

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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WAR

There is war in the Old World.

A Prince and Princess were brutally murdered, and people in Serbia who had reason to hate them are suspected of having done the deed.

Austria demands permission to send her men into Serbia to find and punish the murderers. Of course this is something which no independent nation like Serbia ever allows. Austria did not expect permission, but she wants a war and makes this an excuse.

Other nations want war, hoping they may gain territory or glory. The people that manufacture warships, guns, powder, surgical instruments and coffins want war.

The officers of all armies and navies want war because it will give them excitement and promotion. So untold lives must be snuffed out, family circles broken up, property destroyed, and hatreds kindled because of this greed and folly.

Austria will be backed by Germany, and in a half-hearted way by Italy. Serbia will be backed by Russia, France, and Greece. England after laboring for peace is forced into war against Germany.

It will be the most terrible war ever known for there will be fighting in the air, and bombs dropped in the great cities. But God reigns and will make the wrath of man to praise Him.

WAR MAP OF EUROPE, SHOWING STRENGTH OF ARMIES



The fighting strength of the principal European nations in time of war totals nearly 20,000,000. On one side, favoring Serbia, is the triple entente, consisting of England, Russia and France, and on the other side, supporting Austria, is the triple alliance—namely, Germany, Italy and Austria itself.

UNITED STATES NEWS

OWES IT TO MANKIND TO HELP THE WORLD

Washington.—President Wilson has appealed to the people of the United States to remain calm during the war in Europe. He declared the United States owes it to mankind to help the rest of the world during the present crisis. The President declared the United States could gain great and permanent glory during the present trouble providing no one lost his head. The President urged that nothing be done in America to add to the excitement of the world.

APPROPRIATES \$250,000

Washington.—Plans were completed for the care of Americans in war-torn Europe. Congress, at the request of President Wilson, appropriated \$250,000 as an initial step, and will grant more funds if desired. The appropriation will be used in caring for the immediate needs of Americans, especially those without means of obtaining any funds. Americans who have letters of credit and travelers' checks, or other forms of money credit, will be assisted by American embassies in having them cashed. Instructions were issued to American diplomatic officers to issue "ambassadors' orders" in exchange for letters of credit, bank checks or money orders.

Passes Emergency Currency Bill.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The house by a vote of 321 to 3 passed the senate emergency currency bill making available to national banks hundreds of millions of emergency currency now in the vaults of the treasury. Not only did the house authorize the removal of restrictions in the currency laws regarding the use of the \$500,000,000 now ready for issuance to the banks, but it raised the limit of the emergency issue and gave the secretary of the treasury discretion to place at the disposal of the banks twice that sum should the banks make call for it.

Russia Buys on Black Sea. Novorossk, Russia, Aug. 4.—Russian authorities seized the German steamer Atlas on the Black sea and (Continued on page five)

WORLD NEWS

MEETING OF AMERICANS

London.—Americans marooned in London held a monster meeting in the Waldorf hotel, the 2,000 who attended overflowing the hotel steps and side walks. Ambassador Page's absence from the meeting brought severe criticism upon him. Many demanded to know whether the ambassador had been invited, and upon receiving an affirmative reply, booted the suggestion that he was working in their interest.

TO REVOLT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Boston.—Poland is going to take advantage of the European turmoil to revolt for independence, according to Rudolph Yabek, manager of a Boston Polish newspaper. He says that more than 50,000 Poles are drilled in the United States, and they will be commanded by Gen. J. M. Sienkiewicz, stationed in Chicago.

THOUSANDS ARE READY TO GO.

New York.—Fifteen thousand German and Austro-Hungarian reservists in New York City are waiting for the word to embark. That number already have registered their names and addresses at their respective consulates, and hundreds more will register.

DOWAGER EMPRESS IS HALTED.

London.—Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, of Russia, sister of Queen Mother Alexandria, was stopped in Berlin on her way to St. Petersburg, and given the choice of returning to England or going to Copenhagen.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Never in the history of modern times has the world been turned upside down as rapidly as in the past week. Austria's demands upon Serbia for amends for the assassination of the Archduke and his wife were of such nature as to lead to their rejection. Without giving further consideration Austria declares war upon Serbia. Russia immediately sided with Serbia, and took up her defense. Thereupon Germany takes up the cudgels for Austria and begins acts of aggression against both Russia and also against France, the ally of Russia, which thus far had kept out of the quarrel.

Germany, in order to secure positions of advantage moved her troops into the territories of Luxembourg and Belgium, altho she was bound by treaty to regard both as neutral territory in event of war. This violation of neutrality and the threats of Germany against France, at once bring England into the field of action, as she is bound both by treaty and her own interests to protect Belgium and to unite for the defense of France against German attack.

The situation then is this, Germany has declared war against Russia and France, Austria against Serbia, France against Germany. These nations have their armies under motion and their navies already beginning engagements. Meantime England is getting her troops and navy in readiness, and has voted \$525,000,000 for emergency purposes.

Airships of various types to the number of over a thousand have added a new feature, with the possibility of new horrors to modern war.

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WAR IN SUMMARY

Stockholm dispatch says the Germans defeated the Russians in the first naval battle of the war, off the Aland islands, and seized the islands. French aeroplanes piloted by Roland Garros rammed a dirigible with 25 men. All participants killed.

New York and Chicago banks decided to use certificates for clearing, instead of money, each bank therefore reserving its cash on hand. Savings banks will exercise the 60-day clause in practically all cities. Grand Duke Nicholas has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army.

French troops, 55,000 in number, cross German frontier in Vosges mountains. German cruiser bombards Russian naval port of Libau and reports it in flames.

Empress Dowager Marie of Russia captured in Berlin. German soldiers invade Switzerland and seize military station at Basle. French aerial squadron scouting over Germany.

Greece decides to remain neutral for the present. German troops enter Belgium after that country refuses permission for such action.

Russians invade German territory at Elchenreid and Schwilgen. Two squadrons of Cossacks reported heading for Johannesburg, eastern Prussia.

Germany rushing 100,000 men into France through Luxembourg. Towns of Longwy and Longuy are reported captured by invaders. Division of Uhlans reported annihilated by French and 2,000 German prisoners taken.

French army aviators reported to have dropped bombs at Nuremberg. Italy still clinging to neutrality policy.

FIRST BATTLE IN THE AIR

Brussels.—The first battle in the air was fought near Nancy between a French aero plane and a German dirigible. Every man engaged in the fight was killed. According to the reports received here Roland Garros, French flyer, sighted a German dirigible shortly after it had crossed the border from Alsace-Lorraine. The dirigible was an enormous affair of the Zeppelin type and was manned by 25 German soldiers. It is supposed to have been sent up for scout duty from the German column which crossed the French frontier at Cirey, Garros, who had been scouting about the territory for some time after news of the German invasion was received, sighted the dirigible at a height of 1,000 feet. He drove his fleet monoplane straight at the dirigible. The huge gas bag exploded with a terrific detonation, followed by a burst of flame. The monoplane, hopelessly entangled in the wreck, crashed with it to the earth, engulfed in flames and without appearing to be able to clear itself from the debris. Garros and the 25 German soldiers were probably dead before they struck the ground. All that could be recovered from the smoldering pile after the flames had been quenched was charred fragments of flesh and bones.

KAISER PRODS FRANCE

Invasion Without a Declaration of War Surprising.

German Ambassador Has Not Left Paris, Where the Greatest Anxiety Is Over England's Attitude.

Paris, Aug. 4.—According to official telegrams, the Germans have invaded French territory at three points at least, but there still is no official rupture. Baron von Schoen, the German ambassador, gives no sign of leaving his post. He visited the French foreign office Sunday afternoon in order to try to explain away the violation of Luxembourg neutrality.

Official circles do not conceal their surprise at the ambassador's conduct. Their view is that Germany is trying to gain time and provoke France into declaring war, so as to make France appear the aggressor in the eyes of the world, particularly in the eyes of Great Britain.

There is the greatest anxiety in Paris over Great Britain's attitude. On every side is heard the question: "What will England do?"

President Poincaré decided to postpone the meeting of parliament until Wednesday owing to the inability of number of deputies to reach Paris by Tuesday, the date originally set.

Most of the Paris newspapers have reduced the size of their editions for the sake of economy, the eight page sheets cutting down to four pages and the four sheets to two. The Patrie printed one small leaflet, giving the news of Germany crossing the French frontier.

On every side the questions most agitating the public are: What Great Britain will do? Where is the British fleet? Will a British force be landed on the continent? These questions are heard on every side.

The male population is rapidly disappearing from Paris, except those above forty-five years of age and those under twenty.

The underground railway probably will stop running. The great public services—the telephone, telegraphs, railways and mails—are daily becoming less available for public use.

IN OUR OWN STATE

DIRECTORS CHOSEN BY COMPANY

Paducah, Ky.—The Ohio Valley Fire Insurance Co., which was organized here in three months and has just been granted a permit to write business, elected directors as follows: F. M. Fisher, Frank Boyd, E. C. Boone, W. A. Berry, Auber Smith, W. F. Paxton, Abo Livingston, H. L. Meyer, E. W. Baker, L. F. Kolb, H. J. Reynolds, G. R. Davis, J. A. Rudy, James M. Long, C. W. Emery, J. L. Wolff, Brack Owen, Ed D. Hannan, all of Paducah; L. Brewer, Mayfield; H. B. Gilbert, Murray; Sam Stewart, Metropolis, Ill.; G. W. Walbright, Metropolis, Ill.; T. W. Blakey, Hopkinsville; C. E. Rice, Fulton; C. J. Barlow, Barlow.

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PRECAUTION TAKEN

EFFECT OF GENERAL WAR CERTAIN TO BE FELT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Financiers Are Citing Experience of Baring Failure in Connection With Possible Result of Upheaval.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—Even if diplomacy and finance and other influences are able to prevent the war spirit spreading yet, it is the belief of the financial district that there will be sure to follow serious and perhaps grievous demoralization, which may by and by affect our own financial and commercial market. Comparison has been made with the experience world-wide which for nearly two years was consequent upon the failure of the Baring Brothers, of London. The Bank of England came to the rescue of the immediate situation. The powerful influence of the bank stayed the financial cyclone which began immediately after the announcement of the failure. Solvent houses were protected and general bankruptcy was prevented.

Yet the effects of the failure were noticeable throughout the world. They contributed in no small degree to our own currency famine which began soon after the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland as president. It is presumed that something of this kind will be observed, even though peaceful conditions be speedily restored on the continent of Europe. Presumably hoarding will begin. In Europe it will be impossible to estimate the extent of the commercial demoralization and stagnation which will be sure to be observed for some months.

VALUE IS NEAR TO \$17,000,000.

St. Louis.—Personal property to the par value of almost \$17,000,000 and extensive realty holdings in Missouri, Texas and Connecticut are itemized in the inventory of the estate of James Campbell, late railroad financier, of this city, filed here. Of the personal property \$15,936,012 is in stocks and \$123,707 in cash. The balance is in bonds, notes and accounts due. The entire estate was willed jointly to Mr. Campbell's widow and daughter Lois. At the death of these heirs and their children it will go to St. Louis University for a medical school and hospital.

PLUNGES OVER EMBANKMENT.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—One man was probably fatally injured and three others were hurt when eastbound Big Four freight train No. 64 ran onto an incomplected switch and rolled over a ten-foot embankment. The locomotive turned over and G. A. Eldrige, the fireman, was pinioned in the cab. He was scalded about the body before he could be extricated. A special train brought the injured to the Deaconess hospital in Louisville. The engineer resides at Wabash, Ind., and the conductor at Greensburg, Ind.

ENGLAND WILL PROTECT COAST

Battle Fought Between the Russian and German Troops

First Attempted Aerial Attack on Paris Was Frustrated and Driven Back—Ultimatum Is Sent to Berlin, Demanding Withdrawal of Troops.

FLASHES FROM THE WAR

A battle was fought between the German and Russian fleets off the Aland islands.

The Aland islands form an archipelago in the Gulf of Bothnia. They have belonged to Russia since 1809.

The Servians are advancing on Austrian territory, Austria having withdrawn a portion of her army. Bulgaria is mobilizing and Roumania is expected to follow.

Turkey is mobilizing in the hope of furthering her interests. Two Russian spies have been shot at Hamburg.

It is reported that part of the German Baltic fleet is massed in the North Sea off Jutland. All Danish troops have been withdrawn from Jutland.

News of the attempted assassination of the German Crown Prince was brought by Lord Winterton.

The Burgomaster of Antwerp announced that the Germans had invaded Limburg, Holland. A Dover-Calais steamer reports that a French cruiser arrested a grain steamer bound for a German port.

German Emperor ordered Baron Von Schoen, German Ambassador, to demand his passports from the French government.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. St. Petersburg.—The advance of the Russian army across the German frontier is progressing at several points simultaneously. A German customs house has been raided by Cossacks and at Eydtkuhnen a brisk engagement was fought, the Russians driving back the German column and occupying the town. It is held by a column of artillery, with infantry supports.

London.—The British cabinet is now solid for war. From a reliable source it is learned that those opposing intervention in the present crisis were Right Hon. L. V. Harcourt, Lord Maresley, Right Hon. John Burns and Sir John Simon, attorney general. President of the Board of Trade Burns has placed his resignation in the hands of Premier Asquith, while the others who have been impelled to preserve their opinion by Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality which Great Britain had pledged itself to guarantee. The first attempted aerial attack

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