



WEATHER
FAIR TO-DAY; TUESDAY FAIR AND WARMER; SHIFTING WINDS.
Yesterday's temperatures: High, 77; Low, 65.

Germans Drop Five Bombs on Paris; Threaten Calais, Dunkirk, Ostend; Russians Fighting on 100-Mile Front

HORRORS OF LOUVAIN TOLD BY EYEWITNESS; CIRCLED BURNING CITY

Vandalism and Atrocities on Women and Children Committed in Name of War, Says Richard Harding Davis.

OFFICERS SHOT, IS GERMAN EXCUSE

Asserted That Burgomaster's Son Fired on Chief of Staff and Surgeons—Six-Hundred-Year-Old Town Turned Into a Wilderness.

Richard Harding Davis, the Tribune correspondent, was arrested as a spy and, after having been held for four days, was allowed to go. The dispatch below indicates that he was held in the town at Louvain during the burning of the town.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. (Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune.)

London, Aug. 30.—I left Brussels on Thursday afternoon and have just arrived in London. For two hours on Thursday night I was in what for six hundred years had been the City of Louvain. The Germans were burning it, and to hide their work kept us locked in the railroad carriages. But the story was written against the sky, was told to us by German soldiers incoherent with excesses; and we could read it in the faces of women and children being led to concentration camps and of citizens on their way to be shot.

The Germans sentenced Louvain on Wednesday to become a wilderness, and with the German system and love of thoroughness they left Louvain an empty, blackened shell. The reason for this appeal to the torch and the execution of non-combatants, as given to me on Thursday morning by General Von Lutwitz, military governor of Brussels, was this: On Wednesday while the German military commander of the troops in Louvain was at the Hotel de Ville talking to the burgomaster a son of the burgomaster with an automatic pistol shot the chief of staff and German staff surgeons.

Lutwitz claims this was the signal for the civil guard, in civilian clothes on roofs, to fire upon the German soldiers in the open square below. He said also the Belgians had quick-firing guns, brought from Antwerp. As for a week the Germans had occupied Louvain and closely guarded all approaches, the story that there was any gunnaring is absurd. Fifty Germans were killed and wounded. For that, said Lutwitz, Louvain must be wiped out. So in pantomime with his fist he swept the papers across his table.

"The Hotel de Ville," he added, "was a beautiful building; it is a pity it must be destroyed."

EDUCATED MANY AMERICAN PRIESTS.

Ten days ago I was in Louvain when it was occupied by Belgian troops and King Albert and his staff. The city dates from the eleventh century and the population was 42,000. The citizens were brewers, lacemakers and manufacturers of ornaments for churches. The university once was the most celebrated in European cities, and still is, or was, headquarters of the Jesuits.

In the Louvain college many priests now in America have been educated, and ten days ago over the great yellow walls of the college I saw hanging two American flags. I found the city clean, sleepy and pretty, with narrow, twisting streets and smart shops and cafes set in flower gardens of the houses, with red roofs, green shutters and white walls.

Over those that faced south had been trained pear trees, their branches heavy with fruit spread out against the walls like branches of candelabra. The Town Hall was very old and very beautiful, an example of Gothic architecture, in detail and design more celebrated even than the Town Hall of Bruges or Brussels. It was five hundred years old, and lately had been repaired with great taste and at great cost.

Opposite was the Church of St. Pierre, dating from the fifteenth century, a very noble building, with many chapels filled with carvings of the time of the Renaissance in wood, stone and iron. In the university were 150,000 volumes.

Near it was the bronze statue of Father Damien, priest of the leper colony in the South Pacific, of which Robert Louis Stevenson wrote. All these buildings now are empty, exploded cartridges, statues, pictures, carvings, parchments, archives—all are gone.

COMPARED WITH UNITED STATES IN MEXICO.

No one defends the sniper. But because ignorant Mexicans when their city was invaded fired upon our sailors, we did not destroy Vera Cruz. Even had we bombarded Vera Cruz, money could have restored it. Money can never restore Louvain. Great architects and artists, dead these six hundred years, made it beautiful, and their handiwork belonged to the world. With torch and dynamite the Germans have turned these masterpieces into ashes, and all the Kaiser's horses and all his men cannot bring them back again.

When by troop train we reached Louvain, the entire heart of the city was destroyed and fire had reached the Boulevard Tirlemont, which faces the railroad station. The night was windless, and the sparks rose in steady, leisurely pillars, falling back into the furnace from which they sprang. In their work the soldiers were moving from the heart of the city to the outskirts, street by street, from house to house.

In each building, so German soldiers told me, they began at the first floor, and when that was burning steadily passed to the one next. There were no exceptions—whether it was a store, chapel or private residence it was destroyed. The occupants had been warned to go, and in each deserted shop or house the furniture was piled the torch was stuck under it, and into the air went the savings of years—souvenirs of children, of parents, heirlooms that had passed from generation to generation.

The people had time only to fill a pillowcase and fly. Some were not

FOUR-DAY BATTLE A BRITISH GLORY

Lord Kitchener Describes Prolonged Fighting, in Which English, Losing 5,000, Inflicted Terrific Punishment on Foe and Then Retired to Stronger Positions.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY LORD KITCHENER.

London, Aug. 30.—Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, to-day made the following official announcement:

"Although official dispatches from Sir John French on the recent battles have not yet been received, it is possible now to state in general outline what the British share in recent operations has been. There has, in effect, been a four-days' battle, on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of August. During the whole of this period the British troops, in conformity with the general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and attacking the German advance, and in withdrawing to new lines of defence.

"The battle began at Mons, Belgium, last Sunday. During this day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked on the British front. On Monday, the 24th, the Germans made a vigorous effort in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress of Manhege. This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted; and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses—far in excess of anything suffered by us—were inflicted upon the enemy, who, in dense formation and enormous masses, marched forward again and yet again to storm the British line.

BRITISH TROOPS FOUGHT STUBBORNLY.

"The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days, and by night of the 25th the British army occupied the line from Cambrai to Landrecies and Le Cateau. It had been intended to resume retirement at daybreak on the 26th, but the Germans' attack, in which no less than five corps were engaged, was so close and so fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until afternoon. The battle on this day, August 26, was of the most severe and desperate character. Our troops offered superb and most stubborn resistance to tremendous odds, and at length extricated themselves in good order, though with serious losses. No guns were taken by the enemy except those the horses of which were killed or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

"Sir John French estimates that during the whole of these operations, from the 23d to the 26th inclusive, his losses amount to 5,000 or 6,000 men. The losses suffered by the Germans are out of all proportion to those which we suffered. In Landrecies alone on the 26th, as an instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in the closest order into a narrow street, which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away, a frightful panic ensued and it is estimated that no less than 800 to

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RUSSIAN ARMY FIGHTING ON 100 LINE FRONT

Pounds at Vistula Forts—Dantzic Populace Fleeing in Terror to Berlin—Great Battle in Galicia—German Troops Rushing to Frontier.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—It is officially announced that in Eastern Prussia Russian troops have attacked the garrisons in the fortress of Thorn and Graudenz with a large number of siege guns. The Russian offensive continues along the whole front.

Fierce fighting on the Austrian front continues. Austrian forces concentrated in Kielee are proceeding along the right bank of the Vistula in order to take part in the battle to the east of Lemberg, where the Russians took 20,000 prisoners. Near the town of Polgorze the enemy lost 3,000 men, four cannon and a large number of caissons. In the region north of Tomacheff 1,000 prisoners were taken. The 15th Hungarian Division was defeated and entire regiments surrendered.

In other regions fierce fighting continues. In the direction of Lublin, where the enemy has concentrated its principal forces, a serious battle has taken place. Newspapers announce that German railways are making preparations for the transport of troops from the western front to Russia.

London, Aug. 31.—A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg gives the following official statement:

"Fresh troops have appeared on the Prussian frontier, and are taking the offensive in some places.

"The battle continues all along the Austrian frontier.

"To the south of Lublin (Southeast Russian Poland) the Russians have assumed the offensive and are marching through a district encumbered by the bodies of Austrian soldiers, which the enemy had been unable to remove.

"Although some regiments already have been in action for more than a week, the combat is being carried on with unabated fury.

"The fighting near Tomacheff has been of a particularly stubborn character. The Russians have captured many caissons, guns and quick-firing and one flag.

"Near Lemberg, Galicia, after heavy fighting, the Russians seized the line to Kamionka, Glibiany, Prozorskiy and Branikowitze, all in Galicia."

An official Belgian dispatch sent by Reuter's correspondent at Antwerp says:

"The situation is unchanged. The territory north of the Demer River is free of the enemy. Diest has been evacuated and the Campine country is calm.

"There are no Germans in the region of Ghed, Moll, Turnhout, Merchtem and Londerzeel.

"The central part of Louvain has been destroyed—burned.

"Major Louis Livingston Seaman, delegate of the American Red Cross, by agreement with the Belgian government, has called a long report to the United States relating to atrocities committed in Belgium by Germans."

London, Aug. 30.—Scattered encounters in Eastern Galicia have developed into a general battle extending 100 miles from the southern districts of Lublin, in Russian Poland, to a point beyond Lemberg, in Galicia, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Daily Mail," who adds:

"In East Prussia the Germans have been driven further back. Their

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AVIATOR DROPS 5 BOMBS ON PARIS

Prussian Officer Also Sends Message Reading: "You Can Do Nothing but Surrender"—Two Women Hurt—Property Damage Slight—Parisians Keep Cool.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Aug. 30.—Five bombs were dropped into Paris from a German aeroplane this afternoon; also an oriflamme of the Prussian colors, to which was attached a message intended to frighten Parisians. Two women were injured, but none of the bombs, which were dropped from an altitude of about 6,000 feet, did any great damage to property, and the evident purpose of striking terror into the hearts of the people was equally unsuccessful.

"The German army is at the gates of Paris," read the message. "You can do nothing but surrender."

One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at the corner of Rue Albony and Rue des Vinaigriers; two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode; the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recollets and Rue Marcu, neither of which exploded.

Some of the Sunday promenaders were inclined to believe the noise due to gas explosions. Others thought a practical joke was being played. The oriflamme and its message, however, indicated that the German aeronaut was Lieutenant von Heiden, who disappeared from view in an easterly direction after dropping his bombs and his message.

The district over which the bomb thrower flew is in the northeastern part of Paris and scarcely a mile from the heart of the city. In the district are the big military hospital, the Hospital St. Louis, the St. Lazare prison for women, the church of St. Laurent, which dates from the sixteenth century; the Northern Railroad station, the magnificent church of St. Vincent de Paul, the Lariboisiere Hospital, one of the largest in Paris; several colleges and several theatres.

Parisians know that it is part of the German plan to frighten them, hence the demonstration of this afternoon is looked upon as being only a small part of the campaign against Paris. The larger part of that campaign—the advance of the German army—is of chief interest to Parisians, who are beginning to take heart in the knowledge that a day of delay to the Germans is a virtual victory for the allies, as the German advance is being made at a terrible loss.

Basle, Switzerland, Aug. 30 (via Paris).—Two German aeroplanes made an unsuccessful attempt to-day to destroy with bombs the dirigible balloon hangar at Belfort, France, which is thirty-five miles northwest of here.

TURKEY MAY DECLARE WAR AT ANY MOMENT

Said to Have Decided Now Is the Time to Regain Macedonia. Though Warned by British That Fighting Means Her Death Warrant.

London, Aug. 31.—"The Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent in an article printed to-day says:

"Turkey may declare war at any moment. It is now only a matter of a few days, possibly a few hours.

"All efforts of the powers in the Triple Entente have failed, and the London Embassy admits the situation is very grave. The military party, now dominant in Constantinople, has reached the conclusion that the present is the best time to secure the restoration of Macedonia and the Aegean islands.

"German officers and men are being poured into Constantinople to help the Turkish army and navy. Turkey apparently counts upon the Balkan States quarrelling among themselves while Turkey fights Greece, but it seems likely that Turkey's declaration of war against Greece will be regarded as a hostile act by the Triple Entente, which will send a fleet to dispose of all the Turkish and German ships.

"The British government has warned Turkey plainly that in starting any campaign at this time she signs her own death warrant."

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 30.—Turkey is on the verge of war with England and Russia, according to a message from Berlin received at the German Embassy by way of the radio station at Sayville, Long Island, the dispatch confirming reports from other quarters in the last few days.

"Former Minister Burns's speech against Grey's policy causes deep impression, hints fatal consequences Mahometan subjects," says the dispatch.

"News from Constantinople foreshadows the active participation of Turkey against Russia and England.

"Professor Delbruck explains unbelief of unanimity of the Germans by their conviction that their struggle for life was forced upon them.

"East Prussian authorities recall fugitives after a great victory at Gidgenburg."

CAPITAL OF GERMAN SAMOA SURRENDERS

British Force from New Zealand Captures Kaiser's Most Strategic Possession in Pacific—Danger of Falling Into Japan's Hands Removed.

London, Aug. 30.—The official information bureau announces that Apia (a seaport of Upolu, Samoan islands, and capital of the German part of the group) surrendered on the morning of August 29 to a British force from New Zealand.

Germany's Samoan possessions have been considered as her most strategic possession in the Pacific. Following the dissolution of the agreement of 1889, by which the United States, Germany and Great Britain joined in guaranteeing the neutrality and independence of the Samoan group, a treaty of partition was signed in Washington in 1899. By this treaty all three powers continued to enjoy equality of commerce, but Great Britain's territorial claims were extinguished and the islands were divided between the United States and Germany.

When Japan entered the European conflict by her declaration of war on Germany, and before her explicit declaration that her operations would be confined to the China Sea, the apprehension that she might seize German Samoa, and thus gain a foothold between Hawaii and her own coast, gave rise to much speculation respecting Washington's attitude in such an eventuality.

GERMAN ARMY CORPS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN "WIPED OUT"

London Hears Invaders Met Disaster in New Attack—Infantry Regiments Annihilated, Says Dispatch.

PARIS CLEARS PATH FOR BIG GUNS

Allies Yield Ground on Left, but the Right Wing Is Victorious—Fresh Fighting Finds the Defenders Strongly Reinforced and Resolute.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 31.—The Dieppe correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says it is announced officially at the sous-Prefecture at Dieppe that a German army corps has been "wiped out" by General Pau's troops.

A Reuter dispatch from Paris announces that the following official statement has been issued:

"The situation in the main remains the same. After a period of calm the battle has been resumed. A regiment of the enemy's infantry, attempting to cross the Meuse, was almost completely annihilated."

The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Mail" telegraphs as follows:

"Thousands of houses, shops and factories are being blown up to clear the field of fire for the Paris forts. The sound is faint because it is some sixty miles distant. I hear it coming from the valley of the Oise."

The Amiens correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," wiring on Saturday night, says:

"Two pieces of serious fighting have been reported in this vicinity during the last twenty-four hours. The first is a stiff engagement, indicating that the Germans are really uncomfortably close. This engagement is still in progress.

"The second engagement was a cavalry attack by Uhlans. They were repulsed after liberal treatment administered to them by French artillery."

A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Amiens says:

"So far the German advance has not come within ten miles of this city. It was pitiable to see the unhappy villagers, turned out of their houses at Albert, making their way along the road to Amiens with such of their clothing and furniture as they were able to carry. There was a sad procession of women, crying and bewildered children, hobbling old men and boys almost stunned by the weight of responsibility cast upon their shoulders.

"For the moment General Pau is the popular hero here. All seem to believe he will turn the tide."

Paris, Aug. 30, 11 P. M.—An official statement issued to-night says: "The progress of the German right wing has obliged us to yield ground on our left."

"After a lull the battle has been resumed in the Vosges and Lorraine. On the Meuse, at Sassy, near Don, a hostile regiment of infantry endeavoring to cross the river was almost annihilated."

According to "La Liberte," the Germans in large force have penetrated a short distance further on the River Somme. The British, in conjunction with the French left, have resumed a vigorous offensive. Further west the French troops have checked the enemy's advance guard. At the other extremity of the line, on the Meuse, the French are offering a strenuous and successful resistance, which extends along nearly the whole front.

The "Liberte" says: "Our offensive succeeded on our right, but was checked on our left. The Germans gained ground, as announced, toward La Fere. At any rate, we hold firm and even under attack—a sure sign of the confidence of our army."

General Lacroix, former commander in chief of the French army, considers that the Germans are taking great risks in lengthening their lines of communication. "One step gained by them in France is a step lost by them against Russia," he said. "My feeling is that the German advance must soon come to an end."

Writing in "Le Temps," of which he is the military editor, General Lacroix takes a hopeful view of the situation, saying: "The Germans continue their turning movement on the right. We have replied by assuming the offensive at Neuvion Porcien and at Guise. The result is indecisive in the first direction, but our attack will be resumed."

The Ministry of War announces that it has been decided to call out the class of 1914, which will give at least 200,000 additional troops, and also to call out the active reserve and the oldest classes of the territorial reserve.

By J. BANNISTER.

(Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard.")

Dunkirk, Aug. 29.—German patrols are certainly within twenty miles of here. There is no longer any doubt whatever that Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne are imminently threatened.

From to-day Dunkirk is in a state of siege. The civil population is leaving for Calais or England in hundreds. The port is crowded with fishing boats. Except that two men out of three are in uniform in Dunkirk,