New York Tribune

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WEATHER
FAIR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
Yesterday's Temperatures:
High, 78; Low, 64.
Full report on Page 11.

Germans Delay Direct Attack on Paris; Move Forces to East of the Capital; Russia's Way Into Austria Opened

FALL OF LEMBERG OPENS ROADS TO RUSSIAN FORCES

Czar's General Staff Declares Capture of Galician Capital Enables Army to Push Behind Enemy.

FRONTIER FIRST CROSSED AUGUST 20

Austrians Steadily Driven Back Day After Day with Enormous Losses, Until They Break Into "Disorderly Flight and Panic."

London, Sept. 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says dispatches from Vienna announce that, following its success at Lemberg, the Russian centre has suddenly begun a movement northward against the flank of the armies under the Austrian generals Aufenburg and Dankel, who have been successfully operating against Lublin and Zjamohac.

A message received in Rome from Petrograd states that the Russians have completely routed the Austrians near Tamazow and that two generals are among the Austrian dead.

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 4.—The Russian General Staff issued to-day the following account of the fighting which led to the capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia:

"In the offensive against the Lublin-Kholm front the main Austrian forces deployed on the Zavichost, Tanoff, Bielgoray, Tomschoff and Belz lines. The second Austrian army, composed of the 3d, 11th and 12th Corps and five divisions of cavalry, gathered in the region east of Lemberg in order to cover this operation.

"When the Russian troops were taking the offensive the Austrian concentration had not been completed, and topographical considerations compelled the enemy to reinforce this army still more with the troops of the 7th, 13th and 14th corps, thus making a total of twelve divisions and several brigades of the Landsturm.

START MARCH ON LEMBERG.

"Our troops in the Lonthk, Dubnoe and Proskuroff districts crossed the frontier on August 20 and marched on Lemberg for the purpose of thwarting the Austrian covering movement and acting against the flank of the enemy. This offensive was hampered by the numerous affluents of the Dniester River flowing across all the routes. Moreover, the enemy possessed on the Dniester a series of fortifications destined to defend bridges from which they menaced the Russian left flank and communications with Russia.

"In the period between August 17 and September 3 the Russian left wing advanced 220 versts (about 147 miles), fighting all the time. The bulk of the hostile forces, intrenched in powerful positions at Kamenka and Galitch, offered battle and were thoroughly defeated in a desperate contest.

"Between August 21 and September 1 in one district of the upper course of the Guila Lipa alone, where the enemy's line was broken, the Austrians lost 12,000 men in killed or wounded.

"The retreat of the enemy after his defeat at Lemberg assumed the character of disorderly flight and panic, and the Russians took 200 guns, together with the baggage and tens of thousands of prisoners. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army is now no longer of any military value.

CAPTURE OF THE CAPITAL.

"On September 2, when the Russians were drawing up within cannon shot of Lemberg, the surrounding forts did not stop this advance. The same day Lemberg was closely surrounded by Russian troops and was captured, with enormous quantities of war materials. All the buildings in town were packed with Austrian wounded, who had been abandoned in the enemy's headlong flight.

"Besides the political and military importance of Lemberg as the centre of Galicia, its capture is very important from a strategic point of view, as it constitutes a great railway junction, commanding the lines leading to the rear of the Austrian army, which is now halted in line with Opole, Gamostie and Belz.

"The capture of Lemberg will enable the Russian army to push forward with still greater intensity."

AUSTRIANS 20 MILES SOUTH FROM LEMBERG

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Petrograd, Sept. 3 (delayed).—The Russian capital does not take its triumphs boisterously, and there is nothing in the outward appearance of the city to suggest that the Russian army yesterday won Lemberg. Everywhere deep pleasure is expressed, but it is not the kind of emotion that vents itself in flag-flying and hurrahing. The press declares that the capture of 150 guns shows that the Austrian army must be routed.

Austrian troops are hastily fortifying their positions at Grodek, twenty

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WAR'S GREATEST MARCHING SONG. "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." British marching song with the music in to-morrow's Sunday N. Y. HERALD.—Adv't.

The Tribune's War News best in New York. Correspondents in every country affected send real news from the front.—Adv't.

ENGLAND MUST WIN OR BE BLOTTED OUT

Premier Asquith in Great Speech in Guildhall, in London, Tells His Countrymen This Is but Beginning of Long Protracted Struggle.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 4.—John L. Garvin, the noted editor of "The Pall Mall Gazette," writes the following descriptive account of Mr. Asquith's great meeting to-day at the Guildhall:

While the tide of battle ebbs and flows, we think with a small but decided set now against the Germanic powers, the great historic event of to-day has taken place in our own capital, in our time-hallowed Guildhall.

There the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the leader of what we can no longer call the Opposition stood side by side to utter a clarion call to Britons the world over to come forth and fight for right and against the legions of the powers of darkness. By their side was the Archbishop of Canterbury, supporting their appeal in the name of his master, the Prince of Peace. There, too, was the tall, scholarly form of Arthur J. Balfour, and also Winston Churchill, with the bulldog jaw, and his eyes aglow with the light of battle.

On the table lay the mace and sword of the City of London. Behind it was the Lord Mayor in his robes, and in front a packed mass of stern, resolute men, who at once suppressed any tendency to jingo patriotism. In that was to be found the keynote of the meeting. It was roused again and again to passionate outbursts of cheering. It sung "God Save the King" with a full-throated volume of sound which showed the strength of the feeling pent up within.

The Guildhall was packed by 11:30 o'clock. The column of would-be entrants stretched down King st. into Cheapside. While we awaited the coming of the speakers the band played first the lively "Brabanconne," while all rose to their feet in honor of our gallant ally; then a

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GERMAN MILITARISM MUST GO, SAYS GREY

Brighter, Freer Day for Europe Then Will Compensate for War's Awful Sacrifices, Adds British Foreign Affairs Minister.

London, Sept. 5.—In a letter which was read at a meeting of his constituents in Berwick last night, Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the following report on the war situation:

"When our sincere and strenuous efforts to prevent a European war failed we would gladly have stood aside had it been possible, but we were bound to make the observation of Belgian neutrality one of the conditions of our own neutrality. The German government asked us to waive that condition and condone the violation of a solemn treaty. There could be but one honorable answer to such a request. Had we sat still and ignored Belgium's appeal we should indeed have been detested by our friends and despised by our enemies.

"The progress of the war has revealed what a terrible, immoral thing German militarism is. It is against German militarism that we must fight. The whole of Western Europe would fall under it if Germany should be successful in this war.

"But if, as a result of the war the independence and integrity of the smaller European states can be secured and Western Europe liberated from the menace of German militarism and the German people itself freed from that militarism—for it is not the German people but Prussian militarism which has driven Germany and Europe into war—if that militarism can be overcome, then indeed there will be a brighter, freer day for Europe, which will compensate us for the awful sacrifices which war entails."

SEVEN GERMAN WARSHIPS ARE CRIPPLED AT KIEL

British Admiralty Reports Also That Several Others May Have Been Sunk Near the Canal.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 4.—The official information bureau has issued a statement saying that "according to information derived from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal."

London, Sept. 5.—"The Daily Chronicle," discussing the cryptic statement issued by the War Press Bureau relative to seven German destroyers and torpedo boats which arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition and others sunk in the vicinity of the canal, says Kiel is at the Baltic end of the canal, sixty miles from the North Sea by that waterway, and there may be three theories as to the significance of the report. First, that the damaged and sunken destroyers and torpedo boats were engaged in the Heligoland Bight battle of August 28. Brunsbuttel, of the North Sea end of the canal, is where the Elbe estuary opens out into Heligoland Bight. Second, that they have been engaged in the Baltic with Russian warships. Third, that they were engaged in the Baltic with British ships.

The first theory is the one generally adopted, especially as there has been no news of any further naval action. At first it would seem remarkable that damaged boats should have traversed sixty miles of the canal to Kiel, while the vast entrances of the Jade, Weser and Elbe, protected by Wilhelmshaven, Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven, were close at hand for refuge; but it should be remembered that Kiel is Germany's headquarters for repairs.

Against the second theory is the report that Russia in the Baltic has long been bottled up.

Against the third theory is the fact that there has been no suggestion that the British fleet has even attempted to approach the Baltic by the entrance through Skagerak and Cattegat.

BRITISH CAPTURE GERMAN GIRL SPY WITH PLANS OF ROADS TO PARIS

London, Sept. 4.—A Reuter dispatch from Dieppe says:

"A German girl spy was arrested yesterday by English soldiers on the bridge over the Oise River at Lacroix. In her possession were the plans of all the roads and bridges around Paris. She appeared to be not more than seventeen years old.

"A German spy dressed in an English uniform was caught the same day and shot immediately by an English officer, because he made a gesture as if to take something out of his pocket instead of obeying an order to throw up his hands."

BIG LOSSES BRING GLOOM TO GERMANS

Begin to Understand Truth About War as Famine and Economic Disaster Threaten Them—Misled at First by Officially Inspired Press.

By COUNT RUDOLF EHRENBERG.

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

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—I have just returned from a trip through Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg and other large German cities. In spite of the difficulties of transportation and the suspicious reception of foreigners, I was able closely to observe the condition of the country and the state of the people.

At the outset during the period of general mobilization the whole country resembled an armed camp. Soldiers were everywhere and ordinary railway traffic was suspended to allow their trains to pass. There was much bustle and activity, and unbounded optimism prevailed. The troops went singing to the front. No thought but of speedy victory entered the minds of the great mass of the German middle classes.

Now Germany is a land of universal mourning. Black is the predominant color. I walked down Friedrichstrasse, in Berlin, and counted in one section sixteen women wearing deep mourning out of nineteen women whom I saw there. The train which conveyed me from the capital to Hamburg was full of weeping women in black. Women in Germany are either desolate or racked by the torture of suspense. Each knock at the front door causes a panic in every household, for it may be the dreadful official message announcing the death or mutilation of a husband, or son or brother.

100,000 GERMANS KILLED.

Germany has called in her last line of reserves and every household almost is directly concerned in the war. In some families all the male members are at the front. The losses have been colossal, and the suppression of public lists by the authorities has not concealed the extent of

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KALISCH BOMBARDED AND RAZED BY FIRE

Fugitives from Russian Poland Town Declare Germans Shot Old Men Before Wives and Children and Burned the Place Without Warning.

By I. RIKTER.

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

Petrograd, Sept. 4.—Further details have been received here of the fate of Kalisch, a town in Russian Poland, occupied by the Germans.

On August 11, a few days after formally taking the town, the bombardment was renewed, and the inhabitants of Kalisch for the second time within one week began to witness a modified repetition of the harrowing actions of the Germans on the occasion of their entry into the town.

On August 13 fugitives from the outskirts saw dense clouds of smoke stretching over a distance of several miles. Nobody, however, knew what was happening in the interior of the town, the Prussian troops having blocked every possible entrance.

On the following day a laborer was hired at a high price and commissioned by the fugitives to penetrate into the town and ascertain what was actually taking place. The laborer succeeded in getting through unobserved by the enemy, and, having spent a night in Kalisch, returned in the morning to the outskirts to deliver his message. The facts as recorded by him have been confirmed in every detail by the last surviving inhabitants, who escaped in their night attire from the Prussian-smitten town.

On August 11, in the dead of night, the inhabitants were suddenly awakened by cannon shots, and, hurrying in dismay into the streets, saw German troops placing red signs on certain houses and breaking open their gates. A few minutes later all houses so marked were set on fire.

Most of the inhabitants were forced to remain indoors and hide in cellars, as they learned of the fire when it was too late to flee, and all around them was a sea of flames raging in great fury, sending up impenetrable masses of smoke.

From one of the blazing houses a party of fourteen women and children and three old men ventured to come out, half naked and more dead than alive, making a last desperate fight for life. The Prussians ordered, "Stand where you are!" and the leader of operations had the three old men tied to posts and shot dead before the eyes of their wives and children.

All that was left of Kalisch after the bombardment was completely devastated by the fire, and the whole town presents a gloomy spectacle of ruins and debris, as if it had been destroyed by a terrible earthquake.

Fugitives who are arriving in Warsaw in great numbers decided to collect their last kopecks to send a dispatch to the government in Petrograd informing it of the tragic fate of the town and asking for help.

Czech Regiments in Vienna Mutiny When Sent to Front

London, Sept. 5.—"The Daily Telegraph" says it learns from a reliable source that two Czech regiments at Vienna mutinied when ordered into active service. They were drawn up in the Prater and a large number were shot.

Similar reports of disaffection in Czech regiments have reached London from another source.

GERMANS SWING TO EAST OF PARIS IN BIG TURNING MOVEMENT

Pay No Heed to Capital as They Press Onward—Line Reaches the Marne, Eleven Miles from Meaux.

INVADERS STOPPED NEAR VERDUN

Kaiser's Right Reported to Have Fallen Back on St. Quentin—French Claim Successes in Lorraine and Vosges.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The War Office at Bordeaux late last night sent the following communication to the press bureau here:

"On our left the enemy appears to neglect Paris to pursue its turning movement. It has reached La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, on the Marne (Department of Seine-et-Marne, eleven miles east of Meaux), passed Rheims and descended on the west bank of the river in Argonne. This manœuvre has not succeeded to-day more than on preceding days.

"On our right in Lorraine and in the Vosges the fighting proceeds with alternating fortunes. Maubeuge, which is being violently bombarded, resists vigorously."

It is stated that on the intrenched circumference of 150 miles around Paris 1,000 cannon of large calibre have been placed, these being perfectly sheltered and capable of crossing the fire so as to defend all approaches. The batteries are connected with supply depots by miles of narrow gauge railway tracks.

London, Sept. 4.—A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp, via Ostend, sent to-day, says:

"It is learned on good authority that the advance movement of the German right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left wing of the allies. The enemy has been compelled to retire on St. Quentin.

"A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compiegne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelop the allies' left wing was frustrated."

The official press bureau to-night issued the following statement:

"The situation in the French theatre of war has not undergone substantial change. The position of the allies is well maintained.

"There are indications that a German movement is developing in an eastward and southward direction."

The War Office has received the following official communication, issued by the military government of Paris this evening:

"The movements of the opposing armies near Paris are being continued without any attempt having been made to-day by the enemy against our various positions.

"In the district of Verdun the German force has sustained some checks. In Lorraine and the Vosges our troops won fresh partial successes. The general situation is little changed."

A dispatch from Bordeaux says "La Petite Gironde" states that when a German Taube aeroplane tried to approach Paris to-day it was attacked near Vincennes by two French airmen. The French aviators sent a charge of grapeshot into the wings of the Taube, smashing it to pieces.

In a dispatch from Rouen, France, a correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says he has learned that the French authorities in Paris are considering the surrender of the city to the Germans to avoid the destruction of property from artillery fire, in case the outer lines of the defences of Paris are passed by the invaders.

British, French and Belgian wounded are being transferred from Paris to other cities, the correspondent adds, and the great exodus of the populace of the French capital to the south continues.

Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the Central News correspondent says that Berlin newspapers received there describe the battle which was proceeding Wednesday between Rheims and Verdun as the greatest in history. Three-quarters of a million men were declared to be participating in the engagement.

PARIS TO GIVE FOE LONG, HARD BATTLE

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 4.—The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," writing on Wednesday evening (by special courier to London), says:

Englishmen who got through from Dieppe to Beauvais, arriving in Paris in the early hours this morning, tell me the Germans are at Compiegne. This is probably only the German right wing, and it is possible it would not be strong enough of itself to attempt any such large operations as investment of a city having a diameter, counting from the northern to southern outer line of forts, of thirty miles and a circumference of about a hundred.

All around the northern suburbs and outlying districts of Paris the inhabitants have been ordered to get away immediately, and many of these are now pouring into the city by the thousands by the Maillot, St. Ouen and Clignancourt gates, while others are more sensibly taking the suburban