WORLD'S EVENTS TERSELY *and* BRIEFLY TOLD

European War News

A dispatch from Mainz, which is 115 miles from Strassburg, says that the German emperor and three of his sons, including the crown prince, have arrived there.

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Accepting in good faith the assurances of Japan that the integrity of China will be respected, the United States will ask a pledge of the world powers that the "open-door" policy will be maintained in the far East.

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French forces are reported to have lost heavily in the fighting between Namur and Dinant and were nearly routed when they rallied and broke through the German lines, putting the kaiser's troops to flight.

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French troops have occupied the town of Schirmeck, seven and a half miles beyond Saales, in Alsace. They have captured 1,000 prisoners and a number of cannon.

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Several Austrian army corps have invaded Russian territory. The Russian advance in Galicia, near the Russian frontier and northeast of Lemberg, also has been checked.

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It was announced by the British official press bureau at London that any action Japan takes against Germany will not extend beyond the China seas except to protect Japanese shipping.

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Confirmation of the sinking of four Austrian battleships by the French in the Adriatic sea is given in a dispatch from Cettinje to Rome.

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The Hamburg-American steamer Santa Catharina, with a $1,000,000 cargo, was captured by a British cruiser and taken to the island of Trindad, a British possession.

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While the German forces are pushing forward through the valley of the Meuse, and still more extensive operations are in progress along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier, where the French and German armies are in contact, Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of the German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiaochow, a German protectorate in China. Japan's ultimatum gives Germany until August 23 to comply with the demands.

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From presumably authoritative sources in Washington it is learned that coincident with its demands on Germany the Japanese government has informed the American state department that American merchants in the Philippines must cease sending supplies to the German forces in the Orient. This representation, of course, will endanger American neutrality in the war.

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French victories are claimed officially at Blamont, east of Luneville, where a Bavarian army corps was driven back by the bayonet; at Dinant, south of Namur; and at Thann, in Alsace, where they captured the wounded Gen. von Diemling of the Fifteenth army crops. The German battalion's return to the attack after every reverse, however, and the British censor sanctions the statement that they are moving nearer their destination every day.

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Aircraft as engines of war are employed ineffectually over the Metz fortifications by the French and over the city of Namur by the Germans.

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Servian cannoneers rout the Austrian advance across the Save river and sink two boat loads of soldiers in the Danube near Belgrade, according to dispatches from Nish, the Servian war capital.

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Japan is about to declare war on Germany and seek to capture Kiaochow. Official news to this effect has reached the state department at Washington, which fears violation of China's neutrality.

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St. Petersburg reports that the czar and czarina and other members of the imperial family have departed for Moscow. An Amsterdam dispatch to London says again that Emperor William has left for the front.

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A great battle is now occurring in Belgium between the Germans and the Belgian and French allies. The Germans are advancing on the historic battleground of Waterloo and events of the greatest importance are in progress.

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Ten thousand American and English tourists are stranded in Switzerland.

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The seat of the Belgian government has been moved to Antwerp. German cavalry threaten Brussels.

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The Swedish rigsdag at Stockholm voted an appropriation of $13,400,000 for the purpose of defense.

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Russians have taken Sokal, Austrian Galicia, by assault, inflicting heavy casualties.

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Germany's casualties in the battle of Haelen aggregate 3,000. Brussels is no longer in danger.

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French troops have occupied the region of the Saale pass, which commands the Bruche valley.

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Scores of Germans employed in Dublin hotels and in hotels at watering places on the coast of Ireland were arrested. The plans of the country around Dublin bay were found upon one prisoner.

Great Britain formally declared war on Austria. Ambassador Page of the United States looks after Austria's diplomatic interests in London.

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Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British field army, has joined General Joffre, French commander-in-chief.

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A detachment of Austrian troops that crossed the River Save by boat near Obrenovatz was ambushed by Servians and most of the soldiers were killed or captured.

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Fighting between advance guards of the main German and French armies in Alsace and along western France between Germans and Belgians indicates the proximity of a great battle along the whole line.

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Washington

Consideration of the problem of raising money to offset losses in customs revenues due to the outbreak of the European war continues at the White House in Washington. The president told callers he had not arrived at an opinion as to the best means for raising the necessary additional revenue.

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Japan's ultimatum to Germany will not be protested by the United States. President Wilson said at the White House in Washington he believed Japan's declaration that Kiaochow will be eventually returned to China is made in good faith and indicated that the United States will take a passive position concerning the developments in the Orient.

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The department of justice at Washington announced that the first action had been taken to summon before a federal grand jury persons alleged to have increased the retail prices of food by reason of war conditions in Europe. District Attorney Clarence Wilson issued the first summons under the general order sent out by Attorney General McReynolds.

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Steps were taken to safeguard the grain export, foreign exchange and shipping situation brought about by the European war at an important conference at the treasury department at Washington between officials and 62 representatives of business, trade, shipping and banking interests. Secretary McAdoo presided. The conference was received by the president, who in a short address said he believed that the financial crisis had passed.

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Personal

Henry Seifert and Fred Rouse of Youngstown, O., were killed at Leavittsburg, O., when an automobile truck was struck by an Erie train.

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Arthur Isted and his wife and Roy Hallum, thirteen years old, their guest, were drowned in Cass Lake, Minn., while bathing.

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Mrs. Jacob Morris, wife of a well known business man, and Curtis Givens, a sailor, were found dead in the woman's home at Portsville, Del. The police believe Givens shot the woman and then committed suicide.

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Foreign

Lives of 150 passengers were lost in the blowing up of the Austrian steamship Baron Gautsch by a mine off Lussin island, near Dalmatia. One hundred and fifty rescued.

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Domestic

With the death at New Orleans of Mary Hooper, negress, the number of bubonic plague victims was brought to seven. The woman was the nineteenth person to contract the disease since June 27.

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The Panama canal zone celebrated the opening of the canal. With the official Panama celebration set for next spring, even the United States was not officially represented except by Colonel Gorgas and the other men who have long been in the canal zone. The steamship Ancon, owned by the United States war department, was the first big boat to be put through, signalizing the opening of the canal to all ships up to 10,000 tons register.

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The "spiritual hegira" of Frank Lloyd Wright, Oak Park architect, and Mamah Borthwick, formerly Mrs. E. H. Cheney of Oak Park, Ill., ended in tragedy six times repeated. It closed with the murder by an insane negro chef of Mamah Borthwick, her son and daughter, and three other persons, the wounding of two men and injury to a third. Three of the dead are children. The killing was done by Julian Carleton, a negro employed as chef by Wright at "Callesien," his bungalow at Hillsite, near Spring Green, Wis. The slayer used a hatchet and after committing the murders set fire to the building and hid in the boiler-room, whence he crawled exhausted, to be taken prisoner.

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Every train reaching Fort Riley, Kas., brought scores of members of the Kansas National Guard for an annual encampment.

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The Peoria Herald-Transcript has dropped its hyphen and appears under the title of the Peoria Transcript, this being the title under which it was founded in 1855. The price also is reduced to one cent.

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Three men were killed at Dongola, Ill., when the wall of a burning building fell on them.

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Ten thousand children will take part in a pageant in Central park, New York, August 29, under the auspices of the New York tercentenary commission, to show the commercial, industrial and educational development on Manhattan island in 300 years.

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Abandonment by J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York of a proposed loan to France because of the attitude of the administration at Washington is expected to terminate negotiations under way here in behalf of other belligerents including Austria.

LONDON DISPATCH ADMITS FALL OF FORTS OF LIEGE

After Heroic Resistance the Guns of Enemy Force Evacuation

GERMAN CAVALRY SIGHTED FROM THE ANTWERP FORTS

Prospects Are That Japan and Germany Will Engage in War As Result of Ultimatum Given By the Mikado.

London—A dispatch made public here Wednesday morning concedes that the Germans have taken the forts of Liege. It was rumored that the Belgians dynamited them after they had evacuated them. After a heroic and long resistance against six German army corps the Belgians gave up only when their forts had been pounded into ruins by the artillery of the enemy.

The German advance is reported slowly driving the Belgian outposts back on the main allied army at several points along the main line of battle. There has been almost continuous fighting, although a strict censorship has kept all information of the results from the public. The war office has made only one announcement. That was a statement that the German troops fronting the northern Belgian line have taken up strongly intrenched positions and that German cavalry patrols have been sighted from the Antwerp fortifications north of that city.

Thousands of persons fled Tuesday to Antwerp and other coast cities in fear of an attack by the Germans. The machinery of the government has been transferred to Antwerp.

Queen Elizabeth and her two children have already gone to Antwerp, and if the German advance against that city becomes too menacing she will probably take refuge in England.

According to an announcement from a Belgian source a German force is said to have been caught between the French cavalry and a Belgian column, which was engaged in a northward movement from Namur. The German losses were said to be heavy, due to the stubborn fighting qualities of the Uhlans, who charged repeatedly against superior forces.

The flying squadron of the Germans, which is moving toward Brussels, consists of Uhlans and rapid-fire guns mounted on motor trucks.

The Germans have established protecting lines to prevent their advancing army from being cut off from its base at Liege.

Fighting is also reported from the vicinity of Meivert where, Sunday, a Belgian regiment fought for four hours against the Eighteenth German Hussars, who are said to have lost a large number of men.

Claim Success in Alsace.

Paris—Pressing rapidly forward through Alsace-Lorraine in the general direction of Strassburg, the French advance was reported Tuesday as overcoming a determined general German resistance. French cavalry, supported strongly by artillery and motorcycle detachments, are sweeping the Germans back to the north and east toward the Rhine valley. The official bulletin, issued from the war office early Tuesday, said:

"The French advance continues steadily driving the enemy before it in the general direction of Strassburg. The Germans are retiring in great disorder, the steady advance of the French being so methodical and rapid that no opportunity is afforded the enemy of reform. The Germans are abandoning huge quantities of war materials, including artillery, ammunition and commissary supplies, which are being taken possession of by the French forces. Many prisoners are being taken, including deserters."

German Position Strong.

As the French advance they are throwing up fortifications of fallen trees and earthworks on which they can fall back.

The tremendous strength of the German position at Strassburg is not understimated by the French general staff. The Germans believe that the defensive works at Strasburg are impregnable. The city is surrounded by a circle of 14 of the strongest fortresses in the German empire, having inner ramparts. All of the approaches to the city can be flooded.

Strasburg lies two miles west of the Rhine, on the River Ill, and a heavy German force of infantry and cavalry, supported by reserve artillery is massed there. A flying squadron of cavalry has approached within 15 miles of Strassburg, according to the claims of the French military authorities, feeling the way for the advance of the army of invasion. The main advance of the French is along the valley of the Bruche.

Troops to Aid Montenegro.

The French troops which formed part of the international forces in the new kingdom of Albania, were ordered to proceed from Scutari to Cettinje to assist in the protection of Montenegrin territory. Their presence at Cettinje will permit the departure of the Montenegrin troops to assist the Servians in their invasion of Austria.

The black and golden eagle of the One Hundred and Thirty-second lower Alsatian infantry regiment of the German army, which was captured by the French at Saint Blaise, Alsace, was hung before the statue of Napoleon in the court of honor of the Invalides. It was placed there with much ceremony after being brought from the court yard of the presidential palace.

A company of the republican guards escorted the silk standard, which was carried through the Avenue Margny, the Avenue Nicholas II, and across the bridge of Alexander III. A band played the "Marseillaise," and many spectators as the flag appeared, removed their hats as a salute to the vanquished.

Russians Claim Victories.

St. Petersburg—The Russian cavalry is in action along miles of the Prussian and Austrian frontiers. The entire cavalry forces of the nation have been pushed to the front to prevent raids by either the Germans or the Austrians while the infantry was being mobilized. As a result, it is stated that there have been numerous skirmishes and heavy losses were sustained by the enemy, but that none of them has assumed the importance of a general engagement.

An official statement issued by the war office Tuesday declared: "The German frontier has been crossed by forces of the czar in at least six different places. Small German forces were driven back and several hundred prisoners taken."

Meanwhile the mobilization for all practical purposes is completed. En route to Moscow, the czar, who left the capital August 12, was greeted everywhere with outbursts of patriotic enthusiasm. It is stated here that he plans to go to the front as soon as it shall be determined where he can best serve the nation.

Japan Sends Ultimatum.

Tokio—The Japanese government sent an ultimatum to Germany Sunday night demanding that German warships in the far east be withdrawn or dismantled, and that the German-leased colony of Kiau-Chau be surrendered.

The ultimatum expires next Sunday, giving Germany just one week in which to send her reply to the Tokio government. If Germany within this week of grace does not accede to the Japanese demands, the Japanese government will take such steps as it sees fit.

Paris—Ambassador Herrick has personally guaranteed the expenses of the full accommodations of the French line steamships Rochambeau and Espagne, for the carrying home of stranded Americans.

London—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily News reports that dispatches from Antwerp say that an anti-German mob set fire to a German ship in the harbor at Antwerp. After it was destroyed the mob pillaged another German vessel.

Trieste, Austria—It is officially announced that the Lloyd-Austrian merchant liner Baron Gautsch struck a floating mine off Lussin, Dalmatia, and was destroyed. Twenty of the crew were killed and the remainder, 130, were saved.

Paris—The duke of Orleans has returned to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which was conferred on the French pretender in 1896, when he married the Archduchess Marie of Austria.

Brussels—The Italian reservists throughout Belgium have been ordered to report to the Italian consular representatives to be sent back to Italy for mobilization. This action is in accordance with Italy's mobilization of her army to preserve her declared neutrality.

St. Petersburg—The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch has gived the famous marble palace in St. Petersburg as a hospital. He has also endowed a field hospital with 50 beds. The Grand Duchesses Marie and Helene have volunteered as hospital nurses. It is stated that Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch soon will join the active army, and it is believed that most of the male members of the imperial family will follow his example.

BRIEF NOTES OF WAR

Paris—The allied governments opposed to Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed to bring Turkey to a realization of its obligations as a neutral power in connection with her purchase from Germany of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

London—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that according to reliable information from St. Petersburg Russia has mobilized 2,000,000 more are held in reserve.

STUDYING THE WAR MAP

Kaiser Wilhelm on the left, looking over a war map with his commander-in-chief, Gen. von Moltke.

WILSON TO AMERICANS

President Issues Statement Concerning War

Asks That Citizens Maintain Attitude of Fairness and Friendliness.

Washington—"Addressing my countrymen," President Wilson Tuesday issued a long statement calling upon citizens of the United States to confine their speech to the spirit of strict neutrality—which he defied as the spirit of impartiality and fairness—in the European war situation.

The president's statement follows:

"My fellow countrymen:

"I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our choice what its effects upon us will be, and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against depression and disaster.

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what ministers utter in their pulpits, and men proclaim as their opinions on the street.

"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love for their country and those whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans. All, bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinion, hot against each other, involved in the war itself, in impulse and opinion if not in action. Such divisions amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship and of passionately taking sides.

"The United States must be neutral in that fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

"My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts, and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world.

"Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraints which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?"

Washington—The United States government announced itself Saturday as opposed to the floating of loans in this country for the benefit of any of the belligerent powers of Europe.

Switzerland, a neutral country, inquired through her charge d'affaires if she might float a loan in the United States and was informed that the restriction would not apply to neutral countries.

Paris—The war has stopped the sale of absinthe in Paris. The prohibition societies for years have fought the sale of absinthe in vain.

Paris—The Dutch government Friday officially gave the French government renewed assurance of its neutrality in the present conflict and of its firm intention to make it respected. The Dutch army, it was pointed out, is well trained and well officered and would strongly resist any attempt to enter its territory.

Washington—The American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin, through Ambassador Gerard, has requested the state department to make public the following telegram:

"We would ask the American press and America in general to be careful in giving credence to war reports now circulating in the United States concerning conditions in Germany.

"The city of Berlin is perfectly quiet. Food prices are normal. Foreigners, especially Americans, are fully protected."

FIELD TELEPHONE OF AUSTRIAN ARMY

Who's Who In the Great European War

International News Service.

RULERS.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The most tragic figure in modern history, whose sixty-six years on the throne have been one long succession of family and national tragedies. The assassination of his heir presumptive, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, at Sarajevo on June 28, last, was the immediate cause of the present war.

King Peter of Servia, whose kingdom, owing to his ill-health, is now governed by the crown prince. Ascended the throne after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1903.

The Czar, emperor of all the Russias, cousin of King George, and nephew of Queen Alexandra.

The Kaiser, king of Prussia and German emperor. Cousin of King George.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, son-in-law of the king of Montenegro, who is ally of Servia and possible opponent of Austria, Italy's ally.

King George of England, related by blood or marriage to nearly every royal house in Europe.

Prince Alexander of Servia, the regent, who leads one of the Servian armies in person.

DIPLOMATS.

Count Berchtold, the Austrian foreign minister, who has been in charge of the Vienna foreign office since 1911, was ambassador at St. Petersburg for five years before that and is a personal friend of the Russian foreign minister.

Count Sturgkh, the Austrian premier, to whom the emperor sent his manifesto to his people. A member of an old German aristocratic family, who was in the confidence of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Has held office since 1911.

Count Tisza, prime minister of Hungary and son of the man who ruled the country with a rod of iron for 15 years. A man of striking individuality.

M. Pasitch, the Servian premier and foreign secretary. Is sixty-five years old, and has been in control of Servia's foreign policy for the past ten years.

M. Serge Sazonoff has been Russian foreign minister since 1910 and has been called the "Pillar of the Triple Entente." Was formerly in the Russian embassy in London.

Herr Gottlieb von Jagow has been German minister for foreign affairs since 1913. Spent many years in the German embassy in Rome.

Count Szapary is the Austrian ambassador in St. Petersburg.

M. N. Schebeko is the Russian ambassador in Vienna.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian minister for foreign affairs, was formerly Italian ambassador in London.

M. Rene Viviani, prime minister of France and also foreign minister. A radical Socialist, but a firm supporter of the triple entente.

Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, whose offer of a conference of the powers in London to settle the dispute between Austria and Servia, though favorably received by most of the powers, was not accepted by Germany.

Sir George Buchanan, British ambassador in St. Petersburg since 1910. Has served in Vienna, Sofia and Berlin.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British ambassador in Vienna since 1913. Has been in the diplomatic service since 1877, and has been ambassador in Lisbon and Madrid.

Count Mensdorff, Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London since 1904.

Count Benckendorff, Russian ambassador in London since 1903.

Comte de Fourtales, German ambassador in St. Petersburg. A nobleman of Bohemia.

M. de Sverbeew, Russian ambassador in Berlin.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, chief of the general staff of Austria.

Marshal Putnik, chief of the Servian general staff, who was arrested while passing through Austria. A noted strategist.

Gen. Moritz von Auffenberg, commander of the Austrian eastern army. Former minister of war.

Gen. L. von Frank, commander of the Austrian central army.

Gen. C. Potiorek, commander of the Austrian western army.

Rear Admiral F. Loffler, in command of the Austrian active fleet.

Admiral von Essen, commander-in-chief of the Russian Baltic fleet.

General Jilinski, chief of the Russian army general staff.

Prince Henry of Prussia, inspector-general of the German fleet.

Admiral von Ingenohl, commander-in-chief of the German high seas fleet.

General Count von Moltke, chief of the German army general staff. Nephew of the famous field marshal who directed German operations in 1870.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the German naval secretary. Has held office uninterruptedly since 1897, and with the kaiser has been the creator of the modern German navy.

Vice-Admiral Amero D'Aste Stella, the commander-in-chief of the Italian acte fleet.

Lieut. Gen. Alberto Pollio, chief of the Italian army general staff.

General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army. Born in 1852 and served in the Franco-Prussian war. A burly country gentleman of great simplicity of character.

Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere, commander-in-chief of the active French fleet. A former minister of marine, who did splendid work in reorganizing the French navy at a time when it had sunk, owing to misgovernment, into a state of unpreparedness.

Gen. Sir Charles Douglas, chief of the British imperial general staff, who has had considerable war service in India and South Africa.

(Lord Kitchener, British war minister and the most famous English soldier of today. The hero of Khartum.

THIRST FOR NEWS THE ONE PASSION IN PARIS

One of the particularly striking things of this time of stress and excitement in Paris is the eagerness of every human being for a newspaper. The little midinettes who usually read nothing but the serial story, the omnibus conductors, the finely dressed women in their limousines, every one reads every edition of every paper.

Life is full of abrupt changes for a working continental nation where mobilization can call out all types and conditions of men in less than a week. A person's daily acquaintances take on a romantic aspect; for the concierge is an artillery man, I find, and has a medal for being the best gunlayer in his battery. The most obsequious waiter at the Cafe de Paris gives orders in the army instead of taking them. And who could have imagined that the nice young man who marcels your hair is a cuirassier and will perhaps be charging around with a gleaming breastplate and a heavy saber in place of a curling iron with which he will treat heads.

Eat Raw Potatoes.

The German troops in Belgian Luxemburg are said to be starving and many of them are reported to have dropped unconscious owing to their privations. In some of the dead officers' pockets raw potatoes were found, while the soldiers are said to have dug up unripe turnips and beets to eat.

Many horses belonging to the German Uhlans found dead in Belgian Limbourg were declared after a post-mortem examination to have starved to death.

FINANCING A GREAT WAR.

Of course, the financiers could have prevented the war—that is, if the governments would respect the financiers and protect them in their refusal to supply money. But when nations go to war, the civilized rules of mine and thine are apt to be forgotten, and the more general the war is the greater must be the disposition to take the necessary money from those who have it and tell them to sue for a settlement when peace is restored. Napoleon financed his wars, accumulated great funds for future wars, enriched his lieutenants and for a time made France prosperous by levying upon the people whom he conquered.

It is a pretty theory that there are great capitalists who have power to make or prevent war as they choose, who rule kings by power of gold and who may decide the fate of nations. But there is no capitalist who ever could collect a debt except as some government was pleased to make it collectable.