

# A Weekly Digest OF PRINCIPLE EVENTS OF The European War

August 25.—Earl Kitchner, secretary of state for war, announced that the 100,000 men asked for in the first instance have joined the colors, and declare that reinforcements to the British army will steadily and surely increase, until there will be a British army in the field, which "in numbers will not be less than in quality and numbers unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British empire."

An Antwerp dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company said that early today 2,000 Germans bombarded Malines, 14 miles southeast of Antwerp. Two hundred houses were partly destroyed. The Belgians made an energetic counter attack and drove the Germans back as far as Vilvorde. Losses on both sides were large.

President Wilson issued a proclamation declaring the United States neutral in the war between Germany and Japan.

August 26.—Central News dispatches from Paris positively confirm that Austria has declared war on Japan.

A dispatch from Bucharest said the Russian columns invading Galicia have occupied Tarnopol, an important city eighty miles southeast of Lemberg, capital of Galicia. Three Austrian army corps are said to be opposing them.

The ministers of the foreign powers at Antwerp have protested against the bombardment of Antwerp by a Zeppelin. A building owned by an American citizen was destroyed. All lights at Antwerp are out at 8 o'clock at night. The only communication with the outside world is through Ostend.

The military correspondent of the Neuve Courant declared he can state on trustworthy authority that the Germans plan to abandon temporarily East and West Prussia and Pomerania to the Russians and withdraw slowly to the river Oder, where the main defenses of Berlin lie.

August 27.—The following official bulletin was issued by the war office: "In the Vosges district the French troops today resumed the offensive and drove back the Germans who yesterday had forced them to retire on the Saint Die side. The Germans yesterday bombarded Saint Die, an unfortified town."

In the region between the Vosges and Nancy French offensive movement has continued uninterruptedly for five days. The German losses have been considerable, 2,500 bodies were found on a front of three kilometres southeast of Nancy, and 4,500 bodies on a front of four kilometres in the region of Vitrimont.

Longwy, an old fortress, the garrison of which consisted of only one battalion, which had been bombarded August 3d, capitulated today after holding out for more than twenty-four days. More than half the garrison was killed or wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Darche, governor of Longwy, was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor for heroic conduct in the defense of Longwy.

It is officially announced that the Russians have captured Tilsit, a town sixty miles northeast of Königsberg, East Prussia.

August 28.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Welland has engaged and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90.

It is announced that the British fleet has sunk two German cruisers and two German torpedo destroyers off Heligoland. A third German cruiser was set afire and was left sinking. No British ships were lost in the battle, it was added, and the British loss of life was not heavy. In addition to the two torpedo boat destroyers and three cruisers many others from the German torpedo boat destroyers were damaged.

Antoine De Zwan, the Polish author, has sent this telegram to the Spectator: "The mobilization was carried out in Warsaw with indescribable enthusiasm. For the first time since the partition of Poland our peasants took an active part in a national movement. There are more than 400,000 Poles in the Russian army."

An official communication issued by the War Department tonight said: "The situation on our front from the Department of Zomme, (Northwest France) to the Vosges remains the same today as yesterday. The German forces appear to have slackened their march."

Military men at Pekin said that the warships of the allies, including the Australian dreadnaught expected in China waters soon, will be able to bombard Tientsin with safety, owing to the range of their large guns, which is greater than that of the guns within the German fortifications.

The Belgian Foreign Minister reports that the Belgian city of Louvain, in the province of Brabant, has been burned by the Germans. Louvain, which lies in the famous province of Brabant, of which it was the capital in the fourteenth century, was the seat of the Duke of Brabant in the eleventh century. The University was founded by Duke John IV of Brabant in 1232. Experts called the church of St. Pierre "the richest and most ornate example of pointed gothic architecture in the country."

August 29.—This has been a long and anxious day in Paris. As far as can be learned the French massed troops appear to be intact, except for these losses which were inevitable in a week's heavy fighting over a vast front.

One hundred and sixty trains loaded with German troops passed through Belgium from the Southwest toward the Northwest, according to an Antwerp dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company. This, it is added, indicates that the Germans are sending troops back on account of the Russian advance. The German force at Brussels has been reduced to a minimum.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Antwerp said that the Belgian government declares officially that several of the forts at Liege are still resisting.

News of the defeat of five Russian army corps to the South of Allenstein is made public here today. It is regarded as encouraging and as greatly relieving the situation in East Prussia. It is said to insure the flank of the German position.

August 30.—A German aviator has appeared over Paris and was engaged today in dropping bombs in a populous part of the city. Several bombs failed to explode, according to the accounts, and the only two persons injured were women.

The aviator, who signed himself Lieutenant Von Heissen, dropped manifestos on which was written: "The German army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender."

"In East Prussia," said the Russian war office, "the garrisons and fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz, (east of the Vistula), are taking part with a large number of siege guns. We have taken 3,000 prisoners in the operations east of Lemberg (capital of Galicia.) Near Podgorz (just south of the Vistula) the enemy lost 3,000 men and we captured four guns."

A Times dispatch from Amiens, France, said that for six days, the German advance has been one of almost incredible rapidity, the Germans never giving the retreating British a moment's rest.

Dispatches from Austrian headquarters to the Corriere Della Sera state that 1,000,000 men are engaged in the battle on the Austro-Russian frontier. The battle line extends from the Vistula river to the Dniester river, more than 100 miles. The Russians have penetrated more than twenty miles into Austrian territory.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tien Tsin today said Japanese troops have been landed at several points on the coast near Kiao Chow.

The ministry of war announces that it has been decided to call out the class of 1914, which will give at least 200,000 additional troops, and also to call out the active reserve and the eldest classes of the territorial reserve.

Panic reigns in Danzig. The population is fleeing to Berlin. The result of the general battle now being fought is expected to influence largely the whole campaign against Austria. The scant reports thus far received indicate that Russia is on the road to a decisive victory.

August 31.—It is officially announced that the minister of war, M. Millerand, accompanied by General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, today inspected the northeast front of the entrenchment camp at Paris and congratulated General Gallieni on the rapid progress of the work on the supplementary defenses.

An Antwerp dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Company, said: "It is reported here that General Pau has won a brilliant victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes, in the department of Somme."

Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, with her children, arrived today in England.

A German biplane passed over Paris at 4:30 p. m. today and dropped a projectile, which, however, did not explode.

The Messagero publishes a telegram from Sofia, Bulgaria, which said the Austrians have suffered an irreparable defeat at Zamose, in Russian Poland, 50 miles southwest of Lubin. Cannonading was heard here at intervals throughout the day.

It is believed the Tsi Tau forts are engaged with the vessels of the Japanese blockading fleet.

The German armed trawler Gerda, of Hamburg, was blown up Saturday by striking a German mine off Langeland, a Dutch island in the Great Belt. The Gerda was acting as a guard ship to warn neutral ships of the mines.

David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in house of commons tonight that the moratorium would be extended a month. It would be too risky, he said, to end it at once.

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 towards Paris.

## KAISER FORCES THE ALLIES BACK

LEFT WING OF FRENCH ARMY  
RETREATS BEFORE THE GERMAN FORCES.

## AUSTRIA CLAIMS VICTORY

German Embassy Reports Capture of 70,000 Russians Taking All Field Artillery.—More Booms in Paris.

While the whole world is awaiting definite news from the battle line, the French war office contents itself with the simple statement that, as a result of the turning movement of the German army and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, the French troops again have retired.

While Berlin claims a German victory over the Russians in East Prussia in the capture of 70,000 men, the Russians claim an important victory over the Austrians on the Galician side with 30,000 prisoners.

Another German aeroplane has been dropping bombs into Paris and according to the French official statement the American ambassador has organized a committee and has sent a protest against this method of warfare to the Washington government.

The Belgian special commission on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities has been received by King George and has presented him with an address setting forth some of the happenings in Belgium during the present campaign and has warmly thanked Great Britain for its intervention.

An American committee, organized by the American ambassador and including the most conspicuous members of the American colony, asked the minister of war for proof that bombs were dropped on Paris from a German machine. The minister of war presented proof, which decided the ambassador to cable to his government a report on war methods, which not only are contrary to humanity but in violation of the convention of The Hague, signed by Germany itself.

The committee has decided to ask the United States government while remaining neutral, to protest energetically to the German government.

A squadron of armored aeroplanes has been organized to give chase to German aeroplanes which have been flying over Paris.

## BELGIUM WILL NOT SUBMIT BUT FIGHT TO END.

London.—The Belgian commission on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities in the war zone sent an address to King George at Buckingham Palace setting forth some of the happenings in the present campaign. The address also thanked the King of England's aid against the Germans.

The address in part reads: "Sire—Belgium having had to choose between the sacrifice of her honor and the peril of war, did not hesitate. She opposed the brutal aggression committed by a power which was one of the guarantors of her neutrality. In this critical situation it is for our country an estimable tower of strength—to see coming resolute and immediate intervention by great and powerful England."

"Commissioned by His Majesty the King of Belgium with a mission to the president of the United States we considered it our duty to make a stay in the capital of the British Empire to convey to Your Majesty a respectful and ardent expression of the gratitude of the Belgian nation."

"Our adversary, after invading our territory, has decimated the civil population, massacred women and children, carried into captivity inoffensive peasants, put to death the wounded, destroyed undefended towns and burned churches, historical monuments and the famous library of the University of Louvain. All these facts have been established by authenticated documents, each of which we shall submit to the government of Your Majesty."

## Ship Our Coffee Says German.

Honolulu.—The German cruiser Nurnberg left this port a few days ago, cleared for action, to meet the Australian warships Australia and Warrego.

The British men-of-war also accompanied the British cooler Strathdale to the three-mile limit here and are reported waiting outside. Captain Schoenburg of the Nurnberg said that the Nurnberg would not surrender and that he expected the ship to be the coffin for himself and his crew.

## General Samsonoff Dead.

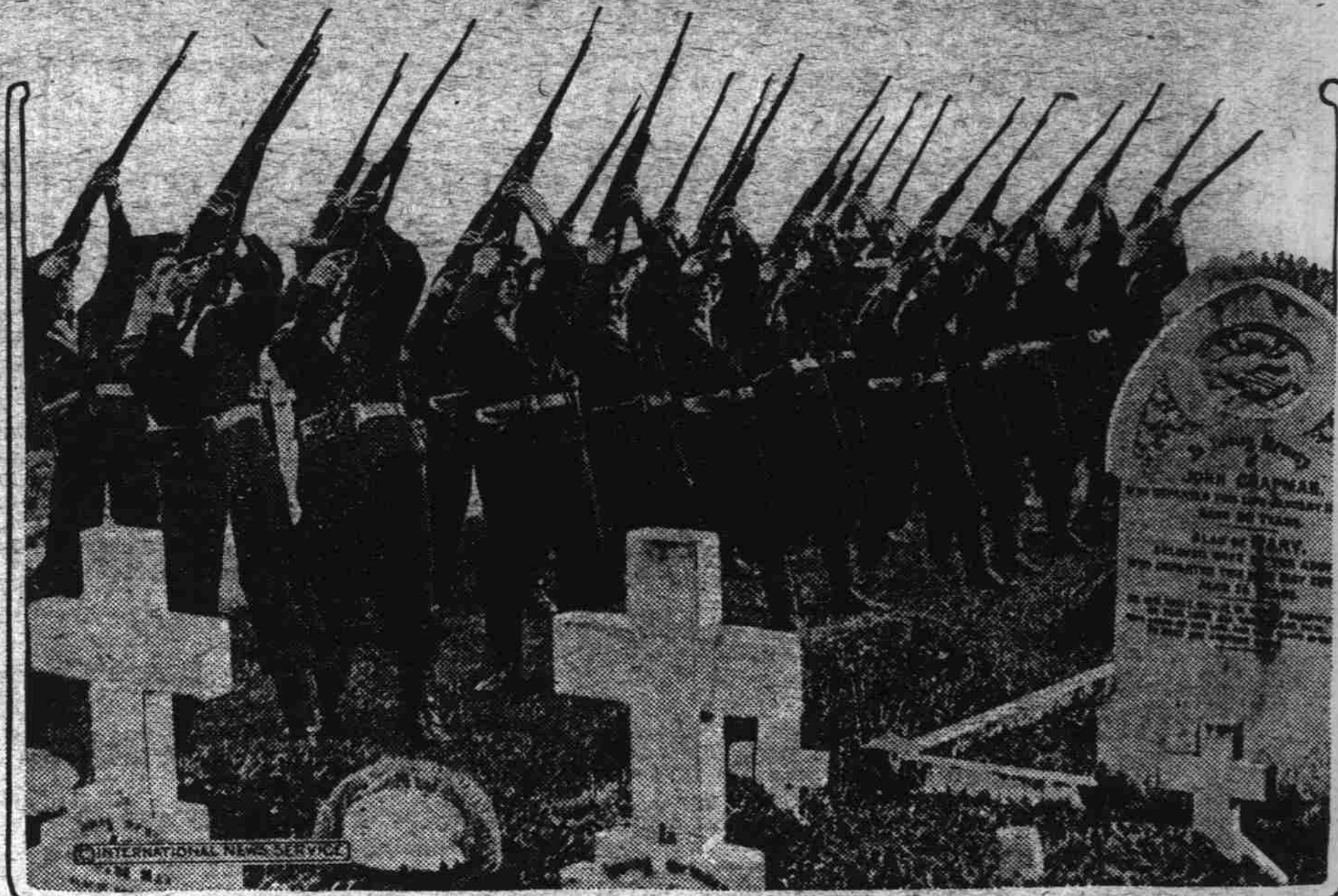
London.—A telegram to the Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says:

"Lieutenant General Samsonoff, who commanded a corps in the Russo-Japanese War and who until recently was chief of the Russian Turkestan military district, is deeply regretted."

## Checked the Advance.

Paris.—Well founded though unofficial reports are current in Paris that the French have checked the German advance on the North.

## BURIAL OF SOME OF WAR'S FIRST VICTIMS



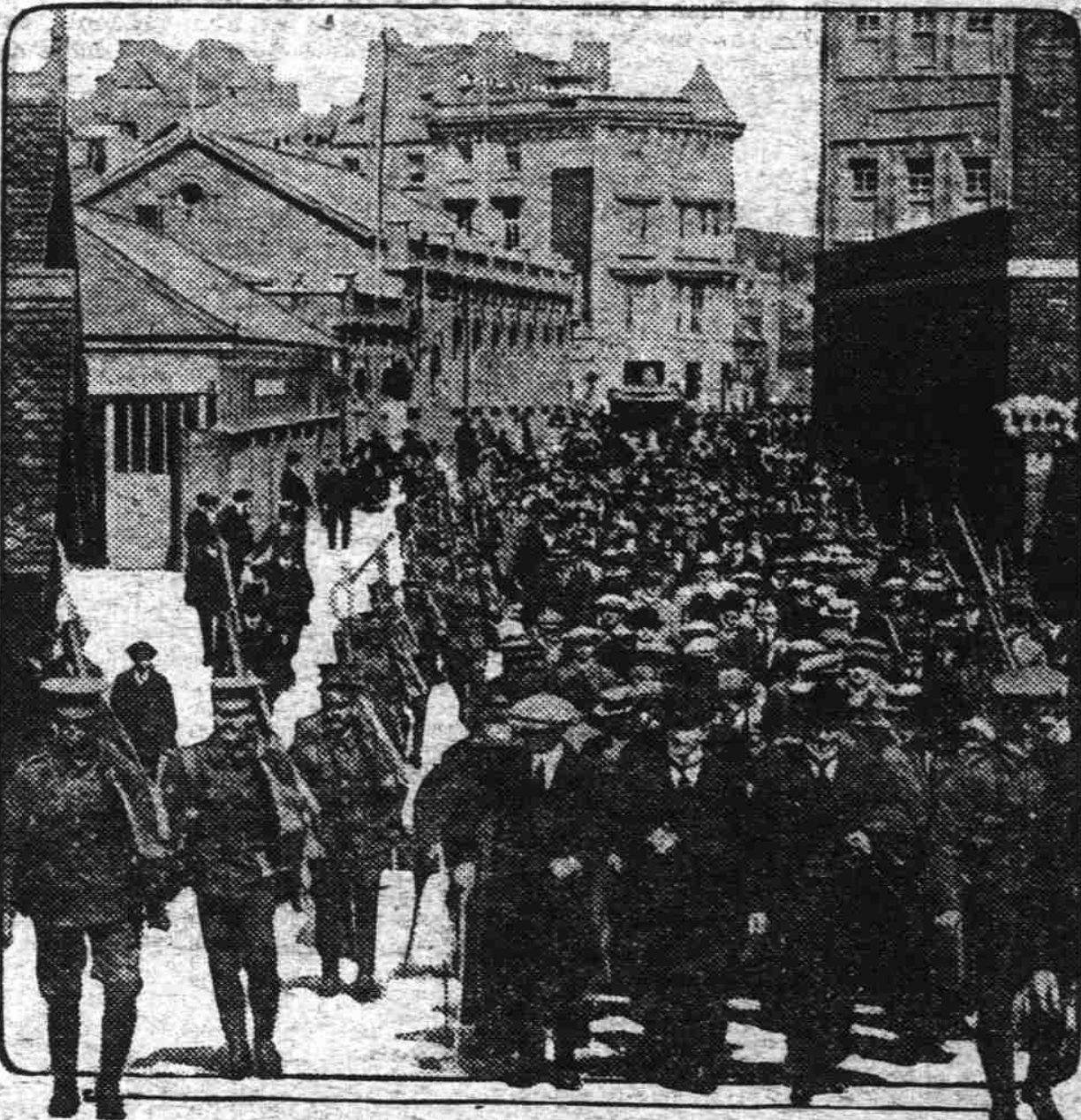
English sailors firing a salute over the graves of four English and four German sailors who perished when the British cruiser Amphion and the German steamer Koentgen Luise were destroyed in the North sea.

## BARRICADE ON THE SWISS-GERMAN FRONTIER



This photograph shows some of the barricades which have been erected across all the roads leading from Switzerland into Germany along the international frontier. The Swiss and German troops are only a few paces apart all along the border.

## GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND



Two hundred German reservists being marched through the streets of Folkestone by English troops. They were captured as they were about to leave for the continent.

## FRENCH SKIRMISHERS IN FLANK ATTACK



French skirmishers advancing to take the enemy in flank during the fighting in Lorraine. Inset is Gen. Paul Pau, commander of the French troops in that vicinity.

## WAR'S PATHETIC SIDE



Member of the British royal naval reserve volunteers fondly carrying his infant child as he makes his way to the mobilization point.

## GEN. VON KROBATKIN



Chief of the Austro-Hungarian ministry of war.

One Bullet in 5,000 Fatal. A regular army officer is authority for saying that during a battle only one bullet out of every 5,000 fired kills an enemy. Two armies each of 50,000 men might go into action with 100 rounds of ammunition. These armies could discharge at each other 10,000,000 bullets. If only one shot in 1,000 took effect, 5,000 men on each side would be killed or wounded. That would be a heavy casualty, but as the army officer says, the artillery fire is more destructive than rifle fire.