

WEEK'S NEWS BY TICK AND FLASH

What interests the World Chronicled by Telegraph and Cable.

GLANCE AT FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Washington Looks Large as a Center of Interest—Legislatures Busy in Many States—The Lights and Shadows of the News.

War Bulletins

A fleet of French ships is patrolling Paris skies to batle invading Zeppelins.

President Poincare and his Cabinet arrived in Bordeaux and established a temporary seat of government.

The Russians were reported to be holding the Germans in the northern part of East Prussia, and 800,000 strong, to be forcing 600,000 Austrians back in Galicia.

President Wilson has decided that it will be no violation of United States neutrality for American manufacturers to ship arms and ammunition, at their own risk, to the warring nations.

The seat of the French Government was transferred from Paris to Bordeaux. The reasons given by the Cabinet for this move was the fact that Paris is about to become a pivot in the fighting between the Allies and the Germans.

Victory for the Russian forces invading Austria was again reported, from St. Petersburg, while Berlin announced the German and Austrian troops had captured Lodz, in Russian Poland, a city of nearly 400,000 inhabitants.

The Russians say they buried nearly 15,000 Austrian dead on one battlefield.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 Japanese troops have been landed at Lung-kow, a hundred miles north of Tientsin.

No American army officers as observers will be permitted to accompany the fighting forces of Russia, France or Germany as the Allies have refused to allow it.

The Belgian commission, now on its way to place charges of alleged German atrocities before the United States Government, declared in London that the Belgians would keep on fighting.

Washington

Thomas W. Gregory of Texas took the oath of office as Attorney-General of the United States.

Secretary Daniels has approved the plan for six new torpedo boat destroyers authorized by the naval appropriation bill.

Russia, France and Germany have informed Secretary of War Garrison that they would not permit American military observers to accompany their armies during the present war.

President Wilson asked Congress to provide for a war tax to yield \$100,000,000.

The Senate passed the Clayton anti-trust bill.

Vice-President Marshall authorized a statement that President Wilson will be a candidate for re-election in 1916.

President Wilson signed the War Insurance Bill.

The British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice visited President Wilson and discussed the European war.

Attorney-General McReynolds will take the oath of office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on October 12.

General

Secretary Daniels left Washington for Maine where he will speak in the interest of the Democratic members of Congress who are candidates for re-election.

The estate of Mrs. Emily Huber, widow of Otto Huber, the brewer, is valued at \$6,000,000 and is divided equally among the five children.

A seat on the Boston stock exchange sold for \$11,000, a decline of \$4,000 from the last sale.

Secretary Daniels announced that the American battleship fleet will remain in Mexican waters indefinitely.

The battleship Maine, with 200 midshipmen on board, arrived at Annapolis from the summer cruise in foreign waters.

Simon J. Lonergan, of Nebraska, Thomas L. Chambers, of New Hampshire, and Manuel J. Jermall, of Rhode Island, midshipmen at Annapolis, have been asked to resign because of misconduct during the summer cruise.

Accident reports of the New York Central Railroad prove that the road has not had a passenger killed in a train accident since February 1, 1911.

Several hundred machinists who have been on strike at Trenton, N. J., for twelve weeks returned to work under the old scale of wages.

Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of General Longstreet, of the Confederate army, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Trenton, N. J.

The main plant of the Carstens Packing Co., at Tacoma, Wash., was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$1,000,000.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo asserted that the United States has the right to buy German ships for foreign trade.

Twelve Chicago nurses, members of the Red Cross, were ordered to proceed to Europe for war service.

Joseph Connelly, 32 years old, of Jersey City, was electrocuted while working on a building.

Etienne Cotignols, a French silk weaver, of Phillipsburg, N. J., became insane over the war and committed suicide.

AMMUNITION SHORT IN GERMAN CAMP

APPARENTLY THE TEUTONS TREAT WITH FAILING MUNITIONS OF WAR.

GERMANS TAKE MAUBEUGE

French Fortress and Forty-Thousand Soldiers Are Taken by Germans.

Fighting Over the Napoleonic Route of 1814.

Latest official reports from the French government indicate that the offensive tactics undertaken in the last day or two by the allied armies have forced the Germans back at various points in the battle line which extends from a few miles east of Paris to Verdun, a distance of about 200 miles.

Bordeaux reports officially that the British army has crossed the River Marne and that the Germans have fallen back 25 miles. Efforts of the Germans to break the French lines on the Ourcq River are officially reported to have failed.

Seemingly the Germans are short of ammunition at the front and are having difficulties in provisioning and the French war department officially announces that "on the whole the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat."

The Russian and Austrian armies continue to oppose each other in a long drawn out engagement in the Lublin district, Russian Poland. An official statement issued at Petrograd declares that both Austrian and German troops have been dislodged from their fixed positions and have retired towards the South.

The battlefield in France is that over which Napoleon fought in 1814, with entrenched camps on both wings and the center. Paris covers the left wing, Chalons the center and Verdun the right, while mobile columns of troops are ready to join in the fighting wherever the line is threatened.

Vitry-Le-Francois and Montmirail seem to be the points of the chief engagements and there the carnage has been the heaviest.

There the allies aim at preventing the German turning movement.

King George has addressed a message to the British dominions and colonies in which he protests that war was not of Great Britain's seeking and expresses his warmest thanks for the assistance rendered by them.

Maubeuge, a French fortress, has fallen into the hands of the Germans and according to the report the Germans took 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns.

The British official press bureau announces the wreck of the coast of Scotland of the White Star Liner Oceanic. Officers and crew were saved.

Germans Supplies Short. Bordeaux, via London.—The following official communication was issued here:

"On the whole the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat."

"The strategic position of the French troops is improving, but one cannot judge of a battle extending over 100 kilometers (about 63 miles)."

"The Germans seem to experience "in general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage."

Austrians Retire Before Russians. Petrograd.—The following announcement was issued by the General Staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces:

"On September 5 and 6 we attacked the Austrian army at Zamoc, Northeast of Krubesslow and Southeast of Ravaruska."

The Austrian army is retiring in disorder, pursued by the Russians. Near Frompoul the Russian cavalry rushed big convoys of the enemy toward Lublin. The Austro-German troops, dislodged from fortified positions, retired in a southern direction.

"The troops and convoys moving toward the road from Josefow to Annapol have been dispersed by the Russian artillery. On the left bank of the Vistula, a big battle is being fought from Ravaruska to the Dniester."

Get Fifteen Cents Daily. New York.—Fifteen cents a day will be paid by the Government of Belgium to every Belgian woman in America whose husband is with the Belgian army. If she has children she will receive, in addition, five cents a day for each child, which will be increased to 10 cents a day in case the husband is slain. Pierre Mall, the Belgian Consul-General here, so announced. This applies to all families of soldiers, indistinctive of their financial situation. This applies to about 200 families in New York.

Advantage Still With Allies. London.—The Allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what only can be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux northeast of Paris, to the Fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles farther East. The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, strike at the Allies' left and center between Montmirail to Vitry-Le-Francois, a front of from 50 to 60 miles, but each time they have been driven back.

Red Cross Ship Delayed. New York.—The question raised by the British and French Governments regarding the neutrality of the steamship Red Cross, if she carries Germans among her crew when she sails for Europe, has apparently delayed the departure of the ship. In shipping circles it was not believed the Red Cross would leave port as announced. Her commander, Captain Armistead Rust, U. S. N., retired, reached Washington and said he would place the problem before Secretary Bryan.

RAILROAD HEADS VISIT MR. WILSON

HOLD CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT ON THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

ARE HOPEFUL OF RELIEF

Lay the Ground Work For Consideration of Specific Requests to Be Made Later.

Washington.—President Wilson began consideration of an appeal laid before him by a committee of railroad executives representing every large road in the country. He was asked to aid the railroads in tiding over financial difficulties arising from the war in Europe. No specific plan was presented.

The railroad men were hopeful after the conference that Mr. Wilson, through a public letter of otherwise, might show that he believed the railroads should be relieved of some burdens. They also believed they had laid the ground work for consideration of specific requests to be made later. These requests were understood to include a postponement of consideration of the railway securities bill now pending in Congress, legislation allowing the Interstate Commerce Commission to take general conditions into consideration in passing on petitions, and the reopening of the recently advanced freight rate increase.

After the conference the railroad executives met Commissioners Clements, McChord, Clark and Daniels of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A copy of an address presented to the President was laid before the commissioners and the general railroad situation as altered by events since the outbreak of the European war, was explained. The railroad executives said they were ready at any time to advise with the commission as to any practical means for affording relief to which the roads might be entitled and which the commission could lawfully grant.

At the White House it was said the President would give careful consideration to the problem. He indicated his sympathy with the appeal of the railroads but made no promises.

Chairman Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, acted as spokesmen. He laid before the President a written statement setting out the position of the railway men of the country.

The others in the committee were Presidents Samuel H. of the Pennsylvania, Daniel Wilbur of the Baltimore & Ohio, Fairfax Harrison of the Southern, E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe, and Hale Holden, vice president of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

HIGHER INCREASE TAX FAILS. President Wilson disapproves of the increase in this way.

Washington.—President Wilson's disapproval of the proposal to increase the income tax as a means of raising revenue to offset a treasury deficit due to the European war set Democratic members of the ways and means committee to revising their plans. They will renew the effort to draft a war revenue bill. The President made his attitude known at a conference with Democratic leaders in Congress.

Extraordinary steps also were taken by Democratic senators to readjust the pending \$55,000,000 rivers and harbors appropriation bill against which Republican senators have conducted a filibuster on the grounds that it is framed on extravagant lines and that the \$100,000,000 war revenue bill would not be necessary if the new projects proposed in the bill were abandoned.

Senators who champion the bill have asked the war department for revised estimates on the amounts absolutely necessary to carry on existing river and harbor works and the most urgent new projects in anticipating of pruning the bill.

It was reported that a conference between Republican senators opposing the bill and Democratic leaders had been held at which suggestions as were made for a compromise.

Food Higher Than Last Year. Washington.—Average prices of practically all important agricultural products on September 1 showed increases over quotations of one year ago. The department of agriculture's general review indicated recently. Cotton was the marked exception, dropping nearly three cents a pound. Nearly all the grains showed big increases, while average prices of meat animals, on August 15, were \$7.63 per hundredweight, compared with \$7.20 a year ago, and \$6.58 in 1912.

Mexicans Drive Out Catholics. San Francisco.—Expelled from colleges and churches of Guadalajara by the Constitutionists, 45 Spanish and French Catholic priests and lay brothers and 48 Sisters of the Sacred Heart arrived in San Francisco from Manzanillo. When they left Guadalajara, Yaqui Indians were in possession of the Marist and Jesuit Colleges there.

Father Gerard de Corne, president of the college of the Society of Jesus, estimated that \$7,000,000 was collected in two levies laid on wealthy citizens.

Man Works Relief Committee. London.—The American Relief Committee made an example of a German-American who met the last Flushing boat train at Victoria station and going through the cars shouted in German to the passengers to hold on to their money, as the American committee was paying hotel bills, steamer passage and everything. As a result the committee waiting on the platform was overwhelmed with applications for relief. On discovering the cause they had the man arrested. He was afterwards released.

ADVANCE OF GERMANS LIKE MOVING FORWARD OF NATION

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Paris.—When I escaped from Amiens, before the tunnel was broken up, and the Germans entered into possession of the town on August 28, the front of the allied armies was in a crescent from Abbeville, south of Amiens on wooded heights, and thence in an irregular line to south of Mezieres.

The British forces, under Sir John French, were at the left of the center, supporting the heavy thrust-forward of the main German advance, while the right was commanded by General Pau.

A Million on the Move. On Sunday afternoon fighting was resumed along the whole line. The German vanguard by this time had been supported by a fresh army corps, which had been brought from Belgium.

At least 1,000,000 men were on the move, pressing upon the allied forces from the north, and the German line never before had been equalled. Their cavalry swept across a great tract of country, squadron by squadron, like the mounted hordes of Attila, but armed with the dreadful weapons of modern warfare.

Their artillery was in enormous numbers and their columns advanced under cover of it, not like an army, but rather like a moving nation. I do not think, however, that the equal pressure at all parts of the line. It formed itself into a battering ram with a pointed end and this was thrust at the heart of the English wing.

Impossible to Resist. It was impossible to resist this onslaught. If the British forces had stood against it they would have been crushed and broken. Our gunners were magnificent and shelled the advancing German columns so that the dead lay heaped up along the way which was leading down to Paris; but, as one of them told me:

"It made no manner of difference. As soon as we had smashed one lot, another followed, column after column, and by sheer weight of numbers. We could do nothing to check them."

After this the British forces felt that fighting all the time. The line of the allies was in the shape of a "V". The Germans thrust their main attack deep into the angle. This position remained the same until Monday, or rather had completed itself by that date, the retirement of the troops being maintained with mastery skill and without undue haste.

River Choked With Dead. Meanwhile General Pau was sustaining a terrific attack on the French center by the German left center, which culminated on (date omitted). The River Oise, which runs between beautiful meadows, was choked with corpses and red with blood.

From an eye witness of this great battle, an officer of an infantry regiment who escaped with the slight wound, "I heard that the German onslaught had been repelled by a series of brilliant bayonet and cavalry charges."

"The Germans," he said, "had the elite of their army engaged against us, including the Tenth army corps and the Imperial guard, but the heroism of our troops was sublime. Every man knew that the safety of France depended upon him and was ready to sacrifice his life, if need be, with joyful enthusiasm."

Gave Great Punishment. "They not only resisted the enemy's attack, but took the offensive, and, in spite of their overpowering numbers, gave them tremendous punishment. They had to recede before our guns."

"Hundreds of them were bayoneted and hundreds were hurled into the river. The whole field of battle was littered by dead and dying men whom they had to abandon. Certainly their losses were enormous, and I felt that the German retreat was in full swing and that we could claim a real victory for the time being."

Pau Compelled to Yield. Nevertheless the inevitable happened, owing to the vast reserves of the enemy, who brought up four divisions, and General Pau was compelled to give ground.

On Tuesday German skirmishers with light artillery were coming southward, and the sound of their field guns greeted my ears. Presently I saw the figure of a French dragon, with his carbine slung behind his back. He was standing by the side of a number of gunpowder bags. A little farther away a little group of soldiers were standing by a stream, one over a stream and one over a road. They were working very calmly and I could see what they were doing. They were mining the bridges to blow them up at a given signal.

As I went farther I saw the streets were strewn with broken bottles and littered with wire entanglements, artfully and carefully made.

Trap for German Army. It was obvious that there was very grim business being done and that the soldiers were waiting for something to happen. At the railway station I quickly learned the truth. The Germans were only a few miles away in great numbers, with broken bottles and littered with wire entanglements, artfully and carefully made.

The station master, a brave old type, and one or two porters, had demanded to stay on to the last.

"We are here," he said, as though the Germans would have to reckon with him, but he was emphatic in his request for me to leave at once if another train could be got away, which was very uncertain.

Man Germany Honored a Hostage. Paris.—The Petit Parisien points out the irony in the case of M. Ernest Solvay, who with Baron Lambert de Rothschild was taken as a hostage at Brussels. The paper says that Solvay, who is well known for his invention of a process by which soda can be bought at an extremely cheap price, was recently highly honored by European nations. Germany conferred on Solvay one of its highest honors, the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin.

where transports were waiting to convey them to Ostend.

Every precaution was taken by the military authorities to keep the transportation of the foreign soldiers through England from becoming known, and the service on the east coast railway lines was suspended during the 17 hours the troop trains were on the journey.

It was believed that the Russians would be joined at Ostend by 2,000 British marines, who were waiting here to receive them.

SENDS ARMY THROUGH BRITAIN TO ALLIES

New York.—A Russian army of 72,000 men, transported from Archangel, the most northern port of Russia, was landed at Aberdeen on the east coast of Scotland, on the night of August 27, according to officers and passengers of the Cunard liner, Mauretania, which reached New York.

From Aberdeen the troops, it is said, were conveyed on special trains to Harwich, Grimsby, and Dover

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by W.L. Douglas Eye Salve.

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

Statistics of the Prevalence and Possible Spreading of Tuberculosis Will Be Ascertained.

A tuberculosis census of thousands of churches in various parts of the country will be taken in September, under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The census will be part of the preparation for the fifth annual Tuberculosis day, to be observed during the week of November 29.

The ministers of several thousand churches will be asked to report on the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the last year, the number of living cases in their parishes on September 1, the number of deaths from all causes, and the number of members or communicants. These figures will be made the basis of an educational campaign, which will culminate in the Tuberculosis day movement, for which occasion sermon and lecture outlines and other forms of tuberculosis literature will be distributed free to ministers.

Last year nearly 75,000 churches, schools and other bodies took part in the Tuberculosis day observance. The movement had the indorsement of leading church officials of every denomination. More than 1,200 anti-tuberculosis societies, scattered all over the country, will work this year toward Tuberculosis day a success.

Great Confederate Soldier. Gen. John C. Pemberton, who defended Vicksburg when that city was besieged by the Federal army under General Grant, was born in Philadelphia 100 years ago. He was a graduate of West Point and saw service in the Mexican war. At the beginning of the Civil war he cast his fortunes with the South. After service of a year or more in the East he was assigned to the command of the department of the Mississippi by President Jefferson Davis, with whom he was a great favorite. For nine months General Pemberton defended Vicksburg against the Northern armies. The siege lasted till July 4, 1863, when, owing to a scarcity of ammunition and provisions, General Pemberton surrendered his entire army. After the war he retired to Warrenton, Va., and in 1876 moved to Perth Amboy, N. J., and subsequently to Philadelphia, where he died in 1881.

No Alternative. The young man had just been accepted. In his rapture he exclaimed: "But do you think, my love, I am good enough for you?"

His strong-minded fiancée looked sternly at him for a moment, and replied: "Good enough for me? You've got to be!"—Judge.

A "Cafe de Luxe. Willie—P., what is a "cafe de luxe?"

Pa.—About ten per cent cafe and 90 per cent looks.—Life.

FOOD FACTS What An M. D. Learned.

A prominent Georgia physician went through a food experience which he makes public.

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know, from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients, that the food is a wonderful builder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and sick patients gain very rapidly, just as I did in strength and weight."

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely, and went to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact, I was not quite as well as when I left home."

"My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change. Then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without fatigue, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life."

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers, I consider it a duty to make these facts public." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, when regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new way supports from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.