

AUSTRIANS LOSE 25,000 IN THREE-DAY BATTLE WITH SERVIANS

engaging vigorously. The Germans are continuing their westward advance along both banks of the Meuse.

The War Office admits that the Germans have assumed the offensive in both Alsace and Lorraine. The French troops in Lorraine have given way in the face of an overwhelming German force, presumably the German army of the Saar reinforced by the Austrian field force that crossed Lake Constance and is one of the most formidable detachments of the Austrian army.

The German army is reported to again be attacking the French troops which recently recaptured Muelhausen. A large detachment of this force has swung along the Swiss frontier and is attempting a flank attack upon the French army in Upper Alsace, which has its headquarters at Belfort. Great sorrow was expressed in French military circles today over the capture of Gen. Leman, whose heroic defense of Liège brought him into world wide prominence.

The War Bureau information says that he has been taken to Cologne as a prisoner of war, but is being treated with every courtesy. No particulars are available of where he was taken.

Heavy Guns Open Fire On the Namur Forts

LONDON, Aug. 22 [United Press].—Officials make no secret of the strength of the German advance in Belgium. It has already overrun all Northern Belgium and is pushing south with the French outposts retiring before it. Namur has been isolated and the Germans are bringing up heavy guns apparently for the purpose of reducing it by siege rather than by sacrificing many men to carry it by assault. Maubeuge on the Sambre river is apparently the objective on French soil for which the German army is headed. The German advance is now very rapid and is proving very effective.

While officials of the War Office insist that the Germans will be checked before they get very far over the French frontier they have no hesitation in admitting that the fighting has begun, and increasing in volume as the outposts fall back on the main allied army, will be of the most desperate character and that the resources of the allies will be tested to the utmost to check the great German war machine.

The town of Tongres, with a population of more than 10,000, was entirely destroyed by the Germans when Belgian citizens fired upon the troops of the Kaiser from their homes, according to a despatch filed from Rotterdam by an English correspondent. The German troops take swift and terrible vengeance when attacked by supposedly non-combatants.

When shots were fired from a house in Qual des pecheurs the Germans immediately retaliated by bombarding the town, destroying twenty houses and killing many of the citizens.

There was similar firing upon the German troops at Tongres and the town was completely destroyed. The population was marched two miles beyond the town by the Germans.

All were forced to hold their hands above their heads as they were driven along the roads and across fields before the troops. The refugees crossed the Dutch frontier for safety.

The Times military expert in discussing the movement of the Germans says that there is little doubt that the German armies are being hurled at the gap between Mons and Charleroi. He then says:

"It is certain that many of the troops that presented the imposing spectacle at Brussels were perfectly fresh. They are an important part of that vast army which Germany for fifteen days has effectively screened behind her desperate fighting forces. This army is destined to be hurled into France. Having overcome the Belgian defense the German army will now take the line of least resistance and push the invasion of France.

"There is no doubt that a great battle is raging. On its outcome depends everything. If the Germans gain the advantage the allies will have to form along their second line well inside of the French frontier.

"If the allies win then the Germans must fall back facing the line of Namur and Liege forts which are still held by the Belgians. The situation is very critical and the public must not expect too much."

American Women Stripped In Austrian Spy Hunt

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(Associated Press).—William J. Chalmers of Chicago arrived in London to-day after a sixteen days' motor trip from Carlsbad to Buch. He was stopped and searched on the journey forty-nine times by the authorities. He said:

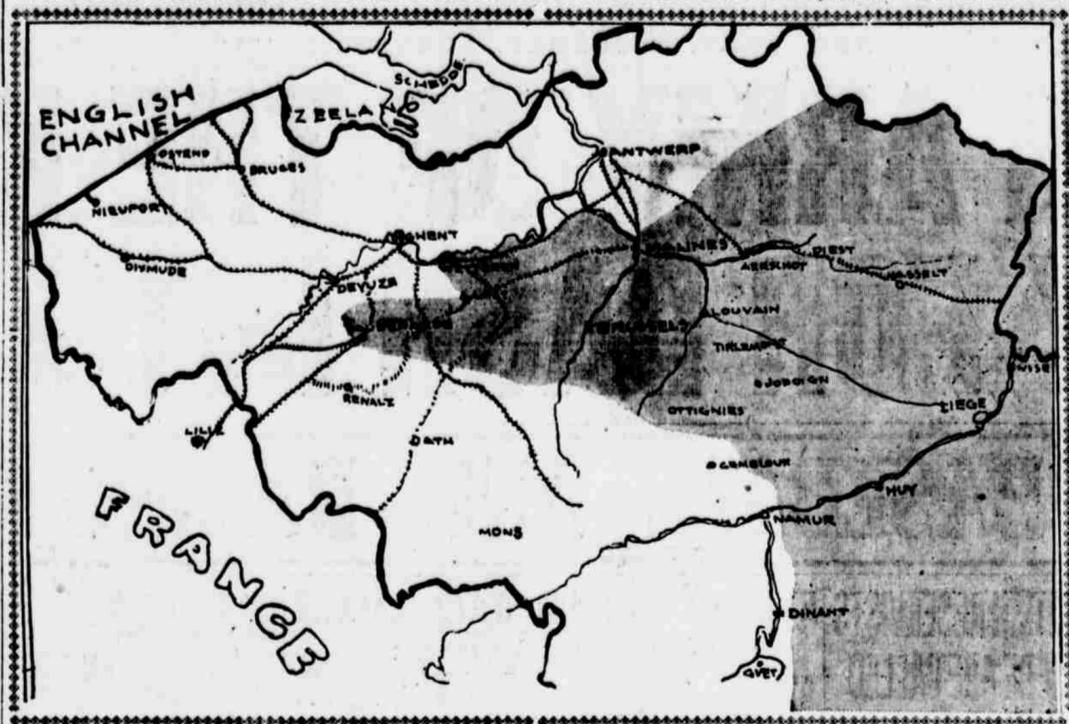
"There were 14,000 visitors in Carlsbad, a quarter of whom were Americans at the time of my leaving. There had been no trains for eight days, but visitors were able to cash checks, and food was plentiful.

Mr. Chalmers left with his wife and maid and a chauffeur in his own automobile, while Charles Conover of Chicago, with his daughter, Margaret, and Dr. Fred Orway of Chicago, left in two hired cars. The baggage was left at Carlsbad.

The party went to Pilsen, where they saw a brigade of Austrian troops leaving for the Russian frontier.

At Budweis they were arrested and their passports examined. Then, on returning five miles out, they discovered the road was blocked by fallen trees. When a party of twenty gentlemen, accompanied by a few officers, arrived, the road was opened.

WHERE THE GERMAN ARMY IS NOW IN CONTROL IN BELGIUM



England's Summary Of the War to Date

LONDON, Aug. 22 [United Press].—The Official War Bureau, in a statement analyzing the situation to date, says:

"Neither side can claim to have gained what could be called a decisive victory. The French have steadily continued to gain ground in Alsace. The Germans have obliged a large portion of the Belgian army to retire on Antwerp.

"But the big problems of the present war are still unsettled. The preliminary skirmishing is simply a prelude to the larger task when the main armies meet."

Continuing the review says:

"In the western theatre of the war at the end of three weeks the enemy has not as yet attempted to deliver the general attack which, if delivered a week ago, and had resulted only in a partial German success, would have conceivably interfered with the French concentration.

"However, this can only be construed as a German failure and not as a success for the allies.

"The situation generally, so far as the allies are concerned, is now considered satisfactory.

"The majority of the encounters can only be considered as of minor importance when the magnitude of the entire operations is remembered."

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, wiring from Clivet, warns England to-day that it must be prepared to bear the brunt of the resistance to Germany. He says:

"The enemy is advancing like a tidal wave. Many lives must be sacrificed to stem the engulfing flood. All signs point to the fact that a heavy German force has crossed the Meuse and the contending armies are in contact along a line about fifty miles in extent.

"The Belgian line was so extended that it could not withstand the German cavalry assault. It is rumored that the lines of the allies have had to be withdrawn to fortified positions along the French boundary."

A strong force has been left in Brussels, but a vast majority of the army of 40,000 which marched into the city pressed on toward Ghent. All motor cars and horses were requisitioned by the Germans. The army is moving with the greatest speed.

Italy Is Mobilizing Entire Fighting Force

ROME, Aug. 22.—Reports that a general mobilization of the entire fighting forces of the nation, including the home defense, has been decided on and that the orders are ready to sign are current. It is stated at the Foreign Office that Marquis San Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, has received no word from Austria regarding his request for an explanation of the landing of Austrian munitions to arm the Albanians for service against Serbia. The feeling against Austria is very bitter throughout Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(Associated Press).—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that the Duke of the Abruzzi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Navy.

GERMAN LINER SAILS DESPITE PROTEST OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Loaded to the limit with coal and food supplies, the North German Lloyd steamship Brandenburg is steaming down the Delaware River bound for Bergen, Norway. This is the destination given in the clearance papers and the captain says the journey will require about 100 days. Despite the protests of the British

Ambassador in Washington, who declares that the Brandenburg is an auxiliary cruiser of the German navy, local customs authorities gave her clearance papers. When the Brandenburg sailed her appearance was so changed that old mariners failed to recognize her as the same vessel. Her buff-colored funnel had been painted black and paint had altered the appearance of her hull. In her hold were 1,200 tons of coal, an additional 1,000 in her bunkers and 500 tons of supplies, said to be mostly foodstuffs. Luxuriously appointed staterooms were loaded to their fullest capacity with coal, and the air of merchandise and passengers' baggage which the formerly peaceful vessel was given.

Germans Occupy Brussels; Find City Without Arms

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LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily Mail's correspondent, describing the entry of the Germans into Brussels, says:

"From noon until 3 o'clock the crowds waited quietly and expectantly. Shortly after the booming of cannon and later the sound of military music conveyed to the good people of Brussels the intimation that the triumphal march of the enemy through their ancient city had begun. On they came, preceded by a scouting party of uhlans horse, foot, artillery and sappers with a siege train complete, a special feature being a procession of 100 motor cars in which were mounted quick-firers.

"Every regiment and battery was headed by its band a-horse and a-foot. Now came drums and fifes, and now the blare of brass instruments and continuously the stinging by the soldiers of 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'Deutschland über Alles.' Along the Chaussee de Louvain, past St. Josse, past the Botanic Gardens, to the great space in front of the Gare du Nord, came the legions of the man who has broken the peace of Europe to gratify his belated ambition.

"Among the cavalry were the famous Brunswick Death's Head Hussars and their companions in arms of many a bloody field, the Dietsen Hussars. 'But where were the dark uniform of one, and the resplendent cherry colored garb of the other? The blue of the artillery and infantry were gone, to be seen on battle fields no more. All were in greenish, earthy looking gray, all helmets were covered in gray, guns were painted gray, carriages gray and even pontoon bridges all complete in gray. To a quick step the men had marched to the great square, when to the sound of a whistle, for the word of command seems to have gone the way of the brilliant uniform, the infantry broke into the famous parade or goose step, while the good legions of Brussels gazed open-mouthed in wonder. Passing the station, the great military procession filed through the Boulevards to camp on the heights of the city near Koelbeerg.

"Truly it was a sight to gladden the eyes of Kaiser Wilhelm, but men muttered under their breath: 'They'll not pass through here on their return. They'll see their finish when they meet with the Allies.' Many of the younger men seemed exhausted after their long and forced march. Many staggered along aided by their comrades. One cavalryman lay across his horse, while his comrades loosened his tunic and tendered their flasks. The News correspondent at Ghent writes of the occupation of Brussels: About 6 o'clock this morning (Thursday) the garde civique, singing the 'Marseillaise,' their anthem, and the 'Marseillaise,' marched from their posts and from the barricades they built some days ago to the Gare du Nord. There they piled and abandoned their arms.

Along the route crowds cheered them whole heartedly. These men laid down their arms as bravely as many have carried theirs to battle. It is not easy to have the courage to obey and let invaders in without a struggle. The Boy Scouts too, who for three weeks had worn their uniforms by day, and possibly by night, dressed once again in civilian clothes. A little after midday the cry passed from the Louvain gate that the uhlans had arrived. Monsieur Max, the Burgomaster of the city, had an interview with their commandant and told him the city would surrender peacefully to superior forces.

With him was the Minister of the United States (Brand Whitlock), who went on an official mission to say on behalf of his Government that it deplored to take the city of Brussels under its protection. To the astonishment of the inhabitants a full army corps of 40,000 strong marched through the city. Their plans, however, did not stop at the mere occupation of the capital. They seized all available motor cars, loaded them with troops, and the bulk of the corps passed on, their objective being, it is stated, the seizure of the two forts at Bruges and Ostend. Not a shot was fired, so far as I can hear, but the deep-seated silence that fell on Liege and wraps all Germany will now be over Brussels.

The Standard correspondent, under date of Ostend, Friday, says: Fugitives from Brussels bring more details of the occupation of the capital. The officer in command formally notified the Burgomaster that the Germans had taken possession of the city. The conversation was carried on with cold courtesy on both sides. The Burgomaster mentioned the measures he had taken to pacify the inhabitants, and the German officer gave his assurance that the civil population would not be molested in any way so long as perfect order was maintained.

Many of the shops were closed, but the Germans pressed the bakeries into their service, each bakery being compelled to supply a certain fixed number of loaves per day in return for the local prices of bread. German military law has been proclaimed and stringent regulations have been issued for the control of the inhabitants, who are strictly prohibited from being outside their doors after 8 o'clock at night. The Germans also seized a number of prominent citizens, their number being given as eighteen or twenty, to be held as hostages for the good behavior of the remainder of the inhabitants.

The Germans are commandeering all sorts of provisions and supplies from wholesale stores and retail shops, paying the price which they themselves fix for the goods supplied. Horses and motor cars also are being pressed into service by the invaders.

Here at Ostend the town is overrun with fugitives. When I motored from Brussels to Ghent the road was full of fugitives. Many were carrying all they had saved from the ruin of their homes in big bundles slung over their backs or loaded on hand barrows.

RUSSIA REPORTS DEFEAT OF 50,000 GERMAN TROOPS

War Office Says Invasion Is Being Pushed, but Admits Great Losses Among the Czar's Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22 [United Press].—The Russian army is continuing a successful advance along the entire Austro-German frontier. This statement was made to-day by the War Office:

"The entire Russian army is now assuming the offensive at every selected point covering the entire Eastern Prussian and Austrian frontier. The German and Austrian armies are being forced back all along the line. Already much of the Prussian frontier is held by Russian troops and at certain points in Austria the advance guard of the Russians is more than fifty miles inside of the frontier.

"The temper of the officers and men is excellent. There has been much fighting with heavy losses to the enemy. The Russians have captured a number of German field guns."

It was stated that the invasion of Austria with cavalry had been in progress for several days, but that the main army, comprising an enormous force of infantry with sappers, artillery and other needed supports, actually crossed the frontier yesterday.

The invasion of Prussia is being greatly aided by the Russian aviation corps. Many aviators have penetrated far into Prussian territory, carrying with them Russian military observers. The result of these reconnaissances is expected to prove of great worth to the Russian field forces.

In addition the Russians have used bombs to great advantage. A number of German military supply depots inside of the Prussian boundary have been demolished by explosives dropped by the aviators.

The War Office declares that the Russians are slowly pushing forward through the German lines. The main Russian army is following the railroad that connects Konigsburg with the frontier.

Thursday and Friday there was severe fighting between Gumbinnen and Insterburg, the Russian advance being opposed by a German force numbering in excess of 50,000 men. The German column is made up for the most part of infantry supported by heavy artillery and machine guns mounted on autos.

The Russian force engaged comprises some of the crack divisions of the service. Among the dead and injured are some of the best known men in the Empire. The fighting is said to be of the most desperate character.

The German defenders are heavily entrenched, and it has been necessary to carry some of the positions with a series of desperate charges in which whole bodies of Russians have been decimated. But at no time has the Russian attack faltered. The Germans are reported as bringing reinforcements from the South.

Servians Report Loss Of 25,000 by Austrians

NISH, Servia, Aug. 22 [United Press].—Reports of fighting of the most desperate character, in which it is stated that the Servian forces have been uniformly successful, were made public by the War Office to-day. These official accounts claim that in the three days' fighting along the banks of the River Drina, covering a front of twenty-five miles, the Austrians have lost 25,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Entire regiments have been wiped out. The report says:

"For three days the Servian and Austrian armies were in battle along the river Drina, the theatre of action covering a front of 25 miles. The Austrians attacked in force with all arms of the service represented. The Servian defense was superb. After breaking the force of the Austrian assault the Servians assumed the offensive.

"By a series of bayonet charges the Austrian left wing was turned. Then a general Servian attack followed and the Austrians were routed, having to retreat in great confusion abandoning their artillery and supply trains.

"The Austrians lost 25,000 in killed, wounded and captured. Entire Austrian regiments were wiped out. The Austrians are now in full retreat, with the Servian army in pursuit.

"Among the killed were several Austrian officers of high rank, while other prominent Austrian officers are prisoners." CETTINJE, Aug. 22.—The War Office announces that after an all day attack upon the Servian position at Grahava yesterday the Austrians were repulsed with loss.

Big Battle Ship Zrinyi Again Reported Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 22 [Associated Press].—Official news from Paris gives further details of the encounter in the Adriatic about a week ago which resulted in the loss of the Austrian battleship Zrinyi, a vessel of over 14,000 tons and a crew of 857 men.

The Zrinyi was struck by a shell from a French warship. This projectile exploded in her magazine and damaged her so badly that she foundered in a few minutes.

ROME, via Paris, Aug. 22 [Associated Press].—The Giornale d'Italia prints a despatch from Pola, Austria, saying that conditions there are most grave. The correspondent adds: "The authorities have issued notices asking all the inhabitants to make food provision for ninety days. Those unable to do so must leave within twenty-four hours. This is due to the expected bombardment by the Anglo-French fleet."