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FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING BRINGS HEAVY LOSSES TO BRITISH TROOPS

According to Announcement of Lord Kitchener English Army in France Sustained Casualties of Between 5000 and 8000

BATTLE AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS

Since Fighting Ceased the French on Right and Left Brought German Attack to Standstill, It is Reported

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—After four days of fighting with the casualties between 5,000 and 8,000, the British army in France rested and is ready for the next great battle, according to the announcement of Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for the war. In a statement based on the report of Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, Kitchener says the British after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defense, where they have not been molested since Thursday. Since the fighting ceased the French on the right and left brought the German attack to a standstill, it is reported.

The information bureau accompanying the publication of the Lord Kitchener statement on the situation of the British army at the front took a rap at the correspondents whose stories purport to be made up of portions of experiences on the battle line. The bureau says:

"No correspondents are at the front and information, no matter how honestly sent, is therefore derived at second or third hand from persons who are often in no condition to tell coherent stories and who are certain to be without the perspective which is necessary to construct or understand the general situation.

"It is hoped the general statement issued tonight, despite any pretensions will restore the necessary perspective to the recent operations."

The British public has been much reassured by the statement. Earlier in the day the country received a distinct shock through stories of disaster to the British army which were published in some London papers. The correspondent evidently had been listening to startling tales from wounded stragglers from the lines who gave the impression that the British troops had been cut to pieces, their organization gone, and that they were without supplies or communication.

Lord Kitchener's report put a new face on the situation. According to all official and unofficial statements the Germans came upon a small British army with an overwhelming force, and rolled up the infantry in solid masses time after time, spending men lavishly and bringing into action a great weight of artillery with machine guns mounted on an armored car. There were cavalry charges and counter charges during the four days battle in which the British commander asserts, his troops displayed great gallantry.

All accounts from the soldiers, and even from the excited correspondents agree that the British soldiers are not downhearted, but are confident of their ability to hold their own against anything like equal numbers of Germans. Although the country has known for a week that many soldiers are buried on French and Belgian soil, with other thousands in the hospitals, there is no outcry for names, but a general willingness to wait if the interest of the army requires.

A few newspapers criticized the outcome of the secrecy which the government maintains but there is nothing approaching a clamor against it. The few soldiers who have been brought to the English hospitals from the front are pledged to do no talking about the war for two weeks and only some personal experiences have been related. No one disparages the bravery of the Germans, but all criticize the methods of the German infantry. Officers who have seen the German maneuvers, said the infantry would be mowed down if they employed the same tactics in actual battle. But they

DROP BOMBS INTO PARIS

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A German aeroplane flying over Paris at a height of six thousand feet dropped several bombs into the city this afternoon. One struck near L'Est railway station, near the military hospital, and three more near Quai de Jemmapes, Rue Ricolle and Place de la Republique. No damage was done.

Say Big Guns Will Help God Reach Decision

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ROTTERDAM, August 30.—The practical way in which the Germans view the war is well illustrated by a story told here by A. R. Miller, of Louisville, Ky.

"Certain Protestant clergymen, of Hamover," said Miller, "addressing a large congregation the morning following mobilization, said, 'We are here to face with a peculiar situation. No doubt the Russians, the French and the English will pray to God to give them victory, but there is but one God, and since He is just and impartial, and they also are His children, we, in order to win must work as well as pray. We must fight harder than the others. God may not always side with the big guns, but big guns will certainly help Him make a right decision.'"

MILLION MEN BATTLE ON AUSTRORUSSIAN FRONTIER

[Associated Press Dispatch]

ROME, via London, Aug. 30.— Dispatches from the Austrian headquarters to Corriere Della Sera state that one million men are engaged in battle on the Austro-Russian frontier. The battle line extends from the Vistula river to the Dnieper river, over one hundred miles. The Russians have penetrated twenty miles into Austrian territory.

were disposed to think the maneuvers were largely for show. One soldier speaking of the recent fighting said:

"If the British losses were heavy, the German losses have been enormous. The German infantry always advanced in heavy masses like a moving wall of men. Our fire simply slaughtered them. We did not care for their infantry, but their artillery was deadly in its precision. Nearly all our wounded were hurt by shells, but those suffering from rifle shots were chiefly hit in the legs."

According to another soldier, the Germans came up in thousands. "I remember looking up," said the soldier, "and seeing ranks and ranks of them coming along. We swept away one rank and there was another. We swept that away and a third was waiting behind it. On they came over the bodies of their comrades, solidly and like wooden soldiers, as regular as a clock."

The British soldiers think their South African experiences helped their infantry greatly. On the Veldt they became experts at taking cover and entrenching themselves. There are enough veterans in all the regular regiments to show the younger men how to take care of themselves in fighting.

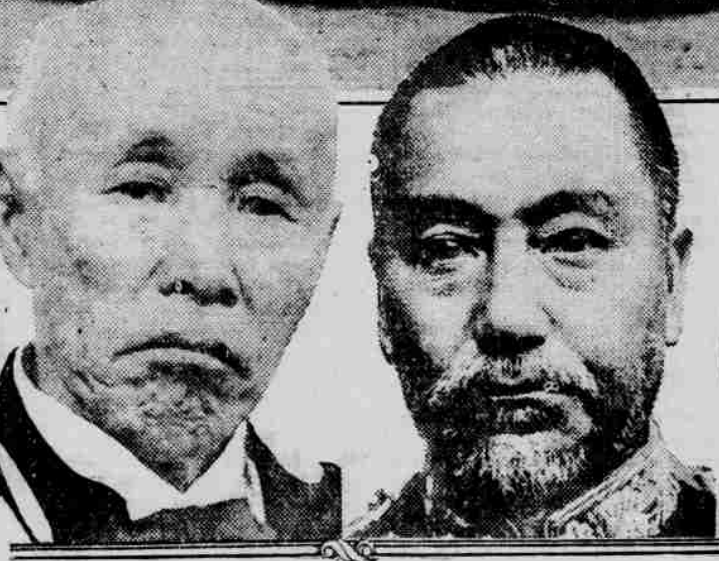
Attempt To Dynamite Mine Employment Office

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

BUTTE, Aug. 30.—The miners of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and other large companies operating in this district are tonight under guard as a result of the dynamiting early today of the employment offices at the Parrot mine operated by the Anaconda. News of Governor Stewart's order mobilizing the state troops at Helena for duty at Butte, fearing that the miners would attempt reprisals.

reports that the troops were coming, do not credit the rumor of the militia, believing the governor would not risk sending so small a number as six hundred militiamen against the miners, who number eighty-two hundred. It is reported that outside gunmen are here. The troops are expected tomorrow. Business men and mining officials are making every effort through Washington to have federal troops sent to Montana. Plans for the entry of the militia are secret for fear that mines are being laid. The miners have long openly threatened the militia.

THESE JAP BOATS NOW MENACING KIAU CHAU



The three figures who loom biggest in Japanese affairs just now are Emperor Yoshihito, Count Okuma, Japanese premier, and Admiral Togo, who is in charge of the Japanese fleets.

AUSTRALIA TO BEGIN AT ANTI TRUST FIGHT

Drastic Measures, Proposed Because of Invasion by Chicago Packing Companies, Form in Parliamentary Election Campaign

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

MELBOURNE, August 30.—Anti-trust measures, proposed particularly because Australia is facing an invasion by the great Chicago meat packing companies, form one of the principal issues in the general parliamentary election campaign which is now in full swing. The election will be held September 5.

The labor party, forming the opposition to the liberal government, is striving for control, promising, if put in power, to provide constitutional regulation of trusts. The liberals, on this point, maintain that all trusts are not evil, and that the present powers of the constitution are sufficient to deal with the "bad" trusts. The unique feature of the present campaign is the fact that the elections are brought about by a double dissolution of parliament—dissolution of both the senate and the house. This is the first time in history that such action has been taken in Australia, and it is said to have no precedent in any constitutional government of the English speaking world.

The dissolution was granted to the government by Sir Munro Ferguson, the governor general, because the senate rejected a bill which aimed to prohibit preference to casual labor unionist employees in government service.

The parliament had lasted about a year, with a liberal majority in the house and a minority in the senate. The result was virtually a legislative deadlock.

The opposing leaders are Premier J. Hume Cook and Andrew Fisher, the former premier. Both men are of the self-made type, each having begun life as a miner. Both are trade unionists, but the present premier is twitted by his opponent as having abandoned his trades union principles. Both are good speakers and are now stamping the country addressing audiences in which the women electors are well represented.

In addition to the trust regulation, issues are the reduction of the high cost of living; tariff reform; a constitutional amendment to provide a national referendum as a substitute for the dissolution of parliament; an amendment to give greater force to the industrial arbitration act, and means of national defense.

Characteristic antipodean issues include a federal provision for cures for cancer and consumption, and a federal public service superannuation scheme.

FRANCIS JOSEPH WELL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

VIENNA, via Rome and Paris, Aug. 30.—It is learned from a reliable source that the health of Emperor Francis Joseph is perfectly satisfactory and that he has been quite well since the war began.

AEROPLANES UNSUCCESSFUL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

BASEL, August 30.—Two German aeroplanes made unsuccessful attempts today to destroy with bombs the dirigible balloon hangar at Belvoir, France, which is thirty-five miles northwest of here.

FALL OF KIAU CHAU IS HARDLY LIKELY BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER

[Associated Press Bulletin]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Mail in a Tien Tsin dispatch says that Japanese troops have landed at several points on the coast near Kiau Chau.

TOKIO, Aug. 30.—Military experts here say they do not expect the fall of Kiau Chau before the end of November except by voluntary capitulation of the Germans. The defenses are reported to be most formidable and virtually impregnable from the sea. The land fortifications do not follow the usual German methods, but resemble those at Port Arthur. There are three lines of these defenses. The food supply in Kiau Chau is said to be ample for three months.

No Japanese Bombardment

TSING TSAU, Aug. 30.—Reports that the buildings here and the Tsing Tsau railway bridge had been dynamited by the Germans are incorrect. There has been no Japanese bombardment of the city as yet. The forts fired several shots today at a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer. The crew of the Austrian cruiser, Kaiserin Elizabeth, has been ordered to return to Tsing Tsau, but has been prevented from doing so by the Chinese authorities, who are endeavoring to maintain neutrality.

WAR MAPS ARE HERE--GET ONE

First Consignment Nearly Exhausted—Order Today Or Be Left Out and Have to Wait on Second Shipment

Ever since the arrival of the first consignment of five hundred Republican war maps on Saturday Manager Powell and his force has been kept busy in sending them out to those who have been fortunate enough to place their orders for them among the first. The supply is rapidly decreasing and unless an order is in within the next day or so, the wait for the second consignment will be imperative and the much wanted accessory will be delayed.

No map has ever been offered to the readers of The Republican that contains so much useful information of the combating nations as does the one offered now. The individual maps of every country engaged in the great struggle are themselves worth more than the price of the whole map. Then there is the map of the theater of hostilities in one, giving a perfect idea of where the connecting lines in the various countries come and what relation each holds to the other.

On the reverse side of the map is a Mercator projection of the world, giving further interesting and advantageous information, together with a whole lot of information and figures of the countries that are engaged in the struggle and some of the others besides. The map is printed on heavy inlaid paper and is an ornament to any office, library or living room. Order one today if you would join the ranks of the well informed on the geography of the war.

WEATHER TODAY

WASHINGTON, August 30.—For Arizona: Local thundershowers in the north portion Monday and probably Tuesday.

RETURNS FROM SEAT OF WAR

Charles Joseph Forbes Just Got Out of Paris in Time, War Was Declared and He Started for Dear Old Arizona

Where cash money was not worth a piece of breadcrust, where hysteria prevailed, where there were no cab horses in the sky-poining cab shafts, where soldiers followed frantic aliens off the running boards of the trains, and where crowds walked the streets screaming vivas for France and for Joffre—in other words, in Paris, during the first days of the war with Germany—that is where Charles Joseph Forbes, the first Phoenixian to return from the seat of the trouble, tried to have a vacation.

Forbes stopped being the kindly and efficient night clerk at the Commercial to take up the study of Paris and environs, devoting thereto his vacation. Three days after he arrived in the capital of France, the war was declared. "Then," said Forbes to the R. A. R. last night:

"Things certainly broke loose. In half an hour Paris became a madhouse. Business stopped instantly. No order prevailed. I could not hear myself think. The people descended into the streets and thronged the public places, shouting, laughing, crying, and some even praying. 'Vive la France!' and 'Vive Joffre!' I heard on every hand.

"My brother and I were early warned that we had better go before it became impossible for us to get away. We were having trouble with our money. Fortunately we had three gold pieces—they wouldn't even take silver, let alone gold. As we waited for orders from the authorities, I saw the men drained out of Paris. Those who were left were too old or too young to stand the hard work of campaigning.

TURKEY ABOUT TO DECLARE WAR SAYS REPORT

Military Party, Now Dominant in Constantinople, Believes This Best Time to Secure Restoration of Islands

[Associated Press Dispatch]

LONDON, August 30.—The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent says: "Turkey may declare war at any moment. It is only a matter of a few days—possibly a few hours. All efforts of the powers in the triple entente have failed and the London embassy admits the situation is grave. The military party is now dominant in Constantinople and it is believed the present is the best time to secure a restoration of the Macedonian and Aegean Islands.

England has warned Turkey that war means her "death warrant."

War Foreshadowed WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Active participation by Turkey against England and Russia is foreshadowed by news from Constantinople, according to a wireless from Berlin received at the German embassy.

JAPS MAY BE ACTIVE IN EUROPEAN WAR

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Stephen Pichon, former minister of foreign affairs, in the Petit Journal, asks why the Japanese army should not participate in the European war. He is convinced that all that is required is an agreement between London, St. Petersburg and Paris to enable several hundred thousand Japanese to be sent to France. He says: "I need not add we should hasten."

The ministry of war has decided to call out the 1914 class, which would give at least two hundred thousand additional troops, and also to call out the active reserve and the eldest classes of the territorial reserves. A circle of thirty-four miles in length would be swept of buildings if the order of the military governor that residents of the "zone action" of the capital's defending forts burn their homes is correctly interpreted. It is supposed the order refers to the suburban territory just outside the city's second line of defenses, composed of seventeen connecting forts.

"The progress of the German right wing has obliged us to yield the ground on our left," says an official statement issued tonight.

ENGLISH TOOK TIME TO SINK GERMAN BOATS

Official Statement Says the Principle of Operation Was Scouting by British Destroyers, Cutting Off Germans from Home

GERMANS SHOOT DOWN OWN MEN

English Obligated to Give Up Rescue of Wounded When German Boats Proceeded to Reattack Them Vigorously

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, August 30.—An official statement issued tonight in describing the action between the British and German warships off Heligoland says:

"The principle of the operation was the scouting movement by strong forces of destroyers to cut off the German light craft from home and engage them at leisure in the open sea."

After briefly describing the sinking of the three German cruisers—the Mainz, Coell Coeln and Ariadne—the statement continues:

"Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were actually observed to sink, most of the other eighteen or twenty boats, were rounded up, attacked and well punished and only saved themselves by scattered flight."

The superior gun power and strength of the British destroyers, ship for ship, was conclusively demonstrated. The destroyers themselves did not hesitate to engage the enemy's cruisers, both with guns and torpedoes, with boldness, and two of them got knocked about in the process.

"Intercepted German signals and other information from German sources confirms the report of Admiral Beatty as to the sinking of the third German cruiser, which now appears to have been the Ariadne."

"The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavoring to save as many as possible of the German sailors. British officers present vouch for the fact that German officers were firing at their own men in the water with pistols, and that several were shot before their eyes."

Under these peculiar circumstances a destroyer was actually picking up the wounded with her boats when she was driven off by the approach of another German cruiser, and had to leave two of her boats containing one officer and nine men, behind. It was feared that these would be made prisoners, but happily a submarine arrived and brought the British party home.

"As it was not possible to accommodate the thirty Germans in the submarine they were allowed to return home in a boat in charge of a lieutenant who was not wounded. The complements of the five German vessels known to have been sunk aggregated about 1200 officers and men, all of whom, with the exception of those thirty, and three hundred prisoners, were wounded or otherwise perished."

"Besides there was loss which must have been severe, aboard the German torpedo boats and other cruisers which did not sink during the action."

"The first lord of the admiralty telegraphed the American ambassador at Berlin, desiring him to inform Admiral von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, that his son had been saved and had not been wounded."

SCENE OF FIRST NAVAL CLASH

