



WEATHER
FAIR AND WARMER TO-DAY.
FAIR TO-MORROW.
Yesterday's temperatures:
High, 75; Low, 61.
Full report on Page 2.

French Right Wavers; Centre Well Held; Germans Flee Before Russian Advance; Premier Viviani Reconstructs Ministry

GERMANS FLEEING WESTWARD BEFORE RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Czar's Forces Fight Their Way Into the Elbing District of East Prussia, Near Vistula River.

POSEN BELIEVED INVADERS' TARGET

St. Petersburg Thinks Bulk of Army Is Silently Marching on German Stronghold. While Other Troops Are Attacking Prussia and Galicia.

St. Petersburg, via London, Aug. 26.—The Germans in the Elbing district, near the Vistula River, are fleeing westward before the Russian advance.

Elbing is only about forty miles southeast of Dantzig. According to private advices received here, Tilsit has been occupied by the Russians.

London, Aug. 26.—A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Russian troops in Eastern Prussia have occupied the towns of Nordenburg, Sensburg and Bisphoburg and the railway station at Rothfiess, and adds that the Russian advance continues.

In Western Galicia the Russians have driven back the Austrian rear guard beyond the River Zlotalipa, which runs north and south about thirty miles west of Tarnopol.

The military correspondent of "The Daily Graphic" says: "Here is the situation of the three-sided Russian advance: At present East Prussia is in process of being cleared of German troops, while near Posen another Russian army is moving almost unopposed and will soon be within 150 miles of Berlin. Meanwhile in Galicia the Austrian troops are not putting up an effective resistance."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says that the Russian Chief of Staff announces that since Sunday the Russian invasion of Galicia and Prussia has continued uninterruptedly along a wide front.

The correspondent adds that while the Russian right wing is invading Prussia and the left wing entering Galicia, the Russian centre, composed of the great bulk of the Russian army, is believed to be marching silently but with terrible force on Posen.

The Russian Embassy in receipt of telegrams from the General Staff at St. Petersburg which announce fresh Russian victories against both Germany and Austria, declaring that Russian troops occupy the whole eastern and southern half of Eastern Prussia.

"The Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Germans, who retreated by forced marches after their defeat by the Russians at Gumbinnen, are assembling a part of their forces at Koenigsberg. The German fortified position on the River Angerapp was abandoned without fighting.

"The roads beyond the Angerapp are strewn with cartridges, knapsacks and equipment cast aside in the hasty flight of the German troops," says the correspondent.

"North of Neidenburg on Sunday and Monday there was stubborn fighting in which the Russians were again victorious, largely through their superb use of the bayonet. The enemy here had assembled the entire 20th Army Corps in a fortified position. The Russians had to negotiate pits and barbed wire. Hand grenades were used, the Russians finally carrying the position at the point of the bayonet. The Germans retreated toward Osterode, leaving behind many guns, machine guns, caissons and prisoners.

"Meanwhile the Vilna army is driving the 1st German Army Corps toward Danzig. The question now is whether the German forces can escape, and how long the Russians will take in occupying the territory east of the River Vistula. There they will find strong German defences. It is reported that the Russians on Monday reached Marienburg, only twenty-five miles from Danzig.

"The Germans at Gumbinnen had all the advantages of numbers and position. It was a clear case of the best men winning. Russia was the best. The Russian losses include representatives of all the noblest families in the empire.

"The Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich and the Princes John and Oleg Constantinovich, who are subalterns in the Horse Guards, rode in the terrible charges, which will forever be a glory to their regiment and the Russian army."

A Reuter dispatch from Paris says: "The losses of the Austrians in the battle of the Drina continue to grow, according to telegrams from Nish. The latest aver that out of 300,000 Austrians engaged 15,000 were killed, 30,000 wounded and 15,000 made prisoners. Seventy-five guns were captured."

Berlin, Aug. 26 (by wireless telegraph to the Associated Press, via Nauen and Sayville, L. I.)—Official reports made public in Vienna and received here by telegraph say that a battle of three days' duration at Krasnik (in Russian Poland, twenty-eight miles southwest of Lublin) ended yesterday in a complete Austrian victory.

The Russian forces were repulsed along the entire front of seventy kilometres (forty-two miles) and are now in full flight in the direction of Lublin.

The Hague (via London), Aug. 26.—The military correspondent of the "Nieuwe Courant" declares he is able to state on trustworthy authority that the Germans plan to abandon temporarily East and West Prussia and Pomerania to the Russians and withdraw slowly to the River Oder, where the main defences of Berlin lie.

"Germany," according to the correspondent, "appears to have undertaken this measure to give time to her army operating against France to try to deal the British and French armies their death blow and then to march on to Paris, the distance between Moudon and Paris being one-quarter the distance between St. Petersburg and Berlin."

BELGIANS HALT FOE NORTH OF BRUSSELS

Desperate Combat About Malines Compels Germans to Stop Advance to West and Reduces Pressure on French Positions.

London, Aug. 27.—The following official announcement has been issued at Antwerp, according to the Reuter correspondent there:

"The Belgian operations have succeeded in the double object of diminishing the German entrenchments and drawing the German troops on the line between Malines and Brussels, and thus reducing pressure on the French positions.

"We have compelled the Fourth German Division, which was advancing southward, to retrace its steps. The Fourth Belgian Division at Namur has fulfilled its task, arresting the German column and allowing the Belgians to retire on the French line.

"The Namur forts are still holding out."

The Antwerp correspondent of the Amsterdam "Telegraaf" wires that fighting was resumed this morning in the vicinity of Malines, where the Belgians have been engaged daily with German advance troops.

"The road from Malines toward Vilvoorden, six miles northeast of Brussels," the correspondent adds, "is littered with bodies of men and horses, while in the fields pasturing cattle have been killed by shrapnel. The Belgians captured one field gun.

"Everything in Brussels is going on the same as before the German occupation."

The correspondent says it is reported that the Duke of Brunswick, the Kaiser's son-in-law, has occupied the royal palace at Laeken.

"The Morning Post" publishes the following from its correspondent at Antwerp:

"Details of the combat at Malines show conclusively that Belgium has an army of undiminished morale, capable of a strong offensive. The fighting was no mere skirmish, as the number of wounded on the Belgian side shows. Without any doubt, the Germans were driven back with horse, foot and artillery.

"The combat began at dawn yesterday when the Belgian forces moved out from Malines to the south and attacked the German force entrenched between two villages. This German force had advanced from the south during the last three days. Its cavalry patrol had been attacking the environs of Malines. The German position was along the line of the canal to Louvain.

"In artillery work the Belgians showed superiority. Pressing forward, they drove back the Germans, once with a bayonet charge, when one gun was captured. The German losses are estimated at 2,000. There is a constant rush of volunteers for the army."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Antwerp says the Belgian operations beyond Malines were continued throughout last night. The Belgian forces destroyed defensive works constructed by the Germans.

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT TURNED INTO ROUT

Four-Day Battle in Serbia a Decisive Disaster for the Invaders, Who Flee in Wild Disorder After Heavy Losses.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rome, Aug. 26.—"Il Secolo," in a special message from Nish, says that dispatches from the camps at Losnitza and Shabatz confirm earlier brief messages showing that the battle waged in that district from August 17 to August 21 was a decisive disaster for the Austrian army. Austrian prisoners, of whom there are 8,000, testify that the Serbian reconquest of the towns mentioned was wholly unexpected.

Serbian losses during the first two days of the battle were considerable, but as soon as the Serbians gained the upper hand the Bosnian troops turned and fled in the wildest disorder, abandoning a large number of cannon, machine guns, camp hospitals, military ovens, motor cars and wagons and ammunition stores and victuals.

General Siborsky, commanding a landwehr regiment, who also commanded the 28th Regiment, was among the killed. The last named regiment was one of four utterly wiped out, no fewer than 20,000 Austrians being wounded.

When the Serbians reoccupied Shabatz a big war booty awaited them in the abandoned forts.

"Il Corriere della Sera" published to-day a message from its correspondent at the Serbian army headquarters stating that the Austrian offensive is regarded as completely paralyzed. Many Austrian wounded and prisoners of war have been taken to Nish, where 800 disabled Serbians also have been sent.

Nine Austrian gunboats were sunk near Ortova.

GERMANS IN DANGER OF BEING CUT FROM BASE

Correspondent Finds No Precaution Taken to Maintain Communication Line from Belgium to Kaiser's Frontier.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 26.—"The Daily News" publishes the following from Percy J. Phillip, its correspondent at Ostend:

French Cabinet Reconstructed After Three Weeks of War

Paris, Aug. 26.—The Ministry of Premier Viviani has resigned. Another was formed immediately.

Premier Viviani visited the Elysee Palace at 10:15 o'clock this evening and notified President Poincare that the members of the Cabinet had decided to resign collectively. He said that he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion that in the circumstances through which the country was passing the ministry should have a wider scope and comprise all the best men in all the republican groups.

President Poincare charged M. Viviani with the task of organizing a new Cabinet, which the Premier accepted. He returned to the Elysee about one hour later and made known to the President the composition of the new ministry, which is as follows:

- President of the Council, without portfolio, Rene Viviani.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Theophile Delcasse.
Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand.
Minister of Justice, Aristide Briand.
Minister of Interior, Louis J. Malvy.
Minister of Marine, Victor Augagneur.
Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot.
Minister of Public Instruction, Albert Sarraut.
Minister of Public Works, Marcel Sembat.
Minister of Commerce, Gaston Thomson.
Minister of Colonies, Gaston Doumergue.
Minister of Agriculture, Fernand David.
Minister of Labor, Bienvenu Martin.
Minister without portfolio, Jules Guesde.
Under Secretary of Fine Arts, Albert Dalimier.

Among the members of the new Cabinet are several ex-Premiers and many members of former cabinets.

The advancement of younger generals to high commands is now certain.

The appointment of General Gallieni as commander of the army in Paris and Governor of the capital, with ex-Governor Michel under his orders, is a further strengthening of the Paris defence.

Rene Viviani, who had been Minister of Instruction, was requested by President Poincare last June to form a Cabinet after the resignation of Gaston Doumergue. At first he declared that it was impossible for him to carry out the wishes of the President, but on June 13 he acquiesced and the Cabinet was formed. M. Viviani has been looked upon as the man of the hour in France. He is in his fifty-second year. He was born in Algiers.

BERLIN IN FEAR OF RUSSIAN INVASION

Wealthy Germans Leaving Capital for Scandinavia—Emissary Tries to Influence Sentiment in Denmark—Offers Cheap Coal for Provisions.

[Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Copenhagen, Aug. 26.—Panic is apparently imminent in Berlin through fear of a Russian invasion. Wealthy Germans are hastily leaving for Scandinavia, passing through Copenhagen.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 26.—The Copenhagen correspondent of "The Morning Post" telegraphs: "Strong efforts are being made to induce the government to prohibit the exportation of horses to Germany, which never before has been carried on to such an extent. The horses in great demand in Germany are of the lighter sort, suitable for military purposes. Several Danish conservative journals urge the necessity of taking precautions to protect the requirements of our own country.

"Germany is doing its utmost to influence the sentiment of this country in a pro-German direction. A representative of the well known German publishing house of Ullstein, proprietors of widely circulated German journals such as the 'Morgenpost,' the 'Vossische Zeitung' and the 'Berliner Zeitung am Mittag,' has arrived in Copenhagen with a special recommendation from the German Foreign Office. He has tried to enter into intimate connections with several Danish journals.

"A rumor, the truth of which your correspondent has every reason to believe, says the representative in question also made it his business to offer coal from Germany at a very low price in return for services rendered by Denmark in sending provisions to Germany. There are also movements on foot to counteract the effects of a certain restriction in the free intercourse between Denmark and Germany."

WANT SPAIN TO SIDE WITH GERMANY'S FOES

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Madrid, Aug. 26.—"El Imparcial" has been declaring several days in veiled terms for intervention by Spain in the European war on the side of Great Britain and France, and "El Diario Universal," the organ of Count Romanones, the Liberal leader, published an article last night openly defending intervention.

The article, which has caused a great sensation, is attributed to Senor Caballera, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs and formerly Spanish Ambassador to Paris.

ALLIES FALL BACK; FRENCH RIGHT IS FORCED TO RETREAT

Franco-British Troops on Left Take a New Position, but Nancy-Vosges Offensive Makes Headway.

GERMANS LOSE 3 TO DEFENDERS' 1

Recent Reverses Are Said to Show That While Kaiser's Forces Crushed Through Belgium, Merely Touching at Brussels, Allies Expected Different Move.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The official statement issued by the War Department to-night says:

"In the north the Franco-British lines have been moved back a short distance.

"In a general way our offensive between Nancy and Vosges makes headway. Our right, however, has been obliged to fall back slightly in the region of St. Die.

"In the north resistance continues. The enemy appears to have suffered considerable loss, more than fifteen hundred bodies having been found in a very small space in a trench. The entire section had been mowed down by our shells and some had been stricken as they stood, in the attitude of firing their rifles.

"A series of fiercely contested combats has been going on during the last three days in the whole region, which were generally to our advantage.

"There has been no outstanding feature in the Wavre district, where the opposing forces seemed to be recovering after the battle of the last few days.

"A decree will be published to-morrow authorizing special promotions of officers for the period of the war, regardless of seniority."

It is estimated that the German losses, as compared with those of the allies, have been in the proportion of three to one in three days of fighting.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 27.—It is believed that the Germans are now attacking in their turn on the southern Belgian frontier. Their cavalry has appeared south of Lille and toward Cambrai. These raids so far have been repulsed, with heavy loss.

The French strategists maintain that there is no danger of an attempt to execute a serious flanking movement on this wing of the allied army on account of the nature of the country.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, 2:45 A. M., Aug. 27.—"The Daily Mail" says the German flank movement around the allied left is probably a prelude to a general attack in force all along the allied line. In the allied centre there has been fighting between Mezieres and Verdun, where the French have seized the outlets from the difficult wooded Ardennes country.

The French Sixth Corps is officially stated to have distinguished itself, displaying great dash. The French in Lorraine have fought a great battle in which, according to German estimates, more than 300,000 men on each side were engaged.

A "Daily Chronicle" correspondent telegraphs the following from Paris:

"The plans of campaign of the two chief adversaries are now clear and the difference between them is very important in the political as well as in the military sense. There is a good deal of evidence to support the belief that the French military authorities did not expect that the whole weight of the German attack could be thrown upon the track which the Prussian troops had actually taken. This is a strong statement, for it is supposed to be the duty of soldiers to foresee every military possibility, but the facts, as we now know them, are eloquent and unanswerable. They show that while the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg, and even the attempt upon the Meuse Valley by Liege, was anticipated, the destruction of Belgium to make way for the passage of vast armies through the great plain of Flanders toward Lille and Maubeuge never seriously occurred to any one as being possible.

"Consider what the German plan of campaign means. Diplomats, the Kaiser included, seemed at one time to plunge suddenly into an abyss. In a few days a trivial quarrel about some miscreants in the little garrison town of Serajevo developed into European conflagration. The Kaiser with his speech from the palace balcony seemed suddenly to have become demoted, but behind this fact there was another range of facts of quite a different order, the significance of which is only now apparent.

"COULD NOT BE EXTEMPORIZED."

"The vast turning movement by Brussels and then southward upon the centre of the Franco-Belgian border could not possibly be extemporized. No doubt it would not have been quite as pronounced if Liege had not maintained so long a resistance, but the Meuse Valley—a narrow strip surrounded by high hills, an almost impossible avenue for large masses of men—can only have played a minor part in the plan as a whole. This plan has been fulfilled as it was prepared, and the momentous consideration of that long road from Koln and Aachen through Brussels and the Dendre Valley, and of masses of transport material necessary to carry