RUSSIAN CAPITAL GOAL OF GERMANS

Approach by Land and Sea Outlined by Expert.

DEFENSE LINE IS DESCRIBED

Kaiser's Forces Can Advance Through Either Poland or Finland, Both of Which Are Decidedly Lukewarm to the Czar.

St. Petersburg would seem to be the goal of the German military campaign in Russia.

It can be reached both by sea and by land.

On land the enemy could, but would not have to, pass through Poland, which, because of its importance, could properly be the object of a separate campaign.

The invasion of Poland was found not difficult in the recent operations. Three years ago, when the whole system of national defense was reorganized, the western line of defense was moved back to the east. Two army corps were transported from Poland and Lithuania into central Russia, to the Volga region. Many important fortresses, especially that at Warsaw, were abandoned, writes Samuel N. Harper in the Chicago Herald.

Object of the Change.

The object of this was to guard against the situation that confronted Russia in 1904, when her foreign policy in the far East had not found a corresponding adaptation of her military forces to the new directions.

Reservists of the eastern provinces were the first to be sent out to Manchuria. This fact was largely responsible for the defeat of Russian arms in the far East.

This change in the line of defense on the west shortened the length of the line.

At the time there was much comment to the effect that Poland had thus been left exposed because of the failure of the Poles to show more enthusiasm for a united Russia, but this was mere political gossip.

Reason Purely Tactical.

The reason for the change was purely tactical; it conformed to the general plan then introduced, of bringing the cadres more toward the center of the empire, in order to expedite mobilization when the reservists should be called out.

Development of railways had assured rapid concentration to the western frontier. By the reorganization the western frontier in Poland against Germany was, in fact, more effectively protected.

The last reports leave the German and Russian armies concentrating on Lodz, a large manufacturing center, about 50 miles in from the frontier, and about one-third of the way from the frontier to Warsaw, though not on the direct line.

The western line of defense was not altered with regard to Austria, but a larger force was concentrated at the Kiev center.

To the north and northeast of Poland lie the Baltic provinces. Here, in the neighborhood of the frontier station, Eydtkuhnen, the Russians already have taken the aggressive.

Shortest Line to Capital.

This is the shortest line from German territory to the capital of Russia. St. Petersburg is well defended from the sea. Situated at the head of the Finnish gulf, more than 300 miles from the entrance to the gulf, it can be protected by defenses on the main land on either side.

Kronstadt, which lies within view of the capital, has long since been abandoned as a means of defense.

Across the very mouth of the Finnish gulf is the new line on which the Russians rely to safeguard their capital from attack by sea. This is the Revel-Sveaborg line. Revel is just around the corner on the south and is Russia's principal naval port on the Baltic. Sveaborg is near Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

Islands Complete Line.

There are small islands between these two points, which are used to complete the line of defense. At no point in this line is the distance between batteries more than 30 miles. It will be a difficult line to cross.

Almost at the very mouth of the Finnish gulf, a little to the north, and lying between Finland and Sweden, are the Islands of Aland.

Russia wished to obtain these islands some years ago to complete her new plan of defense, but has not been able to do so.

It was here that the naval encounter took place in which the Russians were driven back into the Gulf of Finland to their main line of defense. The Germans now hold the position in the islands, which furnish cover and protection to them. From this position they could land forces in Finland, along the Gulf of Bothnia coast. But Finland is a difficult country through which to make progress on foot or by rail.

Why Libau is Important.

Another objective point of the Germans has been the Russian Baltic port of Libau, although the reported bombardment here was merely a reconnoisance.

Libau is one of Russia's most important ports. Open almost the year round, being frozen up only in extreme frosts, it has become the great port of export for all the central as well as the western regions of Russia. It is one of the most important cities of the Baltic provinces and is an industrial center of considerable size.

Any German advance on Russia's capital must first pass through regions the population of which is non-Russian—Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces—where the population is composed of Lithuanians, Letts, Esthonians, Jews and Germans.

The nationalist movement in Russia has been directed against all these—its motto was something like "Russia for the Russians"—these last years non-Russian elements of the empire. A short-sighted policy of forcible Russification has not tended to arouse much loyalty among these various nationalities.

Germans Large Landlords.

All of them, with one exception, have joined the opposition to the government in internal politics. The Germans are the exception; they are the large landlords of the Baltic provinces and have given many men to the higher official world, which accounts for the number of German names one finds in lists of Russian ministers, ambassadors and other officials.

The Finns are very bitter against Russia. Many of the measures by the Russian government in Finland, which have caused this bitterness, have been taken in order to strengthen the defense of the capital from that quarter.

Perhaps the extent of the Finnish protest corresponds to the extent and effectiveness of these measures. Finnish protests have been heard all over the western world, even over here in America.

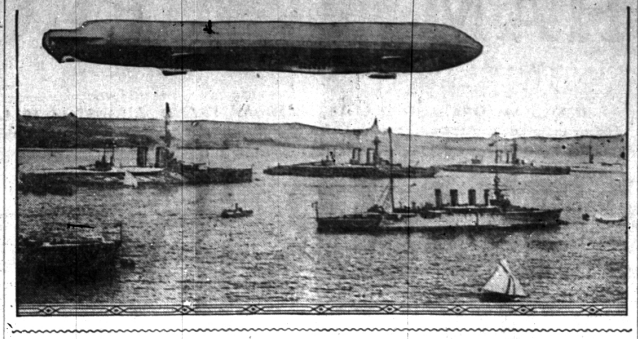
WAR STRENGTH OF GERMANY.

The kingdom of Prussia, together with Baden and Hesse, is divided into sixteen military districts, each of which furnishes a complete army corps, and two or three Landwehr divisions, as well as its proportion of cavalry, garrison, artillery, etc. There is also the Prussian guard corps, drawn from the whole kingdom.

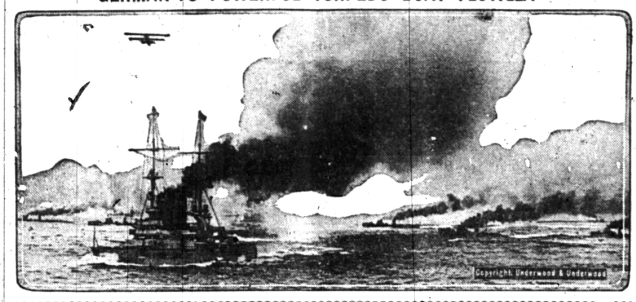
Saxony furnishes two army corps, Wurttemberg one army corps; Reichsland and Alsace and Lorraine, two army corps, and Bavaria, three army corps.

The strength of the field army, twenty-five army corps and independent cavalry, together with the reserve troops, amounts to about 1,250,000 combatants. To this must be added the mobile Landwehr, the total strength of which amounts to about 600,000. The total mobile force of the German empire is therefore about 1,850,000. Behind this there are about 1,500,000 men, wholly or partially trained, to supply the waste of war

GERMAN DIRIGIBLE HOVERINB OVER BRITISH FLEET



GERMAN'YS POWERFUL TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA

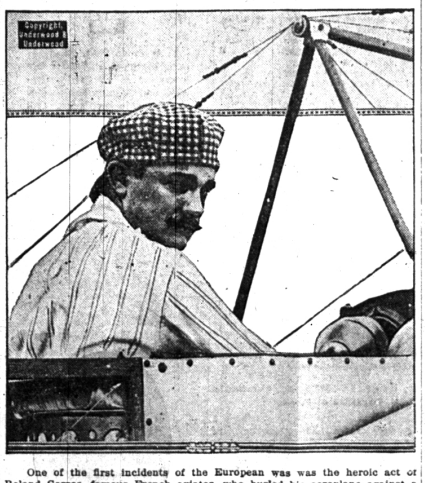


TROOPER TAKING LEAVE OF HIS FAMILY

SERVIAN INFANTRY MARCHING TO THE FRONTIER

AUSTRIAN CADETS BEING SWORN IN AS OFFICERS

ROLAND GARROS, HERO OF THE AIR



One of the first incidents of the European was was the heroic act of Roland Garros, famous French aviator, who hurled his aeroplane against a German dirigible, destroying it and its 25 occupants and losing his own life.

GERMANY'S NAVAL CHIEF

High Admiral P. T. von Tirpitz, commander of the naval forces of Germany.

ARMIES OF GERMANY, FRANCE AND RUSSIA COMPARED

Down to the collapse of the Napoleonic empire, the eagles of France were comfortably acclimated to all parts of Europe. Since that time German armies have inspected Paris three times. The scale shifted after Napoleon, and for just about a century Germany has held the military upper hand. Germany has the greater and in tradition the more effective army today. But many military observers believe France's military efficiency has advanced in recent decades.

During the war of the Balkan states against Turkey French methods, teachings and munitions were affected by the allies; and the overwhelming wreck of the Turkish power is now a matter of history. That France has a superb field artillery is universally granted. Some war experts think it is the best in the world.

And field artillery is a tremendous factor in modern battles. Artillery genius made Napoleon almost conqueror of the world. The country that develops such an overmastering genius in that branch will win the next great war. Artillery is more important today than in the Napoleonic era; cavalry, far less.

Since the Manchurian war the Russian army has been completely reorganized; and lat it not be overlooked that the lately tooted French system has been the model. Russia can put into the field more soldiers than any other nation.

Michigan Brevities

Charlotte.—The man killed on the Grand Trunk tracks west of this city has been identified as C. A. Buch, a wandering frog hunter, having no home. Burial will be at the potter's field.

Iron Mountain.—Frank Moreno, a young man, was killed at the Ludington mine stock pile by a large treate post giving way and striking him on the head. He was employed around the steam shovel.

Flint.—Fire originating from a gasoline stove destroyed a large double house and shanty dwelling on Spencer street, in the north end of the city, causing a loss of about three thousand dollars and rendering 18 persons homeless.

Kalamazoo. — Prosecuting Attorney Milo Bennett left for St. Paul with requisition papers for Joseph Wallraff, held in jail there for Kalamazoo officers. Wallraff is wanted here for participation in the murder of Hal Davis seven years ago.

Grand Rapids. — Jacob Steketee, vice-consul for Michigan, received a call from Consul General Van Bakhuysen, at New York, for all members of the Holland army and militia to report to their native land for military duty. Several residents of this city and vicinity are preparing to leave.

Kalamazoo.—"Do not worry, everything is all right," was the cablegram received by Goddie Rosenbaum from his daughter in Hanover, Germany. The girl has been attending school there for some time. Rosenbaum has heard nothing from his mother, who is touring somewhere in Germany.

Owosso.—Miss Maude Nestle, twenty-two, who resided near Mt. Pleasant, is dead and William Weldon, William Rice and George Mills are being held in jail pending an investigation. Miss Nestle left home in company with Mills and returned. She appeared in a dazed condition and was taken to Traverse City for treatment, and she died there. A Mt. Pleasant man told the police he saw the girl with three men. They deny any connection with the girl's death.

Jackson.—A. C. Lingelbach, arrested at Grand Rapids on a charge of false pretenses in connection with the sale of some railway stock in this city, was brought back to Jackson. He demanded an examination when arraigned and was released under $400 bonds. Lingelbach, it is alleged, represented himself as agent for Tri-State Railway company, with offices in Hillsdale. Much stock was sold in Jackson county.

Plainwell.—A country school teacher's adherence to the Michigan state course of study in teaching her students what to do in case of drowning, is responsible for the four-year-old daughter of John Thompson being alive. Mr. Thompson lives on a farm near here, and his little daughter, his seven-year-old son, and a neighbor's boy, aged ten, were playing about the barn. The two boys were inside when they heard a splash. Upon investigation they found the little girl had fallen into the water tank. They pulled her out, and following the instruction they had received at school, forced the water from her lungs and restored the little girl to consciousness.

Port Huron.—The Canadian city of Sarnia, across the border from Port Huron, is aflame with excitement over the news that England is at war with Germany. The Twenty-seventh regiment with four companies in Sarnia, is endeavoring to recruit its companies to the full quota and many recruits are joining. Hundreds of Englishmen who have been working in the states and who belong to the reserves, are passing through the tunnel on their way back to the old country. Among the Sarnia people who are held in Europe from whom word is anxiously awaited are: Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary of Canada, and wife, who are in London, England; Mrs. H. W. Stuart, who is at Vienna, Austria; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Buck, who are in London.

Monroe.—Eighteen years ago the wife of David Schott of Indiana died leaving a husband and two daughters, one of whom, Goldie Schott, two years old, was taken to an orphan's home at Huntington, Ind. From this home she was adopted by a Grand Rapids family, where at the age of twenty she met and married Jack Harding, an employe of the Van Blerck Motor company of this city. Mr. Harding endeavored to find some trace of her parentage, but beyond the record of her stay in the Huntington home there were no traces. The keeper of the home furnished an item to the newspapers which has resulted in the visit of David Schott and his daughter, Margaret, to the Harding home where the family of father and two daughters separated 18 years ago were reunited.

Pontiac.—The breach of promise suit of Lelah Cooper, Cheboygan county school teacher, against Frank Fox, wealthy Rochester farmer and contractor, was dismissed when the attorneys announced that Fox had paid the woman $2,000. Fox met Miss Cooper when she was a school teacher in the upper peninsula and he a lumberman. She has since given birth to a child, which is with her parents in Cheboygan county. At the commencement of the suit the woman offered to settle the case if Fox would marry her, but he declined, and the suit has been pending since.

Albion.—Officers were elected at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Calhoun County Veterans' battalion, as follows: Colonel, James E. Mason, Athens; lieutenant colonel, A. S. Parker, Battle Creek; major, W. S. Thompson, Battle Creek; chaplain, E. McCoy, Battle Creek; officer of the day, J. H. Paiul, Athens. Eighty-seven old soldiers attended.

Flint.—Tony Tisinsh and four other Austrians who were gathered in by the police in a raid on a gambling den, were in court. Tisinsh was fined $20, and his companions released upon the payment of smaller fines.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Bulls, cows and canners steady; all others dull and 10@25c lower; best dry-fed steers, $8.25; best handy weight butcher steers, $7.25@7.75; mixed steers and heifers, $7@7.25; handy light butchers, $6.75@7; light butchers, $5.50@6.75; best cows, $6@6.50; butcher cows, $5.50@6; common cows, $4.50@5; canners, $3@4.25; best heavy bulls, $6.50@6.75; bologna bulls, $6@6.25; stock bulls, $5.25@5.75; feeders, $6.75@7.25; stockers, $6.25@7; milkers and springers, $40@70.

Veal calves—Market steady at last week's close; best, $11@11.50; others, $8@9.50.

Sheep and lambs—Market 25@50c higher; best lambs, $8.40@8.50; fair lambs, $7@8; light to common lambs, $5@6.50; fair to good sheep, $4@5; culls and common, $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Market dull; heavy grades, $8.50; others, $8.75.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts of cattle, 5,000; market 10@20c higher; choice to prime shipping steers, $9.60@10; fair to good, $8.90@9.15; plain and coarse, $8.35@8.50; choice to prime handy steers, $8.60@9.25; fair to good, $8.40@8.50; light common, $7.50@8; yearlings, $8.50@9; prime fat heifers, $8.25@8.50; good butchering heifers, $7.80@8.10; light do, $7@7.60; best heavy fat cows, $7@7.50; good butchering cows, $6@6.90; canners and cutters, $3.50@5; best feeders, $7@7.40; good feeders, $6.75@7; best stockers, $6.50@6.75; common to good, $5.50@6; best bulls, $7@7.60; good killing bulls, $6.25@6.50; stock and medium bulls, $5@6; best milkers and springers, $75@90; good do, $55@65; common, $35@50.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market 20c higher; heavy, $10.25@10.50; mixed yorkers and pigs, $10.50@10.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market strong; lambs, $9@9.25; yearlings $6.50@7.50; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes $4.75@5.75.

Calves strong; tops, $12.50; fair to good, $9.50@10; grassers, $5@7.

Grains Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, 92 1-2c; September opened with a drop of 1c at 90c and advanced to 94c; December opened at 95 1-4c and advanced to 99c; No. 1 white, 91 1-2c; No. 2 white, 90 1-2c.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 80c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 82c; No. 4 yellow, 1 car at 80c.

Oats—Standard, 41c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 4 white, 38c bid; new standard, 4 cars at 36 1-4c, closing at 37 1-2c; new No. 3 white, 1 car at 36c, 2 at 35 3-4c, closing at 37c; No. 4 white, 36c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 70c.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and August shipment, $2.20; October, $2.02.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, $10.25; October and December, $10.75; prime alsike, $9.40; sample alsike, 20 bags at $9, 18 at $8.75, 20 at $8.25.

Timothy—Prime spot, $8.

Alfalfa—Prime spot, $8.35.

Hay—Carlots, track Detroit; No 1 timothy, $16@17; standard, $15.50@16; No. 2 timothy, $13@14; light mixed, $15.50@16; No. 1 mixed, $13@13.50; No. 1 clover, $12.50@13; heavy clover mixed, $12.50@13; rye straw, $8@8.50; wheat and oat straw, $7@7.50 per ton; new No. 1 timothy, $15 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196-lbs, jobbing lots; Best patent, $5.80; second patent, $5.30; straight, $4.80; spring patent, $5.80; rye flour, $4.40 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots; Bran, $24 50; standard middlings, $28 fine middlings, $30; coarse cornmeal, $32; cracked corn, $33; corn and oat chop, $28.50 per ton.

General Markets.

Raspberries—Red, $4.50@4.75 per bushel.

Blackberries—$1.50@1.75 per 16-qt case.

Huckleberries—$1.75@2 per 16-quart crate.

Peaches—Elberta, $2.15@2.25; island, $1@1.25 per bu.

Currants—Small, $2@2.25; cherry, $2.25@2.50 per bu case.

New Apples—Transparent, 75c@$1; Duchess, $1@1.10 per hamper and $3@4 per bbl.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 14@15c; common, 10@11c per lb.

Potatoes—Verginia Red Star, $2.65@2.75 per bbl.

Green Corn—Home-grown, $1@1.10 per sack.

Onions—Per 100-lb sack, $4; Spanish $1.75@2 per crate.

Tomatoes—Canadian, 75@80c per basket.

Cherries—Sour, $1.25@1.50; sweet, $1@1.25 per 16-qt case; black Tartarian, $1.50 per 16-qt case.

Cheese—Wholesale lots: Michigan flats, 14 1-4@14 1-2c; New York flats, 14 3-4@15c; brick, 13c; limburger, 11 1-2@13c; imported Swiss, 23@23 1-2c; domestic Swiss, 18@19c; long horns, 16 1-2c; daisies, 15c per lb.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 19@20c per lb; heavy hens, 15@16c; medium hens, 14c; No. 2 hens, 10@12c; old roosters 11c; ducks, 14@15c; young ducks, 15@16c; geese, 11@12c; turkeys, 19@20c per lb.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 15@16c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 6@7c per lb.

Hides—No 1 cured, 16c; No. 1 green 13c; No. 1 cured bulls, 13c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 16c; No. 1 green veal kip, 14c; No. 1 cured murrain, 13c; No. 1 green murrain, 10c; No. 1 cured calf, 18 1-2c; No. 1 green calf, 17c; No. 1 horsehides, $4.50; No. 2 horsehides, $3.50; No. 2 bulls 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 25@75c.