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PARIS FORTIFICATIONS ABLE TO WITHSTAND A SIEGE OF MONTHS

The Defenses of Capital of France, Objective Point of German Forces, to Be Strengthened to the Uttermost

ARE STRONGEST
IN THE WORLD

These Consist of Three Distinct Circles Sweeping Around the City Beginning With Solid Masonry Eighteen Feet High

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, August 28.—The fortifications of Paris and their ability to resist a siege are receiving the close attention of military observers, now that Paris is announced as the objective point of the German forces, and the French ministry of war has adopted urgent means of strengthening the city's defense to the uttermost. While the city's detailed defenses surrounding the city are surrounded with secrecy by the French military authorities, yet their general character and formidable military strength is known to the military experts who describe them as among the strongest fortifications in the world.

The fortifications consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city: first, a solid wall of masonry, 18 feet high, extending for 22 miles around the old sections of Paris; second, a system of 17 detached forts arranged at intervals two miles beyond the wall, making a circuit of the city 24 miles long, and third, an outer circle of forts 75 miles long on the heights commanding the valley of the Seine.

The wall around Paris and the 17 detached forts two miles beyond the wall were built by Louis Philippe. They sustained the German siege of 1870-71, and the outer forts have since been greatly strengthened. The third line of forts on the hills of St. Germain, Cormeilles and Villiers, is of modern construction with the latest types of batteries and heavy guns.

The inner wall about Paris surrounds the best known and most important sections of the city including the business sections along the grand boulevards, the residence sections on the north and west of the city and the Latin quarters, and other sections on the left bank of the Seine. On the outside wall a circle of suburbs extends for many miles, including Neuilly, Argenteuil, Versailles, Vincennes and many others. The forts of the second and third line of defense are dotted among these suburbs protecting them and approaches to the capital. The wall contains 93 bastions and 67 gates. Some of these have been abandoned owing to the pressure of modern construction and trade. But recent advances received here from Paris state that all gates still existing are now closed at 8 p. m. with rigid regulations of movements from within or without.

The second line of forts includes the famous fortress of Mont Valerian, which was the center of attack in the German siege of 1870. It is strengthened by two groups of works—Hautes Bruyeres and Chatillon fort and batteries. South of the city is the row of forts at Ivry, Bietre, Mont Rouge, Vanves, Issy, North and east of the city are three great forts around St. Denis and two others at Fort Auberivillers and Fort Charenton, commanding the approaches from the great wood of Bondy.

The outer circle of forts, which are of most modern type, have from 24 to 26 heavy guns and 600 to 1200 men each. In all the three lines of defense require 170,000 men to operate them.

General von Moltke, field marshal of the German forces at the time of the siege of Paris in 1870, states in a report on that siege that the French artillery armament consisted of more than 2,527 pieces, including 200 of the largest caliber of naval ordnance. There were 500 rounds for each gun. Von Moltke points out that the bombardment of a fortified place in the heart of an enemy's country is difficult if not impossible until the invader is master of the railroads or waterways by which heavy siege artillery can be brought in full quantity. He explains the failure to bombard Paris at the outset of the former siege by

NO BOATS SAIL AND NONE ARRIVE

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Shipping felt the effects of the European war to an unusual degree. No trans-Atlantic liners have sailed and none arrived today.

Discuss Value Of Aeroplanes In Scout Work

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
PARIS, Aug. 28.—The value of aeroplanes in scouting work is the subject of discussion among technical observers.

"Our military aviators are rendering invaluable services," the Temps says, quoting an authority on aviation whose name is omitted for military reasons. The paper continues—"Our aerial forces are infinitely superior to those of Germany."

Besides some hundreds of military aviators, all of our best civilian aviators are in the service. Brindejonc des Moulinais, Roland Garros, Eugene Gilbert and Jules Vedrines are all at the front. Vedrines has just completed a raid with an apparatus of extraordinary power. Something more will be heard of this later.

The experience of our air people shows that an aeroplane is safe from bullets when a thousand yards high, while at 2000 yards the aviator still observes accurately with the naked eye. As our flyers guide the machine with the other hand, and use their glasses with the other, masses of the enemy cannot escape observation. The most difficult thing is to determine commands by discriminating among uniforms. One danger to French airmen is from our own soldiers who have not learned to distinguish our aeroplanes from those of the enemy. I suggest that we do not fire at air craft unless we are sure of their identity."

The Journal de Maine Et Loire, at Angers, publishes a letter from one of the French frontier fortresses in which the writer complains of the loneliness of life there. It seems that the only sport of the garrison is to watch for German aeroplanes and fire upon them. Three German airships are said to have been brought down while the aviators were throwing bombs.

ON HALF RATIONS

Reported Serious Conditions Prevail Among Polo Troops

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
ROME, Aug. 28.—The correspondent at Trieste, Austria, of the Messagero says: "Serious conditions prevail in Pola, and troops have been reduced to half rations. An entrenched camp is being constructed around Pola. Austrian troops operating in the south have been ordered to remain on the defensive as large numbers have been taken from Bosnia and sent to Galicia to oppose the Russians, who are making alarming progress."

FOR CITY MARKETS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
NEW YORK, August 28.—In efforts to enable housewives to buy foodstuffs at lowest prices, New York will open four city markets next Tuesday, it was announced tonight. The market places will be in open spaces in public squares in different parts of the city. Each has space for forty wagons and from 100 to 200 push carts.

saying it would have required 300 heavy guns with 500 rounds for each gun. The movement forward of these heavy guns would have required 4,500 four-wheeled wagons and 10,000 horses which were not available.

At a later stage the Germans brought up their big siege guns attacking the Enciente ports and dropping 300 to 400 fifteen centimeter shells daily into the heart of the city. Notwithstanding the fury of the German attack, Paris withstood the siege for 132 days. Since then an entirely new outer third line of defenses has been erected and military experts say the fortifications as a whole are far more formidable than those which resisted the former siege.

New York Harbor Filled With Idle Steamboats

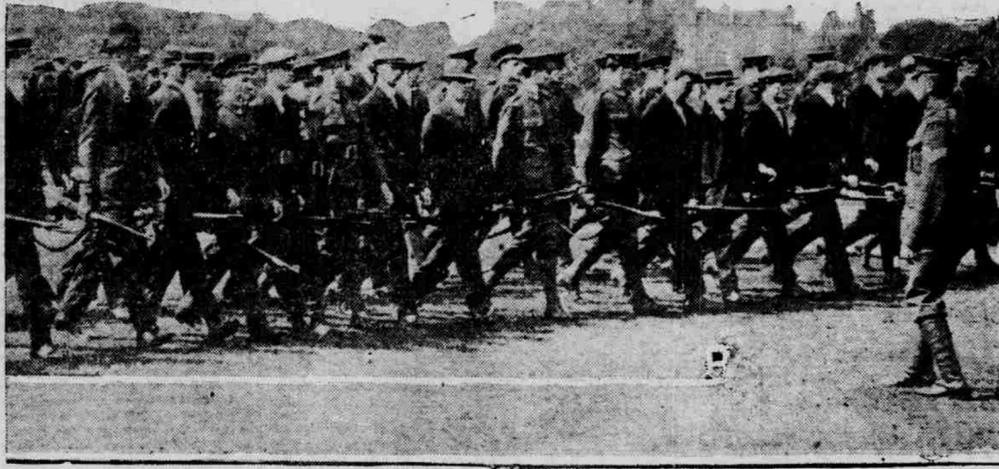
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A census of steamships in this port today showed their number to be 161 of which 120 with a total tonnage of nearly 421,000 are idle because of the conflict abroad. Of the vessels inactive, thirty-four are German and Austrian. Others, the majority flying the British flag, are planning to resume service within the next few weeks, according to local steamship

men, as owners have regained confidence in the power of British cruisers to afford protection.

The Vaulky, the Lamport and Holt ligger, sailed today for Argentina, but her agents received advices from the British admiralty directing that her departure be postponed until September 3rd. Shipping men assumed that British warships would attempt meanwhile to clear southern waters of hostile vessels which have been a menace to British shipping.

GERMAN CRUISERS FALL PREY TO THE FLEET OF GREAT BRITAIN

ENGLISH RECRUITS WHO HAVE ANSWERED THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL ARE BEING HURRIEDLY LICKED INTO SHAPE IN HYDE PARK, LONDON



This picture was made a few days ago in London and shows English recruits in Hyde Park being hurriedly licked into shape for the war. Note that the men are in citizen's clothing, some of them wearing straw hats. England will send many recruits into the war as her standing army is comparatively small.

PREMIER ASQUITH WILL APPEAL TO ALL BRITONS TO RALLY TO COUNTRY'S NEED

[Associated Press Dispatch]

LONDON, August 28.—Premier Asquith decided to address meetings in the principal cities of the United Kingdom to make plain the cause of the war and set forth that it is the duty of every man to do his part to make the issue successful for Great Britain.

The premier directed letters to the lord mayors of various cities regarding these meetings, in which he says: "The time has come for a combined effort to stimulate and organize public opinion and public effort in the greatest conflict in which our people have ever engaged. No one who can contribute anything to the accomplishment of this supremely urgent task is justified in standing aside. I propose, as a first step, that meetings be held without delay, not only in the great centers of population, but in every district, urban and rural, throughout Great Britain, at which the justice of our cause will be made plain and the duty of every man to do his part set forth. I have reason to know that I can count upon the co-operation of the leaders in every section of organized political opinion."

GERMANY MEETS WITH REVERSES ON CHINA COAST

Torpedo Boat is Destroyed, Three Merchant Ships Are Captured and Cattle Steamer Has Been Seized by British Cruiser

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
CHEE FOO, China, Saturday, Aug. 28.—The torpedo destroyer Welland engaged and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer S-30.

Three German merchant ships, the steamers Frita, Hanamatal and Plakat, have been captured by the British fleet and taken to Wel-Hai-Wel. A number of refugee women and children from Tsing Tau were on board the Plakat and were transferred to another vessel and taken to Tien Tsing.

Senegambis a Prize
HONGKONG, Aug. 28.—The German steamer Senegambis, with a cargo of cattle and coal, was made a prize jointly by the British cruiser Hampshire and the French cruiser Duplex. The German steamer C. Ferdinand Laeiz, which sailed from Yokohama on July 26 for New York, arrived here tonight, a British prize.

It is reported the German steamers York and Prinz Waldemar have also been captured and are being brought here. A naval prize court is sitting on the first case, that of the captured collier Elspath.

Had German Crew
PEKIN, Aug. 28.—The steamer Hanamatal, which was captured by the British, flies the American flag. She was in the coasting trade between Vladivostok and Tsing Tau. She is owned by a naturalized American whose citizenship has been forfeited by long absence from the United States. The Hanamatal last sailed from Shanghai, ostensibly to remove women and children from Tsing Tau, but in some quarters here it is believed she carried contraband of war.

Before the last trip she dismissed her British crew and shipped a crew of Germans. This aroused the suspicions of American Consul Peckat Tsing Tau, who warned the captain against traffic in contraband.

Draw Fire From Tsing Tau
TSING TAU, Aug. 28.—Two small Japanese cruisers yesterday drew the first shots from the Tsing Tau fortifications. Several shots dropped around one cruiser, whereupon a vessel fired a shot in reply and withdrew. It is reported that one German shell struck a cruiser.

The Japanese vessels approached evidently with the purpose of reconnoitering. They are within seven miles

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DETECTIVES UNDER FIRE IN INVESTIGATION

Activities of the Private Agency in Wheatland Hop Riots Under Scrutiny of the Federal Industrial Commission

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Activities of the National Detective Agency in the Wheatland hopworkers riots of a year ago, which resulted in four deaths, were under the scrutiny of the federal industrial relations commission today. Some of the salient features developed were that District Attorney Stanwood of Yuba county who employed the detectives, saw that some of them were made deputy sheriffs and advised them generally regarding their operations. A large number of men arrested in different parts of the state and elsewhere on "John Doe" warrants charging murder and conspiracy, were held for long periods without being arraigned, or being permitted to communicate with their friends.

Alfred Nelson, under arrest as a suspect, was attacked by R. B. Cradlebaugh, a detective who was "sweating" the prisoner. Later due to the activities of District Attorney A. B. McKenzie, of Contra Costa county, Cradlebaugh was fined \$1000 and sentenced to a year in jail. Nelson was transferred from one coast city to another for a week after his arrest in order to keep him in hiding before he was finally jailed at Martinez. Eventually he was released.

Fred Super, who with Richard Ford, is under sentence for second degree murder in connection with the four slayings which took place during the

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Native Indian Troops To Aid England's Army

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
LONDON, Aug. 28.—Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war, announced in the house of lords today that in addition to the reinforcements which would be received from this country, the government had decided that the British army in France would be further increased. Troops to increase the forces are now on their way, he said. He added that the gaps in the army in France were being filled. That the employment of native troops was meant by Lord Kitchener and later confirmed by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India.

The marquis of Crewe said: "It has been deeply impressed on the government that the wonderful wave of enthusiasm, and loyalty sweeping over India is largely due to the desire of the Indian people that their soldiers stand side by side with the British army. India is aware of the employment of African troops in the French war and it would be a disappointment to India if she were not permitted to take part in the war in Europe."

"As regards the risk of internal troubles I believe that the enthusiasm which pervades all classes and races in India make a thing of that sort altogether impossible. That stance of great liberality for the enthusiasm has found a vent in several ways—in some cases by the service of the troops in the field. I was told yesterday by the Viceroy of India that some of the principal Indian princes had sent gifts of fifty lacrupees (about \$2,500,000) for the use of our troops in the field, and there have been on a very large scale a number of offers of that kind."

Two German Vessels Are Sunk, Torpedo Destroyers Go to Bottom and Another Cruiser is Set Afire and Left to Fate

GERMANS BURN TOWN OF LOUVAIN

Belgian Minister Reports That Germans, After Ordering Inhabitants to Leave, Apply Torch to Town of 45,000 People

[Associated Press Dispatch]

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It is announced that the British fleet sunk two German cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers off Heligoland. A third cruiser was set afire and left to sink. Many others of the destroyers were damaged.

No British ships were lost in the battle, and the British loss of life was not heavy.

The island of Heligoland, which lies forty-five miles off the mouths of the Rivers Elbe and Wezer, always has been regarded as a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal and otherwise in the naval defense of Germany. Recent reports had it that a large part of the flower of the German navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Wezer, in the Kaiser Wilhelm canal.

Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty commanded the British forces in the naval battle this morning. The cruiser Amethyst and destroyer Laertes were damaged, but all ships of the British fleet were afloat at the end of the engagement. One of the cruisers is coming into port with the wounded.

In an announcement from the war information bureau tonight it was stated that the Belgian minister of foreign affairs reported that the Germans, after ordering the inhabitants to leave on Tuesday burned the town of Louvain, with a population of 45,000. Several notable citizens were shot.

The announcement says that after the German army corps received the check they withdrew in disorder to Louvain. Germans on guard at the entrance to the city, mistaking the nature of this incursion, fired on their countrymen, whom they mistook for Belgians. In spite of all denials from authorities the Germans in order to cover their mistake, pretended it was inhabitants who fired on them, although the inhabitants had been disarmed. Without inquiry and without listening to the protest, said the information bureau, the German commander announced that the town would be destroyed immediately. Women and children were placed on trains, for a destination which is not known, and soldiers

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Shipment Of Foodstuffs To Europe Is Facilitated

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
NEW YORK, August 28.—Shipments of this country's foodstuffs to Europe's ports were further facilitated today by the action of eastern trunk railroads which ordered the resumption of through bills of lading, subject to minor restrictions. It is expected this will have the effect of vastly increasing the American exports, and bringing about a gradual readjustment of the foreign exchange situation.

The approach of the monthly settlement period in London, which calls for heavy cash payments at that center, despite the prevailing

inflation, was a factor of importance in the exchange market today. There was another conference of international bankers regarding the means for the payment of New York city warrants which mature the next fortnight. The amount due in London is something like \$12,000,000, with that much or slightly more due in Paris.

While most of the local bankers continue their opposition to the suggestion that gold be exported, the impression prevails that only by some shipments of the precious metal to Canada can the terms of this city's obligations be met.