

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

# CONFLICT OF MILLIONS BELIEVED TO BE RAGING

## Germans are No Further Away From Paris Than New York is From Philadelphia

### ALLIES FIGHTING TO BLOCK ROAD TO PARIS

### The Russian Forces Meanwhile are Drawing Nearer to Berlin — Only the Vaguest News is Given to the People of the Nations Engaged in Deadly Conflict—French War Office Claims Allies Have Repulsed Several German Attacks Along the Meuse, and that Their Armies Have Maintained Their Positions in Belgium—Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse Sunk by British Cruiser on West Coast of Africa—British Marines Have Occupied Ostend to Prevent Germans Getting a Foothold in the English Channel.

London, Aug. 28, 1.10 a. m.—The conflict of millions appears at last to be in progress. Even such news as the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse pales beside the titanic battle evidenced by the tribes of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, to the British army, and the realization that the allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, with the Germans hardy further away than New York is from Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the Russian host is drawing nearer to Berlin. Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia on the far Manchurian plains was the enormous battle fought in such impenetrable silence as far as concerns the other side.

Only the vaguest generalities are given to the people of Great Britain and France by their respective governments. Probably the German people know little more of what their armies are accomplishing.

All the information the British public obtained today was the report from the French, extending over a distance of 250 miles, necessitated changes in the position of the British troops, which are being supported by the French on both flanks, to meet the German advance.

Germanians to Make Sledge-Hammer Attacks. The impending attack will undoubtedly be an attempt by the Germans, with the heaviest armor ever employed for a swift attack, to sledge-hammer his way through the allied defensive barrier, while trying to outflank them between their left and the seaboard.

The Fall of Longuey. The fighting has been on a front of 50 miles along the line between Cambrai and Longuey, and between the Rivers Scheldt and Sambre, while the Germans have been steadily attempting an outflanking movement by forced marches. The allies have the advantage of working on interior lines and have been falling back in the interests of concentration.

Russians Advancing in East Prussia. The Russians appear to be steadily advancing in East Prussia. They are approaching the great fortress of Konigsberg and have crossed the River Alle at several points. While they continue their advance, with their eyes on the Baltic, they are confronting the Austrians between the Dnieper and the Vistula and claim a number of victories along that line.

Austrians Defeat Russians. The Austrians assert that they have defeated the Russians in six days' fighting in the Russian Poland, repelling them from the entire front of about 40 miles. A dozen battles are being fought around great cities of Germany and Austria, all of which will be considered milestones of history, but less overwhelming days.

ALLIED TROOPS TAKE OFFENSIVE IN THE VOGES DISTRICT. Drove Germans Back Who Forced Them to Retire the Previous Day. Paris, Aug. 27, 10.25 p. m.—The following official bulletin was issued by the war office tonight: "In the Vosges district our 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, which is an unfortified town.

More Than Half the Garrison Killed. "Lonsuy, a very old fortress, the garrison of which consisted of only one battalion, which had been bombarded August 22, capitulated today after holding out for twenty-four days. More than half the garrison was killed or wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Darbois, the commander, has been nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor for heroic conduct in the defense.

# Cabled Paragraphs

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### When He Called On Gottlieb Von Jagow, German Secretary of State, to Inquire if Germany Would Refrain from Violating Belgian Neutrality, the British Ambassador Was Told that the Safety of the German Empire Rendered it Absolutely Necessary that the Troops Should Advance Through Belgium—Later the German Chancellor, When Told Great Britain Would Keep Her Solemn Engagement to Defend Belgium's Neutrality, Declared He Would Hold Great Britain Responsible for all the Terrible Events that Might Happen.

London, Aug. 27, 11.40 p. m.—The British foreign office issued tonight in the form of a white paper the report of Sir William Goschen, the former ambassador at Berlin, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany.

Reason for Penetrating Belgium. "Her Von Jagow," the report continues, "at once replied that he was sorry to hear his answer must be given in consequence of the German troops having crossed the frontier that morning. Belgian neutrality had already been violated and he would go again into the reasons why the imperial government had been obliged to take this step, namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavor to strike decisive blows early as possible.

Rapidity of Action German Asset. "The loss of time would mean time gained by the Russians for the bringing up of their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was what the German government wanted. Russia was the inexhaustible supply of troops.

Interview With German Secretary. The British ambassador proceeded to the German foreign office again the next morning and interviewed the secretary of state, unless the imperial government could give assurances by noon that the violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, he had been informed by the imperial government that His Majesty's government would have to take account of the fact that Belgium was a neutral country and the observance of the treaty by which Germany was bound as a party to it.

Unruly Mob at Embassy. "Immediately," says the report, "an exceedingly excited and unruly mob assembled before the embassy and the police were overpowered. We took no notice of this until the crash of glass and the landing of cobblestones on the forenoon. The minister and his family were in the room when the mob sitting warned us that the situation was getting unpleasant.

Message from Emperor. The next day the emperor sent an aide with a message in which the emperor expressed regret for the occurrence and also requested the ambassador to leave Berlin. The emperor would at once direct himself of his British title.