

## COMPLETE DEFEAT OF ALLIES IN WEST AFTER NINE DAYS BATTLE IS CLAIMED IN BERLIN DISPATCH

### SAYS ENEMY NOW IN FULL RETREAT

#### Attack Renewed on British At Maubeuge--French-Belgians Pursued.

Berlin, August 28.—(By wireless to The Associated Press via Sayville, R. I.)—Headquarters has issued an official report declaring that the western enemy has everywhere been defeated and is in full retreat after nine days' fighting.

General Von Kluk defeated the English army at Maubeuge, renewed the attack today and threatened to surround it. Generals Von Buelow and Von Hausen completely defeated the French-Belgian forces, about eight corps, between the Sambre and Namur and the Meuse in several days battle and are now pursuing them to the eastward of Maubeuge.

The attack on Maubeuge was opened by the Grand Duke Albrecht, of Wuertemberg who defeated and pursued the enemy across the Semois and the Meuse.

The German crown prince is advancing toward the Meuse and the crown prince of Bavaria repulsed an attack from Nancy and the south.

General Von Heeringen continues the pursuit southward through the Vosges.

Four Belgian divisions attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp have been repulsed losing guns and many prisoners. The Belgian population generally participated in the firing, necessitating severe repressive measures.

The corps of the last reserves have been called out to guard communications.

#### ALLIES SURROUNDED.

Washington, August 28.—The French and English north armies on the Sambre and Meuse rivers have been surrounded by troops on all sides, as a result of recent fighting, says a wireless from Berlin today to the German embassy.

The dispatch adds that the French east army has been partially driven to the south. This has prevented communication between the French east and north armies while all the German armies are in contact from Cambrai through upper Alsace. The German cavalry has advanced to Ostend.

"The appearance of a Zeppelin at Antwerp has caused a panic in London.

"Reports to Berlin from Copenhagen and Stockholm announce that there is a grave crisis in the French government. The Spanish ambassador at Vienna has called the situation in France very serious. At a meeting today of all foreign colonies in Berlin a resolution was passed thanking the German government for the kind treatment of foreigners and to express admiration for the wonderful spirit and enthusiasm shown by the German people. Civilians of the Belgian town of Louvain made a perfidious attack on German troops while fighting. Louvain was punished by the destruction of the city.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—It is difficult to describe the fierce exultation of all classes in Berlin over the news of the British reserves at Maubeuge as announced from army headquarters here today.

The German resentment against England for having injected herself into this conflict and for calling in Japan, a yellow race, is so deep, that news of the surrender of the British army on the continent would be received with more joy and satisfaction in Berlin than tidings of the fall of Paris.

It is reported here today that a portion of the British force is at present

#### ATTRIBUTES DEFEAT TO COWARDICE OF CORPS

London, Aug. 28.—Writing to the Paris Matin, Senator Gervais, representing the Seine district, attributes the French defeat in Lorraine to the cowardice of a corps of the 15th Infantry. They fled before the enemy, he said, and compelled a retreat all along the line, thus losing the fruits of carefully prepared strategy and nullifying the French advance beyond the Sella river on Belme and Chateau Salines.

#### MR. AND MRS. INNIS START TO SAN ANTONIO

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Victor E. Innis and wife arrested in Oregon for

#### STILL ADVANCE TOWARD BERLIN

Paris, August 28.—(10:25 a. m.)—Colonel Osnobshin, Russian military attache here is quoted by the Journal as saying he could announce without indiscretion that the Russian armies were about to invade western Prussia. After crossing the Vistula the Russians would march direct on Berlin.

London, August 28.—(12:15 a. m.)—The American embassy has received confirmation of the Russian occupation of Tilsit, east Prussia, sixty miles east of Koenigsburg. It is announced that the Russians made great captures and that the Russian troops are advancing.

The Russian cruisers Bogotar and Pallada destroyed the cruiser Magdeburg. The commander of the Magdeburg is said to have escaped.

A dispatch to Reuters from Paris, gives this war office communication:

"After victory of Russians the German troops in East Prussia the German troops evacuated to southern east Prussia.

The Russians sustained no check and yesterday they occupied the western outlets. It is confirmed that they captured a hundred guns from the enemy.

In Galicia the Russian offensive is being continued normally south and southwest of Frampol."

#### OBSTACLES TO RUSSIANS.

London, Aug. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Post describes the seriousness of the obstacles to Russian advance in east Prussia and said Germans have enormously multiplied those difficulties by a modern adaptation of age old methods. Lakelets and marshes were sown with rifle pits and wherever practical redoubts of felled timbers were placed. Everywhere there are formidable wire entanglements.

"We have no exact information," the correspondent continues, "of how many army corps Germany left to oppose the Russian advance. Perhaps there were seven and perhaps only five. Whatever their number, three are retreating under cover of the fortress of Koenigsburg and one is in full flight on Osterode. All four flung away in their flight, arms, ammunition and even food.

The Russian army by forced marches have driven a wedge between the German troops. So complete was the surprise that the Germans abandoned their entrenched position on the Angerapp without a fight.

The authorities of east Prussia have caught the panicky feeling from Germany's armies. It is reported that the commandant of Marienburg has ordered the inhabitants to evacuate the country while at Elbing the sluices were opened with the object of flooding the country to prevent the Russian advance. These are methods of despair and indicate pretty thoroughly that Germany has no more trained troops to oppose the Russians.

"With the iron eyes for strategy which mark the born commander of men, Grand Duke Nicholas has abandoned to fate everything everywhere which did not lend itself to the attainment of a single aim of locating attacking and crushing the enemy's main force. In accordance with this policy quite half of Poland was left bare of Russian troops and all public

#### TWELVE INJURED.

Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 28.—Twelve persons injured when a Missouri Pacific passenger train was derailed near Marble City, Oklahoma. None was fatally hurt. A broken rail was the cause. The cars left the rails together, three turning over.

#### WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED.

A serious reverse to British arms on the French frontier is officially announced in Berlin. After nine days' fighting the Germans claim to have put the western line of the allies to flight. The English, it is asserted were defeated at Maubeuge, France, and the Franco-Belgian forces driven back toward Maubeuge. The Belgian attacks from Nancy were repulsed, it is declared.

Field Marshal Sir John French commander in chief of the British expeditionary force, reports that his troops were attacked by five German army corps and cavalry Wednesday in the neighborhood of Cambrai and Le Cateau; and that their casualties were heavy. He does not state the outcome of the battle. Cambrai and Le Cateau are French towns about ten miles southwest of Maubeuge and the description of the scene of the fighting by Field Marshal French and announced in the house of commons by Premier Asquith today fits in with the battle line indicated at Berlin.

An English correspondent at Lille, France, says that the advance guard of the Germans is now at Pont-A-Marcq and Marchiennes, French towns just south of Lille, in the department of Dunord.

A press dispatch from Boulogne reports that the Germans broke through the French lines near Arras in the province of Pas-de-Calais, but that the French have the situation well in hand.

The British marines are in force at Ostend. A press dispatch from that town says the Germans are within twenty miles of the place.

King Charles of Roumania is reported seriously ill.

A British destroyer sank an Austrian destroyer off Cadzand according to a cable dispatch from Brindisi, Germany.

German troops are reported as taking the offensive in Belgian Congo.

Russian dispatches tell of additional troops about to invade western Prussia with the idea of marching on Berlin.

Henry S. Breckenridge, assistant secretary of war in Vienna looking after some 400 Americans there. He expects the day to see the completion of his work there.

The Rome correspondent of the London Mail says a dispatch from Berlin states that Emperor William has telegraphed his counsel of ministers charging the council with the immediate organization of all possible relief for the population of his "beloved province of Prussia."

#### RELIEF BUREAU AT ROME IS CROWDED

Demands Chiefly for Transportation Home—Few Asked for Money.

Rome, Aug. 28.—(Via Paris 9:25 a. m.)—Advices from Vienna say that Henry S. Breckenridge arrived from Paris yesterday and took up the work of helping needy Americans immediately. He opened a relief bureau in the hotel Imperial. The next day the bureau was crowded with Americans from early morning until midday.

Monetary relief was asked for by comparatively few, demands chiefly being for transportation to America. It is estimated that there are between 400 and 500 Americans in Vienna a majority of whom are prosperous but anxious to return home quickly.

There is a much larger number in Budapest, says Captain Cross has already gone with \$1,500 in gold. According to the latest information the total number of Americans now in Austria-Hungary is about 1,500.

Accelerated train services is now running between Vienna and Berlin and Americans returning home will be able to travel this route to get to Holland.

Mr. Breckenridge hopes to finish his work in Vienna Friday when he will go to Switzerland.

London, Aug. 28.—Five members of the crew of a Scotch fishing craft which has been sunk by a floating mine thirty miles off Blyth, Northumberland, were landed at Hull today.

### ALLIES ACQUITTED THEMSELVES WELL

#### SIEGE OF PARIS IS LOOMING UP

London, August 28.—(3:18 a. m.)—Since the great disaster to the allies in Belgium, a silence deeper than ever has shrouded the censors, says the Chronicle today.

From a message sent out 24 hours ago by the French embassy showing fighting on the line between Cambria and Le Cateau, it is apparent that the French have been driven back past their line of frontier fortresses to a point 20 miles behind that line.

There is no longer any serious fortified obstacle between the German main advance and Paris. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the French ministry has resigned and reconstituted itself as a committee for public safety.

Meanwhile, as if a siege of Paris was now looming foremost in their minds, their first step has been to appoint a general in supreme command of Paris and its troops.

London, Aug. 28.—Retirement of the allies to the line from Lecateau to Cambrai from Lille to Maubeuge has been abandoned, according to the military correspondent of the Times.

"The necessity for holding the Infortal between the Scheldt and the Cambrai and Sambre near Le Cateau is due probably to the need for holding Mezeires," says the correspondent. "Once this section goes to the invaders the whole system of frontier defense of eastern France breaks down, and if the field armies are inferior to the enemy nothing remains but retreat to the Falaises of Champagne.

"If this line is skillfully defended it should be most difficult to penetrate Laferre, Leon and Rheims, which are provided with permanent fortifications. But we are not at that point yet.

"The line from Le Cateau to Cambrai will be attacked on the north soon, but this will probably fail. We have every right to expect success today but if we do not win a decisive victory, we must abandon our bases on the coast north of the mouth of the Somme and shift further south either to Havre or Cherbourg. If we are to shift the offensive and beat back the German attack from the north, one consequence will be that the Germans will establish air craft stations along the straits of Dover and thereby be able to keep us under constant observation.

"We must meet this by a counter-attack with search lights and anti-aircraft guns. Sportsmen should make up practice parties for airship shooting.

"The Germans will also mount their heaviest guns at any port they seize and once more there will be an army encamped on the heights of Boulogne. Let us, however, be grateful for one mercy. The international financiers, doctrinaires and lunatics who wished to fit us out with a channel tunnel are silenced for good and all."

#### LOSSES GREAT.

London, Aug. 28.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today that the British troops in Wednesday's fighting were exposed to the attack of five German army corps. The losses on both sides, he said, were great.

Premier Asquith said: "We have heard from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British expeditionary forces that in the fighting which took place between his army and the enemy on Wednesday, August 26 and which appears from French official reports to have been in the neighborhood of Cambrai and Le Cateau, our troops were exposed to the attack of five German army corps; two divisions of cavalry and a reserve corps of cavalry; and a second cavalry division. The second corps in the fourth division bore the brunt of the cavalry attack, while our first army corps is attacked on the right and inflicted a very heavy loss on the enemy.

"I regret to say that our casualties were heavy but the exact numbers are not yet known. The behavior of our troops was in all respects admirable. General Joffre, the French commander in chief, in a message published this morning, conveys his congratulations and sincere thanks for the protection so effectively given by our army to the French flank.

#### NOT OCCUPIED.

London, Aug. 28.—The correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing from Turcoing, says: "I visited Lille today, Wednesday. I expected to find it occupied by Germans, as it was made an open town and shantied by the mayor and the local guards two days ago. Not so, however, I found the mayor and the local guards had returned; that the trains and business had resumed and that the authorities were awaiting the arrival of allied troops, whom they expected shortly.

#### FOUR KILLED.

Ennis, La., Aug. 28.—Four persons were killed and three others probably fatally injured near Bayou La, when gasoline in a tank of the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico railroad exploded. The explosion occurred several hours after the tank car had derailed in a wreck.

#### Succeeded in Repulsing Advance of Germans in Various Engagements.

London, August 28.—(6:06 a. m.)—British marines in force now control Ostend, says a dispatch to the Times. They continued landing all day and several quick firers were brought ashore early today.

London, August 28.—(4:30 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Express from Lille announces that the advance guard of Germans is now at Pont-A-Marcq and Marchiennes.

"This represents," says the Lille correspondent, "a slight further advance movement from Cysoing, where they were reported on Monday.

There was heavy fighting at Marchiennes Thursday morning when the Germans broke through the French line. The allies acquitted themselves well, however, succeeding in pushing the German advance forces back on their main body. The German advance forces were also repulsed at Pont-A-Marcq.

"There was also fighting at Tournai, where Germans were repulsed. It is believed here that the Germans have occupied Valenciennes but the British are reported to have driven back the enemy near Mons. There is nothing to indicate that the allies line from Mons to Monde has been turned. The industrial centers such as Roubaix and Turcoing are visited by German cavalry and are occupied and evacuated almost every day."

London, August 28.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam sends a dispatch from Antwerp dated Thursday night which says:

"After a magnificent defense by the Belgian army Malines was re-taken by the Germans. On the first day 30,000 opposed the Belgians, and on the second 40,000 Germans flung themselves on a greatly inferior force. The Belgians then retired to Antwerp leaving the enemy in possession of the town. The Germans immediately entrenched after ordering the inhabitants to leave. Waechton and Haendoneck were destroyed by the retreating Belgians to prevent their being used as a cover by the enemy in their operations against Antwerp.

Refugees at Roosendaal say the Germans possessed amazing knowledge of the roads. The German attack on Malles was furious and inspired by a desire to end the sorties which the Belgians were making from the town against their trenches and around Brussels. The French had made successful attacks on the German lines of communication and had seriously hampered their movements. This necessitated the return of the fourth German army corps which had already started for the south.

London, August 28.—(4:50 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Times from Bologne says that the German troops, presumably cavalry, broke through the French lines near Arras in the province of Pas De Calais. The French moved up with rapidity, it is declared, and have the situation well in hand. The dispatch says the allied troops are being swiftly arranged to deal with any further attempt to break through the line between Dunkirk and Lille.

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