



# FRENCH HOLD MUELHAUSEN AFTER FIGHT; BATTLE ALL ALONG LINE AT VERDUN; GERMANS ENTRENCHING AT RIVER AISNE

## MODERN WAR'S HAVOC BEFORE LIEGE CHILLS HEARTS OF SOLDIERS

Refugees Tell of Advancing Into the Jaws of Death Until It Was a Sheer Impossibility to Go Further—Bodies in Heaps.

### MUTILATED WORSE THAN DEAD

Victims Piled in Heaps Are Burned, Lest Continued Sight of Them Cause Panic Among Troops—Bursting Shells Helped Thin Ranks.

By COUNT RUDOLF EHRENBERG. [Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard."] Maestricht, Aug. 11.—Fugitives from the German army operating against Liege have given me details of the advance into Belgium and the attack on Liege from the invaders' point of view. They belonged to a detachment which was overpowered by Belgian cavalry and fled into Holland to escape capture.

They were disarmed by the Dutch soon after they crossed the frontier, and I understand they intend to emigrate to America. They have had enough of campaigning and a country in which militarism is rampant. Here is the story of the march on Liege as related to me by the most intelligent one:

"We went by train to Herbenthal, the last German town, the outskirts of which touch the frontier. We travelled in open goods trucks, and the journey was like a triumphal progress, everywhere acclaimed by the people. Old men came out to bless us, and women and girls passed alongside the train in stations, encouraging us with kind words and more substantial gifts of food and drink.

"At Herbenthal we took to the road and advanced into Belgian territory. On the frontier itself there was absolutely no resistance, though I believe a few stray shots were fired at our cavalry scouts who preceded the main body.

"After occupying the first Belgian town of Limburg, where locomotives and rolling stock were found, we continued our advance to Verviers, which was cleared of Belgian troops by our cavalry before our arrival. The inhabitants of Verviers watched our march into the town with terror, withdrawing into their houses and peeping from behind closed shutters, evidently fearing we would commit outrages.

### SEIZED THE WHOLE TOWN.

"Nothing of the kind happened and we marched to the offices of the municipality and tore down the Belgian flag, which was replaced by a German flag amid the cheers of our men. A proclamation of the annexation of Verviers and the district was read in French outside the town hall and posted in all parts of the place. Martial law was proclaimed and the residents were warned that any resistance to the German military authorities would be punished by summary execution.

"A German officer took over the administration of the town and began by requisitioning food and other supplies and various kinds of subsistence for the German troops. His orders were carried out meekly, even zealously, by the citizens of Verviers, who told some of our men quartered in the houses that they had received instructions from Brussels to offer no opposition.

"Among the regulations enforced was one compelling the townspeople to be within doors by sunset and not leave their houses before sunrise. They were forced to find quarters for our men and hand over the bread from the bakeries, which were kept working day and night, also to yield from the storerooms, which were of all kinds to such an extent that the Belgians themselves were left in a sorry plight. Any kind of violence against the civilian inhabitants was strictly prohibited, except when we were attacked. Then we had orders to shoot without hesitation in self-defence.

"After a few hours the Belgians got over the first fright and fraternized with the invaders as far as possible with a difference of languages. Then followed with astonishing rapidity the advance to Liege, the first part of the journey being done by train, but not far.

"The retreating Belgians soon began to tear up the permanent way, so we had to take to the road again and march. The use of the railway to and beyond Verviers caused our sudden appearance before Liege.

### WOUNDS WORSE THAN DEATH.

"Then we went through days of horror. I took part in the earlier attacks on the Belgians defending Liege, and though I am not a coward, the sights I saw and the wholesale slaughter of our men filled me with dread. Again and again we advanced, always in close formation, lying and shooting at an elevation given us by officers, running forward and dropping

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## LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The French troops are in contact with the enemy along the entire front. At Verdun and elsewhere the invaders were driven back with heavy losses. The Germans failed in a vigorous attempt to dislodge the French at Muelhausen. It is known that the Germans are massing near Metz.

London, Aug. 11.—Official announcement has been made that the British mobilization is virtually complete. The German Imperial Chancellor, it is reported here, in a speech to the Reichstag on August 4, admitted the ruthlessness of Germany in violating the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium, but declared Germany must cut her way out. The Lusitania arrived at Liverpool to-night.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—The Germans are preparing to invade Holland to attack Antwerp. The Dutch will resist any violation of neutrality. Most of the forts at Liege are reported intact, notwithstanding an almost constant bombardment.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—Excesses are charged against German troops in a Russian Poland town, where the mayor is said to have been beaten nearly to death and firing upon civilians is alleged to have occurred.

Nish, Aug. 11.—Serbia is confident that her invasion of Bosnia with Montenegro's aid is bound to be effective, Austria's southern provinces being now practically denuded of troops. „Not an Austrian soldier is left on Servian soil.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The Canadian government has officially announced the safety of the North Atlantic for the shipping of Canadian ports. Sailings for Liverpool and other ports in the British Isles will be resumed without delay.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.—The embarkation of 45,000 Japanese troops on transports, presumably for Tsing-Tau, the German possession, is announced here by the captain of a Japanese vessel arriving here to-day.

## GERMANS PREPARE TO INVADE HOLLAND

Expected to Violate Neutrality at Any Moment to Attack Antwerp—Boy Scout Found Carrying Complete Plans of Dutch Fortresses.

By E. B. WHITBY.

(Special correspondent of New York Tribune and "London Standard.") Brussels, Aug. 11.—The belief is growing hourly that Germany is on the point of violating Dutch neutrality as a preparatory step to attacking Antwerp.

Belgian soldiers discovered complete plans of the Dutch fortress at Maestricht concealed in the uniform of a German Boy Scout from Aix-la-Chapelle. The Boy Scout, affecting illness, staggered into the Belgian Red Cross station beyond Liege and begged for treatment for severe internal wounds.

The surgeons examined him, but found nothing wrong with him physically, and owing to his suspicious behavior he was subjected to a search. The War Ministry here has learned that Holland is fully forewarned of Germany's probable intention and is determined to protect her territory from a German invasion.

The Hague (via London), Aug. 11.—A royal decree published in "The Official Gazette" here to-day proclaimed a state of war in the Dutch provinces of Limburg, North Brabant, Zeeland and some parts of Gelderland, south of the River Waal.

London, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from Brussels to "The Times" says that it is rumored there that the Germans are massing large forces on the Dutch frontier.

Replying to questions, the Dutch Minister to Belgium declared that whatever happened Holland would maintain her neutrality unswervingly.

Information has reached here of the death of a brave priest at Pepinster, who was shot in a public square because he refused to give up to a force of German cavalry the keys of a church in which a large number of women and children had found sanctuary. The women had a large quantity of food, a fact of which the hungry Germans were informed, and being unable to force an entrance, sought out the priest.

A force of Belgian cavalry was in close pursuit. An infuriated German captain ordered the old priest placed against a wall and shot. This was done, but a few seconds later the attackers had to ride off without the food in order to escape capture.

## SERBIA ENTIRELY FREE OF AUSTRIAN INVADERS

With Northern and Eastern Frontiers Denuded of Enemy's Troops, Invasion of Bosnia, with Montenegro's Aid, Is Expected To Be Effective.

By N. EHRLICH.

(Special correspondent of The New York Tribune and "The London Standard.") Nish, Aug. 11.—There is not a single Austrian soldier on Servian soil, according to information given out by the Servian authorities, and Servia is now preparing slowly but surely to assume the offensive against her big neighbor, who set out only a fortnight ago "to chastise Servia to the point of complete humiliation."

Early in the campaign Austrian troops crossed the Danube east of Belgrade and on the Bosnian frontier, but all have been withdrawn without any exceptional effort on the part of the Servian army. If information sent to the Servian government from the outside is correct, the Austrians have abandoned for the present all thought of invading Servia in sufficient force to inflict the threatened chastisement.

To inflict that chastisement would require at least half a million men, and at present such a huge force cannot be spared from the two main areas of hostilities. On the one hand, Germany presses Austria to send troops to co-operate in the onslaught on France, and Emperor Francis Joseph has responded to the call of his ally. On the other hand, Austria

must take adequate measures to protect Galicia and Bukovina from Russian invasion.

The troops mobilized to punish Servia, therefore, have been diverted partly to the Franco-German frontier and partly to the Russian border.

This, therefore, is Servia's opportunity. There is every reason to believe that Austria, under stress of circumstances, denuded the southern provinces of troops to such a dangerous extent that Servia, in conjunction with Montenegro, will carry out an effective invasion of Bosnia.

The Servians and Montenegrins together can throw fully 300,000 troops into Bosnia, and this invasion, accompanied almost inevitably by a rebellion of Servian subjects in Hungary, can hardly fail to destroy for all time the integrity of the Hapsburg dominions.

The Servians are watching events in Central Europe, waiting their chance to strike. The thicker the entanglement of the great powers the more effectively she will be able to pursue her own policy of creating a greater Servia at the expense of Austria. The anti-Austrian feeling in Servia is ferocious and must find an outlet.

London, Aug. 11.—According to an official of the Servian Legation in London, seven attempts by the Austrians at different points to invade Servian territory had failed, and the Austrians had abandoned the offensive and were hurriedly intrenching themselves on their own frontier in the expectation of a Servian counter attack.

A telegram from Nish to-day says that a decree in the Servian "Official Gazette" announced the denunciation of all treaties between Servia and Austria-Hungary.

It was also officially announced that the Montenegrin forces had joined the Servians and that the latter had captured a number of small places on Austrian territory.

Sofia, Aug. 11.—Premier Radoslavoff announced in the Sobranje to-day that Bulgaria had determined to observe the strictest neutrality, but must take measures to repulse any violation of her frontiers. A state of war, therefore, had been proclaimed for this purpose.

## LIEGE SAID TO BE AGAIN ATTACKED

New Bombardment Thought To Be Forerunner of Great Battle—First Check May Mean Change in Germany's Plan of Invasion.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 12.—News is hourly awaited now of the opening movements in the greatest battle Europe has seen since Sedan. It seems probable that news of this fight will come once more from Liege and its neighborhood, but it is considered doubtful if this is the real main German advance.

The Germans have 170,000 men now massed there and the bombardment of Liege has been once more commenced. Some unofficial reports say some smaller forts have fallen, but the main defences are still intact. The Germans, however, not only have a great army at Liege, but a huge force massed all along the Belgian border, through Luxembourg and south along the French frontier to Metz.

The greatest German concentration seems to be in Luxembourg, and to-day come reports that German patrols penetrated into France in the neighborhood of Longwy. It seems undoubtedly to have been the first German plan to enter France by the Valley of the Meuse, but the great question now is, if the check at Liege has not caused a sudden change of plan, and if the concentration in Luxembourg means that the continued attack on Liege is now merely a demonstration in force to deceive the allies, while the real attack will be by the Valley of the Moselle.

There is no evidence of concentration at Liege continuing, while there is continued evidence that a huge force is gathering in Luxembourg. The Valley of the Rhone also seems to be eliminated as a point of chief attack, as the Germans have called on Austria to help defend the German frontier at Switzerland.

## AMERICANS IN LONDON.

The names of the American tourists registered at the United States Embassy in London, including the letter "T," will be found on page 4. Additional names will be published to-morrow.

## GERMANS REPULSED IN FIGHT IN FRANCE; FAIL AT MUELHAUSEN

French Troops Along Entire Front Are in Contact with Enemy—Invaders' Losses Are Heavy.

### FRENCH DEFEAT FOES IN ALSACE

Kaiser's Army Makes Determined but Unsuccessful Attempt Near Muelhausen—Forces Massing in Metz District for New Effort.

Paris, Aug. 12, 12:30 a. m.—The French troops along the entire front are in contact with the Germans. At Mangiennes, northeast of Verdun, the Germans attacked the French on Monday evening. The French, reinforced by reserves, then took the offensive and repulsed the Germans, with considerable losses. A German battery was destroyed by the French artillery fire, and another was captured, with three gattling guns and ammunition.

A regiment of German cavalry suffered seriously. Near Moncel a German battalion, with artillery, was repulsed. The German losses are said to have been heavy.

The village of La Garde, in German territory, was taken by the French at the point of the bayonet.

German forces appeared at Longwy and demanded the surrender of the town, which was refused.

London, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the official announcement was made to-day that engagements had taken place between German and French troops at Longwy, just inside the French border, at a point where Belgium, Luxemburg and German Lorraine meet.

Another dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says it is announced officially that engagements between the French and Germans have taken place along the Franco-Belgian frontier at Longwy and Longuyon, on French territory, and at Virton, on Belgian territory, to the southwest of Arlon. German cavalry patrols were met also to the north of Montmedy, on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

"The Daily Chronicle's" military expert attaches the highest importance to the British press bureau's announcement that "German troops are reported to be intrenching along the line of the River Aisne." He comments as follows:

"This means that the Germans in force have penetrated for a considerable distance into French territory from the Belgian frontier. This invasion is of far greater importance from a military point of view than the French incursion into Alsace. The Germans must have penetrated in the rear of the French lines along the upper reaches of the River Aisne. The mere fact of intrenching suggests the presence of a strong body of infantry."

The Admiralty and War Office information bureau gave out the following to-night:

"There is good reason to believe that the mass of German troops on the Western German frontier are distributed between Thionville (a fortified town in Lorraine, seventeen miles north of Metz) and Liege, and that Lorraine is held, comparatively lightly, further south.

"There is every indication that the Austrians have entered Alsace."

It is understood that the German attempt to retake Muelhausen failed, the French retaining the positions they had gained in spite of a sharp attack.

## 60 Prisoners at Arlon; Muelhausen Attack Fails

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 11.—Dispatches from Brussels say that the French and German armies have had an engagement near Arlon and that the German losses were considerable. Sixty prisoners were taken.

The German troops crossing Luxemburg on their way to France destroyed forests, dug trenches and burned the village of Merl.

According to late advices, the Germans made a determined attempt to take the positions occupied by the French outside Muelhausen, but failed. The Germans did not re-enter the town.

The actions of the French are declared to have been brilliant, and it is claimed that they remain masters of Northern Alsace.

## Germans Losing in South, Concentrate Near Metz

By JULIUS C. PRICE.

[Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard."] Paris, Aug. 11.—It is officially stated that the German attack on Rogervillers and Hablinville, in the Blamont district, was a com-