

# GERMANY HURLS FORCES INTO FRANCE

## RUSSIAN ARMY CROSSES BOUNDARY OF WILLIAM'S DOMAIN

WAR



### Long-Threatening Storm Breaks Out As Emperor, Scorning a Declaration, Sends Armed Forces Across Borders Into Territory of Most Hated Foes

#### BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY THREATENED

London, Aug. 3.—(Monday)—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Belgium in which she offers an entente provided Belgium facilitates the movements of German troops.

#### PRETENSE OF PEACE MAINTAINED

Paris, Aug. 3.—(Monday)—According to official telegrams, the Germans have invaded French territory at three points at least, but there still is no official rupture. Baron von Schoen, the German ambassador, gives no sign of leaving his post. He visited the French foreign office yesterday afternoon to try to explain away the violation of Luxemburg neutrality.

Official circles do not conceal their surprise at the ambassador's conduct. Their view is that Germany is trying to gain time and to provoke France into declaring war so as to make France appear the aggressor in the eyes of the world, particularly in the eyes of Great Britain.

There is the greatest anxiety in Paris over Great Britain's attitude. On every side is heard the question: "What will England do?"

The minister of war tonight issued a notice in which he impresses upon the public the absolute necessity of keeping secret all military measures.

#### NEWS FROM FRONT VAGUE AND VARIED

London, Aug. 2.—Four great powers of Europe, Austria-Hungary, Russia, France and Germany, are now engaged in actual warfare but two of them, Germany and France, not only have not declared war against each other, so far as is known here, but have not even severed diplomatic relations. This is despite the fact that Germany's ultimatum to Europe has either been ignored or rejected.

The explanation of this would appear to be that Germany and France are each seeking to throw upon the other the onus of beginning the war. In fact, while the nations of Europe are flying at each other's throats, they are vying with each other in protesting their desire to maintain peace and are repudiating the responsibility for plunging the whole continent into bloodshed.

In this remarkable situation, France, according to British opinion, has the strongest justification. She certainly was the last to mobilize and seems to have taken the greatest precautions to avoid frontier collisions.

On the other hand, Germany, in addition to invading French territory without making a formal declaration of war, has violated the neutrality of Luxemburg and declines to give any pledge to respect Belgian neutrality.

The efforts of the British ambassador to Berlin to obtain such an understanding have been wasted. It is difficult to see how Great Britain can avoid being drawn into the conflict to protect Belgian and Dutch neutrality and on this point Premier Asquith's official announcement in parliament is awaited with intense anxiety, the British public being no longer under any illusions as to the gravity of the crisis which transcends anything in their experience.

The least observant man in London today could not fail to be impressed with the fact that something tremendous was happening. Short of actual formal mobilization, the British government is making all necessary steps to meet a situation unprecedented in the nation's history.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm outside Buckingham palace tonight. A crowd of five or six thousand persons gathered before the palace, sang the national anthem and called for King George, who with Queen Mary, appeared on a balcony and bowed in response to cheers given for him and France.

News of the progress of hostilities is vague and conflicting owing to the severe censorship everywhere imposed. It is alleged that the Germans poured into Luxemburg 100,000 men who will concentrate on the French frontier. Actual German invasion of France occurred at Nancy and Longwy, while a battle is reported to have taken place at Nancy.

From the Russo-German frontier come reports that Russians invaded Germany near Schwinden. Serbia, the original cause of the upheaval, seems to have been almost lost sight of. The Austrians, according to reports from Nish, have virtually ceased operations against Serbia in order to meet the greater danger from Russia. Montenegro has mobilized to assist Serbia and is reported to be bombarding Cattarol, in Dalmatia.

### Lowest and Highest Hurrying to Colors to Repulse Germans

President Poincare Regrets Inability to Take Arms and High Officials Rush to Troops — Enthusiasm Follows Long Strain.

Paris, Aug. 2.—President Poincare, in talking to a friend today, said his only regret was that his high office would prevent him from leading his company of Alpine riflemen in case France became engaged in war.

Andre Magino, a member of the chamber of deputies, has taken his place as a private in a regiment stationed at Bar-le-Duc, which is in his constituency. M. Magino was formerly under-secretary of state for war and as such had a seat in the cabinet. He is one of a large number of members of the chamber who have declined to avail themselves of the eight-day legal delay in obeying the order of mobilization. The organization already has begun in Paris of battalions of foreign volunteers, notably Belgians, Slavs and Syrians. Several hundred Italians last night paraded through the downtown sections carrying Italian and French flags and shouting "Down with Germany," and "Long live France." The faithful order of



PRESIDENT POINCARÉ

### LATEST BULLETINS FROM WAR-SWEPT EUROPE

London, Aug. 3.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a rumor that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been assassinated. This has not been confirmed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army. It was once reported that the emperor would take command.

Tokio, Aug. 3.—Russia has seized a German steamer at Vladivostok.

Belfort, France, Aug. 2.—The Germans opened fire on the French posts at Petit Croix today. Details of the engagement are not known.

### GERMAN ARMY ON FRENCH SOIL

WITHOUT DECLARATION OF WAR  
KAISER'S TROOPS INVADE  
FRANCE'S BOUNDS

London, Aug. 2.—The German invasion of France has begun, according to authentic information received in London today, without, so far as is known, a declaration of war having been made.

Two German forces are now converging from the east in the direction of the French capital.

German troops have crossed the French frontier at a point near the village of Cirey, between Nancy and Strasbourg and the German soldiers who last night invaded the Grand duchy of Luxemburg, neutral territory between Belgium and Germany, are reported as marching on the French fortified town at Longwy.

The German force which came into France near Cirey, which is 40 miles from Nancy, is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses but this has not yet been confirmed.

Apparently the German army is duplicating the first movement of the Franco-Prussian war. It was on August 2, 1870, 44 years ago today, that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Saarbrücken, where the prince imperial, under the orders of the emperor, received his famous "baptism of fire."

It would appear today that Germany is taking the fullest possible advan-

### Airships Meet in Battle

London, Aug. 2.—The Standard publishes a report that a French aviator, Roland Garros, met and engaged a German airship in mid-air, rammed and destroyed it. The Standard fails to give the source of its story.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent sends a message from Bostel, The Netherlands, that 2,000,000 men have been called to the colors.

Many of the railroad lines, says the correspondent, are reserved exclusively for the transport of the troops. The men are in excellent spirits. The authorities have taken over the control of all the necessities of life, as well as petrol, all motor cars and most of the horses in the country.

The proclamation of martial law has entirely crushed the socialists' opposition. All lighthouses have shut off their lights.

### GERMAN LINES CROSSED BY RUSSIAN

PATROL ENTERS GERMANY AND  
OPENS WAR DECLARED BY  
EMPEROR WILLIAM

Berlin, Aug. 2.—A Russian patrol last night crossed the German frontier near Eshensfeld, in Posen, and attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge near the Warthe. Two Germans were slightly wounded.

The above information was issued today by the imperial staff.

The attack was repulsed. The staff also announced the crossing of the frontier by a Russian column near Schwinden.

The above information, the staff adds, shows that Russia has invaded German territory and that war has actually begun.

The Russian column which crossed the frontier at Schwinden was accompanied by artillery.

Two squadrons of Russian Cossacks are riding in the direction of Johannsburg in east Prussia, 15 miles from the frontier.

Bombs Dropped.

A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Nuremberg, Bavaria, according to an announcement made by the military authorities today. In making this announcement the authorities added that this action was a crime against the rights of man, as there has been no declaration of war. Emperor William came to Berlin

### War Experts Make Guesses at Intentions of Germany

Washington, Aug. 2.—Developments in the Germany campaign against France impress the army general staff here with the similarity of the German advance as recorded in today's dispatches, to the move made exactly 44 years ago at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war with the important differences that then it was the great second army corps of France which took the initiative, crossing the border to attack the Germans at Saarbrücken, only to receive a stunning check.

By a singular coincidence it was on August 2 that the battle of Saarbrücken took place. It was followed by the withdrawal of the French army under Bazaine to Metz, where it was shut up for many months, only to be obliged in the end to capitulate to the German forces.

The fact that the German staff has chosen again to strike at France in the very same place where the victorious campaign of 1870 was initiated has led the experts here to the conclusion that it is Germany's intention to repeat closely the strategic movements which were crowned with the

capture of the French capital eight months later.

#### French Stronger.

But the observers here are doubtful of the success of such a plan at present. It is pointed out that the French army is a very different fighting instrument from the ill-organized and insufficiently equipped force which went out to defeat 44 years ago.

In artillery alone, it is said, the French are greatly superior to the Germans and while the levies are perhaps not as well set up and smart in appearance as the Teutonic soldiers, it was said by a member of the general staff who had personally visited both armies within the last year, the men under the tri-color were possessed of a certain loose jointed activity that promised to make them a most formidable foe.

It was also pointed out that the French, while sufficiently enthusiastic, are no longer filled with the abandon which led them to destruction in the 70s, but are now proceeding with caution in their plans and are likely to offer a much more stubborn resistance.

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### French Ambassador in Formal Statement Accuses Germans of National "Piracy"

London, Aug. 2.—Paul Cambon, the French ambassador at London, has issued an official declaration throwing on Germany sole responsibility for the present situation and anything which may ensue. He says that Germany has not yet declared war and that the German ambassador has not yet left Paris, yet the German troops are invading France.

"Our pacific intentions," he adds, "may be judged from the fact that although we knew what was going on we withdrew the French troops 10 kilometers from the frontier in order to prevent a conflict."

The ambassador recounts the essential facts in the situation and concludes:

"It is well that at the beginning of the world should know these facts."

"German troops have invaded Luxemburg, violating its neutrality. This neutrality was established by a treaty negotiated and signed in London in April of 1867. Ratifications of this treaty were exchanged in London May 30, 1867. Article 2 of it reads as follows:

"The grand duchy of Luxemburg will be a state perpetually neutral. The powers which sign the present treaty are themselves as bound to respect this neutrality, and to make it re-

spected by others. This neutrality is placed under the guarantee of the powers which have signed this treaty."

Continuing, the statement of the embassy said:

"The British ambassador at Berlin asked the German secretary of state for foreign affairs whether Germany was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium. The German secretary of state for foreign affairs declared he was not able to answer. The neutrality of Belgium has been established by a treaty signed in London.

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