

GREAT POWERS IN ACTUAL WARFARE

War Without Severing Diplomatic Relations—France and Germany Believed to Be Trying to Throw Responsibility Upon Each Other.

London.—Four great powers of Europe—Austria-Hungary, Russia, France and Germany—are now engaged in actual warfare, but two of them—Germany and France—have not only not declared war against each other, as far as is known here, but have not even severed diplomatic relations. This is despite the fact that Germany's ultimatum to France has either been ignored or rejected.

The explanation of this would appear to be that Germany and France are each seeking to throw upon the other the onus of beginning the war. In fact, while the nations of Europe are lying at one another's throats, they vie with each other in protesting their desire to maintain peace and they repudiate the responsibility for plunging the whole continent into bloodshed.

France Last To Mobilize.

In this curious situation France, according to British opinion, has the strongest justification. She certainly was the last to mobilize and seems to have taken the greatest precautions to avoid frontier collisions.

On the other hand, Germany, in addition to invading French territory without making a formal declaration of war, has violated the neutrality of Luxemburg and declines to give any undertaking to respect Belgian neutrality. The efforts of the British ambassador at Berlin to secure such an undertaking have been wasted.

Hard For Britain To Keep Out.

It is difficult to see how Great Britain can avoid being drawn into the conflict to protect Belgium and Dutch neutrality, and on this point Premier Asquith's official announcement in Parliament is awaited with intense anxiety, the British public being no longer under any illusions as to the gravity of the crises which transcends anything in their experience.

The least observant man in London Sunday could not fail to be impressed with the fact that something tremendous was happening. Short of actual formal mobilization, the British Government is taking all necessary steps to meet a situation unprecedented in the nation's history.

TO HIT FRANCE QUICKLY

Germany Apparently Duplicating First Movement Of Their Campaign In 1870.

London.—German forces Sunday began the invasion of France without, so far as is known, a declaration of war having been made. The invading force is estimated as high as 100,000. Two German detachments entered French territory, moving in the direction of Paris.

One German force crossed the French frontier near the village of Cirey, between Nancy and Strasbourg, and another German detachment, probably the Twenty-ninth Infantry, Sunday night invaded the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, neutral territory between Belgium and Germany, and continued its march on the French fortified town of Longwy. A dispatch from Brussels said there was good reason to believe that this force later in the day entered France.

Report Of Repulse Confirmed.

The German force which went into France near Cirey, which is 40 miles from Nancy, is reported to have been repulsed, with heavy losses, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Apparently the German Army is duplicating the first movement of the Franco-Prussian War. It was on August 2, 1870, 44 years ago Sunday, that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Saarbrücken, where the Prince Imperial, under the orders of the Emperor, received his famous "baptism of fire."

It would appear that Germany is taking the fullest possible advantage of her supposed superiority in rapid mobilization over France. The plan of the German Emperor, according to military observers here, is to vanquish or attempt to vanquish France in the interval before Russia will be able to create serious trouble on her northern frontier. It is supposed that Russian mobilization will take about three weeks.

All telegraphic and telephonic communication between Brussels and Luxemburg has been severed.

KEEPERS STARVING.

Mexican Lighthouse Tenders Without Food For Months, Is Report.

Mobile, Ala.—Lighthouse keepers along the Mexican coast are reported starving, according to vessel captains reaching here from Mexico. Lighthouse supply ships of Mexico have not visited the stations for months, it is declared. Men in charge of the light at Arenas Reef put off in small boats passing boats and begged for food.

RUSSIANS ATTACK GUARD

Forces Of Cossacks and Other Troops Cross German Border At Several Points.

Berlin.—Russia has begun the invasion of German territory. Russian forces having crossed the German frontier at Schwinden, southeast of Bialla, while Sunday night a Russian patrol entered Germany near Eichenried, in Posen.

The Russian column which crossed the frontier at Schwinden and was accompanied by artillery.

Two squadrons of Russian cossacks are riding in the direction of Johanesburg, in East Prussia, 15 miles from the frontier.

Attacks German Guard.

The Russian patrol, which entered near Eichenried, attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge over the Wartha. The attack was repulsed. Two Germans were slightly wounded.

The above information was given out by the Imperial staff. The staff at the same time said that the invasion near Schwinden showed that the war had actually begun.

A telegram received here from Koenigsberg says a Russian patrol has entered Eydtkuhnen, on the Russian border. It advanced to Bilderweytschen, near Eydtkuhnen, where it destroyed the local postoffice.

The enemy, according to this intelligence, crossed the border at several points.

French Air-Man Drops Bombs.

A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Nuremberg, Bavaria, according to an announcement made by the military authorities Sunday. In making this announcement the authorities added that this action was a crime against the rights of man, as there has been no declaration of war.

\$1,000 FOR STEERAGE TICKET.

Americans In Paris Seem Almost Panic-Stricken.

Paris.—Every berth on the trans-Atlantic steamers sailing before September 15 has been sold and many thousands of Americans traveling here have become almost panic-stricken. One of them gave \$1,000 for a steerage ticket, while a Mr. Meyer, of the Hamburg-American offices in New York, who had booked on the Imperator, was able to obtain only an inside berth on the Potsdam, sailing Sunday.

NO RELATION TO TARIFF.

So Says Redfield Of Beet Sugar Industry Inquiry.

Washington.—Secretary Redfield notified Commissioner Davies, of the Bureau of Corporations, that the inquiry into conditions in the beet sugar industry now in progress had no relation to any change in the tariff. "No such change is to my knowledge considered," stated the Secretary.

LIPTON MAY STOP RACE.

Challenger May Not Start If England Is At War.

London.—Sir Thomas Lipton is seriously considering whether, if Great Britain is involved in the European war, he will race his yacht Shamrock IV for the America cup this year. Sir Thomas inclines to the opinion there should be no race while his country is engaged in war.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KINGS.

President To Send Them On Monarchs' Birthdays.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson sent cablegrams of congratulation to two European monarchs—King Haakon of Norway, and King Constantine of Greece—in honor of the birthday anniversaries of those rulers.

GERMANS IMPRISON EDITORS.

All Those Of Danish Papers At Hadersleben In Fortress.

Copenhagen.—All the editors of the Danish papers at Hadersleben, a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig, have been arrested by the German authorities and imprisoned in the fortress. The Danish-German frontier is barred by German troops.

Ordered To Neutral Ports.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden states that an amateur wireless operator there has intercepted a message from the Norddeich station ordering all German steamers to go to the nearest neutral port with all speed.

Funds For the Red Cross.

Moscow.—The Municipal Council has voted a million rubles (about \$500,000) for the Red Cross service of Russia and friendly powers.

BELGRADE TAKEN WITH SMALL LOSS

Austria Has Sent An Army of 500,000 Men Into Servia—Heavy Losses Reported at Loznitza.

FRONTIERS OF DISPUTING NATIONS.



London.—A Semlin dispatch to the Standard says:

"The Austrians crossed the Danube 30 miles to the east of Belgrade and the Save 10 miles to the south. Belgrade has been captured and is now occupied by Austrian troops, and the force which invaded Servia at Semendria is advancing along the road which leads to Osippanica and ultimately to Nish.

"The occupation of Belgrade was carried out without serious difficulty. The invading troops crossed the river, partly by means of the remnants of the railway bridge which was blown up by the Servians and partly by a pontoon bridge constructed under its cover, and approached the Servian camp from the south.

"The attacking forces advanced by a steep hill, driving the Servians before them. The Servians retreated, partly along the road leading to Groca and partly toward Popovic. The losses on both sides appeared to have been comparatively light.

"The invasion of Servia at Semendria was a much more difficult task. The Austrians built a pontoon bridge under the cover of darkness from an island in the middle of the Danube, where the channel narrows to 200 yards and the current is swift. The construction of the bridge was a hazardous operation. The work was perceived from the Servian shore and the Servians opened fire.

"The attacking forces were aided by artillery and infantry along the south shore of the island and succeeded in completing the bridge, over which they passed."

Invaders Number 500,000.

The Austro-Hungarian force invading Servia totals 500,000 men, according to a newspaper dispatch from Rome.

Of these 150,000 are operating from Seglin, opposite Belgrade, the Servian capital; 100,000 from Svrnik, on the river Drina, in Bosnia; 150,000 from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, and 100,000 from Milanovatz, on the Danube, on the eastern part of Servia. The ancient fortress of Belgrade was reduced by the Austrian artillery which, however, caused only slight damage to other parts of the Servian capital. The British legation was struck by an Austrian shell.

Servian sharpshooters greatly harried the Austrian artillery men during the bombardment.

On the western side of Servia an Austrian column came into contact with a Servian force at Loznitza, which put up a stubborn defense and held the fort there until dark, inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians.

The Austro-Hungarian invaders followed the valley of the river Morava and first encountered a body of Servian troops at Semendria, on the Servian side of the Danube. The Servians held their ground until nightfall and then retired.

Both Austrians and Servians sustained heavy losses, several hundred soldiers being killed in the engagement.

Unconfirmed reports reached here from Berlin that the Servians had been defeated by the Austrians at Fotcha, in Bosnia, losing 800 men, while the Austrian casualties numbered 200.

TWO LESS TO FIGHT SERVIA.

Austrians Probably Fatally Injured In Clash At Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Two Austrians were probably fatally injured in a fight with Servians at the street corner where natives of the warring countries clashed in a riot. According to accounts given the police, several Austrians walking along the street were attacked by the Servians, the leaders crying "We will kill all Austrians before they go back to fight us!"

Fotcha is far within the boundaries of Bosnia and thus on Austrian territory.

Vienna Gets Official News.

Vienna.—The following official dispatch was received here:

"About midnight machine gun fire was opened from Belgrade and in reply the Austro-Hungarian monitors bombarded the city.

"At 1 o'clock in the morning the powder magazine in Belgrade blew up. At dawn the Servians made another unsuccessful attempt to destroy the bridge.

"As shots were fired from the Servian Custom House upon our troops our artillery was trained upon the building, which was quickly demolished. This was followed by the sound of rifle fire. Simultaneously fire broke out at different points in Belgrade.

"During the Servian attempts to blow up the bridge 15 Servians were captured by our men and taken to Petersvardein.

"It is rumored that serious disturbances have broken out in New Servia, where the non-Servian elements are reported to have refused to enter the army."

A semi-official dispatch received here concerning the movements of the Austrian troops says:

"The covering line of our troops on the River Drina has been pressed forward to the main arm of the river. There was some fighting during this advance, but not of a serious character. One man on the Austrian side and about 10 Servians were killed. Bands of Servians vainly attempted to harass the Austrians at Bejelina. Bejelina is in the north corner of Bosnia, between the Rivers Save and Drina.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TO RETURN.

Germany And Italy Still Try To Localize Conflict.

Vienna.—Emperor Francis Joseph will return to Vienna from Ischl, and may then go to Budapest, to be nearer the scene of action. Popular enthusiasm is growing since the Emperor's manifesto taking the entire responsibility for the declaration of war, and patriotic demonstrations are being held all over the country. Runs on the savings banks are diminishing, but the Bourse committee has decided to suspend all Bourse operations until further notice.

All Servians liable to military service residing in Austria-Hungary are being arrested and handed over to the military as prisoners of war.

BRITISH FLEET PUTS TO SEA.

No Information Obtainable As To Its Destination.

Portland, England.—The British fleet sailed from here for an unknown destination. No information could be obtained from naval officials as to the movements of the war vessels.

Moving In Far East.

Shanghai.—The British Far Eastern fleet is mobilizing at Wei-Hai-Wei, on the north coast of Shantung province. The German fleet is mobilizing at Tsing-Tao, about 200 miles to the south.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Two Aviators Killed.—Giovanni Marcello Cavigga, an aviator, and his passenger, Camiletti, were killed by a fall of 800 feet with their aeroplane at Navara, Italy.

Winslow For Supreme Bench.—President Wilson is considering Chief Justice John B. Winslow, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, for the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court.



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NEW EXPERIENCE FOR BARBER

First Time He Had Shaved Man Whose Face Had an Unequal Growth of Hair.

Capt. W. V. Lucas, who was an officer in the Fourteenth Iowa regiment, tells an amusing story of an incident that occurred during General Price's raid into Missouri in the last year of the Civil war. The story appears in "Pilot Knob," by Messrs. C. A. Peterson and J. M. Hanson.

"On arriving at Pilot Knob the afternoon before the engagement of the Twenty-seventh, I went into a barber shop to be shaved. Suddenly, when the barber had shaved only one-half of my face, the long roll was beaten. I left my chair instantly, and reached my company, half a block away, with one side of my face shaved smooth, whereas the other displayed a two weeks' growth of beard. I did not complete the shave until six days afterward, when a colored barber did the job at Rolla, 75 miles away. While working the dirt and sand out of the 'long side,' the fellow's curiosity was excited, until he could no longer refrain from comments.

"I never see a face befo', sah,' said he, 'dat one side was richer dan de odder; but yo's is, suah!'"

"My explanation seemed to afford him great relief."—Youth's Companion.

The New Catechism.

A well-known doctor of Savannah has two children—a little daughter, aged six, and a small son, aged four. One day he overheard the little girl putting her brother through an examination in Bible history.

"Do you know who the first man and the first woman were?"

"Yeth, I do," lisped the boy.

"I'll bet you don't know their names," pressed the sister.

"I bet I do!" replied the little fellow.

"Well, what were their names, then, Mr. Smarty?"

"Edem and Ab!" answered the little boy.—Saturday Evening Post.

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