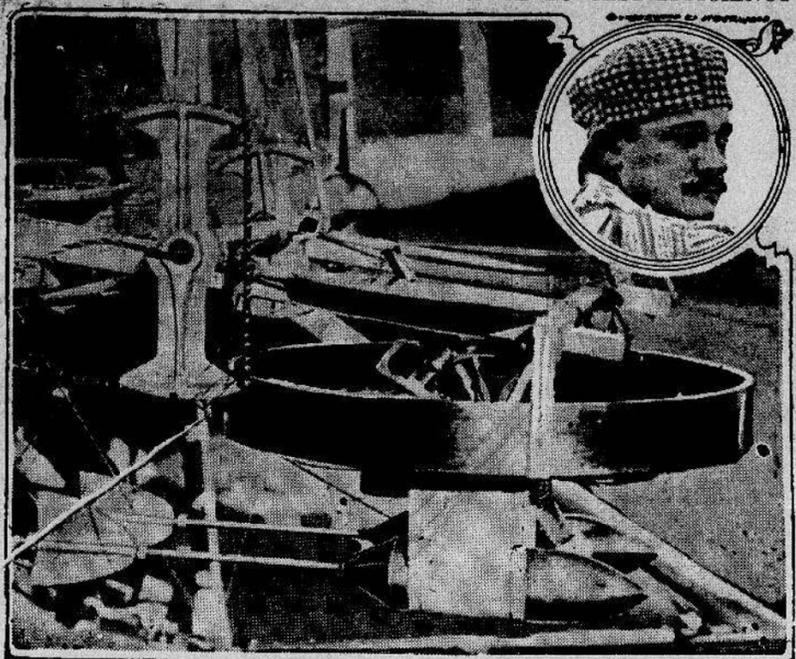


EUROPEAN WAR GIVES NATIONS CHANCE TO TEST EFFICIENCY



BOMB-THROWING DEVICE USED BY AEROPLANES OF WARRING NATIONS; ROLAND CARROS, FIRST WAR HERO OF THE AIR

The general war in Europe gives the great nations of the world their first opportunity to see whether or not their great expenditure on war fleets is justified. As yet the damage done by aeroplanes and dirigibles used by the various armies has not been great, though aeroplanes have given the best account of themselves. The picture shows a side view of the bomb carrying and throwing device used by the air craft of the warring nations. When the air scout finds a likely spot for the throwing of the bomb, a release clutch frees the bomb and it drops in the place intended.

TREMENDOUS GERMAN MACHINE MANEUVERS

(Continued from Page One)

Belgium near Haalen and on the French frontier near Othain.

Severe Fighting. The meeting of these reconnoitering parties in force has resulted in some pretty severe fighting, in which, according to the French and Belgian official accounts, the allies scored further successes.

The other side of the story is still to be told. For Berlin remains silent. In fact, the German war office has had little to say since it reported the capture of the city of Liege.

The position around that fortress is veiled in something of mystery. The Germans have resumed their attacks on the forts, but how they are progressing has not been communicated to the outside world.

Brussels had a report tonight that the forts had succeeded in silencing all big German guns, but little credence is placed in this. It may be that for the moment the invaders have stopped their onslaught, either to rest or to adopt some new means of gaining their object.

Engagements in Alsace. Lorraine for the present seems to

have been left out of the fighting, while Alsace, like western France, is the scene of engagements between the advance guards of the main German and French armies.

The Austrian army has commenced to move on Russian Poland. No news has come from the Russo-German frontier, but much the same is going on there as in the other theaters of war.

The Russian and German cavalry are busy trying to discover what the main armies are doing.

Trade Routes Cleared.

The British navy has now virtually cleared the trade routes of the German and Austrian ships, or has at least got them so closely watched that the admiralty advise ship owners to send out their vessels as usual.

Ships from all parts of the world arrived at English ports today and, what is more important, steamers with provisions are coming in from Scandinavian ports.

Austrians in Poland.

A Vienna dispatch says Austrian troops have advanced into Russian Poland.

Emperor Changes Mind.

A special dispatch from Rome says that Emperor William, who, it was reported, intended making a visit to Aix la Chapelle, near the Belgian frontier, has been persuaded not to make the journey.

Cruisers Arrive.

London, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Paris says the German cruisers Oeben and Breslau arrived in the Dardanelles following their purchase by Turkey, flying the Turkish flag. The dispatch adds that the German fittings of the cruisers had been dismantled.

Battle Near Tongres.

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 13.—Fighting in the neighborhood of the Belgian town of Tongres to the north of Liege, was resumed today, according to the correspondent of the Telegraph at Maastricht, who says that after a quiet night an artillery duel

was recommenced this morning in that direction.

Turk May Be Involved.

London, Aug. 13.—Should the re-ported Turkish attack on the German border (Geben and Breslau) prove true, it is said that Great Britain will make a remonstrance to the Porte.

NAVAL BATTLE AND THE MIDGET WINS

(Continued from Page One)

was very little left to do when the order, "Clear ship for action" was given. The gun crews went to battle stations and the stokers were double banked.

"Off the port bow, about 11 or 12 miles away, we could see the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The Karlsruhe had her boats out, coaling from the North German Lloyd ship, and as we hurried down toward her, it was in the hope she had run so short in her bunkers that we could catch her.

Leave Boats Behind.

"As soon as the Germans sighted us they took to their heels. The Karlsruhe did not even stop to pick up her boats. Her men clambered aboard as best they could and she hustled away to the northward, while the Kronprinz Wilhelm veered off to the east. "We knew, of course, that the Karlsruhe had the heels of us. Our only hope was that she was short of fuel and could not keep up her steam, but this hope was fruitless.

A Long Range Duel.

"Nineteen thousand yards was the closest we got to our quarry. The Bristol was to the north or us and the Karlsruhe to the south. "We called both of them by wireless and ordered them to aid in the chase. The Karlsruhe tried to cut off the Kronprinz Wilhelm, while the Bristol took a position to intercept the Karlsruhe. All afternoon we raced after the fleeing German. By 5 o'clock her smoke had disappeared and then all our hopes centered in the Bristol picking her up.

Bristol Gets In It.

"At 9 o'clock that night the welcome news came through the air to us from the Bristol. "Enemy in sight! A few minutes later came the message, "We are engaging the enemy." "Although we must have been fully 10 miles astern of them, we raced on for all we were worth. We had no fear of the result if the German stood up to the Bristol, for we were all sure that our fellows could whip the Karlsruhe easily at close quarters, but we wanted to be in at the finish ourselves.

"The Karlsruhe had the heels of the Bristol, too. They were in action for just about half an hour. For a few minutes the German stood up and the ships fought broadside to broadside, the Bristol using her two six-inchers and the five four-inchers on her broadside against the Karlsruhe's five four-point ones. After a few minutes, however, the Karlsruhe turned and ran. The Bristol chased her, firing her forward six-inchers.

Good Shooting Impossible.

"It was difficult to make anything like an accurate shot. It was pitch dark and the sea was heavy. Not one of the German shells landed anywhere near the Bristol but our chaps think they got some shots aboard the Karlsruhe. However, in long range fighting under those conditions it is pretty difficult to do much, and the Karlsruhe's speed saved her again.

Karlsruhe Escaped.

"The Suffolk, Berwick and Bristol cruised together for several days, but could get no trace of the Karlsruhe or her consort and finally we heard that she had put into Porto Rico for coal. "We got a prize last Saturday morning off Bermuda—the German oil tanker Leda, which was coming up from Baton Rouge for New York. She did not know war had been declared and was very much surprised when we ordered her to stop with a blank shot across her bow. However, they took their capture with very good grace. We put a prize crew aboard and conveyed her to Bermuda, where we turned her over to the examination service and continued on our voyage north."

HEARST VIOLATES NEUTRALITY ORDER

HIS SAN FRANCISCO DAILY HAS INCURRED THE WRATH OF NAVAL COMMANDER

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The following was served on newspapers and press associations today by Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, U. S. N., supervisor of the 12th naval district.

"The act of The San Francisco Examiner, in sending out a tug and furnishing papers containing information of the whereabouts and of the movements of belligerent men-of-war and conveying the German consul to the German cruiser Leipzig on the high seas off this port, is considered a violation of neutrality and a violation of the president's proclamation of neutrality."

The American cruiser Raleigh, now at Mazatlan, has been ordered to report here to Admiral Pond for any duty he may think necessary to prevent further violations of neutrality.

ARMY TRANSPORTS TO BRING HOME YANKEES

SWARM OF THEM IS LEFT ON CONTINENT—MR. GARRISON COMPLETES HIS PLANS

Washington, Aug. 13.—Five army transports and the Panama railroad steamer Christobal will be sent abroad to bring home stranded Americans in the war zones. These vessels will accommodate 8,000 persons; over 10,000 more will be taken care of by ships to be chartered at foreign ports. Secretary Garrison laid this outlook before the national relief board today and received approval of his plan to dispatch government vessels.

Swarms of Americans.

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 13.—Eight hundred Americans have left Geneva and other Italian ports, where there are already 2,000 other Americans waiting to sail for home.

The American ambassador at Rome, Thomas Nelson Page, is chartering additional steamers. He says there are 8,000 Americans in Italy and they continue to arrive from every frontier.

Rich Were in Steerage.

Copenhagen, via London, Aug. 14.—About 1,000 Americans were passengers on the Scandinavian-American steamer Oscar II, which sailed for New York today. The steamer was so crowded that many wealthy men counted themselves lucky to be able to get away in the steerage. There are still many Americans marooned here.

Cash for Yankees.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Arrangements have been completed under which American letters of credit, travelers' checks and like paper may be cashed in all the principal cities of France, Italy and Switzerland.

FRENCH ARTILLERY BETTER

London, Aug. 14.—The French embassy has received the following official communication from the ministry of foreign affairs at Paris: "At no point, notwithstanding repeated efforts, have the Germans been able to break the French line of defense. In outpost fighting the superiority of the French artillery continues to assert itself."

GERMAN CAVALRY CALLED WORLD'S BEST



GERMAN CAVALRY DESCENDING MOUNTAIN

Army experts have called the German cavalry the best trained in the world. Certainly the kaiser's mounted troops are a splendid body of men, and ought to give a good account of themselves should they penetrate into France. The photo shows a group of German cavalrsmen coming down an almost perpendicular mountain side.

RUSSIAN TROOPS HASTEN TO WAR; CZAR PRAYS FOR VICTORY



TRAINLOAD OF CZAR'S SOLDIERS ON WAY TO SCENE OF ACTION; CZAR AND DAUGHTERS ON WAY TO CATHEDRAL TO PRAY FOR RUSSIAN SUCCESS

PRISONERS GO INTO INTERIOR

Paris, Aug. 13 (via London).—Several hundred German prisoners passed through the Champigny station near Paris today on their way to Poitiers, where they will be interned. The soldiers seemed quite unconcerned as to their fate. The German officers in the party, however, were sulky.

The untiring activity of General Joseph Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, has won the admiration of his troops. Since the first day of mobilization, he has traveled thousands of miles in his motor car and appears to be everywhere at one time. His chauffeur is the famous racing motorist, George Boillet, who three times has won the French Grand Prix.

GERMANS PINCHED IN OLD DOMINION

Gatun, C. I., Aug. 13.—While at the railway office inquiring as to the time of departure of trains for Ottawa, four Germans, only one of whom apparently could speak English, were arrested today on suspicion of being spies. They said they were from Charleston, N. Y. They crossed the river in a small boat, using paddles made out of pieces of boards.

When arrested they had two modern rifles, two revolvers and one shotgun, besides a quantity of ammunition and a box of antiseptic ointment. In the bottom of the box there was a quantity of fuse. They had a supply of drugs, among which were poisons. They also had cooking utensils and other camp supplies.

Private papers they carried indicated they came from Philadelphia. They would give little information regarding themselves.

GERMAN WOUNDED VERY NUMEROUS

London, Aug. 13.—The Exchange Telegraph company's Basel, Switzerland, correspondent says: "Following the terrible battle at Muedhausen, hospital facilities proved inadequate to care for the almost incredible number of wounded. Schools, churches and hotels were accepted to their capacity, but even then, it has been found necessary to charter special trains to convey the wounded to Mulheim, St. Ludwig and other towns. The latest estimates place the German losses at from eight thousand to ten thousand."

WOMAN CATCHES SPY

Brussels, via Paris, Aug. 13.—A woman caught a German spy on the train from Antwerp in the act of releasing carrier pigeons which he had concealed in a bag. She seized and held him until other passengers came to her assistance. The man was handed over to the military authorities. He was tried by court-martial and shot.

GERMAN FLEET CORNERED

London, Aug. 14.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says: "It is reported that the British fleet in the far east has cornered the German far eastern squadron. Weight is lent the report, the correspondent adds, by the fact that shipping along the coast is resuming its normal basis."

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADS.

New Orleans, Aug. 13.—Two cases of bubonic plague, making 17 since June 27, were diagnosed here today.

Here are the latest war pictures from Russia. One photo shows a trainload of the soldiers of the czar ready to be taken to the scene of action. The other shows the czar and his daughters and the royal suite following high priests of the Russian church en route from the Royal Palace at St. Petersburg to pray at the Cathedral for the success of Russian arms.

FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF IN FIELD



MAJOR GENERAL COLIN JOHN MACKENZIE

Major General Colin John Mackenzie, who in 1910 was chief of the general staff and first military member of the militia council of Canada, is to take the field. General Mackenzie was born in 1861.

FORMER MISSOULA RESIDENT WRITES OF THAT 1895 EXPLOSION IN BUTTE

C. F. Connolly, formerly a resident of Missoula and of late years a constant contributor to magazines of national circulation, writes the following for the September Pearson:

Everyone is familiar with the story of the great copper deposits of the Butte hill. It is the home of the Amalgamated Copper Company, another subsidiary trust of Standard Oil. The laws of Montana and the ordinances of the city of Butte both prohibited the storage of giant powder within the city limits. This regulation was necessary to the safety of the city and its people. Immense quantities of dynamite were used daily in the mines. The law, unknown to nearly everyone, had been grossly violated by several warehouse companies in whose warehouses mining supplies were kept. One night, in the dead of the winter of 1895, a fire broke out in one of these warehouses. Crowds of people immediately collected in the neighborhood, and ten minutes after the arrival of the firemen an explosion took place that shook the surrounding mountains. All that was found of some of the firemen, including the department chief, were the rings and jewelry they wore. Horses and men lay dead, dying and groaning. All the horrors of a bloody battlefield were there. Some near the scene were lifted like twigs and carried blocks by the concussion of air. Ambulances, police and citizens now hurried to the scene. This second host of citizens had just arrived when another explosion, in an adjacent warehouse, more terrific than the first, took place.

Every window in the city was blown to atoms. Had not the powder been stored on iron rails stacked four feet high, the entire city would have been destroyed. For three days and nights Butte was a madhouse. No one slept. An iron girder that had been stored in one of the warehouses was found five miles away, sticking upright in the ground. There were 50 funerals in one day, and 300 were maimed for life.

No criminal prosecutions grew out of this tragedy, though, strictly speaking, the officials of these warehouse companies were guilty of manslaughter.

They came within the familiar illustration given by Blackstone, that if a workman, innocently, but without warning, huris a missile from a building into a crowded street and kills one, he is guilty of manslaughter. Not only were there no prosecutions, but no one of the victims, because of court rulings, was ever able to secure a verdict for damages, except in one instance, and immediately upon that verdict being rendered, an attachment was placed on the property of the defendant corporation, and the judgment was thus defeated.

Three years after these explosions, Thomas J. Riley, one of the victims, crawling about on one leg as a result of that awful night, entered a bank in Butte and demanded money from the president, who had been a director in one of the warehouse companies. Being refused, Riley pulled a gun and shot the bank president in the temple, who fell instantly dead. Riley had already received from this bank several small sums of money at various times, possibly amounting to some three or four hundred dollars.

Riley was convicted and sentenced to 30 years in prison. He is still serving time at the Deer Lodge penitentiary in Montana. I believe it is a fact that he has served a longer time than any prisoner who was an inmate of the penitentiary when he went there.

I have noticed in the press, from time to time, that Lincoln Steffens, Upton Sinclair, Daniel Kiefer of the Joseph Fels Fund, and others, have been interested in an effort to secure Riley's release, but without avail. Riley's pardon will always be opposed by powerful influences in Montana. These men forget their own violation of law which brought about the fearful tragedy in Butte, but they do not forget Riley. The poor who are cheated of justice by the devious ways of the courts must be made to understand that violence will be punished in no other forms of lawlessness in Riley's crutches and stump, mute stoniness of the errors of justice, should long ago have been passports to freedom.