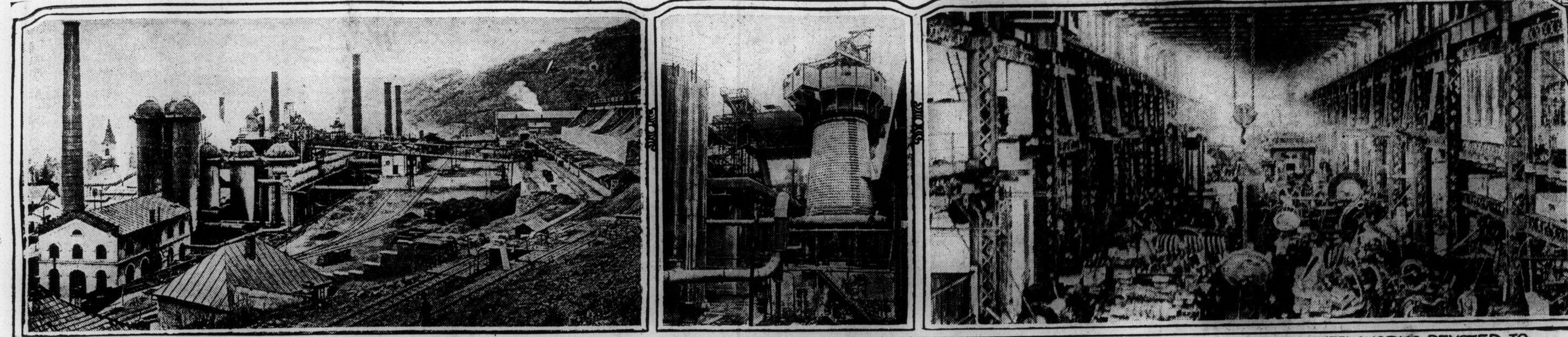


BIG RESICZA STEEL WORKS, WHICH SUPPLY MUNITIONS TO HUNGARY, PRESENT TEMPTING PRIZE FOR BALKAN STATES



HUNGARIAN STEEL WORKS ON ROMANIAN-SERBIAN FRONTIER. THESE WORKS & FURNACES AT HUNGARIAN STEEL WORKS AT RESICZA. ONE SECTION IN RESICZA STEEL WORKS DEVOTED TO RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

Great Plant Near Serbo-Roumanian Frontier Comes Into Prominence by Reason of Austro-German Concentration of Troops in Vicinity.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.) LONDON, September 4. The concentration of an Austro-German force at Ostava, near the Serbo-Roumanian boundary, has drawn new attention to the great Resicza steel works, which are as important an adjunct to the Hungarian military organization as Le Creusot is to France and Krupp's to Germany. It is the most important steel and gun works to the eastward of the Austrian border. The actual location of the plant is in the V joined by the Roumanian-Serbian frontiers, in the midst of iron mines and not far from the Fera Lake of the Danube. Normally there are eighteen thousand employees in all branches of the Resicza system. This number includes miners. There are ordinarily in the shops at Resicza about seven thousand men in peace times. During the war this number is understood to have been increased, so that the total force employed is approximately twenty-five per cent above normal. Resicza itself is a small place so far as cities go, but it has long represented in its population one of the most important iron and steel communities in Europe. As a matter of fact, a grade of steel is turned out at the Hungarian works which has long been characterized as equal to the best in the world.



BRANCH OF THE RESICZA STEEL WORKS LOCATED AT ANINAN IN SOUTH EASTERN HUNGARY.

Resicza produces steel for the most part on the Martin's process, but the Bessemer system also is in service. A large part of the equipment is of American origin, and the latest furnaces in service were installed in the shape of steam posts, have been made at Resicza by Pittsburg engineers. The business of the Resicza plant

Absence of Arms Factories in Balkans, It Is Thought, Would Make Hungarian Shops Object of Attack Should Bulgaria or Roumania Aid the Allies.

emplacements and field pieces for the Austro-Hungarian service have been entrusted to Resicza for years past. Chrome steel is used. Close to Resicza and controlled by the Resicza management in whole or in part are extensive flour mills at Bagan and Oravica, while at Kolca and Roman-Bogsan are extensive cement and brick kilns. Roman-Bogsan contains extensive works for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The same works are utilized, it is understood, for war munitions when occasion requires. The entire group of works and factories in the Resicza district would constitute an immediate objective for Balkan forces in the event of the Balkan States suddenly taking sides with the Allies. There are no munition plants worthy of the name in any of the Balkan States. A German shipbuilding firm has a plant in Roumania, and Vickers of England was at one time interested in a small plant, it is reported, near Constanta, but it is not believed that the English have at present any important holdings on the Balkan coast. Serbia has a government small arms plant and Bulgaria endeavored not long ago to induce American and English capital to install a small arms plant in that country, but with the provision that the builders should operate the plant for at least twenty years. The Balkans all are heavily dependent on European countries for artillery and small arms. Serbia has drawn largely on France, and Bulgaria has made extensive purchases in both England and Germany.

Russia Has Large Reserves of Fine Fighting Material

Finland Can Supply Half a Million Excellent Troops, While Nomadic Tribes Offer Large Forces of Brave and Skilful Horsemen.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.) LONDON, September 4. The news that the Tsar has called to the colors young men of nineteen years might lead to an erroneous conception in other countries that Russia, writes a Russian correspondent, who bases his figures on official statistics. It might seem, he says, that all the reserves of men from 20 to 45, the age at which, according to Russian law, one is exempt from further military service, have already been exhausted. It would be so in Germany or France, but it is quite different in Russia. The Russian law of compulsory military service, introduced in 1874 and reconstructed in 1912, entirely excludes from compulsion the only son of a family, as well as the father, if he is the only breadwinner. These are called in extreme necessity. Thus, while the young men of nineteen years of age are now in training there are plenty of capable and strong men between twenty and forty who are not yet called. Every one who has been to Russia during the war has noticed how many vigorous porters are on duty at each station. The cafes, restaurants and the like are full of waiters of serviceable age.

FAMOUS HOTEL, STAR AND GARTER, WILL BE A MILITARY HOSPITAL

British Real Estate Agents' Institute Has Made a Gift of the Nation of the Renowned Inn Which Has Housed Kings and Emperors and Been the Scene of Historic Events.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.) LONDON, September 4. The historic old Star and Garter at Richmond has been presented to Queen Mary by the members of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom as a permanent home for paralyzed and totally disabled soldiers and sailors. The institute paid \$107,500 for the old hostelry, which originally cost \$100,000. The Queen, in accepting the gift, states that she is handing it over with its beautiful terraces, gardens and grounds, to the British Red Cross Society, which has undertaken to equip and maintain the institution in conformity with the Queen's wishes. The ground floor of the hotel contains a number of large and lofty rooms, which will form exceptionally fine wards. The second floor of the hotel contains a number of large and lofty rooms, which will form exceptionally fine wards. The second floor of the hotel contains a number of large and lofty rooms, which will form exceptionally fine wards. The second floor of the hotel contains a number of large and lofty rooms, which will form exceptionally fine wards.

Kaiser Visits Silesian Troops and Pins on the Iron Crosses

Major Dennert, Writing in the Oberschlesischen Anzeiger, Says the War Lord Was in Excellent Humor, Laughed and Joked Continuously.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.) BERLIN, September 4. A description of the Kaiser's visit to the Silesian troops in Ratibor is given in the Oberschlesischen Anzeiger by Major Dennert of the Sixty-second infantry regiment. "Yesterday the Kaiser was here," he writes, "and thanked our Silesian landwehr for their excellent work in the field. The Kaiser arrived in his automobile and was greeted with enthusiastic hurrahs on all sides. Each regiment was represented by two officers and twenty-five men. The Kaiser first greeted the officers with a hearty handshake and gave them his personal thanks. Then he approached me and the division commander introduced me. The Kaiser grasped my hand and shook warmly three or four times."

KAISER'S JOCKEY WAS FIRST WAR PRISONER

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.) BERLIN, September 4. Unhappy is the lot of the Kaiser's chief jockey. His name is Fred Winter and he is an Englishman through and through. One day when he was one of the stars at Newmarket, he left the English turf, at the request of Emperor William, to become attached to the imperial stables at Gratz. When Winter arrived in Germany the Kaiser, who is fond of pomp on any and all occasions, solemnly appointed him "Premier Jockey of His Majesty the Emperor and King." With the resounding title went a brilliant uniform which the little rider was instructed to wear at all times except when taking part in a race. To top off the proceedings, Winter was ceremoniously installed in his functions by the grand equestrian of the imperial household last year, a short time before the war broke out. Then came a day when the "Premier Jockey of His Majesty the Emperor and King" received a visit, not by the grand equestrian, but by a corporal's guard, which marched him off to the prison camp at Ruhleben, where he has been confined ever since. Poor Fred Winter camp at Ruhleben, where he has been confined ever since. Poor Fred Winter camp at Ruhleben, where he has been confined ever since. Poor Fred Winter camp at Ruhleben, where he has been confined ever since.

Machinist on Turkish Transport Tells of Escape from Torpedo

The Frankfurter Zeitung Publishes a Letter from a German Who Had Dread of Destruction Aboard Vessel Carrying Troops and Horses.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.) BERLIN, September 4. In a letter from the Dardanelles written to the Frankfurter Zeitung a machinist on a Turkish steamship describes the experience on board during a submarine attack. "Let me give you a description of our last adventurous trip," he writes. "We had been informed that several British submarines had succeeded in passing through the Dardanelles to the Sea of Marmora. Therefore, on this voyage of the Turkish ship... we were accompanied by a torpedo boat. The sea was as smooth as a lake, with beautiful sunshine. We had on board 200 men, 200 horses and many army transport and supply wagons. About six o'clock that evening we passed an island. Not at one of us thought of a submarine. A few minutes later there was a cry of alarm from the captain as he pointed to starboard, where, about 600 metres distant, a dark shape was visible. The captain immediately ordered the ship to stop. The captain shouted orders and immediately the ship took a zigzag course. The first two torpedoes missed the ship. A third, however, struck the hull and exploded.

New Beer Regulations in the Bavarian Capital Cause Dismay

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.) BERLIN, September 4. Beer is not sold at present in Munich until five o'clock in the afternoon. A jocular article by Edgar Steiger in the Berliner Tageblatt describes the new conditions.

SAY BELGIANS SING THE GERMAN ANTHEM

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.) BERLIN, September 4. Odd things happen in this war, and one is no longer surprised at anything. Yet who would expect the Belgians to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein" in a dialect of their own? But this is what the Berliner Tageblatt says they are doing. "The occupation of Belgium by German troops and the friendship that has sprung up between them and the people owing to the kindly treatment by the soldiers—even if the outside press is sarcastic about it—has brought about quite a change in the mental attitude of the Belgians within a few months. And there is no better proof of this than the young people of Belgium who are singing 'Die Wacht am Rhein' in their own dialect. They sing it not only because they like the stirring melody, but because they understand the words and appreciate the meaning, and they sing it because they like to sing it and want to sing it."

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS FOUND IN FOREST

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.) BERLIN, September 4. Recently during the German drive at Warsaw a score of soldiers were sighted several days in the depth of a forest and upon investigation found themselves in a state of starvation and half starved men. They professed to be Edward Schorghofer, a well-to-do Austrian, and men who had been under his command in September, a year ago, these men had been surprised by a large force of Russians who captured the ammunition wagons. In the engagement, Schorghofer had two horses shot under him. To escape capture he and his men fled to the cover of a forest. They reached a village after some days' marching, where they were supplied with civilian clothes and food. Subsequently they were reported as having been seen near the village and Schorghofer and his men did not dare remain. They returned to the forest, but their horses and food were gone. Their sufferings were intense.

BEEN

Brave Fight to be Abandoned and Class of Passengers and Reported G

Twenty-six lives were lost with the Hesperian, owing to latest revised orders. They include six class and six third-class passengers and thirteen of the crew as well as a Miss Ellen Card, a saloon passenger who was shocked. The names of the missing and cabin passengers follow: Miss Bannister, Mrs. Joseph Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, Maria Jenkins and Murray. Queenstown, Sept. 6.—Six cabin passengers, six third-class passengers and thirteen of the crew of the Hesperian, torpedoed off Queenstown Saturday were unaccounted for last according to revised official figures by the Allan Line. Miss Carberry of St. John's, Newfoundland, whose body is reported to have been recovered by the British ship, declined to comment on the report for publication; hence the

SEIZURE OF BEER

By Special Wire to the Courier, London, Sept. 7.—The invasion of Russia becomes clearer the growing indications that the invaders need the Baltic port not only as a base for operations in the direction of it, but as winter quarters in case attempt to reach the Russian spring.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg experiencing great difficulty in the portions of the Dvina river is too swift for the pontoon bridges under the Russian artillery fire. As the rain comes on it will be necessary for the invaders to bring up their advance forces, and only the seizure of Riga as a base comes more vital to the success of the German plan.

The urgent necessity of an arm which a Paris newspaper, the General Von Buelow. The exerts his troops to one effort to capture the port, their winter home prepared on the coast of Petrograd next to the other sectors of the eastern front the impetus. Austro-German rush has been suddenly checked.

Vienna admits that fierce attacks by the Russians have the advance along the Gallic der almost to a standstill. The wing of the Austro-German is said to be concentrating on the coast with Field Marshal Mackensen in command. No exceptional actions have red on any of the minor fronts great artillery bombardment French continues along the line.

Torpedo Alright

By Special Wire to the Courier, Washington, Sept. 7.—Manding officers of the liner Hesperian, in a joint effort forwarded to the State department to-day, declared from the fragments of steel, ably shown that the ship struck by a torpedo.