

sarily slacken the march of the German eastern wing, and the western offensive was probably destined for this purpose."

London, Sept. 10, 2:50 p. m.—The official press bureau to-day gave out the following statement:

"The battle continued yesterday. The enemy has been driven back all along the line. Sir John French reports that our first corps has buried 200 German dead and taken twelve Maxim guns. Some prisoners also were taken.

"Our second army corps has captured 350 prisoners and a battery. The Germans suffered heavily. Their men are stated to be very exhausted. "British troops have crossed the River Marne in a northerly direction." The following dispatch was received to-day from Berlin by Marconi wireless:

"According to London papers, fighting has been proceeding since September 7 east of Paris, on a line between Auteuil, Meaux and Vitry-le-François. Early French reports of a victory have since proved to be exaggerated, for the allies do not appear to be able to maintain the former success of their offensive movements. No news of this battle has been received from the German side."

The crucial battle of the war in France has not yet reached any decisive result. Notwithstanding the report of Sir John French, military experts expect that it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively and as reserves, and three great battles, at least, are in progress.

Probably the fiercest one is against the French centre, between Rheims and Verdun, while the British army is contesting the second hard-fought engagement against the German right. The Germans are believed to be still attacking the French right, from Verdun to Nancy.

Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which province the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army, and the French are taking advantage of this opening.

The great battle must continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria, in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned, lasted a fortnight.

The German western armies have been fighting almost continuously for twenty-five days, and until the last phase of the campaign on the offensive. Field Marshal French's view that they are becoming exhausted finds ready credence among the military experts here.

From Holland comes the news that 60,000 German reinforcements are marching south. These troops may have an effect upon the tide of the battle, but there is reason to believe that the allied armies are receiving a counterbalancing accession of strength.

AMPLE BRITISH FUNDS FOR WAR LOAN READY

"Chronicle" Says Germany's "Crafty Raids," Long Before Hostilities Began, Were Foiled—Bank of England's Return Shows Country Prosperous.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 11.—"The Chronicle" says to-day: "In view of the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it is the last hundred million pounds which may win the war, the Bank of England's return issued yesterday is of special interest. The weekly figures of the bank do not represent absolutely the wealth of the country, but they give a good guide to its position. Long before the war, when a crafty raid was being made by Germany on British capital, a tremendous amount of stock was held here which should be paid for by us to the Germans, and other operations were indulged in with the idea of reducing our supplies of cash.

"These, like other methods of the Germans, have failed because they did not understand the great system of this country and did not realize the power of the government to grapple with the problem. The reserve of the Bank of England dropped in price £17,000,000 in the first week of August. 'Other deposits,' which represent credits of joint stock banks at the Bank of England, then stood at £56,000,000, while to-day they amount to the tremendous total of £130,000,000.

"This was brought about by the relief which the government gave to the money market in respect of bills of exchange, while the issue of notices further improved. Circumstances have placed the country in a position which will be strong enough easily to find that last £100,000,000.

"The war loan is to come—perhaps several loans—and all will readily be found by the public. The closing of the Stock Exchange has left the investor almost without a field for his funds. The government will find that it is overweighed by subscriptions when its first war loan is issued. Not only from patriotic reasons, but because the supplies of loanable capital at present will only command about 2½ per cent, and the deposit rate is 3 per cent, with the prospect of its being lower. Consols yield at the present price £3.13½, but when the war loan is issued it will be a patriotic loan, although not called by that name, and the whole wealth of the country will be available.

"Treasury returns show the war expenditure to date has cost less than one-third of the first million sterling which was voted. The money market is abundantly supplied with funds, and the Stock Exchange is of the opinion that the sooner the war loan comes the better, as it will stir up business. The previous war loan associated with South Africa was £30,000,000. It was issued in March, 1900, at 98½ per cent and repaid above this figure in 1910.

"The war loan which now has to be issued will probably be arranged on a similar basis. It will be patriotic and business combined and the Kingdom is eagerly awaiting the issue."

BELGRADE AGAIN UNDER HOT FIRE

Austrians Resume Bombardment of City with Increased Fury.

London, Sept. 10.—The bombardment of Belgrade has been renewed with increased fury, according to a Nish dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Considerable damage has been done.

The Serbian batteries are replying to the Austrian fire.

Nish, Serbia, Sept. 10.—An official communication issued here to-day declares that large numbers of Serbian troops crossed the River Save, which marks the boundary between Serbia and Hungary from Belgrade to the Bosnian frontier, on September 5 and 6, and are advancing satisfactorily into the enemy's territory.

One detachment while attempting to cross the Save encountered strong resistance from a force of the enemy much superior in numbers and was compelled to retire. Part of this de-

tachment was captured, together with a small amount of war material. Near Belgrade another Serbian detachment crossed the Save into the enemy's territory.

Serbian and Montenegrin armies, the report continues, have taken Foca, in Bosnia, thirty miles southeast of Sarajevo, and thrown back the enemy to the left bank of the Drina.

The attempt of the enemy to cross the Drina near its confluence with the Sava failed, the Austrians suffering heavy losses.

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—The movement in Rumania favoring the Triple Entente is causing irritation to the Hungarian government, which has forbidden the teaching of the Rumanian language in Rumanian schools in Transylvania.

The Rumanian journal "Dreptata" says that in the districts bordering on the Rumanian frontier, in sympathy with the Russians, and expresses the belief that the Rumanian troops will march with the Russian troops to strike "the tricky Austria."

Austrian prisoners who have arrived at Pola, bring reports that the financial condition of Austria is bad; that the people are discontented with the war, and that a general panic is spreading through Hungary.

GERMAN STORY OF ZANGWILL ARREST

Famous Novelist Urging Jews to Aid Allies Said to Be Jailed for Pro-Kaiserism.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 10.—One of the quaintest bits of "news" making the rounds of the German press is that Israel Zangwill has been arrested by the British government for alleged pro-German sympathies. A recent issue of the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" contains the following dispatch:

"The Jewish paper, 'Ezra,' learned from London, via Switzerland, that the well known author, Israel Zangwill, founder of the Jewish territorial organization, has been arrested by the British government."

With the bulk of liberal opinion in his country, Zangwill started an agitation against the war on the ground that free England was hurrying to the aid of tottering czarism. During the week Zangwill held three mass-meetings in London to protest against the war, while at Leeds he addressed a mass meeting at which he denounced the attack on Germany and demanded, in the name of culture, that England at once abandon the war.

"As he returned to London after this meeting, he was arrested by order of the Ministry."

PARIS GETS IT NOT TO SHOUT YET

City, Buoyantly Optimistic, Told Germans Have Lot of Fight Left.

DEFENCE PLANS STILL IN HAND

Free Trains for Refugees as Trees Fall to Balk Inrush of Uhlans.

By GEORGE DRU.

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

Paris, Sept. 10.—The buoyant optimism of the population of the French capital, due to the successes of the last few days, has suggested to the military authorities that a note of warning against premature rejoicing and excessive confidence may be necessary.

The Germans have been driven back, but not yet decisively defeated, and they are bringing up reinforcements with all possible speed. Moreover, their retreat has been slow and stubbornly contested, so that the fighting capacities of their forces are still very formidable.

This warning should not be interpreted as detracting in any degree from the success achieved since the beginning of the week. The progress made by the allied armies has been slow, but only because it is being carried on systematically and in such a way as to keep the advancing lines intact.

Ground for Moderate Joy. It is necessary in some cases to hold back portions of the allied armies which could have progressed more rapidly. Their too rapid progress would cause embarrassment to troops further eastward, whose progress is not so speedy.

There is every ground for rejoicing in moderation. The British and French troops have excelled in every branch. The artillery has been superior to the German artillery, their cavalry to German cavalry, their infantry to the German infantry. The allied forces are also inspired by a greater enthusiasm.

German prisoners confirm the reports that supplies, both food and ammunition, have been running short in some of the divisions of the German army.

With every step forward the spirits of the British and French troops are rising and in some cases the French have had to be restrained from pursuing the Germans with an impetuosity which would have been inadvisable.

Disappointed Air is Warm.

With the news that the enemy has abandoned its forward march on Paris, the city was a little disappointed, as if one of those who has bought a ticket for the opera and then learns that the prima donna has a sore throat.

Interest, however, was somewhat revived at the sight of the preparations for the defence being made at the various gates of Paris.

Those who took their usual afternoon stroll in the Bois de Boulogne to-day were delighted to see, placed across the roads, thick piles of chopped down trees, behind which men were busily digging trenches. They were also told of the digging of iron barricades, and the big central gates are closed and have heavy iron bars screwed right across them.

For this work many hundreds of civilian engineers, and some of the best of the army, are at work. They are also digging trenches for the next week, and the big central gates are closed and have heavy iron bars screwed right across them.

With this announcement, many thousands of seats in trains were to be had merely for the asking. They all eagerly asked themselves of the officers and men, "What is the meaning of this?"

With the departure of the refugees, following on last week's departure of the more hysterical element of the population, Paris is perfectly serene. Children are at play in the gardens again, and the well known charmer of birds in the Gardens of the Tuilleries is once more at his post daily.

The sparrows and pigeons are very unhappy; no one thinks of them now. "In 1870 I was young enough to carry a gun, but now I am of no use but to the birds of the air. My place is with them," he cries, and all the birds fly to him.

Dares Kaiser to Harm Paris.

London, Sept. 10.—"The Daily News" correspondent at Paris sends the following dispatch:

"Fear of immediate bombardment has vanished, but the enemy may still attempt a forcible entry of the city. But if he succeeds and destroys the capital, of which there is a chance, though it is growing more desperate every day, the civilized universe will be outraged."

"Let them dare," says Arthur Mayer, "to lay their impious hands on a single one of the monuments which are our pride and form part of the patrimony of art, which is the common property of mankind, and there will not be left a human being on the face of the earth who could think of shaking hands with a German. Force has its rights, no doubt, but beyond the privileges of war are the inalienable rights of the human soul, seeking through the ages its ideal of beauty and grace."

Richepin Will Fight.

"Eight days ago," says Jean Richepin, the famous Academician and playwright, in a letter to the military governor to-day, "I was discharging my duties as a country mayor. I am now with my wife and two little sons. My eldest son is under fire already. It is here in Paris I propose to stay under your orders, or, if not, that Paris will hold out to the end."

There are dozens of British soldiers passing through the city nowadays, and only an occasional one who is wounded. The police are always on duty when it catches sight of them. Cheers are raised, refreshments offered and an eager audience tries its hardest to understand the story that is being extracted from them.

Highlander Kisses Nurses.

This morning a magnificent Gordon Highlander attracted instantaneous attention at the Gare du Nord. He was in fine humor, although he had been wounded in the side; in fighting on the Marne. He had a sword in his hand, and explained that he had cap-

BRITISH UNSUPPORTED: FRENCH GET BLAME

London Military Critic Holds General Staff Imperfectly Understood Situation and So Exposed Expeditionary Army to Wholly Disproportionate Conflict.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 11.—"The Daily News" military expert says:

"The field marshal throws off the unnecessary cloak of mystery in which the War Office has chosen to shroud his proceedings, and just tells us in plain language, without any blanks, the story of one of the most glorious feats of arms ever performed by the British army. The dispatch takes us up to August 28, on which day the British army reached the line Noyon-La Fère, having thrown off the weight of the enemy's pursuit after a four days' battle, which began at Mons on Sunday, the 23d, and ended on the night of the 28th, when Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien extricated the 2d British Corps and the 4th Division from their perilous position on the line Le Cateau-Serainvillers."

"The magnitude of the operation forced on Sir John French may be understood when we know that he withdrew a force of 80,000 men some seventy miles or more in less than six days, vigorously pursued the whole time by the enemy's force three times his strength, and succeeded, by a succession of rear guard fights, to bring in his force on the sixth day of his retirement intact and unshaken into the valley of the Oise."

"Why, in the first place, was the British force left on La Fère on August 23, unsupported and unsupported? No responsibility attaches to Sir John French for this, since he was only carrying out what he understood to be General Joffre's plan. But it would certainly seem as though the French General Staff imperfectly understood the situation as it existed on the morning of the 23d, and in consequence allowed the British army to bear the whole force of the blow, wholly disproportionate to the numerical strength of the British troops."

"At 5 p. m. on the 23d, when he was heavily engaged, the field marshal was informed by General Joffre that the German force in front of him and on his left flank was not less than four corps, and he was also told that the French on his right had retired on the 22d from the Sambre. It comes to this: he had been allowed to stay twenty-four hours longer in his position than he would have known it would be prudent to do had he been informed on the evening of the 22d what he was only told on the evening of the 23d. Another point, General d'Amade, with two French divisions, was at Arras on the 27th, and was presumably there on the 23d."

"On the 27th he moved down to support Sir John French. But why did he not support him on the 24th and 25th, particularly on the 24th? Arras is only twenty-five miles from Serainvillers, where the 4th Division was fighting on the critical day. Again, it is not clear why General Sordet, who had three French cavalry divisions at Avesnes, only ten miles from Landreies, withheld support from the field marshal, who personally asked him to help him on the 24th. The French general said his horses were tired, and made the same excuse on the 26th, when Sir John French again appealed to him for help."

"That General Smith-Dorrien should extricate his three divisions from their position on the 26th on line Le Cateau-Caudry-Serainvillers, under the circumstances detailed by Sir John French, with no one's help except his own and that of his heroic troops, is testimony to all that the field marshal says about the skill and decision of this distinguished commander. On the critical day in question he saved the left flank of the British army from being rolled up. But he did more than this. He saved the whole allied armies from a disaster which, had it occurred, would have had irreparable consequences on the fate of the campaign."

KAISER DID NOT EXPECT GREAT WAR TILL 1916

Thought Russia and France Would Not Be Prepared to Participate Until February or March—Potsdam Council Secrets Revealed.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rotterdam, Sept. 10.—An important dispatch giving what purports to be the inner history of the private negotiations at Potsdam when Austria and Serbia were alone implicated has just reached here from Berlin from the correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant," who has apparently tapped some valuable private sources of information.

When the Austrians declared their intention of sending a punitive expedition to Serbia as the only way of ending an intolerable situation, they asked if they could rely on the assistance of Germany in case Russia aided Serbia.

"This," writes the correspondent, "was the question discussed at the Potsdam Council, and military men there strongly recommended very decided action."

"The Emperor was strongly against anything that might lead to war, but at the same time thought something ought to be done against Serbia. Ultimately it was decided to give Austria the assurance that she could reckon on Germany if her action with Serbia brought any consequences. Neither the Emperor nor the Chancellor believed there was any danger of a general war so great, because they considered the danger period was February or March, 1916. These were their reasons: In 1916 the strategic railways in Poland could be ready, and although the Russian field artillery was in good order, their siege equipment would not for a year and a half be in sufficiently good condition to attack the heart of Germany, protected as it was by great fortresses. The French, they believed, on the other hand, would in the course of 1915 reduce their deficiency in long range artillery till 1916. Therefore, that was their time."

"The months of February and March, it was anticipated, would be chosen by the enemy, because at that time the most damage could be done to growing crops. Now the harvest already is nearly finished."

"On these grounds, the military participants in the council were in favor of very strong action being taken by the German-Austrian side, as they expected it would entangle the reckonings of their opponents."

"Everybody believes the ultimatum was deliberately framed in such a way that Serbia could not accept it. As a matter of fact, it was nearly accepted by Serbia. The intervention of Russia seems to have prevented this. If Serbia had politely submitted then, the Austrians would have demanded that they occupy Belgrade till the conditions were fulfilled."

In the remainder of the message the correspondent gives the German attempt to fix the blame on Russia.

tured it from a Uhlans directly after the German had struck him with it, and that he had shot the invader dead. Some women of the French Red Cross, just off to the front, caught sight of the British troops, and to see if he was badly hurt. An animated conversation followed. The Highlander, anxious to express his gratitude to the French Florence Nightingales, hesitated a moment and then kissed all of them on the cheeks. The crowd cheered delightedly and the nurses were not in the least abashed. People in by train from Coulommiers this morning saw the fighting in the neighborhood of the Grand Morin was emphatically in favor of the allies, who were pushing the enemy eastward and preventing his movement further south.

will ever remain enshrined in an honored place in our military ordinances. It depicts one of the hardest fought engagements in which the British army has ever taken part and it pays the tribute to both officers and men and to the splendid services of the army corps commanders.

"Throughout the whole of the operations the British troops were many times outnumbered, but they never gave the enemy a rest until they could hold on to the pursuit no longer. The German advance was exceedingly rapid and in great strength, and the French staff had been unable either to anticipate or discover it."

"Sir John French had received information from General Joffre leading him to suppose that little more than one, or at most two, of the enemy's army corps, with perhaps a cavalry division, were before his position, and his own patrols and aeroplanes saw nothing to arouse any suspicion of the enormous forces that were coming forward. The British troops had, however, but just arrived on the scene, and it perhaps was not surprising that Sir John French had not fuller information."

"Our troops bore the brunt unaided, for the French could not at first assist them. The British troops were therefore placed in a very dangerous position, and the story of their retreat, in which they suffered so heavily and extricated themselves with the highest military skill, will add another brilliant page to the annals of the army."

The story of the splendid retreat was almost the sole topic of conversation in London to-day. Everywhere it has aroused the keenest enthusiasm for the army.

King George left London this morning to spend the day with his troops at one of the great military depots. He was in uniform.

BRITAIN PROUD OF SOLDIERS' BRAVERY

Sir John French's Story of Big Retreat Arouses Wild Enthusiasm.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 10.—"The Chronicle" military correspondent says:

"Sir John French's dispatch describing the course of operations from the landing of the British troops on French soil to their brave but difficult task of falling back from the Cambrai-Le Cateau-Landreies line is a model of what such a dispatch should be and

1,200 GERMANS IN TRAP OF BELGIANS

Five Hundred Captured and Others Are Either Killed or Flee.

FOE FORCED BACK FROM ANTWERP

Termonde Destroyed in Revenge for Not Getting Money, Says Correspondent

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 11.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News telegraphs the following:

"Belgian troops trapped 1,200 German soldiers near Aerschot yesterday, capturing 600 prisoners. The rest either fled or were killed. The Germans belonged to the Burg Land-sturm."

"A provision train drawn by a German locomotive was seized."

"The prisoners were taken to Antwerp and confined on a captured German liner."

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.—The Belgians continue a vigorous offensive in the province of Antwerp and East Flanders. They recaptured Termonde, driving the Germans from the neighborhood of Aerschot and Diest, taking three hundred prisoners. The Belgian army at Antwerp has driven the German right wing back to near Louvain.

The destruction of Termonde is proved to be the revengeful act of disappointed blackmailers. When the Germans entered the place they demanded £40,000. The town council had fled, and, unable to obtain money from the officials, the Germans sought out M. Van Der Tongeren, a millionaire ironmaster, and demanded this sum from him. He replied that all his money was in England.

The Germans then said they would destroy the town, and this threat they carried out after seizing several of the wealthier inhabitants as hostages and giving the rest of the people two hours in which to get out of the town. At the end of that period artillery and flame destroyed the houses. Then began the flight of the people along the roads, and another of those scenes so frequent in the war, of pitiful, helpless refugees hurrying to escape a terrible death, was enacted.

Women and Children Victims. These terrible streams of ruined refugees seem to be the chief glory of the German army. Women carrying bundles of household goods, cradles, and children, with hungry children clinging to their skirts and crying as their tired little feet staggered along the road to make another German triumph. It appears to be a common sight in the German army to see the women of the world by such acts as the burning of Louvain in poor policy, however gratifying such vandalism may be to boasted Prussian conquerors.

A handbill printed in Dutch is being distributed in Holland by the German government giving its version. It is an amazing document, for after many Louvain goods were saved it admits that the famous library and 150 houses were destroyed and the cathedral damaged. The tone of the document is that of a man accused of a hundred murders who denies the charge on an acquittal on the ground that he only murdered ninety-nine, some of those only children.

The same handbill alleges the use of dum-dum bullets by the allies, and says that the French store of these cartridges was found when Montmédy was taken. The document ignores the fact that the civilized world no longer accepts the German's word since he admits it is "only a scrap of paper."

London, Sept. 10.—An Ostend dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"According to information from a reliable source the Belgian army at Antwerp has assumed a triumphant offensive movement, driving the Germans right back to the environs of Louvain."

A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says that according to soldiers who have arrived there it would appear that an engagement is in progress between the Belgians and the Germans. The Germans are withdrawing toward France.

Country Is Flooded. An official dispatch issued in Berlin and received here this evening by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company says:

"In an engagement at Oordeghem, on the railroad between Antwerp and Ghent, the Belgian troops withdrew. "The country south of Antwerp has been flooded by the Belgians to prevent the Germans marching into the town. The area covered by the flood is seventy square miles. The water varies in depth at different places, being from a few inches to several feet."

Another official Berlin dispatch says:

"While Louvain was burning, German officers carried pictures from the Cathedral to the Hotel de Ville for their protection."

Ghent Stores Seized. Telegraphing from Ghent, Reuter's correspondent says:

"The shop windows in the city display placards inscribed 'Long live our burgomaster' in recognition of the Burgomaster's services in saving the city from a German attack."

"It now appears that the action of the Burgomaster in entering into negotiations with the Germans and consenting to grant their requisitions for stores at first was opposed by the military authorities, and that only when the Germans were within a few hours of the city did General Olooten give orders to the Belgian troops that the city should not be defended."

"Before leaving Ghent the Germans took possession of all the stores that had been requisitioned."

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Reports from Putten, in the Netherlands, near the Belgian border, indicate that skirmishing in which the artillery is engaged, has occurred to the northeast of Antwerp. Many houses near Putten were demolished by the Belgians to provide an unobstructed field for the artillery."

"The inefficiency of the forts at Antwerp, through the failure of the Krupps to carry out their contract, has been made good and Antwerp is now considered nearly impregnable."

"It is understood that only 20,000 German troops are between Antwerp and Brussels, mainly from the Land-sturm."

Prince Dies of Wound. "Prince Baudouin de Ligne died in Antwerp yesterday as a result of wounds received in fighting. He was only eighteen years old."

Dispatches from Berlin say that the incorporation of Belgium as a part of the German Empire already is being treated as an accomplished fact by a large part of the Berlin populace. Officials say that it will at least be included in the Zollverein—the German

CARDINAL DESCRIBES BELGIUM'S SUFFERING

What Has Taken Place Not War, He Says, but Outcome of Hate—Altar Statues Used as Torches to Light Way to Deeds of Violence.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 10.—The "Temps" prints an account of an interview given to a French journalist by Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, when at Rome, in which his eminence paints a terrible picture of the miseries suffered by his unhappy country as a result of the German invasion.

"I do not know how I ever managed to arrive here," said the Cardinal. "I can't shut my eyes without seeing again the bodies of Belgians, desolate towns, villages, and blood everywhere. I wanted to stay among my priests and remain with the holocaust of innocent victims of the savagery of the Germans. I called my chapter together and was urged that my first duty was to go to Rome."

"As I travelled through Belgium the spectacle of its unhappiness seemed to bear me back to my devastated Malines, to the side of my King and suffragan of Liege, to-day a hostage, to-morrow perhaps a martyr. All along the roads I could see unburied bodies mingled with the carcasses of horses, and I could recognize some of the faces. Here lay one of my fellow students, and there was a fine young fellow whom I had confirmed."

NOT WAR, BUT REVENGE.

"What has taken place in Belgium is not war, but the outcome of hate. The Germans are taking their revenge for the stigma attached to them as violators of neutral territory. They imagine history, terrified by their orgy of blood, will forget their shameful infraction of the treaty—these savages who dare at every step to invoke the name of God and not only attack harmless creatures, but wage war even against the divinity."

"In undefended towns, after having bombarded the houses they have given the churches to the flames and have used the wooden statues on the altars as torches to light them to their deeds of blood. In Malines, a peaceable, undefended town, they made a target of the Church of St. Rombold, and Louvain has been burned by the Germans under the pretext that the inhabitants fired on the soldiers, but at this time, when holidays have emptied the university, there would not be ten rifles in the town, which is mostly peopled by priests, old housekeepers and widows."

MAKING WAR ON GOD.

"These bomb carrying Germans wanted to strike at the head of Belgium; they wished to raze to the ground the Belgians' intellectual capital, throwing into flames alike the contents of laboratories and libraries. Ought not the word 'Droit,' standing out in letters of gold on the old buildings, have made them shudder?"

"German deeds in Belgium have nothing to do with war, either in the old days of chivalry or in its modern and scientific form. It is an irruption of barbarians into a prosperous, honest and industrious country; it is a blind ebullition of rage against God's temples, against art, sacred or secular, and still more against God in the massacre of helpless women and children."

"When the lake of blood left by the Germans in Belgium has dried up it will be necessary to look for a slab of stone large enough to be a record of these crimes against the rights alike of heaven and humanity, but I do not wish to lose hope. Belgium is brave; she will rise from her bed of ashes. I shall see that resurrection from the tomb where I shall soon be laid."

Customs Union—to which it is also suggested Austria may be added.