

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Aug. 23, 1914.

Japan declares war on Germany. Namur, Belgium, captured by the Germans.

Germans advanced westward against Mons and Charleroi. French and English forces moved northward against German right wing.

Germans occupied Luneville, northeastern France.

Austria announced victory over Russians at Krasnik.

Aug. 24, 1914.

Retreat of the English forces from Mons began.

Germans in East Prussia retreated by Russians.

Antwerp bombarded by German Zeppelins.

Japanese warships bombarded Tsingtau.

Aug. 25, 1914.

Austria declared war on Japan. Germans in East Prussia retreated on Koenigsberg.

Russians reached point within eighty miles of Lemberg, Galicia.

French evacuated Muelhausen. Lord Kitchener made his first speech in house of commons, predicting a long war.

Aug. 26, 1914.

Germans burned Louvain, Belgium.

Longwy, France, occupied by the Germans.

German Togoland, West Africa, surrendered to British force from Nigeria.

French cabinet resigned and new ministry was announced.

Ministers of foreign powers at Antwerp protested against throwing of bombs from air craft.

Belgium protested to United States against German acts.

British marines landed at Ostend.

Aug. 27, 1914.

Austria declared war on Belgium. German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk by British cruiser Highflyer off West coast of Africa.

German cruiser Magdeburg sunk in Gulf of Finland.

Three day battle begun at Oertelsburg, East Prussia, that resulted in Russian defeat.

French retreated from Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes.

Japan Blockaded Kiaochow.

Aug. 28, 1914.

French cabinet issued a manifesto.

Gen. von Kluck defeated the French near Maubeuge.

Gens. von Bulow and von Hausen defeated the Franco-Belgian forces between the Sambre and the Meuse.

Two German cruisers and two torpedo boats sunk by British fleet near Helgoland.

Germans attacked the Belgian Congo.

German airships again bombarded Antwerp.

Norway and Sweden formed military alliance to preserve their neutrality.

According to Notice.

During a sham fight which constituted part of a certain infantry battalion's training for the war a company was told off to follow up the retreating "enemy." For this purpose the pursuers, who had been having a strenuous time, had to cross a fairly wide river, and were marched to the nearest bridge, which was about four miles away. Imagine their disappointment on arriving to find this notice attached to the bridge of the "enemy": "This bridge is blown up." But the officer in command of the pursuers was a man of action, and promptly attached a notice to one of his leading men and proceeded to march his force across the bridge. They had almost crossed it, when an umpire suddenly appeared, frantically waving his hand and exclaiming: "The bridge is blown up; all these men are drowned!" The commanding officer made no reply, but simply pointed to his notice, which read: "This company is swimming across!"

Reliable Method.

"Can you spell the name of this new high explosive?" asked the man who shrieks.

"Yes," replied the one who is never at a loss.

"How do you spell it?"

"By looking in the dictionary."

M'CLARYGRAMS

He who lies must sometimes crawl.

It is easy to tell the man to whom one can tell nothing.

The man who gets two ideas at once isn't much better off than he who gets none.

There are some people whose chief study in business might be called that of "trickegometry."

26 AMERICANS ON TORPEDOED LINER

Sinking of Arabic May Determine Relations With Germany.

NO WARNING WAS GIVEN

Eight American Citizens Believed to Be Lost.

Millions in American Securities Went Down With The Arabic—Survivors All Agree That The German Submarine Gave No Warning.

Washington.—Eight names appear on the State Department's list of American passengers not found among survivors of the lost White Star liner Arabic. A dispatch from the consul at Queenstown, relayed by Ambassador Page, at London, gives the list:

Mrs. F. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burgess, J. Kellett, Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere, Dr. Edward F. Woods, James Houlihan and Thomas Elnore.

No decision has been reached by President Wilson and his advisers as to what the course of the government should be in connection with the sinking of the Arabic, and none will be until all the facts are at hand and sufficient time has been given for their thorough consideration. One of the main points to be determined is whether the Arabic was under the convoy of British warships when she was torpedoed. If she was being convoyed the German submarine was within its rights in sinking her without warning. And this government would not be entitled to make an issue of the case with Germany.

But the State Department does not believe that the Arabic was under convoy. This belief is based on statements of survivors that they were in small boats of the liner four and a half hours before they were picked up by steamers sent to their relief.

According to the view of officials of the department, the boats of the Arabic would have been picked up by the convoying vessels long before the expiration of that length of time if the Arabic had been under convoy when she was torpedoed.

Several of the American survivors were injured.

The White Star Line officials in New York figured 14 passengers in all missing or lost, and according to their checking of the list only two of these are Americans. Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere and Dr. Edmund Woods.

The American Consul at Queenstown, Lewis C. Thompson, is supplying the American survivors with all necessities. He has provided for them documents which will enable them to travel without being inconvenienced by military regulations.

The attitude of the American government for the moment is receptive, anxiously awaiting accurate details and reserving judgment as to whether the action was "deliberately unfriendly." The final decision rests with President Wilson.

London.—The White Star liner Arabic, bound from Liverpool for New York with 180 passengers, 26 of whom were American citizens, and a crew of 243, was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine off Fastnet Light and sank within 11 minutes. Three hundred and ninety survivors were landed at Queenstown and other ports. The remaining 32 are believed to have been lost. Not more than six of them, it is reported, were passengers.

It has not yet been determined whether any American lives were lost. In the first official lists of survivors compiled the names of 10 Americans known to have been aboard as passengers fail to appear.

Great Hole Torn in Ship. The torpedo struck the liner on the starboard side, about 100 feet from the stern. It tore a great gap in the ship's side, making the water-tight compartments useless. The scene of the torpedoing was about 40 miles from Old Head off Kinsale, the grave of the Lusitania.

The White Star Line issued an official statement containing the statement of Captain Finch of the Arabic, in which he asserts that the liner was torpedoed without warning.

In view of the fact that the vessel was westbound, and that she carried neither guns nor ammunition, London received with stupefaction the news of the attack. It was hardly believed possible here, considering the tension between the United States and Germany over previous submarine attacks that Berlin would give deliberate provocation to the United States Government.

Official London tonight finds it difficult to conceive a motive for the attack. Although the Arabic has been in the arms-carrying trade since the beginning of the war she had unloaded the cargo of war supplies and was bound for New York with a general cargo of merchandise.

Reports are prevalent that the vessel carried a large consignment of American securities which had been sold by English investors against delivery in New York. The amount of these securities is not known, but re-

ports set it at from \$500,000 to several millions. There are also reports that the Arabic carried a consignment of gold, but this is not credited.

Passengers' Chairs Upset. The big liner was a day out from Liverpool when she met her doom. She was just off the Irish coast, making a fair speed through a calm sea.

Practically all the passengers are reported to have been on the wide, roomy decks which made the Arabic a favorite in the trans-Atlantic service.

Suddenly, according to stories told by survivors brought into Queenstown on warships, a terrific shock threw the vessel far to port, spilling passengers from the chairs, throwing those standing to the deck. A terrific explosion told more plainly than words what had happened to the Arabic.

After the first momentary excitement there was no panic. Passengers below hastily made their way to deck, buckling on life belts. Stewards worked rapidly, assisting the passengers to don the cork preservers, and the seamen of the crew, who had been put through lifeboat drills daily, hastily and smoothly manned the boats.

Under the direction of Captain Finch and the ship's officers, the survivors were hastily put into the boats, which were cut free and launched as fast as passengers could be crowded into them. The sea was calm and the men at the oars pulled away fast from the rapidly listing steamer. Eleven boats in all are reported to have been launched.

Excitement gripped a few, and some of these leaped into the sea, according to the stories of survivors. The few casualties among passengers were suffered from this cause, it is believed.

The Arabic sank within 11 minutes, four less than it took the Lusitania to go down.

WILSON'S NOTICE TO GERMANY NOT HEEDÉD

May Force U. S. to Take Vigorous Action.

Washington.—State Department officials say that the gravity of Germany's act, so far as the United States is concerned, cannot be determined until it is known definitely whether there were Americans on board, and whether the submarine, before making the attack, called upon the vessel to stop. It would be intensified, of course, if there were loss of American lives.

May Be Germany's Reply.

Not an official in Washington willing to give his private views on the subject doubts that if any American lives were lost by reason of the submarine's failure to observe the accepted rules of naval warfare, for which this government has contended, the affair will lead to serious consequences, the least of which would be a severance of diplomatic relations. Many contend, in view of the language used in the last Lusitania note of this government, that the mere presence of Americans aboard, if these rules were violated, would force the United States to take vigorous action. The last Lusitania note has never been replied to by the German Foreign Office diplomatically. Not a few among the officials of this government fear that the attack on the Arabic is intended as Germany's reply.

16 Americans Known Saved.

Vice-Consul Thompson at Queenstown cabled the State Department the names of 16 American survivors of the Arabic.

The Vice-Consul's message said: "According to survivors the ship was torpedoed without warning and sank in 11 minutes. Excellent discipline prevailed, 21 boats were lowered and apparently all except those that were empty were picked up by rescue vessels.

In its last note to Germany on the subject of neutral rights this government summarized the principles which it insisted must be observed. They were:

That the high seas are free; that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may, in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination.

GOLD LOST WITH ARABIC?

Wall Street Thinks Probably \$3,000,000 Went Down.

New York.—In Wall street there was a pronounced opinion that the Arabic carried a shipment of gold, perhaps not a very large shipment, probably not more than \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, in addition to a considerable quantity of American railroad securities.

It was the presence of the gold, according to some bankers, which prompted the Germans to torpedo the White Star liner. The argument they followed in developing this theory was that, inasmuch as the steamer carried no munitions of war, the only reason the Germans could have had for destroying her was that she might be carrying specie. It was freely admitted, however, that this would never be established. The British Government was expected to make good any loss which may have been sustained, and, it was said, would probably impose secrecy on the few who might be in possession of the secret—if there was a secret.

ITALY AT WAR WITH TURKEY

Will Now Aid in Forcing the Dardanelles.

ARMY OF 50,000 READY

Germany Alone Of the Austro-German-Turkish Alliance Is Not Openly At War With Italy, Though Such a Declaration Is Considered Probable—Italy Blames Her Action On the Support Given By Turkey To Revolt in Libya and Prevention Of the Departure Of the Italians.

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London.—Italy has declared war against Turkey and the Italian ambassador has left Constantinople. This announcement is made in a Reuter telegram from Constantinople via Berlin and Amsterdam.

Marquis di Garroni, Italian ambassador to Turkey, handed to the Porte a note declaring Italy considered herself in a state of war with Turkey and demanded his passports.

The reasons given in the note for Italy's declaration of war were the support given by Turkey to the revolt in Libya and the prevention of the departure of Italian residents from Syria.

Ostensibly Italy's reason for declaring war on Turkey was the fact that Turkish authorities refused to permit Italian reservists in Ottoman territory to return to their native country to take up arms against Austria, Turkey's ally. The Rome newspapers also charged that the Turks were plotting to regain Tripoli, annexed by Italy following the Turko-Italian war of 1912. It was also charged that Italian subjects in Turkey have been mistreated since Italy's declaration of war against Austria three months ago.

Reports were circulated in European capitals a fortnight ago that Italy had concentrated an army estimated at between 50,000 and 150,000, which was to be sent to the Dardanelles to cooperate with the allied troops in the attempt to force a way to Constantinople. Later reports said a fleet of transports was concentrated near the Italian naval base of Taranto ready to convey the transports to Gallipoli the moment the declaration of war was flashed from Rome.

Germany alone of the Austro-German-Turkish alliance is not openly at war with Italy, though such a declaration is considered probable. The Berlin newspapers several weeks ago declared Italy was planning to declare war on Turkey and that Italian newspapers were paving the way by printing stories of alleged Turkish outrages against Italians. Berlin, however, took the news calmly, taking the view that if Italy sent an army to the Dardanelles and found it necessary to send troops into Tripoli her frontier forces would be so weakened that she could not wage a successful campaign against Austria.

11 GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK.

Dreadnaught, Three Cruisers and Seven Torpedo Boats.

Petrograd.—The President of the Duma announces that the Germans lost the superdreadnaught Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats in the battle of the Gulf of Riga.

The Germans tried to make a landing near Pernau Bay. Four enormous barques crammed with soldiers took part. They were repulsed by Russian troops without the co-operation of the artillery. The Germans were exterminated and the barques captured.

An official announcement states that the German fleet has left the Gulf of Riga.

The announcement adds that Russian destroyers in the Black Sea have sunk over 100 Turkish boats.

TO INSIST UPON RECOGNITION.

Carranza Will Remove To Mexico City Before Answering Note.

Washington.—General Carranza, is preparing to move from Vera Cruz to Mexico City at once and to have his government established in the old capital by the time his response to the Pan-American peace appeal reaches Washington this week.

According to all information reaching here, Carranza, in replying to Secretary Lansing and the Latin-American diplomats who offered to aid in restoring order in Mexico, will reject the peace conference proposal and urge recognition of his government as the surest guaranty of peace.

WAR SHIPMENTS GROWING.

Allies Getting \$15,500,000 Of Supplies From U. S. Monthly.

New York.—The United States is now shipping war supplies to the Allies at the rate of \$15,500,000 a month, or \$186,000,000 a year, according to figures made public in custom house manifests. This total, however, does not include the exports by rail via Canada to England and Russia. It is estimated that these American munitions of war amount to enough to bring the grand total of exports to \$225,000,000 a year.



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YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models of bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with 10 profit above factory cost. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name at double our price. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second-hand bicycles, received. We will ship C. O. D. on approval. Puncture-Proof tires, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repair tools promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive catalogue, free mailed free. Single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repair tools, and equipment of all kinds at half the regular retail price.

\$10.00 Hedgehorn Puncture-Proof \$4.80 Self-healing Tires A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "C" also rim strip "D" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory or unsuitable. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of tires you will find them better, wear better, last longer and cost less than any other tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be well pleased that when you work through us you will live on your order. We want you to send us to see us for a pair of Hedgehorn tires. IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgehorn tires. Puncture-Proof tires, single wheels and parts at the special introductory price quoted above, or write for our Big Tire and Bicycle Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires and bicycle equipment at about half the regular prices. DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING a bicycle or a pair of tires until you have seen our new and wonderful offers we are making. It costs only a postal to learn everything. Write us NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPARED FOR QUICK READING

Several thousand grangers of Chester and Delaware Counties, with their families, attended the annual picnic of Pomona Grange at Lenape Park, West Chester.

Eli Logan, a farmer near London Grove, committed suicide by taking poison. He was about forty-five years old and leaves a widow and five children.

Curtis Adams was held under \$500 bail by Alderman P. J. Martin, of Pottsville, charged with sending a scurrilous letter to Miss Mame Coyle, of Cressona.

Quincy A. Kuehner, once principal of the Tamaqua Public School, and Miss Kate E. Follweiler, a former teacher, were married in Zion Lutheran Church by Rev. George Gebert.

William Berry, aged eighty-three, tired of life and poor, it is said, hanged himself in a room at an Easton hotel. His wife died two years ago and he had no children living.

Returning from the Panama Exposition, William A. De Cindry, of Washington, died suddenly at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Hokenden, at Plymouth Meeting.

At the Newhard family reunion, Allentown, Major James D. Newhard was elected president, and the 700 present decided to erect a monument over the grave of their common ancestor.

Charles Dwight Sigbee, a son of Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, retired, United States Navy, was married at Lebanon to Miss Agnes Felceor Haddow, daughter of James Haddow.

Wilbur Hughes, thirteen years old, of Shenandoah, while attempting to cross the Lehigh Valley tracks, was run down and killed. His mother witnessed the accident, and is in a critical condition from the shock.

Running into an auto with his motorcycle, George D. Henninger, aged seventeen, son of Oscar L. Henninger, of Allentown, candidate for County Commissioner, is in the hospital with a compound fracture of the right leg.

Harrisburg's first "movie" operators' strike has ended and there will be no interruption of amusements. A couple of operators went on strike, demanding more pay and fewer hours. They were mollified.

Walking on the Reading Railway tracks near Allentown in order to take a short cut to his home, William Botz, sixty-five years old, a peddler, was struck by a passenger train from Harrisburg and killed instantly.

George W. Schultz, a former member of the State Legislature, and Miss Beulah Kincheol, both of Shamokin, were married at the Kincheol summer home at Manassas, Va., the ceremony being performed by the Episcopal pastor of that place.

Francis Brenneck, aged twelve, a newby, of Altoona, was riding his bicycle out Beale Avenue, when he was run down by an automobile driven by Miss Pearl Jones, daughter of Theodore Jones. The boy was injured internally and may die. The car struck a tree and was wrecked.

MANUFACTORIES NO MORE EXEMPT

State Tax on \$1,000 Property Is Announced in Letter Issued by Auditor General.

Harrisburg.—Manufacturing companies, which hitherto have been exempt from taxation by the State on capital actually invested in manufacturing, are being taxed on \$1,000 worth of property, yielding five mills. The apportionment has been made the last few days on statements regarding capital stock taxation, now being worked out. A number of companies already have paid.

The letter issued by the Auditor General's department in regard to the tax says:

"A minimum appraisal of \$1,000, on account of capital stock subject to taxation, is made against all companies, irrespective of the character of the activities or the amount of property invested in the State. Under the former practice the passing of a report without settlement, on account of the entire capital stock being engaged in manufacturing, renders it possible for the same to be opened and settlement made thereon by subsequent Auditors General. Under the present practice the settlement is closed, except for clerical errors, after a year from date of voluntary payment."

Approximately 6,300 domestic corporations out of about 23,500 on the books of the State are engaged in manufacturing, and quite a number in this list have been exempted from payment because of investment of capital in manufacturing.

For Prevention of Avoidable Fires. State Fire Marshal Joseph L. Baldwin has issued the following list of "Don'ts" for fire prevention:

Don't use coal oil to start a slow fire. Don't try to start any fire with coal oil. It is dangerous.

Don't polish a stove while it is hot. Don't fill an oil or gasoline stove after dark. If you must fill them, never do so while lighted, as the flame might set fire to the vapor in the air and ignite the oil, causing an explosion.

Don't leave a lamp burning when away from home. Don't leave a lamp turned down low, it is liable to cause an explosion. Don't use swinging lamps near an open window.

Don't use any but safety matches. Don't permit gasoline, benzine or naphtha to be kept in the house. Don't wash clothing or other articles in gasoline, benzine or naphtha in the house.

Don't throw gasoline, benzine or naphtha in the sink or cesspools. Don't throw water on flames caused by burning gasoline, benzine, naphtha or coal oil, as it spreads the flames. Smother it with a rug, quilt or heavy clothing.

Don't clean beds with inflammable liquids. Don't light a match when looking for leaking gas. Don't put ashes in wooden boxes or barrels. Use metal cans. Don't throw hot ashes against fences or buildings.

Don't fail to burn all rubbish. Watch it, and be sure the fire is out before you leave it. Don't burn rubbish near fences or buildings. Don't permit rubbish, paper or greasy rags to accumulate.

Forty Vinegar Prosecutions. Sampling of the State's vinegar, which was made by purchases of 235 bottles is practically all of the counties of the State, has resulted in forty prosecutions.