

REGARDLESS OF REPULSES, GERMAN'S DRIVE ALLIED FORCES TOWARD PARIS

Invading Army Daily Drawing Nearer to the French Capital According to Official Report Issued by the War Office at Paris—Progress of German Right Wing Forces the United Armies to Yield Further Ground

ENTIRE LINE IS ENGAGED IN GREAT BATTLE

Further Preparations Are Made at Paris to Withstand a Long Siege—German Aviator Repeats Flight Over the City and Drops Bombs But No One Hurt—Allies Rushing Reinforcements to Front to Aid in Present Battle

London, August 31. — Taken at its face value, the French official announcement issued late today, which mentions that the progress of the German right wing has forced the allies to yield further ground, would seem to indicate that the Germans, notwithstanding repulses, are making daily advances toward Paris.

The statement Sunday of Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, spoke of fighting on the French left, but this, according to one report, resulted in the German right being slightly turned.

The Austrian invasion of Russia in the Lublin district, which aroused the apprehension of the allies, has, if Russian dispatches are to be relied on, been blocked, and the Muscovites claim to have turned the Russian defensive into an offensive action. There is no confirmation of the report that the Russians are in Koenigsberg.

If silence means that there is nothing doing, Sir John French's statement Sunday that the British had not been molested since Wednesday still holds good. Nothing is known by the public in London of new fighting either in Northern or Eastern France.

From Canada, India, Australia and South Africa the British army front will soon receive large reinforcements. Some of these troops are reported already to have landed in France.

In England the recruiting fever has not abated. At Liverpool today a battalion of a thousand business men was filled within an hour, and there was such an overflow that it was decided to enroll a second battalion.

The British government has started negotiations, through the American consul at Berlin, for an exchange with Germany and Austria of non-combatant prisoners.

LINES DRIVEN BACK.

Forces Retreat Slowly Toward French Capital, Report from Paris.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the war office:

"The situation in general is actually as follows: First, in the Vosges and in Lorraine, it must be remembered, our forces, which had taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations and driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterwards underwent serious checks before Sarrebourg and in the region of Morhain, where they encountered solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back and to re-form, one part on Couronne de Nancy and the other on the French Vosges.

"The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops after driving them back upon their positions, resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress also slowly. It is a veritable war of sieges, as each position occupied is stormed immediately.

"This explains the slowness of our advance, which is nevertheless characterized each day by fresh local successes.

"The Main Theatre. Second. The region of Nancy and Southern Woivre, since the beginning of the campaign in this section between Metz on the German, and Toul and Verdun on the French side, has been the theatre of important operations.

"Third. In the direction of the Meuse, between Verdun and Mezieres, it will be remembered, the French forces took the offensive in the beginning toward Longwy, Neufchateau and Paliseul. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longuyon have been able to check the enemy's army and the command of the German crown prince.

"In the region of Neufchateau and Paliseul on the other hand, certain of our troops have received partial checks, which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse without having their organization broken up. This retiring movement has compelled the forcing operation in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also towards the Meuse.

"Germans Repelled With Loss. During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces but was vigorously counter offensive they were repelled with very great losses. In the meantime fresh forces of German advanced on the district of Rodange (in Ardennes) marching in the direction of Reims. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Reims and it still is impossible to see definitely the issue of this.

"Fourth. Operations in the north: The French and British forces originally took up positions in the Dinant and Charleroi country and at Mons. They endured several repulses and the

men from the western border to the eastern border to oppose the Russians."

Count Von Bernstorff said that Germany has more than well enough trained and thoroughly equipped men still on the western boundaries, to cope with the combined attacks of the allies, even with their replenishment of reserves.

He said that the winning of the war on land was the all-important thing, since the defeat of the German navy by a greater navy was not unexpected, the German navy being intended simply as a coast defense rather than an invading power.

TORPEDO BOAT FIRED ON. Japanese Vessel Went Aground and Was Destroyed—German Fire.

Tsing Tau, Aug. 31.—A Japanese torpedo boat destroyer went ashore on Liep-Tau Island during a fog last night. When the fog cleared this morning the Tsing Tau batteries attempted to shell the destroyer, but the latter proved to be beyond their range.

The German gunboat Jaguar, however, steamed out of the harbor and fired eight shots in the stranded warship and returned unmolested by the other Japanese vessels that are blockading the port.

The Jaguar reported that the crew had abandoned the destroyer which had been seen from Tsing Tau breaking on the rocks. Four Japanese destroyers and one cruiser now form the blockading squadron.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK. German Cruiser Gets in Effective Work Off Coast of South America.

New York, Aug. 31.—The British steamship Holmwood has been sunk by an unnamed German cruiser off the coast of South America, according to a cablegram received here today from Rio Janeiro by the owners of the Katharine Park, which has the crew of the ship aboard.

The Holmwood, of 4,223 tons gross register was on her way from Newport, England, to Bahia Blanco. The ship was 375 feet long, was built in 1902 and was owned by F. S. Holland, of London.

HERRICK WILL STAY. American Ambassador Will Remain in Paris, Where His Duty Calls.

Paris, September 1.—Asked if the United States embassy would leave Paris in event of the investment of the city by the Germans, Myron T. Herrick, the American ambassador, said: "The American embassy will remain here. My government offered me the choice of returning to the United States or remaining here. I chose to remain because many Americans will be here who will need not only my support but my protection."

"I am reminded of the difficulty that attached to and the dangers involved in leaving Paris," he said. "That is why we have taken about 40,000

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WAR DEVELOPMENTS AT A GLANCE.

A long official statement is issued by the French war office reviewing the operations in Belgium and along the French frontier. A new retirement by the allied forces is recorded, while at the same time the statement is optimistic with reference to the opposition which the French and British are offering to the German advance. No definite details are forthcoming, regarding the general battle which apparently is in progress all along the line.

The French war minister has inspected the supplementary defences around Paris, which are being rapidly pushed forward in anticipation of a possible investment of the French capital.

An Antwerp dispatch credits General Pau with a victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes. Whether this is a new victory or one to which reference was made several days ago, is not known.

Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, and her children have arrived in England.

According to official advices received at Washington, France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of government to Bordeaux.

Great Britain has joined France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of German liners in connection with the plan, to build up an American merchant marine.

It is reported by steamship officers arriving at Honolulu that British warships off Hong Kong are holding up all vessels, including those under the American flag, and removing Germans and Austrians bound to the scene of the hostilities.

The moratorium proclaimed at the outbreak of the war in Great Britain has been extended for another month.

A Japanese destroyer which ran ashore near Tsing Tau, China, was shelled by a German gunboat. The crew of the destroyer previously had abandoned her.

CARRANZA CLOSES PORT OF VERA CRUZ

But State Department Sees No Unfriendly Act.

FUNSTON MAKES REPORT

Some Think That Constitutionalist President of Mexico Took Move as Protest Against American Troops.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Provisional President Carranza has ordered the port of Vera Cruz closed, according to official advices to the American Government.

General Funston transmitted a long report on the complications which might result, but State Department officials were not inclined to regard it as an unfriendly action.

During the Huerta regime Vera Cruz was similarly closed, but foreign vessels paid little attention to the order.

Carranza's decree would prevent Mexican ships from putting in at Vera Cruz, and if enforced in an unfriendly way, might exact heavy penalties from foreign vessels entering any other Mexican port after they touched at Vera Cruz.

General Funston called attention to the possibility that foreign ship owners desiring not to incur the displeasure of the Carranza administration, might hesitate to send cargoes to Vera Cruz, diminishing the food supply of the city.

In some quarters there was a disposition to regard Carranza's attitude as one of resentment against the continued occupancy of Vera Cruz by American troops, but State Department officials did not share this view.

An interruption in railway traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City recently occurred, but as soon as General Funston announced he would keep all rolling stock in Vera Cruz until traffic was resumed, the Mexican authorities explained that they were using the trains to transport troops and immediately adjusted the schedules.

Paul Fuller, personal representative of President Wilson, is due in Mexico City tomorrow to discuss with the government these questions relating to the American occupation of Vera Cruz as well as differences between Carranza and Villa. Although administration officials have not announced their position in any formal way, it is generally understood that recognition will be withheld until a complete agreement between the two chieftains has been reached and arrangements made for a constitutional election.

MINERS THREATEN TO DESTROY CITY

Butte, Montana, Will be Razed if Soldiers Come.

GIANT POWDER AND OIL

Will Not Fight With Soldiers, But Citizens Will be Made to Suffer for Their Coming, is the Threat Made by Leaders.

Butte, Mont., August 31.—Miners openly threatened tonight to lay the town in ashes, if either State or Federal troops attempt to enter Butte.

One of the miners' leaders declared they did not purpose to fight the soldiers, but they would wreak vengeance upon the business men for bringing the soldiers to Butte.

"We have quantities of dynamite and oil," said one leader, "and the troops will find ashes." Hitherto the majority of the miners have not credited the report that the militia was being mobilized as the local newspapers withheld the news on request of business men who feared that its publication would excite the miners.

But today a Helena editor brought an automobile load of newspapers to Butte for sale and news boys soon began crying the news of the mobilization.

Calls immediately went forth from President "Muckie" MacDonald and the other leaders for a secret meeting of the union miners. Later a committee of miners was sent to the railroad depot to see if the troops had arrived.

The miners called another meeting for tonight. The electric light plant and all the larger stores were guarded by many armed men, as were the mines. On the attic floor of the court house there were stationed fifty guards armed with rifles.

County Attorney J. J. McCaffery issued a warrant for the arrest of the Helena editor on a charge of inviting a disturbance, but he had left the city.

All ammunition in the hardware stores has been removed and firing pins have been taken from the rifles.

London, September 1.—Among the Americans who reached London from the continent yesterday were President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University; President Edwin Anderson Alderman, of the University of Virginia; Richard Cleveland, son of ex-President Cleveland, and James Spratt, of Florida.

AMERICAN LINERS HALTED IN PACIFIC

British Cruisers Take Off Germans and Austrians.

AS PRISONERS OF WAR

If Arrests Were Made in Three Mile Limit of Hong Kong Nothing Can Be Done, But If Upon High Seas Trouble May Result.

Honolulu, Aug. 31.—The American liners Manchuria and China, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Oriental fleet, were halted by British warships off Hong Kong and forced to surrender sixty German and Austrian reservists bound for the European war from the Philippines. This was the news brought by Capt. Thompson and Purser Landers, of the China, which arrived here today bound for San Francisco.

According to officers of the China, the Germans and Austrians before starting on their journey, asked for and received assurances from Washington that they could not be molested on an American registered vessel. Then they took passage for San Francisco via Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki and Honolulu.

On arriving at Hon Kong, the vessels were halted by ships of the British fleet, the passengers were summoned for inspection and required to give their nationality as the call of the purser's roll. Those who appeared to be Germans or Austrians and could not prove otherwise were taken to Stone Cutter's Island for detention. Two Germans aboard the China claimed Swiss citizenship and were not held. All the German residents of Hong Kong have been held, Captain Thompson reports.

China newspapers of August 28th, arriving here, confirm the captain's story.

NOTHING UNUSUAL. For Belligerent Vessel to Search Liners Passenger Flag Undecided.

Washington, Aug. 31.—State Department officials did not regard as unusual the reported removal of German and Austrian reservists from American ships off Hong Kong, but they did object to the removal of the nationalities of any belligerent within territorial waters.

What might be the opinion of the American Government if the reservists were taken from American vessels on the high seas is undetermined. State Department officials said tonight no complaint of that character had been placed before them. The right of search for contraband of cargoes on the high seas is accorded by all nations to belligerent ships, but the right to take a passenger from a neutral ship on the high seas long has been in dispute and no official of the department was willing to express an opinion.

NO ADVICES TO COMPANY. Owners of Vessels Know Nothing of Report That Ships Banned.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has no advices here from its Oriental agents that there has been any boarding of or interference with its vessel under the American flag.

The Manchuria followed the China from Hong Kong and should no work short, she got her information from the Manchuria by wireless.

CHASED BY GERMAN CRUISER. Japanese Liner Out-Distanced War Vessel and Reached Port.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The Japanese liner Chiyo Maru, which arrived here today, reports that on the night of August 29th she was chased for four hours by a German cruiser, but escaped by crowding on all speed.

The cruiser appeared about 8:30 P. M. and threw her searchlight on the Chiyo. Capt. Green, who is British, detailed an extra force of stokers and soon was making 21 knots. At this speed he was able to out-distance the cruiser.

The only German cruisers known to be in Pacific waters are the Leipzig and the Nurnberg. They had been in southern waters a long time when they broke out and must be foul, which is what the officers of the Chiyo believe enabled their vessel to escape.

Passengers on the Chiyo reported that travel between Japan and the American and Canadian ports has been suspended.

VESSEL IS FINED. Entered Norfolk Harbor Without Bill of Health—May be Reimitted.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 31.—The second vessel to be fined for entering this port without a bill of health was the Dutch steamer Treacle, which entered today and the penalty of \$5,000 was imposed by customs authorities. Her master, Capt. Swart, said he sailed from West Hartlepool, England, light because he could obtain no cargo. Ship-owners in such a disorganized state on the other side, he said, that there was great difficulty in getting proper bills of health, and other clearance papers.

ALL THREE ALLIED NATIONS OBJECT

To the United States Buying German Liners

FOR MERCHANT MARINE

French, Russian and British Diplomats at Washington Make Strong Representations to Wilson and Bryan.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Great Britain, France and Russia have advised the United States informally that they would look with disfavor on the purchase by this government of German merchant steamers to relieve conditions growing out of the European war and also to build up an American merchant marine. While not conveyed in any diplomatic correspondence, their position nevertheless has been vigorously set forth to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

France took the initiative, Ambassador Jusserand carrying his objections to President Wilson in his recent interview with White House George Bakhmeteff, the Russian ambassador, conferred with the British and French ambassadors today and later saw Secretary Bryan. All three diplomats held that there was no precedent for international law for the purchase by a neutral nation of any great quantity of ships from a belligerent.

The chief objection urged is that the transaction would establish a large gold credit in the hands of Germans.

The diplomats point out that the German steamship companies are closely affiliated with the German government and to buy their ships, now marooned in American ports, would be tantamount to furnishing Germany with a large loan. Should the American government, however, distribute its purchases of ships equally among the belligerent nations, they do not believe there would be objection from any quarter.

CREWS COULD NOT LAND. Considerable difficulty would arise, however, it is asserted, if, for instance, the crew of a German vessel purchased by the United States were maintained on it as the English and French governments would not allow the nationals of any belligerent to land from neutral ships at their ports.

Aside from the question of her financial aid to Germany and complications over the crews of ships actually marooned in American ports, would be tantamount to furnishing Germany with a large loan. Should the American government, however, distribute its purchases of ships equally among the belligerent nations, they do not believe there would be objection from any quarter.

Administration officials here have declared that they would not issue any articles which were specifically defined as not contraband of war but it is the belief of the diplomats that their governments would object even to conditional contraband articles, restricting considerably any commerce with belligerents.

The European diplomats have endeavored to point out that they desire in no way to interfere with the rebuilding of an American merchant marine and wish it success in neutral countries, but they think the American government's ships could not be available for commerce with the belligerent countries of Europe.

BELLIGERENTS AGREE. For Wireless Stations to Send Code Messages Properly Censored.

Washington, August 31.—Both Germany and Great Britain have accepted the proposal of the United States that the wireless stations at Tuckerton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., be permitted to send code messages to belligerent countries, subject to censorship by American naval officials.

The subject still is a matter of discussion in diplomatic channels, but a formal announcement of the government's decision now is believed to be possible in a few days.

The Tuckerton station has been closed because it had no license from the Department of Commerce, but it is understood that arrangements are under way for its renewed operation. Both the Sayville and Tuckerton stations will have to satisfy the American government that they are not directly or indirectly owned by the German government, and it is considered probable that Great Britain may object to the handling of messages at the American end of the wireless stations by subjects of another belligerent nation.

Both Germany and Great Britain rejected as impracticable a suggestion that British and French cables be used for cipher messages to all belligerents, previously censored by the United States.

LARGE SUM IS RAISED. By Fete on the Vanderbilt Estate for American Red Cross Work.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 31.—As a result of the fete held last Friday at the summer home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$40,000 will be remitted to the International Red Cross Association for impartial distribution in relief of those suffering in foreign lands by reason of the present war. This sum, according to the report tonight of the standing committee, will be followed by another contribution from the same source.