

KAISER AND ADVISERS LEAVING FOR THE FRONT MARK WAR'S BEGINNING

As in 1870, the More Important of the Emperor's Counsellors Accompany Him to Scene of Actual Fighting

CAMPAIGN IS MACHINE WORK

Practically Every Movement of the Germans Seems to Have Been Thought Out Years Ago and Not Since Departed From

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The departure of Emperor William "in the direction of Mayence," (that is as much as the press was permitted to know of report about it) may be said to mark the beginning of this great European war, so far as Germany is concerned.

As in 1870, the more important of the Emperor's advisers went to the front with him. The party included Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Secretary of State von Jagow, War Minister von Falkenhayn, and other high governmental and army officials.

The plan of campaign is that thought out many years ago and never since departed from—to bend all energies at the very outset to the smashing of Germany's western neighbor, Russia, is to be left to Austria until France shall have been disposed of.

No one can come in daily contact with the officers of the general staff without being impressed with their confidence in an eventual and absolute victory. There is no boasting, no disposition to underrate the ability of the enemy, but there is a determination to win at any cost.

A marked feature of the situation has been the wonderful manner in which German mobilization was carried out. Everything was prepared in advance. Remarkably enough, there was not during the whole period of mobilization, a single question from any person in charge of any branch of the work.

An illustration of the thorough preparedness of the general staff is the experience of America's military attaché, Major Langhorne, who called on War Minister von Falkenhayn in the midst of the mobilization.

A striking thing about the organization of the general staff is the fact that one department has absolutely no knowledge of what is going on in the other. Each officer has his particular work to do and nothing else.

The working arrangements, too, are so clumsy that unnecessary delays of many hours are caused which could have been avoided.

The enthusiasm of the people for war passes all bounds and continues to increase, if that be possible. There are no longer any parties. In time of peace the ruler often has called the social democrats "fellows without a country" together with less pleasant names. The sale of socialist newspapers at the railway stations (Continued on Page Seven)

AMIENS FALLS BEFORE GERMAN THREE DAY BOUT

London Daily Mail Correspondent Declares That Party of Uhlans Enters City and French Retire to Piquigny

MAYOR ANNOUNCES CITY'S SURRENDER

Later Executive of City and Municipal Councillors Pay Visit to New Commander and Are Made Responsible for Citizens

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Amiens, France, to the Daily Mail, dated Tuesday, declares the Germans have taken possession of Amiens after three days' fighting.

"It was seven o'clock Sunday evening," says the Mail correspondent, "when a party of Uhlans entered Amiens by the Rue Jules Barry. The French retired to Piquigny, eight miles southwest, blowing up both bridges over the Somme."

"After the brief reconnaissance the Uhlans retired. Half an hour later they returned accompanied by an envoy bearing a white flag. The latter interviewed the mayor at the town hall. After an hour's discussion the mayor appeared in front of the town hall with trumpeters and officially announced the surrender of the city. He urged the citizens to make no disturbances. Later the mayor and municipal councillors drove in carriages to pay a formal visit to the German commander who told them they would be held responsible with their lives for the good conduct of the citizens. The Germans thereupon went to the town hall, where they hoisted the French flag and hoisted the German colors. German troops began entering the city about midday Monday, singing as they came, 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' and 'Deutschland über Alles.' No time was wasted, however, as orders were to move swiftly out on the high roads to Paris. Only a few men were left to guard the city."

A dispatch to the Star from Athens says: "The Serbians are sending as many troops as possible to reinforce those already at the river Drina. There is no truth in the report that the Austrians are withdrawing troops from the Serbian frontier and sending them to meet the Russians. On the contrary, Austria is sending more men against Serbia to prevent the Serbians from entering Bosnia."

A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand says the governor has been informed that the German governor of Samoa has been sent with other prisoners who surrendered, to the Fiji Islands. A dispatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen says: "Great numbers of wounded are arriving in Berlin daily. The trains are not unloaded until dark in order to avoid undue curiosity on the part of the public. The wounded are coming mostly from East Prussia. Princess Louise of Belgium has been (Continued on Page Seven)

FEARS EMPEROR'S WRATH PRINCE ENDS HIS LIFE

True Story of How Prince Frederick of Lippe Died

(Associated Press Dispatch) LONDON, Sept. 3.—Prince Frederick William of Lippe took his own life, following the mistake of his regiment, according to Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York, who has just arrived here from Germany, coming by way of Holland.

"The true story of the death of Prince Frederick William of Lippe," she said, "is that he committed suicide. He was commanding a German cavalry regiment before Liege on August 4 when his men, in the darkness of evening, nearly annihilated a German infantry regiment which they had mistaken for Belgians. The prince shot himself, fearing to face the anger of Emperor William. His widow, with whom I am acquainted, informed me of his death on August 14."

American Ambassador Is At His Post In Paris

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] PARIS, Sept. 3.—The entire diplomatic corps with the single exception of Myron T. Herrick, United States ambassador to France, has left Paris accompanying the French government in its removal of the capital from Paris to Bordeaux. This course of Mr. Herrick's is warmly commended by the ministry of foreign affairs because the representative of the most powerful neutral government will be able to serve the French, as well as his own people, should occasion arise.

PARIS ALREADY IS IN VIRTUAL STATE OF SIEGE

No Person May Enter or Leave the City During the Night Unless They Are Possessed of a Military Pass

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] PARIS, Sept. 3.—Beginning tonight no persons may leave or enter Paris between 8 in the evening and 5 in the morning without a military pass. Automobiles may enter freely during the day but cannot leave without permits. Persons are permitted to enter without challenge through certain gates while other gates are closed. Gardeners bringing fresh vegetables to the city are permitted access at half hour intervals during the night.

Again today Paris showed its remarkable adaptability to circumstances. Though all allusions to such a contingency have been strictly forbidden in the newspapers, that the government would be transferred to Bordeaux was an open secret several days ago, among journalists and public officials and in military circles. Among these persons the effect of the announcement had been largely discounted. The public, after its first surprise, is viewing the situation with composure and tonight there seems to be a better feeling all around. Military secrets are being so well guarded that all reference to them is merely speculation, but it is a reasonable supposition that General Joffre prefers to accept a decisive battle against the Germans in front of the forts and the entrenched camp of Paris.

The government will issue a proclamation tomorrow transferring the Bank of France from Paris to Bordeaux. The new American ambassador to France, William Graves Sherry, together with Robert Bacon, a former American ambassador, arrived in Paris last night.

Official News Briefer LONDON, Sept. 3.—As the lines around Paris tighten, and the German forces draw closer to the French capital, official statements regarding the progress of the war grow briefer and more and more lacking in details. So far as the public is concerned, little is actually known as to how armies in the field are faring. Most of the information from official quarters is of a negative character, for instance the announcement from the French war office that there has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne Salines since Wednesday, and that the situation in the northeast is unchanged. The attitude of Turkey is still awaited with much anxiety.

The towns of Compiègne and Salines, respectively 45 and 32 miles northwest of the French capital, appear to mark the points nearest Paris to which the German advance guards have approached. With the removal of the government to Bordeaux all efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the capital by the Germans. In addition the French authorities have ordered the aeroplane patrols to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are continually flying in the neighborhood of Paris and others are kept in readiness with guns to attack any Germans who appear in the sky.

An undated French dispatch to the Times says: "The valley of the Somme has been abandoned. La Fère has been taken after a bloody combat." "TATERS" FOR TOMMY ATKINS [ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] FRIDERICHTON, N. B., Sept. 3.—New Brunswick has made a gift to England of 100,000 bushels of potatoes.

WEATHER TODAY [ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—For Arizona: Friday cloudy in the north portion, and probably local thunder showers.

GIACOMO DELLA CHIESA IS CHOSEN SUCCESSOR TO LATE POPE PIUS X

BULLETS MORE DANGEROUS THAN AIRSHIP BOMBS

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Many of the people of Paris have been astonished that French aviators have not given chase to hostile machines flying over the city. It is explained, however, that only a plunging fire is effective against aeroplanes, and that over the city a machine gun attack causes risk to more lives from bullets that miss the mark than are endangered by bombs. The plan now is for the French machines, which are on patrol duty, to pursue the German aviators into the open country, and have the argument out there.

Martial Law Is More Effective In City of Butte

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BUTTE, Sept. 3.—Martial law was made more effective tonight by Major Donahue, who named Lieutenant Baker as news censor. A summary court was organized by Major Roote, who assumed jurisdiction as police judge and tried the cases of all persons arrested by the police.

Of 2500 miners employed on the day shift of the Anaconda Copper Mining company in the Butte camp, it is said that only thirty-nine failed to report for duty. The closing of the saloons is given credit by the mine bosses for the large percentage of men reporting.

Members of the Western Federation of Miners are jubilant over the arrest of seven men connected with the new union. These will be tried tomorrow on charges to be preferred by the military commission. Seven members of the Industrial Workers of the World who were arrested in a raid by the police on their headquarters were the first to be tried by the summary court. Four were found guilty of vagrancy, fined \$100 and sentenced to three months in jail. Later the fine and sentence were suspended providing they leave Butte within twelve hours. For the first time since July 4 the American flag flew from the city hall which in normal times is presided over by a socialist administration. Provost Marshal Frank Conley, who has taken charge of the city hall, issued the order to raise the flag. He also ordered that flags be placed over the doors of the police department in the hall.

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Thomas W. Gregory of Austin, Texas, was sworn in today as attorney general of the United States and J. C. McReynolds, retiring attorney general, took the oath of associate justice of the supreme court.

JAPS LAND MORE TROOPS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] CHEYU, Sept. 3.—Japan has landed 4500 additional men at Lung Kow, of these 500 are marines, and the others are soldiers. Lung Kow is a new Chinese port, 100 miles north of Tsing tau in Kiao Choo.

AMERICAN CHANNEL SERVICE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] HAVRE, via Paris, Sept. 3.—The United States cruiser, Tennessee, sailed from here today for Pangoon, She had on board about 1000 Americans.

SERVIANS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] ROME, Sept. 3.—A telegram from Nish, Serbia, says that in a battle at Jadar between 200,000 Austrians and 150,000 Serbians the latter put 140,000 Austrians "hors de combat."

DUMA TO CONVENE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] PETROGRAD (St. Petersburg), Sept. 3 (via London).—The short session of the duma is expected to convene at an early date to deal with taxation. The government already has raised inland telegraph rates from five to seven kopecks. A kopeck is equal to two-thirds of a cent in American money. Postal rates have also been increased.

Will Hold Short Session and Deal With Taxation

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] DOUGLAS, Sept. 3.—General Gil has sent an invitation to Maytorena to visit Cananea September 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence, in order to settle all differences at a conference. Should Maytorena accept a fiesta in which a great crowd from all parts of the state will participate is planned.

GIL WOULD MAKE PEACE

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Sacred College of Cardinals Elects One of Its Number, Archbishop of Bologna, to the Chair of St. Peter

ASSUMES NAME OF BENEDICT XV

Arrangements Are Immediately Perfected for His Coronation as Head of the Roman Catholic Church on September 6

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] ROME, Sept. 3.—The Sacred College of cardinals elected Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, as supreme pontiff to succeed the late Pope Pius X. His coronation as Benedict XV will take place on September 6. Immediately after his election the pontiff said he could not imagine how his frail being would be capable of enduring the enormous weight of responsibility thrown upon his shoulders, especially at a moment when all the countries of Europe are stained with blood, when wounds inflicted upon humanity are also inflicted on the church, and when countless victims of war are lying cut down.

The war, he said, had armed the faithful against the faithful, and priests against priest, while bishops of each country offered prayers for the success of the army of his own nation. But victory for one side meant slaughter to the other, and destruction of children equally dear to the heart of the pontiff.

The conclave of the Sacred College had been in session since Monday evening, and the final vote was not taken until this morning. When the name of Cardinal Della Chiesa was cried out by Cardinal Scrutiners as receiving the prescribed two-thirds vote there was much excitement among the members of the conclave. Then followed the traditional formula, the cardinal being asked whether he accepted the election. With much emotion he replied in the affirmative.

Immediately after cardinals removed canopies from above their chairs, this being the tangible sign that the leadership of the church had passed from them to the newly elected pope. Later, during the course of the reception of the laymen, the pope spoke of America, which he said was especially dear to him. He expressed great admiration for the genius of the people, which was comparable only to their religious zeal. He added:

"I am glad my first apostolic benediction abroad will be forwarded to America, where American cardinals will at a later date impart it to the people directly." The pontiff also expressed the hope that with America in favor of peace, prayers raised to the Almighty throughout the world would mean that peace would come soon.

In the history of papal conclaves the present conclave was unique, inasmuch as, theoretically, the election of any cardinal was possible, while in previous conclaves there were special designations. The new pope was given mighty cheers after he appeared on the balcony and gave his first blessing.

At the election of Cardinal Della Chiesa, Monsignor Poggiani, secretary of the conclave, with the master of ceremonies, the dean of cardinals, and others high in the church, bowed before the chair in which Cardinal Della Chiesa was seated. He asked if the cardinal would accept the pontificate, and upon receiving an affirmative reply all canopies above the cardinals' thrones were lowered, excepting that of Cardinal Poggiani. In answer to the question of the dean of cardinals, the new pope said he desired to take the name Benedict XV.

Monsignor Poggiani, assisted by (Continued on Page Five)

Urges Star Spangled Banner Remain National Anthem

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] DETROIT, Sept. 3.—Washington Gardner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in his address before the 48th national encampment of that organization here today urged the old soldiers to join in a movement to pay special honor to "The Star Spangled Banner" as the National Anthem and to discontinue the practice of playing it in medley with such "flippant and comparatively meaningless ditties" as "Yankee Doodle" and "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home." He said there was something inspiring in an audience rising and standing uncovered at the majestic strains of the national anthem but it was "incongruous, bordering even on the ludicrous" for the band to strike up some other national air in medley with this, and to observe the audience resuming sitting in "an irregular, half-ashamed manner." It were better not

to rise at all when the national hymn is played in medley, he said. A recommendation that permanent headquarters for the G. A. R. be established in Washington was another point of his address. Chicago and Philadelphia had been proposed, but he preferred the national capital. A standing committee of seven persons, with the commander-in-chief and adjutant general of the G. A. R., as ex-officio members, he also recommended principally for the purpose of taking charge of all legislation which had the endorsement of the order. He urged that no change be made in the method of management of the soldiers' homes, which are scattered throughout the United States. The present membership, in good standing, was reported as 171,335. During the year the roll was curtailed by the death of 11,187 old soldiers, but notwithstanding this large figure, it is 151 less than died during the preceding year.

Collective Bargaining Is Only Necessary Makeshift

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Although indorsing collective bargaining, Fremont Older, managing editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, regards it only as a "necessary makeshift" pending the elevation of the ideal of human society above mere money getting, he told the federal industrial relations commission today. This comment and others was caused by his being asked to suggest a better method of adjusting wage scales than collective bargaining. "I think changing the ideal of human society from mere getting to a more altruistic point of view would be better than collective bargaining," he testified. "That is a matter of education, of course." "How would you apply it practically?" inquired Commissioner Weinstock, who was acting as chairman. "I did not say it could be applied