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Europe Plunges Into War; Greatest Conflict in World's History is On Germany and Austria Against Russia, France, England and Serbia

FOUR GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE IN WAR

GERMANY BOMBARDS RUSSIAN PORT AND INVADES FRANCE LIBAU IN FLAMES.

VESSEL IS INTERCEPTED

Four British Battleships Take Charge of Gold-Laden German Boat—Russia Invades Germany—France Says Treaty Violated.

Berlin, via Brussels.—The small cruiser Augsburg has sent the following report to Berlin by wireless: "Am bombarding the naval harbor at Libau and engaged with the enemy's cruiser. The naval port of Libau is in flames."

London.—The Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the North German Lloyd line, carrying \$13,000,000 in gold and silver, has been intercepted by four British cruisers. They are said to be escorting her to Southampton.

It is understood here that the Kronprinzessin had received orders from her owners to proceed to Hamburg without calling at any British port.

With the big German liner and her great cargo of gold in their charge, the British cruisers could capture her instantly if war should be declared between England and Germany.

The gold was shipped from New York and is consigned to British and French bankers. It is assumed that England has determined to see that it is properly delivered to the consignees.

London.—It is stated on high diplomatic authority that the German high sea fleet passed the Kiel canal, steaming westward.

Paris.—The Temps prints a dispatch from Montreux which reports cannon firing in the direction of Longwy.

Two officers and 20 men of a German patrol have been killed at Longwy. It is reported the German attack was repelled.

London.—Four great powers of Europe, Austria-Hungary, Russia, France and Germany are engaged in actual warfare, but two of them, Germany and France, have not openly declared war against each other, as far as is known here, and have not even severed diplomatic relations.

News of the progress of hostilities is vague and conflicting, owing to the severe censorship everywhere. It is alleged that the Germans poured into Luxembourg 100,000 men, who will concentrate on the French frontier. Actual German invasion of France occurred at Nancy and Longwy, while a battle is reported to have taken place at Nancy.

From the Russo-German frontier come reports that Russians invaded Germany near Schwidrun.

Serbia, the original cause of the upheaval, seems to have been almost lost sight of. The Austrians, according to reports from Nish, virtually have ceased operations against Serbia in order to meet the greater danger in Russia.

Montenegro has mobilized to assist Serbia and is reported to be bombarding Cattaro, in Dalmatia.

Germany's ultimatum to France has been ignored or rejected.

The explanation of this would appear to be that Germany and France are each seeking to throw upon the other the onus of beginning a war that may plunge all Europe into bloodshed.

In fact, while the nations of Europe are flying at each other's throats, they are vying with others in protesting their desire to maintain peace.

In this curious situation France, according to British opinion, has the strongest justification. She was the last to mobilize and to have taken the greater precautions to avoid frontier collisions.

On the other hand Germany, in addition to invading French territory without making a formal declaration of war, has violated the neutrality of Luxembourg and declines to give any promise to respect Belgian neutrality.

The efforts of the British ambassador at Berlin to secure such a pledge have been wasted. It is difficult to see how Great Britain can avoid being drawn into the conflict to protect Belgian and Dutch neutrality. On this point Premier Asquith's official announcement in parliament is awaited with intense anxiety. The British



News Snapshots Of the Week

Austria declared war on Serbia, and at once the European war crisis assumed a most dangerous stage. It was feared that at any day the triple alliance, Germany, Italy and Austria, would array itself against the triple entente, Russia, England and France, in a general conflict that would rip Europe wide open, cost millions of lives, bring starvation and ruin upon millions of homes, plunge great nations into hopeless debt and change the political map of Europe. The illustration shows the following: Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, Czar Nicholas of Russia, type of German cavalry, type of Russian Cossacks, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary and Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia.

PRESENT WAR A SETTLEMENT OF OLD QUARRELS

house is no longer under any illusions as to the gravity of a crisis which transcends anything in their experience.

Short of actual formal mobilization the British government is taking all necessary steps to meet a situation unprecedented in the nation's history.

London.—The Daily Telegraph says many of the provisions of London already have been cleared and little is left for the poor. The people are stocking their cellars. Returning tourists report French and German officials are seizing automobiles belonging to American and other travelers.

Sweden is Neutral.

Stockholm.—The Swedish government issued an official notification of its strict neutrality in the European conflict.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN THE AIR

Twenty-Six Are Killed in First Fight in Air—French Flyer Roland Garros wrecks German Dirigible.

Brussels.—The first battle in the air was fought near Nancy, between a French aeroplane and a German dirigible. Every man engaged in the fight was killed.

According to the reports received here Roland Garros, the French flyer, sighted the 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 Clercy.

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 more than 1,000 feet. He drove his fleet aeroplane straight at the dirigible.

Instantly the huge gas bag exploded with a terrific detonation, followed by a burst of flame. The monoplane, hopelessly entangled in the wreck of the dirigible, crashed with it to the earth, engulfed in flames and without a possible chance 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 some charred fragments of human flesh and bones, according to the report received here.

It is supposed that Garros knew when he headed his monoplane for the cumbersome, comparatively slow-flying dirigible, that a collision was fatal to himself as well as to the German flyers. Such advice as had been received here concerning the battle, state that Garros did not hesitate for the fraction of a second when called upon to throw his own life away in the service of his country, and this spirit of self-sacrifice, military experts declare, will undoubtedly be the most characteristic feature of future engagements in the air, which perhaps may be of frequent occurrence within the next few days, as a large fleet of German dirigibles is known to be at the border and a corresponding large flotilla of French monoplanes is ready to repel them when they cross French territory.

PRESENT WAR A SETTLEMENT OF OLD QUARRELS

Natural Ending of Long-Standing Ill Feeling Between Austria and the Slav Nations.

LONG HISTORY OF INTRIGUE

Game of Diplomacy Played by Czar and Francis Joseph Has Hitherto Been Won by the Latter, But Today Conditions Are Changed.

Washington.—Russian diplomacy, intriguing in the Balkans, may largely be blamed for the present Austro-Serbian or Austro-Slavic situation, for while it in appearance is a quarrel between the little Slav state of Serbia and the great empire of Austria-Hungary, in fact it is a quarrel of long standing between Austria and all the Slav nations, not excluding Russia.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, once Serbian provinces, in 1909 belonged to Turkey, although they were occupied by Austrian troops and in every way but on paper were parts of the Austrian empire. Austria had been quietly planning to annex the two little Slav provinces for some time, but could not quite see her way clear to do it without arousing the strenuous protest from the powers. When the Turkish constitutional revolution took place in 1909 Austria saw her opportunity and took advantage of it. She maintained that because Bosnia and Herzegovina under the new Turkish regime would have to send delegates to the Turkish Parliament it were better that Austria annex them, which she promptly proceeded to do in face of the protests of Russia, France and Great Britain.

Bowed to Superior Force.

It was maintained by the powers that Austria's act in annexing the Slav provinces was a violation of the agreement made at the general European Congress which met at Berlin shortly after the Russo-Turkish war. Austria remained firm, however, and when the powers became threatening Germany came to Austria's aid. Germany was prepared for war, as was Austria. Great Britain, France and Russia were not prepared for war, and with both Austria and Germany facing them they were compelled to submit to Austria's seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina and accept their humiliating defeat with as good grace as possible.

What Russia could not do by force of arms she then proceeded to do by intrigue and diplomacy. Secret agents were sent into all of the Balkan states and into those provinces of Austria and Germany populated thickly with Slavs. Ever since that time a constant campaign to arouse the Austrian and German Slavs has been maintained by Russian secret agents.

Disaffection and revolution was fermented among the Slavs of Austria by Russian agents, and it is even said that Russian secret agents aided

Events That Have Led to the Conflict in Europe

The causes of the war which has set all Europe ablaze are as follows:

The century-old hatred of the Serbs and the Austrians, each for the other, growing out of the struggle of the Serbs for unity and freedom, in which Austria, through her possession of Serbian provinces, effectually bars the way.

The impassioned rage of the Serbians that they who have known off the yoke of the Turk in Slav territory, held by the sultan, have been unable to win one foot of ground or a single subject from the dual monarchy.

The deep resentment of Austria at the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne, on June 28, through a Serbian plot, which brought off the long smoldering bitterness of the two peoples to a climax.

The ultimatum delivered to Serbia by Austria demanding punishment of the archduke's slayers.

Serbia's reply, termed by the Austrian foreign office "unsatisfactory."

Precipitation of France, Germany and Italy into the crisis by Russia's determination to block any change in the balance of power in the Balkans.

The known purpose of Russia to use all her armies to this end makes that great empire in effect an ally of Serbia, and in turn draws France to support the Russian standard through an offensive and defensive alliance.

Russia's espousal of the Serbian cause automatically brings into play the triple alliance, in which Germany and Italy are bound to rally to the support of their ally, Austria.

In the formation of Slavonic societies in Austria and Germany the objects of which were the freeing of the Slav provinces now under Teutonic rule and the formation of a great Slav empire, for which the Balkan league was to be the foundation. Russian diplomacy brought about the alliance of Balkan nations for the war with Turkey, in which war little Serbia greatly distinguished herself.

Austrian Diplomacy Strong.

The fine hand of the Austrian foreign office was seen in the Balkan plot, however, soon after the defeat of Turkey. Both Austria and Germany had confidently expected to see Turkey the victor, and it is said that the Teutonic diplomats were sadly disappointed at the outcome. Austria busted herself immediately, and by the exercise of either a finer or more subtle brand of diplomacy than that exercised by Russia, succeeded in convincing the powers that Albania, which had been taken possession of by the Serbians, should be made an independent kingdom, but in reality under Austrian and German domination. Consequently the Serbs were relieved of part of the fruits of victory and a German prince, William of Wied, was installed as King of Albania with the consent of the powers in the face of the diplomatic opposition of Russia. Unable to help themselves Serbia and the Balkan nations were compelled to acquiesce.

Work Against Balkan Alliance.

In the Balkan league, however, the

triple alliance, composed of Austria, Germany and Italy, found a valuable adjunct of the opposing powers, the triple entente, composed of Russia, Great Britain and France, since the Balkan league had been the outcome of Russian diplomacy. Austria then set about to smash up the Balkan alliance. The result of this was the second Balkan war, in which Serbia and Greece, with Montenegro, were pitted against Bulgaria. The latter country was given all possible assistance by Austria, but Austria was again due to be disappointed, for Bulgaria was sorely defeated.

Besides her troubles abroad, Austria was having difficulties at home. Nearly half of Austria's population is Slav, although, of course, the ruling forces are Teutonic and Magyar, or Hungarian. The Serbs of the various Slav provinces of Austria were fomenting revolution. Serbia was dreaming of regaining Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russian intrigue was making trouble, and Austria's aid of Bulgaria had alienated the affections of Roumania, which hitherto had been friendly to the triple alliance, but which now practically became a part of the triple entente.

Austria's Small Victory.

As a result of it all, Austria gained but one small victory. By causing the formation of the Albanian kingdom, Austria had prevented Serbia from obtaining a seaport, the principal ambition of the Slav monarchy. But in doing this Austria brought herself into complication with Italy, which country had cast envious eyes on Albania, and it looked for a time as if there would be serious clashes between the two nations.

Austria then found herself in a somewhat precarious situation. She was threatened with destruction, intrigue, diplomacy and revolution. On her border she was threatened by Serb and Roumanian. Russia was a serious danger in the North. Austria's only salvation was Germany, and if Germany would stand by Austria, it was the opinion of Austrian statesmen that it would be better for Austria to settle the Slav question at once with her armies rather than wait and perhaps be destroyed in the long run. A demand for war became strong. Newspapers and public men were practically demanding a test of strength between the triple alliance and the triple entente, when the Archduke Ferdinand was slain as the alleged result of a Serb plot, hatched, it was claimed, in Serbia. Austria promptly seized upon this as a pretext for demanding a "show down."

Situation Different From 1909.

The situation had changed since 1909. Russia was prepared for war, and it was believed would welcome it. France was preparing for war, as also was Great Britain. If Russia came to the aid of Serbia, it was certain that Germany would mobilize her armies in support of Austria. Germany in the field would be certain to bring France into the situation, with a view to avenging herself for the Franco-Prussian war. Great Britain then would be expected to stand by her allies of the triple entente. Diplomats also argued that Great Britain would consider that Austria and Germany opposing Russia, France and the Balkan States, might triumph, leaving England alone to face the question of German expansion, and that therefore it would be better for Great Britain to take part in the war and aid Russia, France and the Balkans in putting a final end to German and Austrian power in Europe.

"NEAR BEER" GETS BLACK EYE. CASE APPEALED.

A case of more than passing interest in the city court was that of Tom Pendleton, proprietor of the Busy Bee restaurant, charged with selling an intoxicating beverage. The first trial, occurring Monday afternoon, resulted in a hung jury; another trial was had Tuesday resulting in conviction.

The case will be taken to the circuit court by Mr. Pendleton.

It is generally understood that this is what might be termed a test case. A number of other firms are selling a concoction the same or very similar to what Tom handled. In the absence of City Attorney T. R. Powell, County Attorney Roney represented the city and Judge F. S. Moore and Atty. M. B. Shaw the defense. About thirty witnesses were introduced to swear for and against the merits of the drink—known as "Amber Bead Beer." Chief of Police Wright bought from Pendleton six bottles of the dope which were sampled by a number of men who testified that they believed it was beer. The defense introduced witnesses who swore they had drunk as much as five bottles of it at one time and had found it non-intoxicating; others could "feel it" after drinking a half bottle. Pendleton claimed he handled it with every assurance that it would not produce intoxication.

So it will be seen that it is not so much a case of prosecuting Mr. Pendleton as getting in behind the "dope" business and ascertaining whether it may be legally sold. It will doubtless now remain for the circuit court to make this decision.

Quite a bunch of other cases, all under the head of breach of the peace and most of them submitted, were disposed of by Judge Amberg since last report, resulting in the following persons being fined \$5 and costs each: Willis Talley, N. T. Bynum, Garland Crawford, Dick Henry, H. L. Hampton, Rodney Jones, Erse Ward, Chas. Frost, Dr. Lougnekker, Wm. Jackson, Elvis Walls, V. Walter Menees, Wilford Hamill, Will Wright and Lon Bynum.

TRIED BY TELEPHONE.

A unique trial was had at Fulton and Hickman this afternoon, the telephone being used by County Judge E. J. Stahr to pass sentence.

June Eddings, of Fulton, was arrested for carrying a pistol. He submitted his case by telephone to Judge Stahr and the Judge fined him \$50 and a jail sentence of ten days. He is in jail serving the sentence. Under the new law magistrates do not have jurisdiction to try pistol-toters.—Fulton Leader.

Hickman will never have a "skyscraper" until someone sets a precedent. Mr. W. A. Dodds now has the opportunity to start something in this line, and says he will, if he can get tenants. About five stories on his corner lot would look good. Say three floors for a department store, a fourth for offices and fifth for lodges, all served by electric elevators. Why not? Who will take the first three floors? Get busy.

Mrs. Maude Metheny and daughter, Lucille of Cairo, are visiting her father, B. Parham, and family.

H. N. Cowgill is making extensive improvements on the front of the Crystal Theatre this week.

Mrs. Shirley Cloar has returned to Henderson, Ky., after a visit here with her husband.

Mrs. B. Parham and Mrs. Maud Metheny visited Mrs. Sue Maddox at State Line, Sunday.

Jim Briggs and Leslie Skinner were in Union City Monday.

"Million Dollar Mystery" at the Crystal every Tuesday.