

WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

CLEAR 34 MILES NEAR PARIS FOR GUNS IN COMING CONTEST

Hundreds of Homes Are in Line of Fire From the French Forts

MANY SUBURBAN TOWNS TO BE DEMOLISHED

Governor's Order is to Clear Way So Enemy Will Have No Protection

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—A circle of country thirty-four miles long is being swept of buildings by order of the military governor of Paris that residents of the "zone of action" of the French capital's defenses, composed of seventeen connecting forts.

These are located in a wide circle about two miles outside the inner wall of Paris. They lie for the most part among famous suburban towns such as Neuilly, Versailles, Vincennes and sweep every approach to the city. It is assumed that the governor's order is intended to clear the way in front of these defenses that no protection will be afforded an advancing enemy.

The order probably applies also to the outer circle of the city's triple line of defenses. These are the most modern of the forts. They are built of steel and masonry and known to be equipped with the heaviest guns of the famous French artillery, although details as to their armament have been closely guarded. They are among the hills, however, and while it may be necessary to destroy numerous buildings to open the country to the fire of their guns, it is believed the destruction will not be of such

large proportions as in the case of the second line forts, which are imbedded among costly dwellings and thriving towns.

Something of the magnitude of the defenses of Paris is shown by estimates that only an army of a half million men could hope to invest them and cut them off from the outside world. Several of the forts still bear the names under which they resisted the German assaults in 1870, but they have been remodeled and newly equipped many times as the science of gunnery progressed and today are considered by military experts among the strongest defense works in the world.

The two outer lines are so placed that each fort has a cross fire over the territory swept directly by the guns of adjoining forts. The result is to make attackers face fire from both flanks, as well as the front in advancing on any position.

NOT TRUSTING ALL TO PRAYER. German Clergyman Says Big Guns Will Sway God's Decision.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 5.—The practical way in which the Germans view the war is well illustrated by a story told here by A. R. Miller of Louisville, Ky.

"A certain Protestant clergyman of Hanover," said Mr. Miller, "addressing a large congregation on the morning of the mobilization, said, among other things:

"We are now face to face with a peculiar situation. No doubt the Russians, French and English will pray God to give them victory, but there is but one God and, since he is just and impartial and they are also his children, we, in order to win, must work as well as pray. We must fight harder than the others. God may not always side with big guns, but big guns certainly will help him make a right decision."

SAYS THE WAR WAS INEVITABLE

Germany, France and Austria were ready for this war long before actual hostilities were declared. This was strongly evidenced by the patriotic spirit displayed by the subjects of each country. To a close observer, it was clear that war was impending, with the French and Germans ready to fly at each other's throats at a moment's notice.

So said a Cincinnati just returned from Europe after a two months' tour of Germany, Austria and France. The Austrian people were greatly shocked at the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort, but it had many times been predicted that Ferdinand would never live to ascend the Austrian throne. In Germany the warlike spirit was noticeable, although there was no open talk of conflict. But regiments upon regiments of German soldiers were to be seen marching the streets constantly. In France the spirit was the same, but the activities of the military men were not so apparent.

We in America do not realize the strong racial feeling prevailing among the subjects of the various European powers. In Europe, each country fears the other, and because of the fear, they hate accordingly. It was my observation that while the immediate cause of the war was the murder of the Austrian archduke, all the nations concerned have known for years that this struggle was coming.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LEADING FIGURES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

If there is a Bismarck, a Von Moltke, a Napoleon, a McMahon a Wellington, a Mazzini or a Roberts among the captains of the great armies now at war his identity still remains undisclosed.

The spectacular figures as they stand out are these:

The German Kaiser.

King George of England.

The Czar of Russia.

Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Vice Admiral Jellicoe, Winston Churchill, (first lord of the admiralty), and Gen. Sir John French of Great Britain.

Gen. Helmuth Von Moltke, a nephew of the famous tactician of the Franco-Prussian war of 1871.

President Poincare and Foreign Minister Viviani of France.

Count Von Bechtold, the Austrian Prime Minister, and the biggest man in the Austrian-Hungarian confederacy.

M. Sazonoff, the Russian prime Minister.

King Peter and Pasitch, the Prime Minister of Serbia.

King Albert of the Belgians.

Some one of these men may carry off the honors of the war.

There are others in the various countries involved who may achieve world-wide distinction, but so far the hostilities have not progressed far enough to reveal his identity.

Russian Advance In Eastern Prussia

THE advance of the huge Russian army now in eastern Prussia will not be in the nature of a parade. The principal German forces are now occupied on the French frontier, and Germany must defend a frontier of 750 miles that has no great natural barriers. Nevertheless the advance toward Berlin is likely to be a slow one.

To the north, near the Baltic, are the fortresses of Königsberg and Danzig. Königsberg cannot be surrounded as long as the German fleet commands the Baltic. The Frische Haif, whose entrance is fortified, is an interior waterway, resembling our own Chesapeake, that extends from Königsberg almost to Danzig. The two fortresses thus supporting one another, can be reinforced and re-victualled by sea. South of Danzig, whose environs in the Vistula delta can be flooded, is Thorn and between it and Graudenz. Finally, further to the southeast are the great works of Posen, to reach which an enemy must cross a country much cut up by long lakes running from north to south. Taken together, Königsberg, Danzig, Thorn and Posen are a series of fortresses difficult to invest and dangerous to leave uninvested.

The region wherein the Russians are now operating is filled, to them, with doleful associations. It is the region of Eylau and Friedland, the two victories over the Russians and Prussians that won for Napoleon the peace of Tilsit. Intersberg, occupied by the Russians last week, is but a few miles from the battlefield of Friedland, and the field of Eylau is but a short distance away. Then Great Britain and Prussia were in alliance with Russia. When Königsberg, the last refuge of the unfortunate Prussian king, was taken, 100,000 muskets were captured which Great Britain had just forwarded to rearm the Prussian army. Russia's entrance into the war was due to a chivalrous desire to help Prussia, then receiving from the dragons of Napoleon a treatment not dissimilar to that the Belgians are receiving from the uhlands of the kaiser.

Now Great Britain, Russia and France march against Germany, even as a hundred years ago Great Britain, Russia and Germany marched against France. What was the underlying reason for the old alliance, linking together people of diverse interest? It was the fear of French imperialism. What was the news that steadily came during the long wars? Reports of victories by the great military machine of Napoleon, an instrument he knew so well how to handle.

Time has swept on by a century. There is now a union against Germany based on a similar fear of military imperialism, and the news is of successes gained by the masters of the world's greatest military machine. Napoleon said that the charges made against him were untrue—that the desire of his heart was peace. He was annoyed even as the kaiser

is now annoyed that the world would not accept his benevolent assurances. He pointed to benefits conferred and civilization advanced wherever the French influence had gone. But the world then, even as now, was provincially patriotic. Nations prize their own faulty ways to better ways imposed by force, and so, if there were Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau and Friedland, there were also Leipzig and Waterloo.

BALKANS ACHE FOR BATTLE

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rome cables that the situation is becoming more serious throughout the whole Balkan Peninsula. All the Balkan states are getting ready to take part in the European conflict.

If the above dispatch proves correct—and a general conflagration in the Balkan Peninsula has long been rumored—Bulgaria no doubt, would attack its old enemy Serbia, who seems to be getting the better of Austria. Greece, it already has been reported, has considered sending troops to aid Serbia. Turkey, it is to be expected, would seize the opportunity to reconquer some of its lost territory. The attitude of Roumania is problematical.

German officers are said to have been sent to Constantinople and the war party is in complete control in Turkey, so that the entrance of the Moslems is made doubly certain. It is believed here the object of Germany would be to make trouble for England in India and Egypt by drawing Turkey into the war and stirring up the Moslems of these two British possessions.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION IN 1912.	
To United States	13,706
To Brazil	225
To other American countries	4,193
To European countries	901
To Africa	4
To Asia	0
To Australia	322
Total	19,356

NEED EVERY CANADIAN SOLDIER

All Troops Will Be Kept Under Arms Awaiting Order to Go.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5.—It was announced here that orders were received to maintain under arms all available troops from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean for immediate call for active service. The London war office, it was said, had notified the Dominion authorities that every available man will be needed.

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