

ARMIES MEET IN 20 MILE BATTLE: FIGHT RAGES, CHARLEROI TO NAMUR

CARDINALS IN SPLIT OVER CONCLAVE

One Party Would Begin Proceedings Before Americans Arrive.

OTHER FOR OPENING SESSIONS ON AUG. 31

Conservative Right, Modern Left and Centre the Political Division.

CARDINAL FERRATA CALLED FAVORITE

Body of Pius X Entombed at Sunset in Crypt of St. Peter's.

Rome, Aug. 22.—The congregation of the Cardinals met for the second time this morning. Cardinal Della Volpe presiding. Regarding the holding of the Conclave for the election of the new Pope two opinions, diametrically opposed, were offered. One was that, owing to the perturbed condition of the world, the election must be hastened, and that the Conclave should begin its work on August 31. The other maintained the advisability of delaying the conclave so that all the cardinals should have an opportunity to reach Rome.

An imposing funeral mass was celebrated at St. Peter's in the chapel facing that where the body of the Pope lies in state. The mass was celebrated by Monsignor Ceppetelli, Patriarch of Constantinople. This was the first of a series of masses to be celebrated at St. Peter's daily until August 27. Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, is so stricken over the death of the Pope that he can scarcely attend to his official business. The praise of him in the Pope's testament has been a great consolation.

Cardinal Della Volpe has instructed the commanders of the Papal Guard and armed bodies to guard every corner of the Vatican to prevent any incident which might disturb the work of the cardinals, especially during the Conclave.

Monsignor Galli, director of the General Vatican Museums, took a death mask of Pius X to-day. The congregation of Cardinals has decided to issue a special medal commemorative of the interregnum. The cardinals have also selected Monsignor Galli to deliver the funeral oration eulogizing the late Pope before the Sacred College.

It is announced that the Pope left a considerable sum of money to be distributed among the poor of Rome. The sisters of the Pope will leave Rome and live hereafter at Riese. They are to receive \$60 a month, which was his wish, and this will be sufficient for their needs at Riese.

Candidates for the Papacy. The "Tribune" to-day says that the approaching conclave will not be split into a German party and a French party. There will be a Conservative Right whose candidate for the Papacy will be Cardinal De Lai, supported by the British. To-day after each of the members present had identified the ring, it was found that none had the strength to break it, even though a hammer was employed. Aid was not at hand, as Cardinal Della Volpe had not permitted the presence of any one except the Cardinals, and the latter finally decided that the symbolical ceremony would be properly observed if the symbol of office was scratched. This was done.

Entombment in St. Peter's. The entombment of the late Pope Pius X took place this evening at sunset. The great Basilica of St. Peter's was in semi-darkness. A flickering

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WHY ENGLAND WARS AGAINST GERMANY. The British government fully states its case in a new pamphlet, "The German Invasion of Belgium," which is being distributed free of charge. It is a 16-page document in today's New York Sunday Times taking more than four pages and 25,000 words. Fascinating! Thrilling! Historical!—Adv.

AIRMEN ESCAPE HAIL OF GERMAN BULLETS

By JOHN H. COX.

(Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard.") Basle, Switzerland, Aug. 22.—While on a tour of Southern Alsace I saw a French aeroplane coming from Belfort, reconnoitering over the German positions behind Muelhausen. As he passed over the German fortified position of Isteinholtz there ensued a continuous firing from machine guns and rifles. The aeroplane, which swerved downward, gave its two occupants a closer, clearer view of the German position and then immediately rose to a much greater altitude and escaped injury. It cruised over the German position for more than an hour, now rising, now falling, always pursued by the bullets of the enemy. This aerial reconnaissance, some of which was carried out at an altitude as low as 1,000 feet, was undertaken at terrible risk, but in this case the aeroplane escaped all injury and returned in the direction of Belfort, doubtless with all information its occupants set out to collect.

ALSACE BLIGHTED BY WAR HORRORS

Tribune Correspondent Visits Battle Scenes—Describes Fearful Result of "Insignificant Preliminaries" and Wonders What Real War Will Be Like.

By JOHN H. COX.

(Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and London Standard.) Basle, Switzerland, Aug. 21 (delayed).—I have just returned from an inspection of scenes of the recent fighting between the French and Germans in the southern districts of Alsace. Dispatches from Paris and Berlin describe the engagements between the frontier and Muelhausen as "insignificant encounters between advance guards." If this be true in the military sense, and if preliminaries of war produce the terrible effects I have witnessed, the disastrous results of the war itself will exceed the possibilities of human comprehension.

As a Swiss subject, I was equipped with identification papers. I was accompanied by four fellow countrymen, all on bicycles. At the very outset the spectacle of peasants, men and women, unconcerned at work in the fields gathering the harvest struck me as strange and unnatural. The men were either old or well advanced in middle age. Everywhere women and girls of all ages and mere lads were working.

SHOT PRIEST AS SPY.

The first sign of war was the demolished villa of a Roman Catholic priest at a village in the vicinity of Ransbach. This priest had lived there for many years, engaged in religious work and literary pursuits. After the outbreak of war the German authorities jumped to the conclusion that he was an agent of the French secret service and that he had been in the habit of sending regularly to Belfort information concerning the German military movements and German measures of defence, very often by means of carrier pigeons.

The Alsatians declare these accusations to have been utterly unjust, but last week a military party raided a priest's house, dragged him from his study and placed him against his own garden wall and shot him summarily as a traitor and spy. The house was searched from top to bottom

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FRENCH DENY HEAVY LOSS IN LORRAINE

Admit German Success, but Say Report of 10,000 Prisoners Is Absurd—Insist Their Own Victory in Alsace Overbalances Foe's Gain.

London, Aug. 23, 12-18 a. m.—An official dispatch from Paris says: "An official German telegram has announced that we suffered a severe reverse in Lorraine on August 20, which was transformed on August 21 into a rout, in the course of which we are said to have lost 10,000 men, who were taken prisoners, and fifty guns."

"These are ridiculous exaggerations. The German success in Lorraine does not exceed that gained by us in Alsace. The number of guns left by us in the hands of the Germans is certainly inferior to that which we captured in Alsace, and the total of our dead, wounded, prisoners and missing will certainly be far less than 10,000, the figure given as the number of prisoners alone."

"During our retreat none of our troops crossed the river, all remaining in front of Nancy. This momentary withdrawal following the vigorous advance is the only episode in a conflict which will necessarily involve numerous alterations of flux and reflux."

"Our troops in Lorraine remain full of ardor, and are inspired with the determination to conquer and to avenge their dead."

Germans Face Deadly Fire in Night Fight in Alsace

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Berne, Aug. 22 (via London).—Gebweiler, Alsace, twenty kilometers to the northwest of Muelhausen, was taken by the French at the point of the battle on August 20. My correspondent, just arrived from the field of battle, says that eight battalions of German troops, numbering about 10,000 men, engaged the French army. The French artillery was deadly and caused great ravages among the Germans, few officers escaping during the night.

All the buildings of Sierenz were filled with wounded. Hundreds of horses were stretched along the field of battle. Those of the German artillery were killed in consequence of the German forces leaving their artillery, of which about twenty guns are now in the hands of the French. The object of the German troops was to cut off the retreat of the French and force them toward the Swiss frontier, which end they did not succeed in achieving. The wounded say that they passed a terrible night in the open without either water or succor and the pitiful neighing of wounded horses ringing in their ears.

Anglo-French Fleet Preparing to Bombard Pola, Austria

Rome, Aug. 22.—The "Giornale d'Italia" prints a dispatch from Pola, Austria, saying that conditions there are most grave. The correspondent adds:

"The authorities have issued notices asking all the inhabitants to make 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."

JAPAN'S LIMIT TO KAISER UP WITH NO REPLY

Mikado's Charge in Berlin Instructed Through U. S. to Leave Post.

OPENING OF WAR EXPECTED TO-DAY

Army and Fleet Off to Enforce Alternative of Ultimatum.

KIAO-CHAU'S PORT TO BE BOMBARDED

German Stronghold Rids Itself of Non-Combatants and Gets Ready to Fight.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Japanese government to-day instructed M. Feni-kosha, its chargé d'affaires in Berlin, to leave there at 4 o'clock, Berlin time, to-morrow morning, if an answer was not returned then by Germany to the Japanese ultimatum demanding that the Chinese territory of Kiao-chau held by Germany be unconditionally surrendered and German cruisers now in Far Eastern waters be disbanded.

Baron Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, asked Secretary Bryan to transmit the message through the American Embassy at Berlin, because of the difficulty of communicating with Germany. The message gave the Japanese chargé d'affaires full instructions as to the course he was to pursue in all the possible circumstances.

Baron Chinda said that the Japanese would place the interests of Japan in Germany in the hands of the United States if he had to leave the city.

If an answer is returned, and it is unsatisfactory, it is presumed that the charge will remain in Berlin until the answer can be communicated and formally considered by the Japanese government.

Haniel von Haimhausen, the German chargé d'affaires, also was a State Department caller to-day, seeing Mr. Bryan only a few minutes before Baron Chinda arrived. Mr. von Haimhausen said that while he had no definite information he would not be surprised if no answer were returned to the ultimatum, placing the burden of action on Japan.

Secretary Bryan laid emphasis at these conferences, when only a few hours remained for the time limit of the ultimatum, on the desire and intention of the United States government to maintain neutrality in the controversy, declaring to both diplomats, it is understood, that no hard and fast policy would be laid down which would operate against either of the nations. In no event, he added, would the United States meddle in the matter in dispute without the common agreement of Germany, Japan and China.

While Japan's note to Germany specified "noon on August 23" as the time limit, yet the difference of seven hours between Tokyo and here makes noon to-morrow in Tokyo about 10 o'clock to-night, Eastern time, in the United States.

As none of the embassies here received any word to-day as to Germany's course, it was believed that the reply, if there was to be any, would go through American channels, in which case Mr. Guthrie, the American Ambassador at Tokio, would be the medium of communicating Germany's response to the Japanese government.

No answer would be equivalent to a rejection of the demand, as, by the terms of the ultimatum, "in the event

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GERMANY ASKS FOR DUE CONSIDERATION

The Associated Press has received the following message through the German Embassy: "Berlin, Aug. 22.—To The Associated Press, New York: 'Germany is completely cut off from the rest of the world, and can neither send out news nor receive it. The empire is therefore unable to defend itself against the falsehoods propagated by the press of 'hostile countries. It can only defend itself by its deeds. The German people will be profoundly grateful for every effort to disseminate the real truth.'

"VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, 'Imperial German Chancellor.'

GERMAN SHIPS SWEEP FROM SEA, IS OFFICIAL REPORT IN BRITAIN

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 22.—An official summary of the naval situation, transmitted by the British government to the British Embassy in Washington and made public to-night, declares, in effect, that Germany has been swept from the seas, while less than 1 per cent of British ships have been affected by the war.

The statement issued by the embassy follows: "The following official statement has been received by the British Embassy from his majesty's government, under date August 22: 'The floating trade of Germany has been brought to a standstill by the operations of the British cruisers in the different parts of the world. The German fleet is unable to interfere or to set their commerce free owing to the British main fleet, which is cruising in full strength and preventing any interference with the cruisers.'

"Already about 7 per cent of the total German tonnage is in British hands, another 20 per cent is sheltering in neutral harbors and the remainder is either in German harbors unable to move or endeavoring to find security. British shipping, with the exception of less than 1 per cent, which was in German harbors at the outbreak of the war, is actively pursuing its business on all the great commercial routes."

"The German squadron in China has been rendered ineffective by the constant pursuit by the British squadron in the Far East; trade in China is therefore unaffected."

"The Austrian squadron in the Adriatic has retired into the Adriatic before the combined Anglo-French fleet, which is so superior that it is able to send strong detachments to any parts of the Mediterranean or adjoining seas in which naval forces may be required."

"Great numbers of the seafaring population of Great Britain are offering themselves for service in the fleet."

25,000 AUSTRIANS IN 4-DAY BATTLE

Servians Decimate Three Army Corps of the Invaders, Capture 68 Guns, Many Prisoners and Rich Booty and Destroy Six Vessels.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Nish, Aug. 22.—The Servians, battling with Austrians in the region of the River Drina, went in pursuit of the enemy's left wing to-day and captured another battery of six guns. The Austrians are falling back before the Servian right wing. The Austrian attack on the Servian left wing was repulsed and the enemy is retiring under a murderous Servian artillery fire.

Near Stara, Moldavia, the Servian artillery has destroyed the Austrian naval depot, six Austrian ships and the two landing piers.

The following announcement concerning the victory of the Servian troops over the Austrians was made here to-day:

"The Servian army has gained a great victory at Mount Pzer and the River Zadar. The enemy retired along the whole front. Our troops pursued them vigorously. The enemy suffered enormous loss; the booty was very great."

"Yesterday the Servians continued pursuing the Austrians' left wing toward the Drina and captured two more cannon. The Austrian attacks on the Servians' left wing were repulsed, the enemy retiring, pursued by a strong Servian artillery fire. On the northern front there is only a feeble bombardment of Belgrade."

"The Servian artillery has destroyed three Austrian steamers and three barges near Stara."

It is officially stated that a part of the Servian army has invaded Bosnia successfully and that a great battle, with an outcome favorable to the Servians, is expected.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—It is generally felt here that there is some appropriateness in the irony of history which has inflicted upon Austria a signal defeat in the precise region cynically defined by the Berlin Treaty as "Au dela de Mitrovitza."

The Austrian army of 110,000 men was routed by the Serbs in the horse-shoe formed by the River Drina, called Macva. The Serbs, who have had that practice in war which is worth many battalions, broke the Austrian centre, after which the conformation of the ground precipitated and completed a demoralized rout.

With the unfordable Drina in its rear, the broken army was forced to

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Italy Decides to Mobilize; King Won Over by Ministers

Paris, Aug. 22.—A general mobilization in Italy has been decided upon and will be proclaimed in three or four days, according to a message which the Rome correspondent of "L'Esclair" succeeded in smuggling through to his paper.

The correspondent asserts that King Victor Emmanuel until recently felt obliged to renounce all idea of Italian intervention in the conflict, but was won over by the arguments of his ministers. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Antonio di San Giuliano, alone of the Cabinet, held a contrary opinion.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 23, 1 a. m.—DeLancey Nicoll, whose official friendship with Italy gave him wide opportunities for information during his stay in Rome, tells a striking story illustrating the attitude of the Italian army on the subject of the war.

The Italian government wanted to avoid an unpopular war, having Abyssinia and Tripoli in mind, so tested the sentiment of the people and found it to be unanimously for France and against Germany and Austria. It then resorted to an unusual expedient and ordered what amounted to a plebiscite of the army. Mr. Nicoll said:

"I know positively that the General Staff ordered that each captain should read to his company a paper stating the situation regarding the war and Italy's position, and then ask for an expression of the men's opinion as to the course to pursue."

"First, those who wished to take up arms on behalf of Austria were asked to step to the front. Then those who wished to fight against Austria to step forward."

"Out of about 75,000 polled, hardly one in a thousand voted for Austria, while the vote for France was nearly unanimous."

"This strong demonstration has had an undoubted effect on Italy's attitude, and I believe that before long she will be drawn into the war against her Triple Alliance comrades. I heard to-day that the relations of Italy and Austria are very strained, and I would not be surprised if this were to prove the beginning toward plunging into the conflict."

"Germany and Austria are hated cordially in Italy, and Italy wants under her flag the Italian speaking Dalmatian provinces."

ALLIES AND GERMANS BEGIN GREAT BATTLE SOUTH OF BRUSSELS

Line Extends Twenty Miles, from Stronghold of Namur Westward to Charleroi, Is Official Belgian Announcement.

KAISER'S TROOPS SEIZE THREE CITIES

Ostend, Ghent and Bruges Said to Have Been Taken—Germans Marching Toward Lille—Berlin Reports "Magnificent Victory" Near Metz.

Antwerp, Aug. 23, 1:10 a. m.—A great battle between the Germans and the allied forces began Saturday morning, according to official announcement. The battle line extends from Namur to Charleroi, which lies about twenty miles to the west, on a position chosen by the allies.

A Ghent dispatch says it is reported that the Germans are marching toward France by the way of Oudenarde, a town fourteen miles southwest of Ghent.

An English and a German cavalry brigade had a sharp fight on Saturday on the battlefield of Waterloo.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 23.—The Ostend correspondent of "The Daily Mail" telegraphed last night:

"There are no Germans at Ghent yet. The scouts that have been seen near the town have retired. I understand that an important battle has begun in the direction of Charleroi."

An official dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp, timed 10:50 o'clock Saturday night, tends to confirm the reports that a great battle began yesterday morning between the French and the Germans. The dispatch says:

"It is believed that since this morning a great battle commenced between the French and German armies between Namur and Charleroi. It is thought that it will last two or three days. Precise details are lacking."

The Antwerp correspondent of "The Daily Mail" telegraphs: "There is a report that an engagement was begun this morning between the French and Germans on the line from Charleroi to Tamines."

The above messages are published by permission of the press bureau, which, however, is unable to confirm them.

Earlier advices were to the effect that German cavalry patrols had entered Ghent, Bruges and Ostend and that no resistance had been encountered at any of those places.

"The Daily Chronicle's" correspondent specifically denies the occupation of Ostend. His dispatch says:

"The Daily Chronicle's" correspondent, on the other hand, denies the occupation of Ostend. His dispatch says:

"Ostend is safe, at any rate for the present. Yesterday hundreds of British subjects and other visitors left for the seaport because it was emphatically stated that German cavalry had occupied Ghent and were descending upon this place. My latest information is that the Germans have not yet appeared at Ghent. The latest news that has reached here is that the German advance guard arrived yesterday in the valley of the Deudre and advanced toward Alost, Erpe and Beire to Moidegen. It is understood that the German route is through Courtrai to Lille. If that is the case, it is more than probable that Ghent and Ostend will not be occupied by the Germans."

"The Daily Express" gives prominence to a dispatch from Ostend stating that the Germans already were in Ghent and would be in Bruges to-morrow. There was no resistance at Ghent.

At Ostend, the correspondent continued, every preparation was being made to render the town open. The civic guards were to be disbanded and 4,000 volunteers were being removed from the port.

The rapidity of the German movements in Belgium, in a measure, was due to the failure of the retiring Belgians to destroy railroads and bridges behind them.

According to a dispatch from Folkestone to "The Daily Chronicle," passengers who have arrived there from Ostend report that German patrols were in the outskirts of that Belgian seaport Friday afternoon.

All foreigners were ordered to leave Ostend on Friday, according to the passengers. The postoffice and the government offices were closed, and the inhabitants were in a condition of panic.

A newspaper correspondent who arrived here last night from Ostend said it seemed like an ill-timed joke to be told at the Belgian watering place yesterday that the Germans would be there in an hour or two and that all Englishmen must leave. Children were still playing in the sands, and there were many bathers on the beach. One could look along the esplanade and see the open Kursaal in the distance and many Belgian flags waving.

"We boarded the steamer Rapids," the correspondent said. "A prosperous looking Englishman sat next to me. 'I can hardly lose less than 700 pounds sterling,' he said to me, 'but all I think of is the intense relief from the appalling tension of the last ten days. The British Consul sent me, less than two hours ago, a mes-