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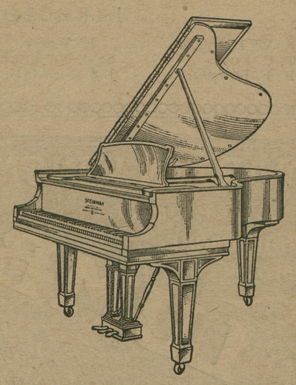
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BRITISH TROOPS DESPERATE FIGHT

Britons Fight Valiantly In Four-days' Battle.

GERMAN ATTACK CHECKED

British Commander Reports That His Army In France Is Rested, Refitted and Reinforced For the Next Great Battle—Desperate Fighting Brings German Attack To Standstill. Kaiser's Troops Suffer Losses In Excess Of Allies Because Of Dense Formation — British Losses Over 5,000.

London.—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 Sunday 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 defense, 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 dispatches 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 operations.

"There has, in fact, been a four-day battle—on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th 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 defense.

Began At Mons.

"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 24th, 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 formaton and in enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines.

"The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days, and by the night of the 25th 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 26th but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possble to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

"The battle on this day, the twenty-sixth, 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 extricated 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 been killed or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

Germans Lose Heavily.

"General French estimated that during the whole of these operations from the twenty-third to the twenty-sixth, inclusive, his losses amounted to 5,006 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, 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 was thrown back with great losses and in absolute disorder. These are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during the engagements, and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward march they have made.

"Since the twenty-sixth, apart from cavalry fighting, the British Army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its extreme 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.

"Sunday 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.

In Strategic Position.

"Sir John French also reports that on the twenty-eighth the British Fifth Cavalry brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry, in the course of which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Grays 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. This strategic position of ourselves and our allies are such that whereas a decisive victory for our armies 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."

AUSTRIA FOLLOWS ALLY

Tokio Professes Surprise—Washington Notified and Issues Proclamation of Neutrality.

Tokio.—The Austrian Ambassador, Baron Mueller de Szentgyorgy, has been recalled.

The situation between Japan and Austria is described here as a "rupture of diplomatic relations, not war."

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador explained to Premier Kato that Austria felt in duty bound to follow her ally and withdraw her Ambassador from Japan.

This evening M. Kato sent his secretary to the diplomat carrying the latter's passport.

The news of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary upon Japan, following the official announcement of the disarming of the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, in the port of Tsingtau, caused surprise at Tokio. It has been hoped here that Austria-Hungary, having but small interests in the Far East, would not force a breach of relations with Tokio, especially as Austria-Hungary always has been regarded as friendly to Japan. The Austrian Ambassador and the members of his staff always have been popular here.

Washington Informed.

Washington, D. C.—Ambassador Dumba of Austria formally notified the United States that diplomatic relations between Austria and Japan had been severed, but made no reference to any declaration of war.

The Austrian Ambassador advised the State Department that the Austrian Emperor had ordered the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth to join the German fleet off Tsingtau. Last Monday instructions were sent to the officers of the ship to dismantle it and officials here do not know as yet whether the change of decision at Vienna reached the officers of the cruiser in time to prevent her from being abandoned.

The Japanese Embassy here was notified from Tokio that diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary had been formally severed when the Austrian Ambassador at Tokio asked the Japanese Government for his passports.

President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality, recognizing that "a state of war unhappily exists between Japan and Austria-Hungary."

It is similar to other proclamations previously issued.

THIS BRITISH STAND HEROIC.

Force Of 700 Men Fights Cavalry Attack By 5,000 Of Foe.

London.—The Daily Mail's Boulogne correspondent, writing of the battle of Tournai, says:

"This battle should go down in British history beside Rorke's Drift and Magersfontein as a revelation of the prowess of the British Army.

"At Tournai a German cavalry force of 5,000 men overwhelmed a British force of 700, who hourly expected relief, which never appeared.

"The Germans were victors at a terrible price and only after their own ranks had been sadly thinned. The British stood their ground until all hope was lost and only 300 remained. Then they retired, calmly and coolly, carrying their wounded and harassing their pursuers all the way.

"The story of this last stand is somewhat beclouded by the British charge that the Germans finally turned the tide of battle by mounting quick-firers in Red Cross wagons. The British survivors fell back on Wednesday afternoon, the fight having lasted from 11.30 in the morning.

FIRST BRITISH WOUNDED HOME.

London.—The first British wounded from the Continent, numbering about 30, arrived by steamer at Folkstone from Boulogne. They were driven in motorcars to the Shorn Cliffe Hospital and were loudly cheered by large crowds assembled outside the harbor gates.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

The Primary Election will be held on Tuesday Sept. 15th, at the polling places designated in the official notice published elsewhere in this issue. The polls will be opened at 8 a. m. and close at 6 p. m., and the conduct of the election will be similar to that of the general election, except that at the primary election the ballot must be enclosed in an official envelope obtained from the judges and be sealed before it is deposited in the ballot box; that a voter may prepar his ballot before entering the polling place, provided ee uses an official sample ballot; and that the cross-marks on the ballot must be made with an ordinary black lead pencil. A cross-mark is to be made in the box to the right of the name of each person for whom the voter wishes to cast his vote.

The ballots are canvassed and counted as they were last year, and the same provisions apply to the envelope. A ballot may be prepared before entering the polling place, but upon a voter presenting himself to vote, it having been determined that he is qualified to vote, a blank official ballot shall be given him, together with the envelope. The voter then retires to one of the booths, taking with him the blank ballot, and shall there mark with a black pencil his ballot for voting, or use the ballot which he has already prepared. He then places the ballot in the envelope and seals same and hands it to one of the judges of the election, who, after detaching the coupon, deposit same in the ballot box. If the envelope is unsealed, it is the duty of the judge to send the voter back to the booth to seal same, and should the voter mutilate his envelope he is entitled to another one just as he would be to another ballot in the general election.

Count of Ballot.

If any envelope shall be found not of the character requried for this primary, or if any mark or device be found on any envelope except the initials of the judge as required, or if any mark or device be found on any ballot, or peculiar folding, by which, in the opinion of the majority of the judges, the same may be identified so as to indicate who has cast the same, the ballot so marked or the ballot contained in the envelope so marked, or folded, or improperly substituted, shall not be counted. When more then one ballot is found in one envelope, or a ballot is found in an envelope furnished for a different political party than that for which the ballot was provided, the same shall not be counted for any person unless a cross mark made by a black pencil appears after his name. Only ballots marked with a black pencil shell be counted. If any envelope is deposited in the box inadvertently without being properly sealed, and without being detected by the judge receiving the same, or shall become unsealed in the ballot box, it shell not be thrown out for that reason. If more names are marked for any office then there are persons to be voted for, such ballots shall not be counted for such candidates or delegates, or other persons to be voted for, as the case may be, but the whole ballot shall not for that reason be rejected for candidates for other offices or positions.

On the day of the primary election the polls shall be opened at 8 a. m. and close at 6 p. m.

The returns shall be made before 12 o'clock noon of the second day after the primary in the same manner and form as is provided for in general elections.

Corrupt Practices Act

CHAPTER 122, ACTS OF 1908.

171. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act: Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by another, give or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention or session of the General Assembly of Maryland, or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, receive, accept, request or solicit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention. Every person who, in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever, paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus or primary election or political convention. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give, contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray, or towards defraying the costs or expenses of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, organization or association other than to a treasurer or political agent; but this sub-section or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for membership in any incorporated political club if all money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or election shall be paid out by it only through a treasurer or political agent, as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, printing, expressage, or traveling and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto so far as they are permitted by this Act. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment, or promise of payment, to a treasurer or political agent in any other name than his own, and every treasurer or political agent who shall knowingly, receive a payment or promise of payment, and enter the same or cause the same to be entered in his accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made. Every person who being an employer, pays his employe the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes," upon which there is written or printed, or in which there is enclosed, any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of an election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits, in the establishment or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any hand bill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced, other threats expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes. Every person who, before, during or after election or primary election, by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part, the expenses of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment or provisions to or for any person, for the purpose of influencing that person, or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election or primary election, or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted, or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting; and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any of the purposes aforesaid. Every person who shall be guilty of any corrupt practices as aforesaid shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for one year, or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for the period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

sep5-tf WM. E. BROWN, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION

Proposed Amendment To The Constitution Of Maryland.

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen, an Act was passed proposing an Amendment to Section 44, Part VII., of Article 4, title "Sheriffs," of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, which said Act is known and designated as Chapter 845 of the Acts of Maryland of 1914, and is in the words and figures following:

CHAPTER 845.

AN ACT to amend Section 44, Part VII, of Article 4, title, "Sheriffs," of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 44, Part VII, of Article 4, title "Sheriffs," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of said Section 44, Part VII, of said Article 4.

Sec. 44. There shall be elected in each county in every second year, one person, resident in said county above the age of twenty-five years, and at least five years preceding his election, a citizen of the State, to the office of Sheriff. He shall hold office for two years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; shall be ineligible for two years thereafter; shall give such bond, exercise such powers and perform such duties as now are or may hereafter be fixed by law. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or neglect to qualify, or give bond, or by disqualification, or removal from the county, the Governor shall appoint a person to be Sheriff for the remainder of the official term.

In the City of Baltimore at the General Election to be held in the year 1915 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected in said City of Baltimore, one person who shall be a resident of said city, above the age of twenty-five years, and who shall have been at least five years preceding his election a citizen of this State, to the office of Sheriff.

He shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; shall be eligible for re-election; shall give such bond, exercise such powers and perform such duties as now are or may hereafter be fixed by law. The Sheriff elected in and for the City of Baltimore in November, 1913, shall be eligible for re-election.

In case of vacancy by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or neglect to qualify, or give bond, or by disqualification or removal from said City, the Governor shall appoint a person to be Sheriff for the remainder of the official term. The Sheriff hereafter elected and the Sheriff elected in and for the City of Baltimore on the 7th day of November, 1913, shall from the date of his qualification receive such salary as may be fixed by law, not to exceed six thousand dollars per year in any case, and such expenses necessary to the conduct of his office, as may be fixed by law, such salaries and expenses to be paid in such manner and at such times as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be at the next General Election for members of Congress, the same being a general election, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at said General election the vote on the proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon such ballot there shall be printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14 of this Constitution, and if it shall appear to the Governor that the majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment were cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall by his proclamation declare the said amendment, having received the majority of votes, adopted by the people of Maryland as part of the Constitution thereof, and thenceforth said amendment shall be part of said Constitution.

Approved April 16, 1914.

Now, therefore, I Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1, of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, and in compliance with the provisions of Section 2 of the above recited Act, do hereby order and direct, that a copy of said Chapter 845 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1914 aforesaid, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which newspapers in the City of Baltimore shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the next General Election for members of Congress, which election will be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1914, and at which election the said above proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland.

(The Great Seal of Maryland.)

Done at the City of Annapolis, on this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH,
By the Governor:
ROBERT P. GRAHAM,
Secretary of State.

Supervisors' Notice

—OF—

PRIMARY ELECTION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Primary Election will be held in the several Election Districts or Precincts of Kent county between the hours of eight (8) o'clock in the morning and six (6) o'clock in the evening.

ON TUESDAY, 15th of Sept. '14

The places wherein such elections upon the aforementioned dates will be held in the respective Districts or Precincts, are as follows:

First District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
At Vansant's Hotel, Millington.
(SECOND PRECINCT)
At Galena Band Hall, Galena.

Second District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
At H. A. Meredith's Store, Kennedyville.
(SECOND PRECINCT)
At L. A. Pennington's Store, Kennedyville.

Third District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
At H. E. Cooper's Store, Worton.
(SECOND PRECINCT)
At Chesapeake House, Betterton.

Fourth District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
At the Court House, Chestertown.
(SECOND PRECINCT)
At Wm. A. Burk's Store, Chestertown.

Fifth District
(FIRST PRECINCT)
At Jr. O. U. A. M., Rock Hall.
(SECOND PRECINCT)
At G. W. Hayes' Store Room, Edesville.

Sixth District
At Walter B. Barnes' Store Room, Fairlee.

Seventh District
At Wm. S. Scoone's Store Room, Pomona.

Said Primary Election will be held for the purpose of nominating:

One person for the office of United State Senator.

One person for the office of Representative in Congress for the unexpired term in the 63rd Congress of the United States for the First Congressional District of Maryland, made vacant by the resignation of J. Harry Covington.

One person for the office of Representative in the 64th Congress of the United States for the First Congressional District of Maryland.

There being no contests for the nominations to office by any other than the Democratic party, only the names of Democratic candidates will appear on the official ballot.

There being no contests for Delegates to State Convention Supervisors will issue certificates of Election to the Candidates whose applications have been properly filed.

The Return Judges shall make their return before twelve o'clock noon of the second day after Election, that is Thursday, in manner prescribed by law, to Clerk of Circuit Court, to County Commissioners, to Board of Supervisors of Elections and to the Register of Wills of the county aforesaid.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Pres.
WALTER S. TREW
J. HALL DENNY
Supervisors of Elections for Kent county
W. W. BALDWIN, Clerk.

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