

## NAVAL STRENGTH IN WAR CRISIS

Britain's Sea Fighters Equal to Those of Triple Alliance.

### AUSTRIAN SHIPS ON DANUBE

While Serbia Has None on Boundary Between the Two Countries—Ship For Ship, Germany, Italy and Austria Can Muster Same Tonnage, but England Excels in Training.

The Danube river, which forms the boundary between Serbia and Austria affords room for maneuvering a respectable fleet. But Serbia has never put an armed vessel on the river. Austria, on the other hand, has long maintained a flotilla on the upper Danube and within the last two years since the last two Balkan wars revealed Serbia's military strength—she has increased her naval forces on the river.

She has in commission on the Danube six little monitors and two more building. None of them amount to much in fighting value as against other ships, but on the Danube and against shore batteries or field artillery they would prove formidable.

When it comes to a comparison of the navies of the triple alliance and the triple entente, the figures come much nearer to a balance. In the triple alliance the most formidable naval power is Germany. The German fleet can send to sea seventeen battleships or battle cruisers of the Dreadnought class.

Besides this first fleet, Germany can still show a second line in reserve of twenty other battleships, all built in the last twenty years. Many of these, however, need not be taken seriously. In the first place they are not all, by any means, in full commission, and there is no doubt that it would take weeks of hard work, at least, to get them all ready for sea.

In the second place, until less than ten years ago, Germany maintained the remarkable policy of arming none of her ships with guns of more than nine inch caliber, and all these ships belong to that period.

The second naval power of the triple alliance is Italy. She can send out a powerful and homogeneous squadron of four Dreadnoughts, which would have to be reckoned with in any sea fight.

With this one contribution, however, Italy's bolt is shot. She has eight old battleships, which although probably, gun for gun, better ships than Germany's twenty old ships, are open to much the same criticism.

Austria, numerically, is stronger than Italy in fighting ships, but their quality is not comparable. She can bring into action two ships of the Dreadnought class and three others. Besides these she has three more which class with Germany's and Italy's secondary line.

#### England's Mighty Fleet.

Against these three fleets for the triple entente the backbone, if not practically the entire opposing force, is England's war fleet. England has ready for action thirty battleships of the Dreadnought or super-Dreadnought type, besides ten others which, like the Lord Nelson and Agamemnon class but little below the Dreadnought rating.

The ships carry four twelve-inch guns, therefore they are classed below the Dreadnoughts. But they carry no less than ten 9.2 inch, which make them far superior to any other battleship not of Dreadnought rating now afloat.

Besides, England has thirty-eight smaller and older battleships, which outclass the twenty older ships of Germany. Of armored cruisers England has sixteen to Germany's three, Italy's four and Austria's none.

France, the second member of the entente, in battleships can show but two Dreadnoughts, but she has nine ships of the Justice, St. Louis and similar classes, all worthy to be classed, say, with the Connecticut, and twelve old craft which could in emergency be hauled out to the firing line. France has also fifteen armored cruisers, and these, though perhaps not of tremendous fighting value, are really fine ships.

The Russian fleet need hardly be taken seriously, though she has four battleships—on paper—one of which might be extricated from the dockyard in time to fire a shot at an enemy. This brings the question down to the really important basis of comparison—morale, training, discipline and fighting efficiency.

There is no discounting the thoroughness with which the German fleet has been drilled. In personnel the Austrian fleet is heavily handicapped by one circumstance—the Austrian German is no sailor and never was. The Hun is no better. As a consequence the Austrian fleet is manned entirely by Italians and Dalmatians, with the Dalmatian in overwhelming majority.

Now, the Dalmatian, while a good seaman, racially is a Serb. He is pure Slav, with as little love for the Germans as any of his race. He is Serb in language, sympathies and very largely in religion. It is likely to be an anxious question for Austria with how much spirit the men of her fleet may go into this war.

## KAISER HURLS A MILLION MEN AGAINST ALLIES

Makes Another Desperate Effort to Pierce Their Front

### BATTLE LINE 200 MILES LONG

German Army of the Moselle Penetrated French Line Near Longwy and Montmedy, But Were Finally Driven Back and Lost Ground Recovered—Another Attempt Will Be Made Near Verdun.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The nearest approach to a real battle in which the French army has been engaged occurred at Longwy, when the Germans forming a portion of the army of the Moselle attempted to pierce the line of the French defense. They gained a temporary advantage, but were later driven back with great loss. The French also admit severe losses.

A regiment of dragoons coming from the direction of Liege and who attempted to surprise the Belgians at Aineffe, in the province of Liege were driven off, leaving 153 dead and 102 prisoners.

Uhlans have taken upwards of \$400,000 from the bank at Hasselt, capital of the province of Limburg, Belgium. It was officially stated that all the German soldiers who penetrated France in the departments of the Meuse and Meurthe-Ti-Moselle have been driven back across the border.

It is evident that the real battle which will decide the fate of this latest attempt of the kaiser to invade France is yet to come and in the meantime the strict censorship absolutely masks all movements of either army. It is believed that the object of the German advance is the gap in the first line of French defenses north of Verdun.

A Rome dispatch says the Messagero publishes a message from Basel Switzerland, stating that the German infantry regiments were annihilated during the battle with the French troops at Mulhausen.

The German regiments mentioned are the Eighth Baden infantry regiment No. 16, which was stationed at Lahr in Baden, and the Fourth Prince William's Baden infantry regiment No. 112, stationed at Mulhausen.

The commander of the Twenty-ninth division attached to the Fourteenth army corps, whose headquarters were at Freiburg, is said to have been slain.

Another dispatch from Rome says the Corriere d'Italia publishes a telegram from the frontier stating that an Austrian cavalry brigade has been exterminated on the Austro-Russian frontier.

The Austrian cavalrymen are said to have attacked the Cossacks, who were accompanied by artillery. They were unable to hold their own and tried to get back across the frontier but rain had fallen and men and horses were caught in the marshy ground and shot down until not a man remained alive.

The newspaper Corriere Della Sera at Rome states that the Montenegrin troops have captured Scutari.

The Exchange Telegraph's correspondent at Nish, Serbia, says a combined Serbian and Montenegrin invasion of Bosnia from Plevlje, northwest of Novibazar, has begun in three columns. General Radomir Patnik, chief of the Serbian general staff, being ill, General Yankovitch of the Serbian army has taken supreme command of the forces.

A Central News dispatch from Nish, Serbia, says Prince George of Serbia was wounded while watching the Austrian bombardment of Belgrade. The prince was standing on the walls of the fortress when a fragment of shell struck him on the head and rendered him unconscious. The wound is said not to be dangerous.

German Organize League. Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13.—"The League of 1914," an organization of German-Americans, was completed here today. Its purpose is "for the object of obtaining fair and unbiased presentation in the press of facts as they develop from time to time in connection with the terrible war now raging in Europe and of obtaining funds to be used in helping the sufferers living in Germany."

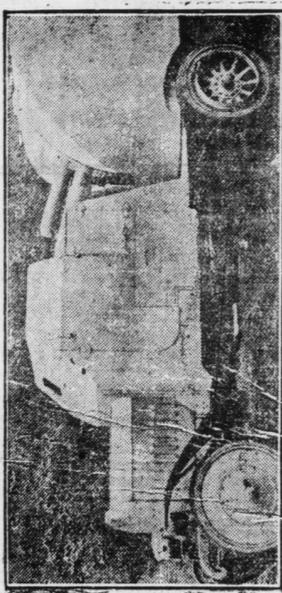
Another New Pottery. Sebring, O., Aug. 13.—By the stockholders of the French China company increasing the capital stock of that corporation, the erection of a new six-kiln pottery here has been assured. With this plant in operation there will be six potteries here, with about sixty kilns capacity, making the town the largest independent pottery center outside of the East Liverpool district.

German Savings to Go First. Berlin, Aug. 13.—It was officially announced here that Germany's financial difficulties have been overcome, but that a war loan must be raised. The savings of the German people, exceeding \$7,500,000, will be taken first. A moratorium will not be declared.

They Prefer Peace and Quiet. New York, Aug. 13.—Since orders were issued for mobilization of the reserves of the foreign countries the applications for naturalization papers have increased more than 90 per cent.

Recall at Fairmont, W. Va. Fairmont, W. Va., Aug. 13.—A petition for the recall of the city commissioners has been filed with the city clerk.

Canal to Open Saturday. Washington, Aug. 13.—The Panama canal will be opened formally on Saturday, despite the European war.



**GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DANGEROUS TO ENEMIES.**

It is with this modern implement of warfare rather than with her own airships that Germany fights the aerial fleets of her enemies. The machine is capable of attaining a speed of sixty miles an hour and is a good match for the bomb throwing air craft of the enemy.

### FLASHES FROM WAR ZONE

Vienna, Aug. 13.—An effective blockade of the Montenegrin coast has been established by the Austro-Hungarian fleet, according to an official announcement.

The Roumanian legation here denied the report that Roumania was about to join the triple alliance.

Seoul, Korea, Aug. 13.—Germans arriving here from Vladivostok report that several Russian cruisers, ten torpedo boats and eight submarines are engaged in mining the harbor of Vladivostok.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The German cruiser Liepsic is in the harbor here. The British sloop of war Argeline was sighted off the California coast.

Athens, Aug. 13.—The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered the Dardanelles.

### PURSUED BY THE ENEMY

Liner Lusitania's Turbines Work Badly In Crossing Ocean.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.—The Lusitania arrived here after a slow trip. It is reported the turbines were tampered with. One day out of port something went wrong with one turbine and the vessel was not able to make more than twenty knots.

Eight hours later she sighted a cruiser which refused to answer signals. It is believed she was a German. The Lusitania immediately changed her course, crowded on steam and raced to the south. The cruiser gave chase and there was great excitement aboard, but luckily a fog came up and the Lusitania was able to escape.

New Pottery Will Employ 200. Carrollton, O., Aug. 13.—Plans are being worked out for the erection of a six-kiln pottery here this year by A. E. and M. F. Albright, who were formerly engaged in the pottery business in East Liverpool, Sebring and this place. More than 200 workmen will be employed, with a monthly payroll of not less than \$8,000. A public subscription of \$50,000 has been made to insure the erection of the pottery, which will be the second built here.

Tanneries Affected by Conflict. Kane, Pa., Aug. 13.—Sheffield is the first town in this section to feel the effects of the European war. The three large tanneries there owned by the Elk Tanning company started operating on half time owing to the scarcity of hides caused by the placing of an embargo upon foreign shipments. Word also was received of an advance of 2 cents a pound on sole leather.

Dinner Is Postponed. Paris, Aug. 13.—The Matin states that Kaiser Wilhelm was so confident of the success of the German army marching against the French that he had invited a number of officers to dine with him on Aug. 11 in a well-known restaurant here. It is unnecessary to comment that the dinner party has been indefinitely postponed.

Scouts and Master Drown. Toledo, O., Aug. 13.—James B. Ecker, aged twenty-six years, boy scout master; Glenwood Albert, aged seventeen years, and John Graves, aged sixteen years, boy scouts, were drowned in Lake Erie, thirteen miles from Toledo, last night. They were drowned while rescuing a small boy.

## LONGWY FIGHT MOST SEVERE

Germans Pierce French Line But Are Driven Back

### STATEMENT BY WAR OFFICE

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## The Big Policeman

"I'm very tired," said Uncle Sam. "The way I see things go. Here for an age I've been on post in fighting Mexico. To keep it from a war with us. And, should cause come to pass, To warn all Europe that it must Keep off the Monroe grass.

"Then when I'm pushed to mind all this Comes news that more's to do; That Haiti's yelling for the cop To stop a coup or two. And then, the climax swift to cap, I plunge in more distress— From San Domingo speeds the call Of police S. O. S.

"With these small nations I have times My patience sore they rub. I feel I'd like to take a stand And let 'em have my club. But I am here to keep the peace, These nations' work to do, For I'm the big and kindly cop, They bring their troubles to."

—Baltimore American.

### WASHINGTON BANQUETS LED HIM TO EAT SAND.

Former Congressman Took a Lesson From the Turkeys and Chickens.

Is a representative in congress related in any way to a fowl? asks the Washington Star.

The differences are manifold and obvious, it adds, and yet—and yet—Former Representative George W. Cromer of the Fifth Indiana district could not eat. Campaign lunches and tepid banquets had worked their will with him.

Some men under the circumstances take to golf. Others, like the historian Carlyle, walk. Mr. Cromer ate sand.

Morning, evening, noon and night the statesman would go to his private sand pile, armed with a tablespoon and wearing a look of gritty determination.

Anxious friends came to him. "This is all very well," they said. "But you are overdoing this. You are burying yourself alive, and, at that, you are not doing it right. An interment should be from the outside and not from the inside."

Mr. Cromer said nothing, but went right on absorbing his daily ration of sand.

All this was a year ago. Gradually the statesman began to perk up. True, his friends protested that his hair was somewhat more sandy and he was more gritty than he had been before, but these alterations did not mar him. His digestion returned. On the theory that after sand you can eat anything, he found ham and cabbage as harmlessly nutritious as boiled milk.

The flush of health returned to his cheek, and when he was cured he explained:

"The turkeys and chickens can eat sand without deleterious effects. If they can, why not I?"

### STORY OF CAILLAUX CASE.

Shooting of Editor Calmette Due to His Campaign Against Ex-Premier.

The Caillaux case, the most celebrated French trial since the Dreyfus case and which resulted in the acquittal of Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, the ex-premier and ex-minister of finance, began on the evening of March 16, when Gaston Calmette, editor of the Paris Figaro, was shot in his office by Mme. Caillaux. He died a few hours later. The shooting was the consequence of a newspaper campaign waged by Calmette against Caillaux.

Caillaux was premier in 1911, holding office during the Morocco crisis, and resigning in January, 1912, on account of popular dissatisfaction at the settlement made with Germany at that time.

Calmette's attacks charged, among other things, that Caillaux had used his influence to delay the trial of the swindler, Henri Rochette, in 1908, so as to give him time to escape to Mexico and that as minister of finance he had promised to certain claimants against the government \$1,200,000 on condition that they subscribe 80 per cent of that sum to the Radical campaign fund. It is said that Calmette had various letters in his possession charging that Caillaux was a tool of Germany in the Morocco crisis which he had not yet published at the time of his death.

### AUSTRIANS TO TAKE POISON.

Officers Will Use Vials of Deadly Fluid if Captured by Servians.

Count Alexander Salm-Hoogstraeten, lieutenant in the Thirteenth dragoons, an Austrian cavalry regiment, on the eve of leaving New York for Austria to join his regiment, said that the officers of the Austrian army are to be supplied with small vials of poison, which, if they are captured by the Servians, will be used to destroy themselves rather than undergo the indignities which they will suffer at the hands of their enemies.

Austria has 3,500,000 men ready for field duty before issuing a second call to arms. If other foreign powers are involved in the war the Austrians in America will charter steamships and leave to fight for their country.

Feather in Babe's Neck. For days the baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton of Norwich, N. Y., refused to eat and acted strangely. Physicians were unable to discover the trouble. Mrs. Hamilton finally noticed a bunch on the baby's neck. She laced it and pulled out a feather. It evidently had been swallowed by the child and caught in the throat, finally working itself out through the tissues.

## MISSIONAIRES FLY FROM WHITE WOLF

Religious Worker Writes of Escape From Chinese Bandits.

### DEMAND MADE FOR WOMEN.

House Occupied by His and Other Families Searched, but All Foreign Ladies Remained Hidden in a Closet. Government Does Little to Suppress the Robbers.

M. B. Birrel, who is a missionary in China and whose family resides in Washington, has sent friends and acquaintances there as well as the Washington Star accounts appearing in the Chinese newspapers which give, Mr. Birrel says, "an idea of the dangers and privations which so many are facing through the utter neglect of the present rulers in China." The accounts deal particularly with the recent activities of White Wolf, the bandit.

Mr. Birrel represents the Christian Missionary alliance at Wuchang, in the province of Hupeh, China. He says: "The inclosed clipping from the Central China Post is of a letter from Minchow with William Christie, one of our missionaries. The rulers in China had tens of thousands of troops with which to flood south China last year, and are holding it under the heel of military rule, but they do not seem to have the heart to put down the robbers who traverse province after province and ravage so cruelly. It should be possible, at home, to stir up among Chinese a feeling of shame, which seems to be about the only way of moving those at Peking to do anything."

Failed to Protect City. The clipping to which Mr. Birrel alludes is as follows:

Minchow, Kansu, May 27. The Lord has called upon us to take joyfully the spoillings of our goods. White Wolf reached Minchow on May 20. The officials attempted to protect the city, but failed. There was a sharp fight on the city wall and near the north gate for about fifteen minutes. On the Wolf's side one was killed and a few on the Minchow side. After the retreat of the Minchow soldiers the robbers came into the city and began shooting down all kinds of people. They reached the yamen, but the officials had made their escape.

Then they began the hunt for horses. They came to our place and I gave them the two poorest, but they demanded the two best. Band after band came to our place asking for this and that. I could only give them what they asked for up till dark. Other bands had come into our premises, but I had been able to reason with them and keep them from wholesale plunder.

However, after dark two other bands of very wicked men came to our place and demanded women. They began to search with two large lanterns and got two native women, one a servant and one the wife of an evangelist. They searched the foreign house from top to bottom for our ladies, but in the infinite wisdom of God they were not seen, having hidden in a closet in the attic. They were much chagrined and threatened to shoot me dead several times.

After the last party left I knew there was no time to lose, as they would soon return. The city swarmed with them—there must have been from 10,000 to 20,000—so, taking Hazel from her bed, the ladies—Mrs. Christie, Misses Mackinnon and Haugberg—and I left the house. We each took a rug for protection. It was impossible to take anything else with us. We escaped over a wall and most fortunately met with our two evangelists. They said that the north gate was open, and by it we made our escape and walked toward the hills in the southwest.

### Seek Refuge in a Forest.

At cockcrow we reached a small farmhouse, where our evangelist had a friend. After a meal of barley flour here, and after a rest, proceeded and came to a large village where there was a forest. In this we took refuge. Hundreds had already done so. That afternoon some of the robbers came to the village in search of horses. We could hear their voices and their shots. Then they left and near sunset another band came, surrounded the woods and fired shots into it from all sides. We thought our end had come, for we lay near the top of the wood. But it began to get dark, and the shots to go farther and farther away.

That night we left the wood under the guidance of a hunter who knew every path. He led us during the pitch dark night to a place of safety—a little hut in a lonely valley.

Hearing that the last of the robbers had left Minchow, we returned to the city footsore and weary. Our dwelling house and all our belongings, as well as those of the two ladies, were burned to ashes, but the church and street chapel were saved, also our servants' quarters and stables.

### Red Army Trousers to Go.

The death warrant for the French soldiers' red trousers has been signed. In future the army of the republic will go to war clothed in a neutral shade of gray-blue, which, it is asserted, will make the wearers invisible to the enemy at 500 yards instead as at present being plainly discernible at 1,500 yards.