

ON ISSUE OF BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS FRANCE DEPENDS

Official Statement Intimates That if France Loses Present Engagement Between Maubeuge and Donon Her Fighting Machine Will Be Crushed--Line on Battle.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM ALSACE

French Statement Says, It's Been Necessary to Withdraw Troops From Alsace and Use Them Elsewhere in Effort to Check German Advance

The French commander-in-chief has withdrawn his forces from the territory recently occupied and is massing them along with their British Allies, in a strong line between Maubeuge, on the North, and Donon, on the South, at a distance of about 200 miles. The allies, having abandoned the offensive, according to official announcement, will assume a purely defensive attitude, in the hope of checking the advance of the vast masses of German troops endeavoring to break through the line.

A combined French and British force is holding the front near Givet, along the River Meuse, about 30 miles below Namur, while French troops commanded the roads out of the great forest of Ardennes.

Upon the ability of the allies to hold the Germans the French war office admits, depends the fate of France.

A British official statement announces that the position of the British troops is in every way satisfactory. Announcement is made, however, that British casualties in the recent fighting numbered 2,000. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Continent, reports that the withdrawal of his troops to their new position was successfully effected.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, announces that the 100,000 men asked for in the first instance have joined the colors and declare that reinforcements to the British Army will steadily and surely increase until there will be a British army in the field which "in numbers will not be less than in quality and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire."

Reports from The Hague say that the Germans who have been massed

ed part of one of the two armies. It executed a brilliant counter-attack in the Valley of Vesouze. The attitude of the troops was splendid, effective all memories of their conduct on August 20.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of the three or four battalions and the losses they have undergone, the morale of the troops is excellent and they are anxious to resume fighting. The outstanding incident Sunday was the night between Algerian and Senegalese regiments and the Prussian guard. Our African soldiers hurled themselves with unbridled fury on this solid body and the attack became a hand-to-hand combat, in which the guard suffered heavily. The German Emperor's uncle, General Albert, was killed and his body taken to Charlotte.

"Our arms will continue their magnificent effort in the knowledge that they are fighting in the cause of civilization. All France follows the struggle calmly and with strong heart. The sons of France are supported by the heroic Belgians, who have repulsed Malines and the courageous English army. Meanwhile the Russians are marching along the roads of West Prussia and the invasion of Germany is progressing.

"In the north detachments of German cavalry which appeared Sunday in the neighborhood of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing were observed yesterday near Douai. This cavalry cannot advance much further without the risk of falling into the English lines, which have been reinforced by the French troops."

"Diplomats Confer With Bryan." Washington, Aug. 25.—News of the victory of the German Army at Namur and other points in Belgium, where it had met the allied forces, reached Washington through various official channels today.

The French and British troops occupy a front near Givet, which they gained by hard fighting. They are holding their adversaries and sharply checking their attacks.

"East of the Meuse our troops have gained their original positions commanding the roads out of great forest Ardennes.

"To the right we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy by a vigorous onslaught, but General Joffre stopped pursuit to re-establish his front along the line decided on Sunday. In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The sixth corps notably inflicted punishment on the enemy close to Virton.

"In Lorraine the two armies have begun a combined attack, one starting from Grand Couronné de Nancy, and the other from south of Lunville. The engagement which began yesterday (Monday) continues at the time of writing. The sound of cannonading is not heard at Nancy as it was heavily in the last fight, had the gaps in its ranks filled and formed.

"The fifteenth corps, which suffered heavily in the last fight, had the gaps in its ranks filled and formed.

"The German Crown Prince's army has chased the French west of Longwy.

"The army of the Duke of Wurttemberg, marching through Belgium, has crossed the River Semois, completely crushing the advance from the French via Sarrebourg, Tonnancourt, and several generals were captured.

AUSTRIAN STEAMER BOARDED

Allowed to Proceed Into New York Harbor After Examining Papers.

New York, Aug. 25.—Almost at the mouth of New York harbor and within sight of observers on shore, the British cruiser Essex today halted the Austrian freight steamer Ida en route to this port from Quebec. Officers and sailors from the Essex boarded the steamer examined her papers and after holding her an hour permitted her to proceed.

The Ida, a slow steamer, sailed serenely into Halifax 10 days ago with the Austrian ensign flying from her jackstaff. She had aboard a heavy cargo of Quebec and some stores for New York. The captain knew nothing of the declaration of war and first learned that his ship was liable to capture as a prize when the Canadian anchor hoisted the ensign.

A prize court decided that as the Ida had sailed from Lisbon before war was declared she should be permitted to discharge her cargo and continue her voyage.

The cargo for Quebec was discharged and the trip continued to New York. Now that the Ida has reached New York, however, the case is different. Should she leave port she would be subject to capture.

BRITISH SOLDIERS COOL UNDER FIRE

In Fighting Around Mons They Met Every Attack Bravely.

London, Aug. 25.—A m. The Paris correspondent of the central news agency following: "I have been talking with British officers from the front who tell of the wonderful coolness and daring of the British soldiers in the fighting around Mons.

"The shooting of the British infantry on the firing line was wonderful. Every time a German head showed above a trench and every time the German infantry attempted to rush a position, the British soldiers lying in the trenches calmly and carefully marksmanship of men one sees in English rifle ranges.

"When a quick action was necessary the men showed no nervousness, no excitement; they showed cool, methodical efficiency for which the British Army is noted.

"If the British lost heavily the Germans must be losing heavily. One of the German prisoners said: "We never had expected anything like it; it was staggering."

"The British troops went to their positions happily.

"As for the cavalry, the officers declare their charges against the Germans were superb. They gave the Germans the surprise of their lives.

"With the close of the first series of combats between the British and the French, the scene of interest shifted to the Paris railway station where the injured British soldiers were being taken. The handling of the wounded was all that could be desired, everything was done in a dignified and without theatrical display."

BELGIUM STILL REFUSES OVERTURES FROM GERMANY

Paris, Aug. 25.—The text of the communication from Germany to Belgium August 9 and the answer dated August 12, were obtained in Paris today. The German communication addressed to the Cabinet at Brussels and reads:

KITCHENER SPEAKS IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Makes Statement as to What May Be Expected of That Body.

SERIOUS CONFLICTS Will Strain the Forces of the Empire and Serious Sacrifices to People Will Be Entailed.

London, Aug. 25.—5:22 p. m.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech as Minister of War in the House of Lords today. He said without doubt would strain the forces of the Empire and entail high sacrifices. He laid emphasis on the fact that his position in the Cabinet involved adherence to neither party. He said:

"The terms on which I am serving are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the colors, are engaging. That is to say my term of office is for the duration of the war or for three years if the war should last longer than that.

"It has been asked why this period has been limited. It is because if this disastrous war be prolonged and no one can foresee for a certainty its duration, that after three years of war others will take our places and see this matter through.

"There will be serious conflicts which our Empire and undoubtedly considerable sacrifice to our people will be entailed. These will bring us home for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world and they will be shared by our dominions who are not sending contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the mother country.

"Our expeditionary force has taken the demand for the French Northwest frontier and advanced in the neighborhood of Mons (in Belgium). Our troops already have been for 36 hours in contact with the superior forces of Germany, and the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements they have been called upon to expect have been those which demand the greatest steadiness of a soldier and skill in the commanders."

Lord Kitchener alluded to Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons that the British troops had been able to maintain their positions in the face of fierce German attacks. He said he had sent a telegram to Sir John French, the commander of the British expeditionary force reading as follows:

"Congratulations to the troops on their splendid work. We are proud of them."

Continuing Lord Kitchener pointed out that the fighting in the future would result in greater casualties than the campaigns Great Britain usually was engaged in. He said he was sure that the public was fully prepared to meet with the losses and sacrifices which might be required and he paid a tribute to the readiness of the expeditionary force and the invaluable aid of the press and public in preserving silence and respecting the novel situation.

Continuing Lord Kitchener said: "More than 70 battalions with fine courage already have volunteered for service abroad. When they are trained and organized in the larger formations we will take their places in the line."

"The hundred thousand men asked for in the first place already have been secured.

"The Empire with which we are at war has called to the fore almost its entire male population. The principle we shall observe is this: "That while the maximum force undergoes constant diminution the reinforcements we prepare will steadily increase in the field until we have an army in the field which in numbers will not be less than in quality and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire."

"At this stage I cannot say what will be the limits of the force required or what measures eventually may become necessary to supply and maintain it.

"On the scale of the field army which we are now calling into being a large and may rise in the course of the next six or seven months to a total of 30 divisions, to be continually maintained in the field.

BLEASE BADLY BEATEN BY SMITH FOR SENATE

PLENTY OF PASSENGER SHIPS ARRANGE TO SAIL

May Not Be Necessary to Send Transports From This Country for Americans.

Washington, Aug. 25.—So many steamship lines are resuming operation from England and France that the Washington Government may find it unnecessary to send transports from this country. Forty-one sailings have been arranged from England and Italy between now and October and more ships are being provided. Secretary Garrison, chairman of the Government's relief board, gave out tonight the following statement on the transportation of Americans from Europe.

Ambassador Herick has arranged to transport the Americans in Switzerland by special trains from Geneva as follows:

"One thousand on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth, 1,000 Thursday, the twenty-seventh, 200 Friday, the twenty-eighth, and 200 Saturday, the twenty-ninth. The following ships will sail from Havre for the United States on dates not now obtainable:

"The Rochambeau, the Flanders, the France, the Lorraine and one additional ship. The Ambassador also has arranged to transport 140 Americans on La Champlain sailing from Havre August 31. The Espagne sailed from Havre August 23, with 800 Americans.

"The present situation appears to be much relieved.

"A wire from the United States says the Franconia, from Liverpool, left Queenstown Sunday with 553 saloons, 515 second cabin and 365 third cabin passengers for Boston.

"Early sailings from English ports to this country and Canada have been arranged by international mercantile lines between now and the seventh of October."

Ambassador Page called from Rome that the present situation did not require the sending of transports to Italy as there were plenty of Italian ships available.

RUSSIAN ARMY ANXIOUS TO GET AT THE ENEMY

London, Aug. 25.—7:20 p. m.—Telegraphing from St. Petersburg the Reuter Telegram Company's correspondent says:

"The principal Russian losses in Prussia up to the present have resulted from the determination of the rank and file of the Russian Army to get at the enemy. Although the mounted guards in the center have suffered heavily the infantry advances have been more than satisfactory. The enemy virtually is centered in Eastern Prussia.

"Mounted officers arriving in St. Petersburg dwell on the fear displayed by the Germans of the Russian cavalry."

"Military experts say the German equipment is excellent and that their artillery is good but that their rifle shooting is inaccurate. They add that the Japanese were infinitely superior in this respect in the Russo-Japanese War and accomplished in an hour what the Germans would require a day to do.

Believed That Majority of Present Senator Will Reach 12,000.

NO GOVERNOR AS YET

Second Primary Is Needed to Choose South Carolina's Chief Executive.

Observer Bureau Columbia, Aug. 26.

When the final returns are in Gov. Cole I. Blease will be defeated for the United States by Senator E. D. Smith by at least 12,000 votes. It was almost a landslide for Smith in most sections. The majority of the counties were carried by Smith. There will be no second primary, as Jennings and Pollock polled a small vote.

The Governors race is in doubt, but Richards and Manning will probably make the second race. Manning's running ahead at 2 o'clock this morning, and Richards is second, Cooper third and Clinkenshaw fourth.

Bethea and Kelly will make a second race for Lieutenant Governor. Jones defeated Summerson for Comptroller General.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 25.—Returns late tonight from the Democratic primary held through South Carolina today indicated the renomination of United States Senator E. D. Smith over Gov. Cole I. Blease, W. P. Pollock and L. D. Jenkins. With about half the vote heard from Smith had a lead of 8,000. The vote at midnight stood:

Smith 26,722; Blease 25,519; Jennings 922; Pollock 833.

For Governor, a second race is a certainty, with Richard I. Manning, the rural districts, it was up to midnight and Robert A. Cooper, John G. Richards as his opponents. The vote at midnight stood:

Manning 11,361; Cooper 10,799; Richards 10,300; Clinkenshaw 5,444.

Early Returns.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 25.—Candidates for nomination as Governor, United States Senator, Congress and various State offices, voted for at today's Democratic primary in South Carolina, late tonight still were in doubt as to outcome of their campaign.

Scattered and incomplete returns from various points indicated that Senator Ellison B. Smith and Gov. Cole I. Blease were leading. L. D. Jennings and W. P. Pollock in the race for the senatorial nomination and will participate in the second primary September 8. Interest was chiefly centered about this contest. Governor Blease has based his claims for nomination largely upon an anti-negro platform. He has promised that he will, if elected, oust all negro Federal employes from office in South Carolina.

Senator Smith has attacked the various official acts of Governor Blease and has repeatedly announced that he was running on his record.

"Military experts say the German equipment is excellent and that their artillery is good but that their rifle shooting is inaccurate. They add that the Japanese were infinitely superior in this respect in the Russo-Japanese War and accomplished in an hour what the Germans would require a day to do.

PLAN FOR PROVIDING WAREHOUSE FACILITIES

Leaders in Movement Think Problem of Financing Crop Is Solved.

PLENTY OF MONEY

Committee of 18 Working on Problem of Warehousing the Crop.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Assured that all the currency necessary to finance the country's cotton and other staple crops will be furnished by National banks on warehouse certificates, a committee of 18 representative bankers, manufacturers, dealers and bankers and Government officials tonight began working out plans for actually bringing this money into circulation. Steps toward providing safe and adequate warehouse facilities throughout the producing centers already are under way, and leaders in the movement are confident that in the course of a few weeks the emergency created by the European war will have been met.

The committee was appointed after a conference at the Treasury Department today and to co-operate with Secretary McAdoo designated W. E. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board; C. J. Brand, chief of the office of markets and rural organizations. In an address to the conference Secretary McAdoo emphatically condemned valuation schemes and suggestions that State banks issue currency. He dwelt upon the dangers of an inflated currency and declared that the integrity and the financial structure of the United States depended upon the National bank.

"It is not necessary to have everybody issuing currency," said the Secretary. "The National banking system of this country, properly inspired and under governmental supervision, should be the controlling agency for the issue of this currency in order that we may know that every dollar that is in circulation has been supervised by the Government and that it will pass current wherever it appears."

"What does that mean? It means that the National banks of this country can borrow to the extent of 70 per cent of their unimpaired capital and surplus on notes secured by cotton warehouse receipts. I do not say that those warehouses have got to be built of brick, stone, steel or anything else, or that they must be bonded. All I ask is that those warehouses shall be of such a character as to protect the cotton itself from deterioration or destruction, with adequate insurance against fire and backed by responsible agencies, so that when their warehouse receipts are issued we know that they represent something actually in storage there, something that can be had on presentation of receipts.