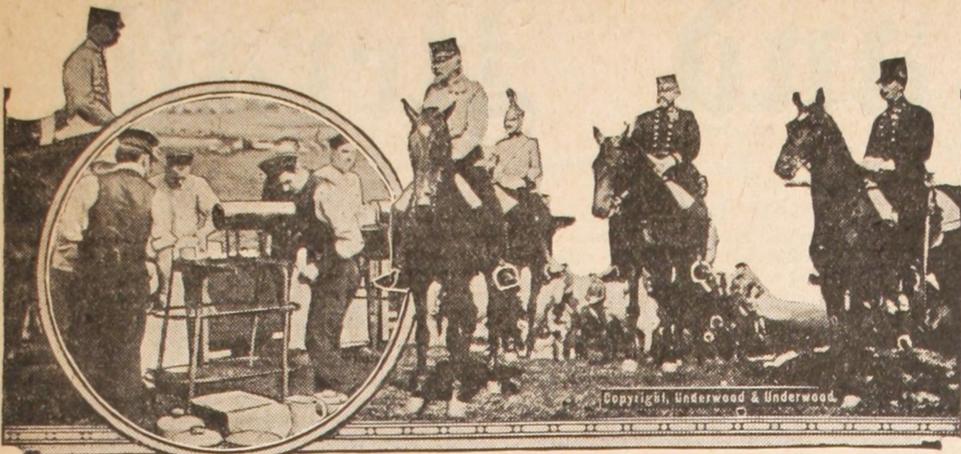


SCENES OF ACTIVITY IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY



A group of staff officers on the field of action and a scene in the commissary department.

BRITAIN CLASSES AUSTRIA AS FOE; WAR IS DECLARED

Action Gives Island Empire Opportunity to Use Its Naval Strength.

BATTLE FRONT IN BELGIUM EXTENDS FOR MANY MILES

Desperate Fighting Between Advance Guards—Namen to Be Center of Great Struggle—Infantry Charges on Liege Forts Ordered Stopped—Berlin Reports Capture of War Munitions and French Soldiers in Alsace—Forecast of Germany's Battle Plans.

London, Aug. 14.—The British government has notified Austria that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Austria.

This move necessarily means the withdrawal of Austrian officials and diplomats from London, where their presence has been a source of considerable annoyance to the government.

It also will make the British Mediterranean fleet free to enter the Adriatic and endeavor to destroy the Austrian ships there assembled.

Say Forts Will Resist.

(Special Cable.)

London, Aug. 11.—The special correspondent of the London Standard at Charleroi, Belgium, telegraphs the following:

"Shortly after my arrival here to witness the junction of the French advance guard with the Belgian main army reports arrived to the effect that the French force assisted General Leman's troops to score another victory over the Germans at Liege.

The French crept up on the Germans investing the town of Liege and cut off their retreat. Exposed thus to a fire front and rear, the Germans suffered frightful losses and made a stampede for safety, despite the efforts of their officers to keep them in line. It is estimated that 8,000 were killed and 12,000 wounded, but these figures are not wholly confirmed.

"We hear that the advance into Alsace resulted in putting 20,000 Germans out of action, and the capture of 145 German quick-firing guns."

Forts Still in Doubt.

The fate of the Liege forts is still in doubt. It is beyond question that General von Emmich, the German commander, has invested the city proper without resistance from the non-combatant citizens, but it is impossible to say with certainty that the ring of 12 forts which form the city's defenses have been captured or have not been captured.

Germans Claim Big Victory.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—An important victory of the German troops over the French at Muelhausen, Alsace, is announced in the following terms by the Lokal Anzeiger: "The silence of the western frontier, following the brief but swift entry of small forces of French into Altkirch, has been broken by the brilliant news of our first battle at Muelhausen, the Weissenburg of 1914. But this fight was much more important than was that of Weissenburg in 1870 (when the Germans won their first important battle of the Franco-Prussian war), considering the number of combatants engaged. We understand the French had three divisions of about fifty-five thousand men."

Parisians in Optimistic Mood.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The French foreign minister, in a public statement here, declared that the French hold the heights of Alsace and the peaks and passes of the Vosges mountains. He added:

HIS DAY OF GLORY VANISHED

Modern Commanders in the Field Have No Use for the War Correspondent.

As one of the altered conditions in the conduct of European warfare, when compared to those prevailing in earlier times, the opinion is freely advanced that the day of the war correspondent has passed. Time was when fame was made by these couriers of the battlefield, and waiting audiences

"Unimportant engagements have occurred along the entire line where the French and German main armies are facing each other, from Belfort, opposite the most southerly point in Alsace, to Liege, in Belgium. In these encounters the superiority of the French cavalry over the mounted troops of Germany has been maintained. A line between Thann, 22 miles southwest of Kolmar, in Alsace, and Altkirch, is held by the French."

Await Decisive Battle.

All Paris awaits with impatience news from Belgium, where a million men are aligning for the battle which, it is expected here, will end the war. Everybody here expects that the allied troops of France, England and Belgium will be victorious and hopes the result will be decisive.

Ten thousand German cavalrymen are in the plains of Belgium to the north of Liege and to the southwest of Liege as far as Hey, half way to Namur.

The government issued an official communication in which it asserts that in every clash with the Germans the marked superiority of the French artillery has been proved. The communication makes this charge against the enemy:

"In all engagements this week the Germans have resorted to barbarous methods, shooting hostages without reason."

Reports here are that in every skirmish that has been fought the Belgians have held the Germans in check and that wherever the lines have collided along the frontier the French arms have scored brilliant successes.

Foretells German Battle Plan.

London, Aug. 14.—The Daily Telegraph this morning in its leading article on the war says:

"This precise official statement, as important as any military news published since the opening of the war, is made:

"Of the 26 German army corps, the bulk have now been definitely located. The mass of German troops are concentrated between Liege and Luxembourg."

"The frontier on the Russian side is only slightly guarded."

"There is no longer any question of a serious effort against the almost unassailable fortifications along the Franco-German frontier."

"The German plan is clear. It is also unalterable. Now matters have so far advanced that everything is being staked upon the success of a movement in enormous strength through neutral territory."

"No defense could ask more than to enjoy this knowledge, which undoubtedly is due in the main to the flying men. There is no longer any doubt, then, as to the territory in which the two hosts are to meet in the most fearful clash in human history. It will be, roughly, between Metz, the most northerly of the German fortresses facing France, and Brussels."

"A battle is imminent, a battle of a million men, more or less, on each side. Fighting will be upon a front of about one hundred miles. The battle will be almost certainly many days in progress, and the result will be decisive."

Fighting Extends for Miles.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—Along a front of twelve or fifteen miles, extending in a curve from St. Trond through Tirlemont and to Hannut, only 25 miles from this city, there has been desperate fighting between the outposts of the Belgian and French armies and the advance guard of the mighty army which Kaiser Wilhelm is hurling against Brussels.

It has not been a decisive battle, but it is regarded as the opening of the great struggle in which the choice brigades of Germany are to meet the flower of the French army and its allies in the first great conflict of the war.

News has been received here of a fierce encounter between the Belgian left wing and massed German cavalry, infantry and artillery divisions.

far from the scene of strife were sure to be regaled with veracious, yet colorful, accounts that thrashed into some form of order that which in the heat and smoke of the conflict must have seemed like chaos to those engaged in the actual fighting.

Of these were Forbes, Knox, Reid, Stevens, and many others, not a few of whom won their spurs as war correspondents, and rose to posts of distinction and honor afterward. But that day is gone. From the European struggle such mighty wielders of the

The Belgians displayed wonderful control under fierce fire, it is said, and after a prolonged engagement, completely routed the enemy, who were put to flight. The victory, the report continues, has caused the liveliest enthusiasm all along the line of the allied troops.

Indications are now that the center of the struggle will be about Namur, the strong little cluster of forts some twenty-five miles down the Meuse river from Liege, where the Sambre flows into the larger stream.

Reopens Liege Attack.

Heavy German siege guns have arrived before Liege. They opened fire Wednesday afternoon, shaking houses in Maastricht, twenty miles distant. The forts replied vigorously. A terrific artillery duel proceeded.

Allies Massed Near Namur.

It is believed here, though no reports are given out, that the great body of French-Belgian-English troops are massed to the west of Namur, with that cluster of forts for a base.

Namur has nine forts of stone and concrete, similar to those of Liege, nestled on the tops of hills about the town. The forts are closer together and in better position to aid each other than those of Liege.

Infantry Charges Stopped.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Aug. 13.—General von Stein said that the change in the plans for storming the forts at Liege was made at the personal direction of Kaiser Wilhelm. The emperor, viewing the situation from the humane standpoint, did not consider the carrying of the forts of sufficient military importance to make up for the heavy loss of life that taking them by assault would have cost.

Believe Forts Intact.

London, Aug. 13.—The official press bureau of the war office gave out a statement that there is good reason to believe that the forts surrounding Liege are still intact.

Italy on the Watch.

Rome, Aug. 13.—Indications are that Austria and Italy have almost reached the breaking point. Every precaution is being taken that Italy shall not be caught napping in event of hostilities. The arrival in Vienna of the Duc d'Avarna, the Italian ambassador to Austria, who has been here on a mission with reference to the balance of power in the Adriatic, is anxiously awaited, as are developments consequent upon his report to the Austrian foreign office.

Berlin Elated by News of Victory.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 13.—Ten French officers, 500 men, four guns, ten wagons and many rifles have been captured by the German troops near Muelhausen. A thousand French prisoners were captured by the Germans at Lagarde. These thousand men were all from two French regiments. There are now no French soldiers on German territory.

Battles All Along Frontier.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Official announcements indicate that fighting has become general all along the frontier between the French and German troops.

From Switzerland to Holland, on German, French and Belgian territory, there is almost continuous fighting. Most of it is advance skirmishing just now and maneuvering for position.

Several Engagements Reported.

It is officially announced that engagements have occurred between German and French troops at Longwy, just inside the French border, at a point where Belgium, Luxembourg and German Lorraine meet. No details are furnished.

Another official statement tells of engagements between the French and Germans along the Franco-Belgian frontier, at Longuyon on French territory, and at Virton, on Belgian territory, southwest of Arlon. German cavalry patrols have also been encountered to the north of Montmedy, on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

pen are either to be wholly debarred or their reports subject to such strict censorship that the meager bulletins of commanding officers will be garrulous in comparison.

How much will be lost to the waiting portion of the world may well be estimated when a brief backward glance is cast over the teeming accounts sped from the seat of war in Mexico by illustrious American writers.

Chilean industries are receiving a large influx of American capital.

TWO SCHOOLS OF STRATEGY CLASH

French and German Methods Put to Test.

THEORIES EXACTLY OPPOSITE

Outflanking of Enemy Chief Feature of German Tactics—French System Is More Varied and Less Simple.

The clash between the armies of the French republic and the German empire will prove of extraordinary interest to military tacticians for many reasons. Results should settle, for some time to come, conflicting principles of strategy which at present are somewhat of a puzzle.

There is only one element capable of confusing the issue, namely, the totally different racial characteristics and temperaments, in so far as they interfere with the practical application of the tactical theories which have been worked out by the ablest minds of the two great military organizations of these powers.

As far as can be learned, little fault can be found with the condition of preparedness of both armies of the Franco-German frontier. The German forces, if anything, outnumber those of France, but when one is dealing in millions the difference, proportionately considered, is really not so great as it seems at a glance. Even a slight superiority in maneuvering the huge army corps, and a little greater ability to have them in the right place at the right time, may more than overbalance any discrepancy in the total number of men in the field.

The German organization is the older. Its present system is built on the foundation supplied by the victorious armies of the Franco-Prussian war. In discipline, training, mobilization and principles of moving large bodies of troops, it is the logical successor that one would expect to find, making allowance for the development of modern weapons, transportation facilities and equipment.

Both nations have efficient aviation corps. Germany has the advantage in the number of dirigibles, while France has some 750 aeroplanes already in commission, against about 400 of the Germans.

French Artillery Superior.

In the artillery arm it is generally admitted that the French are superior. The gunners are faultlessly trained, and the guns themselves are of a more modern, powerful and efficient type.

To sum up, Germany outnumbers France approximately 5,000,000 to 4,000,000 in total war strength. She is supposed to be slightly superior in general discipline and training, while in two special arms, aviation division and artillery, France has a noticeable advantage. This is how the materials with which the rival tacticians will have to work, compare.

Strangely enough, the underlying principle or spirit of the military organization of each nation would seem to fit the other better. It is the French who have given the greater emphasis to complex dispositions of troops for purposes of security and sureness, and the Germans who permeate themselves with the idea that simplicity of tactics, coupled with energy and fierceness of attack, brings success.

Col. de Grandmaison, a French tactical authority, lecturing to a class in a school of military instruction recently, drew a sharp distinction between the two systems, pointing out the strength and weakness of the practical application of the German

theories, at the same time sharply criticizing certain phases of the French tactical system which, he said, tended toward confusion and lack of decisive action on the field of battle.

Outflanking Paramount.

The single thought embodied in the German tactics is the outflanking of the enemy. It is more than a thought; it is a rule. The German company, brigade or corps commander, never stops to consider what he will do. It goes without saying that he will attempt to outflank his adversary.

The only question he has to decide is how he will do it.

Eternal, energetic offense is his other rule. Once he has laid his plans for the attack, and made his disposition of troops, he gives the final order for the advance. The thing is settled. The various units of his command go forward, either to victory or complete repulse. There is no withdrawing or rearrangement of troops during the progress of the fight, no change in plans. Everything is supposed to have been provided for before the engagement. The units of his command are to receive no further orders which would cause the slightest hesitation in their methodical and complete carrying out of the prearranged plan.

One cannot help but admire the spirit of determination and confidence necessary to the successful carrying out of such a system. The German troops have been trained with this idea specially in view, and they are permeated with a spirit of self-confidence and fierce contempt for their adversaries. The morale of the German soldier is wonderful. No matter what he is brought to face with, he will fight unflinchingly until he drops.

French School of Tactics.

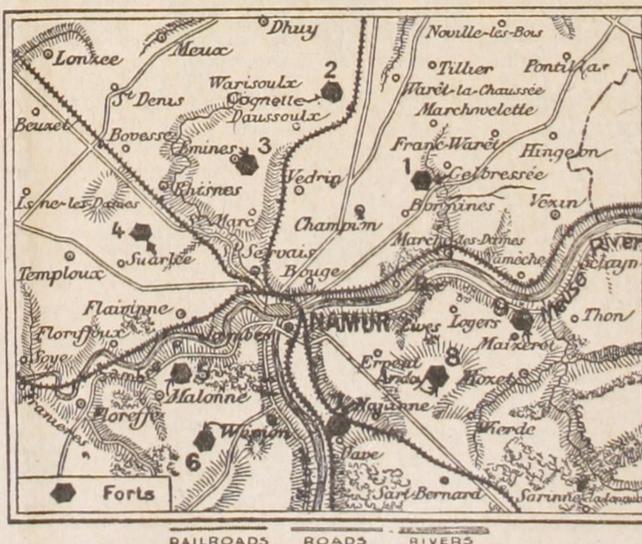
The French tactics, on the other hand, are considerably more varied and less simple. The maneuvers of the French commander depend largely on the formation of the enemy. Greater stress is laid on finding out the exact disposition of his troops before formulating the battle plans, and the officer in command retains his troops subject to his control throughout the engagement. While frontal attacks are admittedly dangerous, the French theories provide for their use in certain contingencies, and the commander is not tied down to the use of flanking movements exclusively.

Then, too, the rules laid down elaborate formations of outposts, advance guards, supports and reserves for protection against surprise. The only criticism made by Col. de Grandmaison is that the system, while theoretically perfect, has become so elaborate as to be somewhat difficult to handle in the field, and that the officer who follows their spirit to the logical limit will be likely to find his troops so dispersed in small parties as to be scattered over as large a front as the Germans, an extreme tendency which is somewhat to be deplored in the light of the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, in which engagement after engagement was won by both the Russians and the Japanese, traceable directly to the employment of desperate frontal attack and bayonet charge, notwithstanding the terrific efficiency of fire of the modern rifle.

However, it would seem that the advantage lies with France, for they control their system, and are not controlled by it, as are the Germans.

The first moves of the German campaign, the invasion through Luxembourg, the crossing of the frontier at Cirey—where, by the way, the German machine seems to have encountered a snag in the preliminary engagement—indicate that an attempt will be made to duplicate the campaigns of former years, but it is an entirely different French organization which will have to be overcome if Germany is to avoid a crushing defeat in which the life of the empire may be ground out between the upper and nether millstone.

FORTIFICATIONS AROUND NAMUR



WHAT JAPAN DID FOR RUSSIA.

Russia will have to thank Japan for invaluable service rendered in rousing that sleepy giant, not only to a realization, but also development of latent powers.

Russia's unpreparedness for the war with little Japan became proverbial and remains historic. But for this condition the colossal nation of eastern Europe would not have been humiliated before the world by a power of relatively lilliputian size. Since

the Portsmouth treaty Russia has been engaged in husbanding its resources—financial, naval and military. Today it looms an ogre-like terror on the horizon of Europe. Russia's total war strength is 5,500,000 men, exceeding that of any other power, and she has another 5,200,000 available, but unorganized, combining nearly 11,000,000 men, as compared with Germany's 6,200,000, next in line.

St. Louis parks are filled with sleepers during the heat wave.

FORCED TO DISSOLVE

UNITED STATES COURT DECIDES AGAINST THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

WILL APPEAL TO HIGH COURT

Judges at St. Paul Hold \$140,000,000 Concern Is Monopoly and Violates Sherman Law—Fault Found With Business Methods.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 14.—The \$140,000,000 International Harvester company was characterized by the United States district court here on Wednesday as a monopoly in restraint of trade, and it was ordered dissolved.

The giant harvester trust must submit to the court within 90 days a plan of actually splitting the combine into at least three separate and independent concerns, or the court will appoint a receiver for the corporation.

The decision is signed by a majority of the judges, only Judge Walter A. Sanborn of Minnesota dissenting. Judge Walter I. Smith of Iowa and Judge William C. Hook of Kansas constitute the majority. The majority decision declares that since its organization in 1902 the harvester company has existed every moment of the time in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The original corporation, constituted of five concerns, was a violation—violated one section of that law by chloroforming competition among themselves, and the combination violated another section by monopolizing trade.

One serious fault found by the court was the fact that the harvester trust advertised the D. M. Osborne company as an independent for two years after the trust had absorbed it. The harvester trust was in control of 80 or 85 per cent of agricultural implement trade, but by advertising the Osborne company the trust caught the trade that did not want to go to the trust.

The court also censured the manner in which the five original concerns were turned over to the trust through William C. Lane, New York banker.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—The decision of the federal district court in St. Paul on Wednesday ordering the dissolution of the International Harvester company for violating the Sherman anti-trust law, will be appealed, according to a statement issued here by Cyrus McCormick of the company.

GOVERNOR COX WINS IN OHIO

Defeats Congressman Whitacre for Democratic Nomination for State Executive.

Columbus, O., Aug. 14.—According to incomplete returns, Gov. James B. Cox has defeated Congressman John J. Whitacre of Canton by more than two to one in the contest for the Democratic nomination for governor in Ohio's first primary election, while Congressman Frank B. Willis of Ada is the Republican gubernatorial nominee, defeating David Tod of Youngstown.

Late returns indicate that Harding has a plurality of between 10,000 and 15,000, that Willis majority is about 20,000 and that Cox has defeated Whitacre by about two to one. Complete returns from about sixty counties show Harding leading Foraker by 3,300 votes.

TOWN IS WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Hundreds Are Made Homeless in South Wellington (B. C.) Blaze—50,000 Is Loss.

Nanaimo, B. C., Aug. 14.—South Wellington, six miles from Nanaimo and the site of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines company, was wiped out by fire on Tuesday. Three hundred and fifty people are homeless. Sixty homes were destroyed. Stores, the post office and the Wellesley Lumber company's sawmill also were razed. The loss will be over \$50,000. The homeless are mostly striking miners, who have been out of work for more than a year. The mine works were not damaged.

Rail Official Slain in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Edward P. Amory, secretary of the Western Railway association, was murdered in his office of the People's Gas building on Wednesday. His slayer is unknown. Amory's body was found lying on the floor by George Payson, an employe of the office. The latter had left Amory alone in the office earlier in the day. He had been alone in the office since then. He had been killed by a blow on the head, struck with a billy or a club. He is believed to have been killed almost instantly. He leaves a widow and two children.

Dowager Empress of Russia Is Ill.

Geneva, Aug. 14.—The dowager empress of Russia is very ill at Bernes. She is being treated by Doctor Kocher, holder of the Nobel prize, who will operate. The empress has decided to remain in Switzerland during the war.

Offers Estate for Hospital.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Robert W. Golet, who bought the Marquis de Beauvoirs magnificent estate, has placed it at the disposition of the French government with permission to use the chateau as a military hospital.