**EUROPEAN ARMIES AND FIRST SCENES OF** 

WAR OF RUSSIA, FRANCE AND GERMANY STEAMER CA ST PETERSB RUSSIA FLEET RITISH FLEET OKOVNO 20,000 + JOHANNES BURG BIELOSTON BERLIN ERMANY 800.000 LUZK DROWNO MEN LUXEMBURG **ONBNO** 300.000 250.000 PARIS. 900.000 THENNA AUSTRIA - HUNGARY 100.000 BUDAPEST 150.000 150.000 100.000 ROUMANI BOSN BUKAREST CORSICA 300.000 SEA

This may shows the immediate area of conflict between Russia, Germany, France and England, as well as the present distribution of the forces of those powers. The Russians, Germans and French are now proceeding to mobilize immense armies, and it has been stated they will gather their troops in the parts of their territories indicated. The fleet of Great britain is believed to be in the North Sea; that of Russia in the Baltic, while Germany's ships are ust east of Denmark.

The Russians, according to dispatches of Sunday, crossed the German frontier south of Bialia and entered German territory. First reports of their operations were meager.

The Germans took the Duchy of Luxemburg, which, by the treaty of 1867, had been guaranteed independence. The duchy is ust south of Belgium, and occupies a small territory. It is a small buffer state like Belgium. The Germans proceeded into France toward the French fortiled town of Langres. The first reports gave their force as 20,000, and there was a report that they had encountered a small French force and had been defeated.

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back to America. We have enough coal for our return home and it is my earnest hope that we shall not be in tercepted by foreign war vessels Two Days From Plymouth

Theer was nervous laughter, ap-lause, congratulations, protests which gave way to a grave state of apprehension as the seriousness of the situation became apparent. Electric ituation became apparent. lights weer turned off and the shir was covered from prow to stern in a shroud of canvas. This smothered whatever beams of light escaped through chinks in the stateroom win-dows. According to the ship's log, she was then within two days of Ply-mouth.

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A g&roup of financiers on board offered to buy the ship and sail her under American colors, but to all proposals the captain replied that his duty was spelled by his orders from Bremen which instructed him to turn back and save his ship. There was a stampede for the wireless, but the captain announced that no messages would be sent for fear of betraying the ship's location.

location.

The American port which the captain would try to make was a matter for unlimited speculation. It was not until the passengers awoke this morning in sight of the green Maine hills that the liner's destination became

certain.

Proceeded Without Lights

For two nights, with her head and
side lights extinguished and every
other illumination blotted out with
canvas, the Kronprinzessin Cecille
plunged through the fog with unreduced speed nad without sounding her
fog horn.

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Captain Polack's explanation to a delegation of passengers who protested against fast running under such conditions was that it was his motive to save his ship from capture. He added that he did not consider the danger appreciable as he was not on the usual path.

The captains only concession was to sound the fog horn.

When the vessel steamed safely into Bar Harbor to-day he received a long line of passengers, who congratulated him on his achievement. Captain Polack is a lieutenant-commander in the German naval reserves.

# NEW IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO BE TESTED IN EUROPE ON OUTBREAK



