey it is declared, may be expected to join with Germany and Austria against the allied powers. German officers are said to have been

Killed by Car.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 29.—Beam, former Chicago and Alton engineer, aged 40, was killed tonight when an automobile in which he was riding was struck by an Illinois traction system car near this city. Woman companion escaped without

BOULOGNE EVACUATED. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Central News, late this afternoon issued a despatch from its Boulogne correspondent saying that the French seaport city had been evacuated by the allied armies. The war bureau said it had no information confirming this report.

No Golf Game. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 29.—President Wilson did not get his golf game this afternoon. He dined Dr. Grayson, his physician, but he wouldn't risk it. The president put in a strenuous day motoring to Hanover over muddy roads in a heavy rain.

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