VOL. XXIX. No. 98

WINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

ortant Week in National Race Concludes To-Day . Louis and Chicago

S HAVE MADE GAIN

s Good a Position as at First of Week t 18 Hits for 18 runs from Oriole

very real baseball fan, no matter e allegiance may have been, were ational during the week just closing. rucial games of one of the tightest ed in that organization were taking ur first division teams played each ayes starting the week on an even leaders, have dropped to last place, d fans see in their fall the first signs he splendid pitching trio on whom pended. Rudolph, after losing eleven pped two in a row, while Tyler and to be showing signs of the hard e Giants are still clinging to first r their hitting nor pitching promises here much longer. St. Louis stand which has gained most during the ls are now but two games behind are playing at home with myriad of revenge on Boston for the four ves took from their favorite in the high brow city. As for the Cubs chance for revenge. True, they away from the leaders, but fourth look so bad when it is remembered played eight games more than the re than the Braves and three more On basis the Cards look like the r's would be a popular victory, but orry to see Stallings lose the Kudos ky fight.

to reproach Holstein of course, but lse hitting yesterday, he should at e bingle in twice up. However, the eed any more. Eighteen safeties s ought to satisfy any team even e Orioles who are dropping more eir legitimate place in the league, wo or at best a three-team race.

FORWARD STATEMENT.

ust 29.—Clearing house bankers are est from Comptroller of Currency nks forward him a statement of emand loans since the Stock Ex- they are not at all concerned over aints of hardships upon borrowers eral have reached the Comptroller rs of some of largest banks, there fication for them in practices gen- n the large National banks. of one of the largest National titution has not called a loan since ed. ve paid off debit balances to bro- way their securities, brokers have and been able to reduce loans ence.

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GERMANY PAYS TOO BIG A PRICE FOR HER VICTORIES

Kaiser's Recent Admission That Landsturm Would Have To Be Called Out Confirmation of Theory.

London, August 31.—Although the battle line of the Allies in the north has been driven back 50 miles within the past week, the British soldier stands higher in the estimation of the Allies than ever. A war correspondent's advice says: "Up to the present the Germans have enjoyed an enormous strategical advance. They have strained every effort to gain the maximum profit from it. But so far they have singularly failed. They have inflicted no crushing defeat nor have they yet captured the British army, a feat they have striven to effect since landing of the British troops on the Continent.

"They have overrun with masses of cavalry all of Northern France. They are even reported to be in possession of Boulogne, thus cutting the British army's natural line of communication and forcing us to adopt a new plan.

"The Kaiser recently said: 'In spite of our successes and continued victories, it is necessary to employ the landsturm to guard lines of communication in Belgium as every soldier of my army is required on the firing line.'

"This is straightforward confirmation of the true situation. German nations last reserve force has been called to the colors, not to serve at home, but within a foreign territory and this within three weeks of beginning of war.

"The Germans have suffered severe loss in the field. Their bravest officers have fallen and the force of survivors among their warriors is nearly spent."

IT TOOK JUST FORTY MINUTES TO SINK KAISER WILHELM

Hightflyer Made Short Work of Former Palatial Liner Requisitioned By Germany For Cruiser Service.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, August 31.—Forty minutes was the duration of battle between the British cruiser Highflyer and the German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse that resulted in the sinking of the latter vessel. Lieutenant Deane, who was a prisoner aboard the German ship, was landed here. He confirmed the report that the German boat was the former North German Lloyd liner, and gave the following details of the battle: "The Kaiser sighted the Highflyer at 1.30 p.m. Wednesday. All prisoners were ordered below, but an hour later they were ordered to board the collier Arucas, which was coaling the German. Before the English ship opened fire her captain gave the Kaiser's captain an hour to clear the liner.

"Only officers, gunners and engineers were kept aboard. The rest of the crew rushed aboard the collier. The German captain is said to have handed his aide his sword and a farewell letter for his wife, declaring he would blow up his ship before surrendering.

"The cruiser opened fire from the distance of four miles and cannonade lasted 40 minutes. All the liner's shots fell short. She was hit three times and caught fire before she sank."

GERMANS SAID TO HAVE CAPTURED 30,000 RUSSIANS.

New York, August 31.—The capture of 30,000 Russians by German troops is announced in a wireless despatch from Berlin received here. The dispatch follows: "It was officially announced in Berlin that about 30,000 Russians had been taken prisoners by the Germans in the fighting in East Prussia, particularly at Ortelsburg, Hohenstein and Tannenburg. They include many officers of high rank. The German attack at those points was across swamps and lakes."

LEFT WING OF ALLIES DROPS BACK AGAIN

Further Retreat Necessitated By Onrush of Huge German War Machine

MUST BEAR BRUNT

French and British Force Between Amiens and Paris Will Have to Stand Fiercest Onslaughts During Next Few Days.

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)

London, August 31.—A further retreat by the left wing of the Allies has been necessitated by the onrush of the big German forces. The Kaiser's troops evidently plan to gain a better strategical position by continuing their flanking movement along the Allies' left wing.

It is the opinion of military experts that the forces of the French and British massed between Amiens and Paris must bear the brunt of the fighting of the next few days. It is pointed out that the Germans are evidently determined to force their way through at this point and are massing strongly to overwhelm the lines held by the Allies. On the holding power of this line the experts say will be decided whether or not Paris is to undergo a siege. A serious check to the Germans, they say, will mean almost a defeat to them.

The German turning movement massing strongly against the Allied lines is apparently neglecting for a time, the occupation of the coast cities and paying all attention to the work of attacking the Allies' positions. The German troops, while swinging along parallel to the sea coast are keeping well to the interior.

The Russian advance in East Prussia has penetrated to the Vistula River, according to announcements. Army Headquarters announced to-day that the fortresses of Thorn and Graudez, part of the Vistula River defences are invested. Big siege guns have been brought to bear upon the fortresses.

There was a report here to-day that the city of Koenigsberg had been captured and the fortress commanding the town occupied by the Russians. According to the report, the Russians hotly pursuing the German forces succeeding in entering the city, with little fighting.

Other reports say that the Russians held only the outer defences of the city which the Russian cavalry occupied at the heels of the retreating German army.

The Russian General advance both in East Prussia and Galicia remains unchecked. Fighting is continuing around Lemberg, where, according to reports the battle has assumed the proportions of a general engagement which has now entered on its third or fourth day.

The Russians, as they advance, are relaying the German railroads on the Russian guage. As a result there is now direct communication between St Petersburg and Intersberg, the East Prussia Railroad centre

There are reports here of dissatisfaction in the Slav and Polish soldiers of the Austrian and Germans. Polish soldiers of the Sixth Breslau corps serving against the Allies on the western frontier are reported to have mutinied and killed their officers. Severals Slav regiments in the Austrian service are reported to be dissatisfied. It is reported here that one entire Slav regiment deserted its colors and went over to the Russians.

GERMAN LOSSES.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, August 31.—The total losses to date, but probably relate only to early received from the front are 6,230 divided as follows: Killed, 1,143; wounded, 3,326, missing, 1,761. German War Office explains that these do not cover the losess to date, but probably relate only to early days of the war.

"The French War Office claims that after a battle in the Vosges, 7,000 Germans were found.

TURKEY MAY DECLARE WAR.

London, August 31.—Fears that Turkey will enter the arena of war, and call out her hordes in an attempt to regain territory lost in the Balkan conflict, grew hourly to-day. British Foreign Office has received no message from England's Ambassador at Constantinople for two days. On the other hand the Exchange Telegraph diplomatic agent states that Turkey may declare war against Greece at any moment.

"The situation is extremely grave," he says, "the Germans are pouring into Constantinople to help the Turks, but the Porte has been warned that Turkey signs its own death warrant if it begins hostilities." This expert fails to state the source of his information, but he is usually reliably informed. When the cruisers Goeben and Breslau were purchased by Turkey, it was thought that she would maintain her neutrality, but it is now thought the Germans success in the western theatre of war has influenced her toward participation in the conflict.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM VICTORY.

Berlin, August 31.—Via Amsterdam.—Count De Szogyenymarich, Austrian Ambassador to Germany, announced that the Austro-Hungarian army that invaded Russian Poland and defeated the Russians at Kranik had thrown them back upon Lublin.

"A desperate battle has been in progress for several days at Krasnik," he said, "and we have won. The enemy is retreating to Lublin. Austrians are pursuing Russians who fought with desperation and we have also taken up a strong position in front of Zamost.

"Losses on both sides have been severe, I regret to say, but the Russians suffered worse than did the Austrians. We took a large number of prisoners and guns."

Note.—Neither despatches from Berlin via Amsterdam have been confirmed from any other quarter.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER DAMAGED.

Christiansand, Norway, August 31.—The Norwegian steamer Konguttorm, arrived in port badly damaged as a result of being under fire in the naval battle between the German and British warships off Heligoland. Three of her crew were injured by shells.

BATTLE NOW RAGING.

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)

Paris, August 31.—First great battle of the war on French soil is reported to be raging in a zig-zag line from Villers in the Department of Comme to Montherme, in Department of Ardennes.

The conflict is reported to have been begun between 9 and 10 a.m. to-day, when Germans with fresh troops at the front replacing those which had suffered so severely in advance after the battle in Belgium, resumed the offensive.

No details of the conflict could be secured at the War Office up to 3 p.m., the only announcement being made, being these six words: "The Allies are holding their own."

Several train loads of French troops were sent northward toward San Quentin and Guise during the forenoon. This indicates that the main German attack is centering there at the right of the position held by the British troops.

The distance in an air line between Villers and Montherme is about 95 miles.

GREAT BRITAIN PROTESTS AGAINST UNITED STATES PROPOSAL

Urges Americans Not to Persist in Plan to Purchase Ships Belonging to Belligerent Power.

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)

Washington, August 31.—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, on behalf of his government, filed a protest with Secretary of State Bryan, on the purchase by the United States of foreign ships during time of war.

The British Government is of the opinion that the acquisition by the United States of foreign shipping at this time, constitutes a breach of neutrality, inasmuch as it would enable Germany and Austria to obtain money for their ships which now are forced to lie idle, a heavy expense to the home government. It is feared at the State Department that the opposition of Great Britain, coupled with that of France, which was made known about ten days ago, will be sufficient to deter the United States from its announced plan of spending $25,000,000 in order to make the American flag a familiar standard in all parts of the world. However, no final decision on this matter will be reached until President Wilson returns from Cornish on Wednesday.

News of British protests was wired to the Chief Executive immediately after Ambassador Spring-Rice's visit to-day.

At the same time that the British Ambassador filed his protest he informed Secretary Bryan that Great Britain stands ready to modify the rules of governing prize courts so that American shippers whose goods were seized abroad might obtain their money with as little loss of time as possible. Secretary Bryan said that this matter would be taken up on the President's return.

NO CONFIRMATION YET

Rainbow's Exploit Not Officially Announced to Ottawa Authorities It Is Said.

Ottawa, August 31.—"We know nothing official about it up to the present moment," was the reply at military headquarters, regarding the Vancouver report of the capture of the German cruiser Leipzig. "We have no confirmation of the press despatches, nor have we any denial."

Vancouver, B.C., August 31.—The World publishes the following despatch under a Victoria date line:

"The chase for the German cruiser Leipzig, which has been playing hide and seek with the cruisers protecting British trade in nothern Pacific waters, is over. The German warship is on her way to Esquimalt. She will be in that port to-night, according to most reliable advices obtainable.

"To the French cruiser Montcalm and the Canadian cruiser Rainbow, according to the information so far received, the credit of capture is assigned. The casualties abroad the Leipzig are said to have reached 12 killed and wounded. The full details both of the fight, the capture, the casualties and the bringing in of the German war vessel are being withheld owing to the instructions to the naval authorities here to report first direct to the British admiralty."

WILL TURKS COME IN.

Washington, August 31.—The belief in diplomatic circles that Turkey is about to be drawn into a European war, and that she will soon declare a holy war against the Allies throughout the near east, was strengthened when A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador declared that the situation evidently was becoming seriously strained.

"I will not say that war is certain to come, now," he said, "because I have no word from my government, and the situation is not at all clear. Conditions are such that circumstances arising in 24 hours may so develop as to change the whole aspect of affairs. Should the worst come it is certain that the circumstances of the seizure of two Turkish warships in English shipyards by England will have much to do with bringing on the crisis."

"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN—"

London, August 31.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, addressing a meeting Saturday night for the purpose of securing recruits for the army, declared that the country was in great danger. There was no use in mincing words, he said; defeat would mean ruin, shame and slavery.

"Our soldiers are fighting bravely," said Lord Roberts, "but they are lamentably few, and it is the duty of every able-bodied man to see that the army is maintained at its full strength. The women must not stand in the light of their sons' and husbands' duty."

OVER 5,000 BRITONS KILLED IN BATTLE

Four Days Engagement Exacted Tremendous Toll but Germany Paid More Heavily

STEADY AND SKILFUL

Comparative Handful of Regulars Repulsed Charges of German Masses, Mowing Them Down With Machine-like Regularity, Ready Now to go at it Again.

London, August 31.—After four days of desperate fighting the British army in France is rested, refitted, and reinforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement to-day by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War. In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, Commander of the British Expeditionary Forces, the Secretary says that the British after struggling against tremendous odds retired to a new line of defence, where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Lord Kitchener's statement which was issued through the medium of the official information bureau, follows:

"Although the despatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not yet been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the recent oprations.

Were on Defensive.

"There has, in fact, been a four days' battle—on the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of August. During the whole of this period, the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defence.

Thrown Back Repeatedly.

"The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the British front. On Monday, the twenty-fourth, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge.

"This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted, and as on the previous day very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted on the enemy, who in dense formation and in enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to storm the Britsh lines.

"The British retirement proceeded on the twenty-fifth (Tuesday) with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days, and by the night of the twenty-fifth the British army occupied the line of Cambrai, Landrecies and Le Cateau, (Cambrai is a fortified town in the Department of the North, 32 miles southeast of Lille on the River Scheldt. Le Cateau is 14 miles east by southeast of Cambrai). It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the twenty-sixth (Wednesday), but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

British Troops Superb.

"The battle on this day, the twenty-sixth (Wednesday), was of a most severe and desperate character. The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds with which they were confronted, and at length extracted themselves in good order, though with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy except those the horses of which had all been killed or were shattered by high explosive shells.

"General French estimates that during the whole of these operations from the twenty-third to the twenty-sixth, inclusive, his losses amounted to 5,000 or 6,000 men. On the other hand, the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open and through their dense formation are out of all proportion to those which we have suffered.

"In Landrecies alone on the twenty-fifth (Tuesday), as an instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued, and it is estimated that 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone. Another incident which may be chosen from many like it was the charge of the German Guard cavalry division upon the British Twelfth Cavalry Brigade, when the German cavalry were thrown back with great losses and in absolute disorder. These are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during these engagements, and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward march they they have made.

Rested and Ready.

"Since the twenty-sixth (Wednesday), apart from cavalry fighting, the British Army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements, amounting to double the losses sustained, already have joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits.

French Check Germans.

"To-day the news is again favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have, for the time being, brought the German attack to a standstill.

"Sir John French also reports that on the twenty-eighth (Friday) the British Fifth Cavalry Brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry, in the course of which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy and speared a large number in flight.

"It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are vast, and that we are only on one wing of the whole field of battle. That strategic positions of ourselves and our Allies are such that whereas a decisive victory for our arms in France probably would be fatal to the enemy, a continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops can, if prolonged, lead only to one conclusion."

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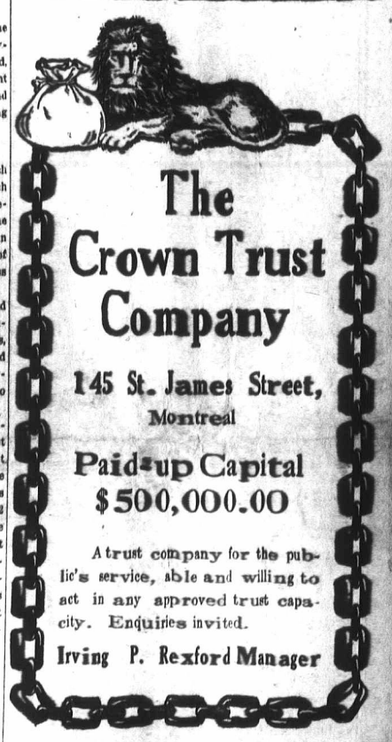

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SERVIAN 50 MILES OVER FRONTIER.

Nish., Servia, August 31.—Servia War Office announced that Crown Prince Alexander has gone from Valievo to lead troops that invaded Bosnia, after the defeat of the Austrians at Shabats. "Austrians have attempted to rally several times," says the official statement, "but our determined pursuit has forced them 50 miles from the frontier. We expect to be in control of Bosnia and Herzegovina."