



WEATHER
Partly cloudy and cooler to-day. Fair and cooler to-morrow.
Yesterday's Temperature: High 71, Low 60.
Full report on Page 2.

Fighting East of Paris, French Claim Gains; Kaiser Is Present at Attack on Nancy; Russian Army Moving Into Hungary

RUSSIAN CAVALRY NOW IN PASSES OF THE CARPATHIANS

Czar's Troops Continue Their Active Offensive Movement Along the Whole of the Austrian Line.

OCCUPYING THE STRYJ RIVER REGION

German Reinforcements Sent to Galicia Attacked on the Left Bank of the Vistula—Only Slight Skirmishes on the East Russian Front.

Petrograd, Sept. 6.—"Desperate fighting continues along the front from Lublin to Kholm, where the 10th Austrian Army Corps made an attempt to break through the Russian line," says an official statement issued here to-night.

"The Austrians were heavily repulsed and 5,000 were made prisoners. The Russians secured various documents in which the Austrian generals made urgent appeals for help from Germany.

"Along the whole of the Austrian line the Russian troops on September 4 proceeded with an energetic offensive movement. The Austrian centre suffered most from the Russian attack.

"In the region west of Krasnyastaw the Austrian 45th Regiment of Infantry, which had been completely surrounded, was forced to a man to surrender, together with its commanding officer and 44 officers—in all, 1,600 men.

"The German division, which was marching to help the Austrians, was attacked on the left bank of the Vistula River. Russian troops have occupied the Stryj River region.

"The Russian cavalry already is among the passes of the Carpathian Mountains.

"In Galicia thirty locomotives and an enormous amount of rolling stock were captured.

"The Russians entered the railway station at Lemberg and found it crowded with trains loaded with ammunition, dynamite, benzine and medical stores. The Russians captured the station so suddenly that three motor cars which were on the point of leaving fell into their hands.

"In the neighborhood of Svolen a German aeroplane was brought down and the aviator captured.

"At Viotslavsk a German armored train coming from Alexandrovo attempted to shell the town, but was beaten off.

"On the East Prussian front we have had nothing but slight skirmishes, which are without significance."

Another official communication, issued under date of September 4, says:

"The Russians have commenced a general offensive movement between the Vistula and Bug rivers.

"The Austrians did not expect a vigorous offensive at Lemberg and hoped to resist it. The Russians estimate that they seized a year's provisions there. The Galician prisoners at Lemberg were set at liberty.

"The Czechs have refused to march against the Slavs.

"Wounded who have returned to Petrograd say the Germans in their fighting rely mainly on artillery and give way before bayonet attacks."

An official communication issued in reply to statements of Berlin and Vienna semi-official news agencies that the Austrians were victorious over the Russians in the districts of Zamosc and Tyschowazy says:

"The Russian official agency is authorized to declare that the Russian troops, who since August 21 have maintained an incessant offensive against the enemy in the district between the Vistula and the Bug rivers, completely defeated on August 28 the 15th Austrian Division, and that up to September 4, continuing their operations in that direction, had captured three flags, twenty-three guns, eighteen machine guns, two aeroplanes, 150 officers and 12,000 soldiers.

"Since September 4, having broken the resistance of the Austrians, our troops have been continuing their offensive toward the south.

"All reports concerning alleged victories of General von Auffenberg near Zamosc and Tyschowazy are wilful falsehoods, and intended to lessen the importance of the Russian success in Galicia, where, in the direction of Lemberg alone the Russians took rich booty; namely, 70,000 prisoners, more than three hundred guns, thirty locomotives, 150 trucks and numerous convoys of supplies."

General Rennenkampf's troops are taking with them to the field the colors carried by Skobelev in 1875.

"The 'Novoe Vremya' states that the famous ikon of Potchaicosky, 'Mother of God,' now at Skitomid, probably will be sent to the active army in Galicia.

London, Sept. 6.—The correspondent of 'The Daily Mail' at Milan learns through Bucharest that the Russians are advancing southward, after having occupied Czernowitz without resistance. It is said that the inhabitants of Bukovina, in which district Czernowitz is located, joined with the Russians. This, the correspondent says, is regarded as the first sign of dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

A Central News dispatch from Copenhagen quotes from the 'Vossische' Continued on page 7, column 5

WAR TAX: \$2,040,000; ALSO WINE AND CIGARS

By E. A. BEAMAN. (Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and 'London Standard.') Dieppe (via London), Sept. 6.—The Germans levied a tribute of \$400,000 on the city of Amiens, also 3,000 bottles of wine and 3,000 cigars. The Procureur General was seized as hostage for the good behavior of the civilian inhabitants. The behavior of the Germans in Amiens has been correct. There have been no outrages. The indignation of neutral countries, especially America, seems to have caused the Kaiser to command more moderation in the treatment of invaded regions. Lille has been fined \$1,100,000; Armentieres, \$100,000, and Lens, \$110,000. The Prefect of the Department du Nord has been imprisoned.

ALBANIANS WAR ON MONTENEGRO

Rome, Sept. 6.—The Catholic Albanian tribes of Klementi, Skilli, Hoti, Cruda and Kastrati have formed a league against Montenegro and have begun fighting. The Germans have issued a long appeal to the Italians urging them to join in attacking Britain. The 'Giornale d'Italia' announces that King Victor Emmanuel is suffering from a contusion on the leg, caused by a fall from his horse. The injury is understood to be slight.

FORTS OF CATTARO SHELLED FROM SEA

Antivari, Montenegro (via London), Sept. 6.—A bombardment of the fortifications in the Bay of Cattaro, Austria-Hungary, from the sea was begun by a large French fleet, which passed northward this morning.

HOW GENERAL VON BUELOW WAS KILLED

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Ostend, Sept. 6. From official sources arrived to-day the exact circumstances surrounding the death of General Von Buelow at the battle of Iselien were learned. At this battle a lad of eighteen, standing alone in a mass of dead bodies, saw, about nine hundred yards distant, an officer studying a map. The youngster crawled quietly among the corpses of his comrades until he was within four hundred yards of the officer. Then he took careful aim and fired and the officer fell dead. Rushing up to the body, the Belgian discovered, to his surprise, it was that of General Von Buelow. Taking off the general's boots and denning his uniform, he managed to pass through the German lines. He discarded his German helmet and put on his own cap, in fear that he might be shot. A subsequent examination of Buelow's garments led to the finding of German notes to the value of 135,000 francs. These were discovered in a vest pocket, and this money King Albert turned over to the Red Cross organization. In the jacket was a secret pocket containing memoranda full of interesting details about the future intentions of the Germans. On hearing of the lad's brave deed, King Albert, after presenting him with the dead general's horse and pocket-books, gave him on the spot the order of the Knight of Leopold. It is further reported that in the sacking of Louvain three priceless works of art were ruthlessly destroyed. They were Roger Vanderweid's 'Descent from the Cross,' Diederich Bout's 'The Last Supper,' and 'The Martyrdom of St. Erasmus.' A wonderful screen dating from 1488 was in the cathedral. The second named work was in three sections and the central piece was destroyed. The two wings were seized, and one of them now is in Munich and the other in Berlin.

STOCK EXCHANGE IN BERLIN AWAITS N. Y.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Copenhagen, Sept. 6.—The Berlin financial press says it is impossible to open the Berlin Stock Exchange until the New York Stock Exchange has started its regular business again, but leading Berlin financial writers agree that it will be wisest to keep the Stock Exchange closed, in order not to disclose anything about what they call 'Germany's financial mobilization.'

BRITISH LOSSES 15,151 IN 10 DAYS

London, Sept. 6.—An official list of the British casualties was issued to-night. It comprises 4,796 men. This was the third list made public and completes the casualties up to September 1. It was as follows: Killed—9 officers, 33 men. Wounded—27 officers, 120 men. Missing—49 officers, 4,538 men. The two previous lists accounted for 10,355 men, killed, wounded and missing, making a total of 15,151 in ten days' fighting.

SAYS PRIESTS WERE DRAGGED FROM COLLEGE

D. L. Blount Asserts U. S. Flag Was Violated in Sack of Louvain.

WAS IN ANTWERP WHEN BOMBS FELL

Reports Brand Whitlock, as Savior of Brussels, Is National Hero.

HIGHWAYS ARE MINED

Belgians Sure They Can Prove Present Invasion Was Planned Long in Advance.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Sept. 6.—Bringing a thrilling story of happenings in Belgium, where, as driver of motor car for the American Legation, he has had an extraordinary opportunity for observation, Daniel Lynde Blount, a young American business man living in Brussels, has arrived in London with his family. Blount's story is one of the first connected and authoritative accounts received so far. He went to Antwerp from Brussels with Hugh Gibson, the secretary of the American Legation, who was carrying dispatches for the State Department. They were there when the Zeppelin dealt death from the sky and observed the devastation it wrought. They passed through the German and Belgian armies and were at times in ticklish positions. Later Mr. Blount went to Louvain, where he witnessed the city's burning and, incidentally, got caught, with Secretary Gibson, Señor Bulle, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, and M. Pousette, the secretary of the Swedish Legation, in the middle of a vicious skirmish, when, for two hours, they crouched in the lee of the railway station platform, while a fifty-year-old German lieutenant made reports of the progress of the fighting, and finally brought them a bottle of champagne.

Flag Incident at Louvain.

Mr. Blount also brings the first story of the violation of the American flag at Louvain where priests were taken from the American College which flew our ensign and the Red Cross flag. Minister Brand Whitlock has protested. When Mr. Blount, as well as his father, who is a well known business man and also a friend of Secretary Daniels, scarcely could find words to-day sufficient to praise Minister Whitlock and the American Legation. Minister Whitlock is a national hero in Belgium. His name is on every lip, and the Belgians lost no opportunity to cheer the American flag, the motor car which various trips were made and on the final trip just finished from Brussels to Ostend. Minister Whitlock, it is said, has been seen, had his troubles with the German commandant. When the Germans arrived at Brussels they demanded an enormous indemnity in money and great food supplies. It was discovered that the American Legation had been looted. A German officer said his troops had three days' food, but that they wanted more so as not to touch their own supply. Minister Whitlock protested, and saying Brussels would be starved and also stating that he, too, had the power of requisition for his own people. The Germans consented to cease requisitioning for a week, which is now up. Mr. Blount doesn't know what is doing now. Minister Whitlock has been most firm and is being given credit for saving the city from the fate of Louvain.

U. S. Flag on Automobile.

Describing the trip to Antwerp and return, Mr. Blount said: "We started from Brussels in our motor on the afternoon of August 24. We carried an American flag on the motor and a placard saying, 'American Legation,' in French and German. We passed out of the city going very slowly, perhaps ten miles an hour. Finally we came to a ticklish going, as skirmishers were hiding in the bushes by the roadside. Finally we came to the last of the German trenches in front of Malines. There we met a party of eight Uhlans. This was the remainder of the patrol of about twenty which had made the raid on Malines. In their midst they had two cartloads of Belgian peasants, who were forced to go along in front as protection, the Belgians not wanting to fire on their own people. The commander had a revolver in his hand, which was kept held up at my head all the time he would permit our passing. He finally did so, and we went on into the most hazardous part of our trip, the stretch between the Belgian and German lines. "An uncomfortable experience it was. We got to a drawbridge. It took a lot of argument to induce the Belgians to lower it. Then we went on to Antwerp, where the placards on the motor announcing our nationality created great enthusiasm. Officers would not look at our papers, and the

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DIPLOMATS BEG UNITED STATES TO ASK KAISER TO SPARE WORKS OF ART IN PARIS

Washington, Sept. 6.—Neutral diplomats have asked Ambassador Herrick, at Paris, to sound the American government on the question of making joint representations to Germany to protect certain buildings and works of art in the attack on Paris. This is the substance of official advice received to-day.

While there is no intimation that the French doubt their ability to protect their capital a bombardment is regarded as probable, and the establishment of neutral zones and avoidance of unnecessary destruction of world-famous buildings in Paris is being discussed there.

The United States is looked upon as the natural leader in such a movement, and Ambassador Herrick, it is understood, has asked for instructions.

BRITISH SOUTH OF RIVER MARNE

London War Information Bureau Says Allies Are Stronger Now—Personal Superiority Over Germans Evident—Superior Numbers Only Have Compelled Retreats.

London, Sept. 6.—The operations of the British army in France last week are reviewed in a statement issued by the official war information bureau to-day. The statement reads:

"It is now possible to make another general survey in continuation of that issued on August 30 of the operations of the British army during the last week.

"No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have, indeed, been battles in various parts of the immense front which in other wars would have been considered operations of the first magnitude. But in this war they are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces, caused by the initial shock on the frontier and in Belgium and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the west theatre, while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern.

"The British expeditionary army has conformed with the general movement of the French forces and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French General Staff. Since the battle at Cambrai on August 26, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack, supported by an enormous force, the seventh French army has come into operation on the British left.

FIGHTING HAS BEEN CONTINUOUS.

"This, in conjunction with the fifth army on our right, has greatly taken the strain and pressure off our left. The fifth French army, in particular, on August 29 advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet and counter the German forward movement, and a considerable battle developed in the town of Guise.

"In this, the fifth French army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy loss and in disorder three German army corps—the 10th, the guard and a reserve corps. It is stated that the commander of the 10th German Corps was among those killed.

"In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed

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KAISER AT FRONT TO SEE DEATH GRIP

Emperor's Departure for Theatre of Real Warfare Can Have No Other Meaning, Says Berlin Correspondent, Who Calls Germans Confident.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 7.—'The Daily Telegraph' has received the following from its Berlin correspondent:

"The critical battle between France and Germany is now on, and the Emperor has joined the army of the Crown Prince. This is the first appearance of the Kaiser in the theatre of actual operations. It can have but one meaning—a death struggle. The armies of the Duke of Wurtemberg and the Crown Prince have been long operating to get a foothold on French soil. Now they have crossed the Meuse and have come to grips with ten French army corps. The battle is raging between Rethel and Verdun. This is an extremely difficult country. The French have expected an attack from this quarter, so they have a strong force concentrated there.

"It may be said that, so far as France is concerned, the issue of the war rests on this one conflict. The opposing forces are fighting on almost equal terms. Such advantage in numbers as may rest with the Germans is offset by the French position of defence. So confident are the Germans of ultimate success that they are beginning the movement of troops from the western theatre of operations to the east. Two corps from Belgium have been transferred to East Prussia.

"The last German force has been called out, the Landsturm, men between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five having been ordered to the colors. This must bring the number of troops actually under arms to 100 divisions. New units are being rushed to the front every day. They fill the gaps made by constant fighting, and Germany has been prodigal with her sons.

Mine Sinks British Cruiser Pathfinder in North Sea

London, Sept. 6.—The light cruiser Pathfinder, of the British navy, has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The loss of life is not definitely known. The paymaster, Sydney W. Finch, was killed, and the commander, Captain Francis M. Leake, was wounded.

Six junior officers and two petty officers are missing.

The Pathfinder is the second British cruiser blown up by mines in the North Sea. She was of 2,940 tons and carried a complement of 268 men. She was built in 1905 and commissioned at Portsmouth in October, 1912. She was attached to the Eighth Flotilla.

ALLIES AND GERMANS CLASH ON BANKS OF RIVER EAST OF PARIS

Official Report Tells of Engagement on the Grand Morin—Maubeuge Still Holds Out Against Attack.

KAISER SEES BATTLE AT NANCY

Joffre Said To Have Turned Enemy's Lines—Sir John French Is on Left of Invaders—Germans Lose 3,000 in Belgium.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"First—The allied armies have again come into contact on our left wing, under good conditions, with the right wing of the enemy on the banks of the Grand Morin.

"Second—Fighting continues on the centre and right in Lorraine and the Vosges. The situation remains unchanged.

"Third—Around Paris the engagement begun yesterday between the allied army and the flank of the advance guard of the German right has extended. We have advanced to the River Ourcq without great resistance. The situation of the allied armies appears good as a whole.

"Fourth—Maubeuge continues its heroic resistance."

An earlier summary of an official announcement was to the effect that the allies had a successful advance guard action with the Germans southwest (?) of Paris.

An official communication issued during the afternoon said: "The advanced lines of the allies for the defence of Paris came in contact yesterday with the right wing of the Germans, who appeared in a covering movement in strong force on our right and advancing toward the southeast. A short engagement resulted to the advantage of the allies."

Berlin (via London), Sept. 7.—The General Staff to-day issued the following communication:

"Emperor William yesterday attended the attacks on the fortifications at Nancy.

"Two of the Maubeuge forts have fallen and the fire of the artillery is now directed against the town, which is burning in different places.

"The armies of Generals von Kluck and von Buelow north of the Belgian Meuse completely surpassed the French troops, which were inactive August 17. The cavalry of this wing, commanded by General von Marnitz, has excellently veiled the movements of the army."

London, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to 'The Times' sent from Boulogne to-day says that the Mayor of that city is reported to have received a telegram this morning stating that General Joffre had succeeded in turning the German lines and that Sir John French had got around on the left of the German army. The German troops at Lille left there hurriedly yesterday.

A Reuter dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam says the Germans are attacking the forts at Nancy and that Emperor William and the German General Staff are present there.

A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says: "In a fierce fight yesterday near Thisselt (Belgium) the Germans lost 3,000 men. The prisoners were taken to Antwerp."

Boulogne (via London), Sept. 6.—'La Telegramme' says the Germans who occupied Lille, Valenciennes, Armentieres, Douai and Bailleul departed quickly from these cities yesterday afternoon.

Antwerp (via London), Sept. 6.—The French Legation here to-day officially confirmed the previously announced success of the Anglo-French troops, who are said to have brilliantly driven the Germans back some fifteen miles beyond Saint-Quentin, inflicting considerable losses.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Dispatches to the French Embassy to-day from Bordeaux indicate the German forces in four divisions are proceeding in a turning movement toward the south rather than pushing forward to Paris. The first army, dispatches say, reached La Ferte and Montmiral; the second reached Chantilly and continued southward. Rheims has been occupied by the third army, and the fourth also moved southward.

FRENCH AND GERMANS IN ARTILLERY DUEL

Invaders, in Villages Near Paris, Used Heavy Guns—Defenders' Battery Threw Melinite Shells, Whose Clusters Could Be Seen Before Reports Were Heard.

London, Sept. 6.—The correspondent of 'The Times,' describing the fighting in the villages near Paris, says that at Chantilly, Senlis and other places the Germans and the allies engaged in cannonading with little effect.