claim the capture of a large number of prisoners, the aggregate is small when compared with the immense forces engaged. In addition, the Russian guns apparently are well on their way to the rear.

The Russians also are preparing to evacuate Riga, the port on the gulf of that name in the north. The arrival of the Germans ten miles south of that city already has been the cause of the civilian population departing.

While expressing the fullest confidence in the future, the British military critics made no attempt to belittle the achievements of the Teutons or the effect their success is likely to have in the Near East and the West.

Since early in May the troops of the Germanic powers had cleared the Russians out of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow strip of territory in the southwest, have recaptured Przemysl and Lemberg, taken Lublin, Cholm and Warsaw and are in military occupation of virtually the whole of Poland. What their next move will be is now a matter of intense interest.

Some military observers believe they will continue to attack the Russians in the hope of finally crushing them, a task which it is considered is rendered difficult by the fact that the Russians in their retreat lay the country waste, making it necessary for the invaders to bring up every ounce of food required for their army.

Others of the observers think Serbia will be attacked, so as to impress the Balkan States which remain neutral, while still others look for a big offensive against the Franco-British-Belgian line in the west. All of the observers are of the opinion that wherever the new operation is begun it will be on a big scale.

The Germans also have had local successes in the west, having recaptured on the crest of the line in the Vosges a portion of the trenches which the French took from them some time ago.

"German cavalry yesterday and the day before defeated in Courland detachments of Russian cavalry at points near Genaize, Birshi and Oniksszhty. A total of 2,225 Russian prisoners was taken.

"The situation near and to the north of Ivangorod remains unchanged.

"The campaign is being continued between the upper Vistula River and the River Bug. German cavalrymen have entered Wladimir-Wolynsk, on the Bug River."

Lomza, Ostrov and Wyszkow are to the northeast of Warsaw. The last-mentioned city is 45 kilometres (27 miles) from the Polish capital, Ostrov is 50 kilometres (30 miles) northeast of Wyszkow, and Lomza is 45 kilometres (27 miles) north of Ostrov. Rozan is 40 kilometres (24 miles) north of Wyszkow.

After the announcement of Warsaw's capture the report from the German Army Headquarters issued to-day in Berlin says:

"The German armies under General von Scholz and General von Gallwitz advanced in the direction of the road between Loma, Ostrov and Vyszkov and fought a number of violent engagements. The brave and desperate resistance of the Russians on both sides of the road between Ostrov and Rozan was without success.

Twenty-two Russian officers and 4,840 soldiers were taken prisoners. The Germans also captured 17 machine guns.

The War Office this evening made public the following official communication:

The long series of successes of the Germanic allies since the May battle on the Dunajec in Galicia and in Southern and Northern Poland and the Baltic provinces have now been crowned by the occupation of Warsaw.

To-day the German troops of the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria marched into the capital of Russian Poland.

Between the Vistula and the Bug both the of the allies are advancing to the north in pursuit of the Russians. The Austro-Hungarian cavalry has reached Uscilug (on the right bank of the Bug, to the west of Vladimir-Wolynsk), and the German cavalry Vladimir-Wolynsk. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

The Petrograd official report, besides that given above, is as follows:

In the direction of Riga the enemy, after actions on the River Missa, fell back in great haste toward the River Ekau, abandoning in the trenches a large quantity of cartridges and munitions.

In the district east of Poniewesch the fighting continued, and the Germans succeeded in advancing a little.

On the Narew front the Germans delivered attacks in the direction of Lomza and on the front of Ostrolenka and Rozan. They took the offensive in considerable force also on the roads toward Ostrov.

An extremely desperate battle was in progress yesterday on the sector of the Oje River. Our troops vigorously counter attacked the enemy, who crossed the stream at several points.

West of Warsaw, south of the Blonie road, we successfully repulsed German attacks yesterday. The enemy, who suffered enormous losses, advanced up to our barbed-wire defences, but was stopped by our fire.

To the right of the Vistula, near Matzievitze, the situation generally is unchanged.

In the Ivangorod district our troops, unmolested by the enemy, crossed to the right bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them.

Between the Vistula and the Bug late Tuesday evening our troops drove back the Germans, inflicting enormous losses on them.

At many points these local successes, ending with a short pursuit, enabled our troops to occupy the same night, without hindrance, a new and more advantageous front on the left bank of the Bug, as well as the direction of Vladimir-Wolynsk and Kovel.

On the upper Bug, the Zlota Lipa and Dniester rivers there has been no change in the situation.

Austrians Battering Forts at Ivangorod

Geneva, Aug. 5.—Telegraphing from Innsbruck, the "Tribune d'Geneve's" correspondent says of the fighting in Poland:

"The Austro-Germans, with more than twenty heavy batteries, are bombarding Ivangorod from all sides, causing great destruction. The Russians are resisting heroically.

"On August 3 the Russians attacked Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces on the Radomka River. The fighting was exceptionally heavy, as was shown by the fact that within a few hours the battlefield was covered with 20,000 bodies of men from both sides.

"The bombardment of Lomza has been begun by the Germans. Large German forces continue to cross the Narew on pontoon bridges north of Warsaw. In this region the Russians have repulsed fresh German attacks."

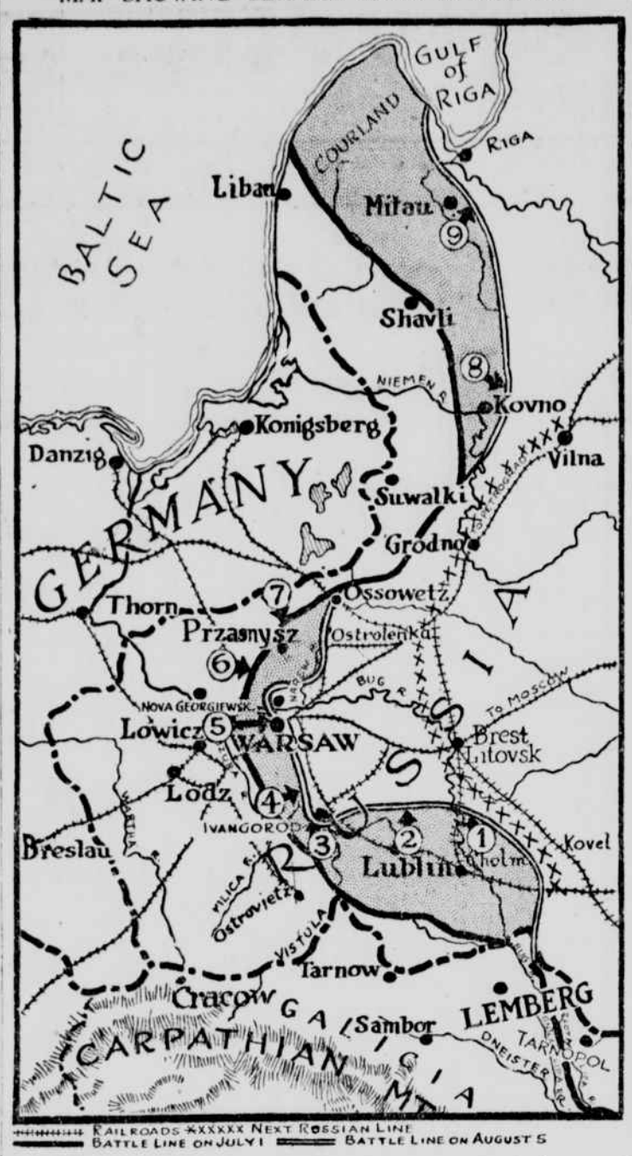
DENIES CONGO CHARGE

Germany Says She Never Planned Spoliation.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.), Aug. 5.—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The assertion made in the Belgian Gray Book that Germany, four months before the war broke out, offered to divide the Belgian Congo with France and to strike Belgium from the list of independent countries, is pronounced officially to be a ridiculous invention, without the slightest foundation."

MAP SHOWING GERMAN GAINS IN POLAND.



This map shows the extent of the German gains since the inauguration of their last drive, which had two objectives, the capture of Warsaw and the capture of the armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The first has succeeded, the second—thus far—failed.

The railways leading east from Warsaw are the vital factors in the Russian retreat. The Russian lines so far have always held long enough to allow the orderly withdrawal of men and munitions, in spite of the tremendous German attacks. The arrows show where these have been pushed hardest, and the German commanders are: (1) Von Mackensen, (2) Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, (3) von Koevess, (4) von Woyrsch, (5) Prince Leopold of Bavaria, (6) von Hindenburg, (7) von Gallwitz, (8) von Scholts and (9) von Bülow.

WARSAW'S FALL MARKS TRIUMPH OF "KULTUR"

Victory an Empty One, However, as Russian Grand Duke Has So Far Saved His Army in Most Gigantic Strategic Retreat in History.

Warsaw's capture is easily the most spectacular achievement of German arms since the outbreak of the war. The fall of the Polish capital comes only after ten months of the most desperate fighting known in history. From October until the end of July the Russian and allied Teutonic forces have swung like a mighty pendulum, now through Galicia and toward the heart of Prussia, now back again further east than the walls of Warsaw. In number of men lost, in spectacular generalship, in hard, bitter, stubborn fighting, the campaigns in the east have far outclassed the activities in France and Belgium.

Thrice before this Germany has launched a tremendous drive against the Russian lines in the direction of Warsaw. Twice the Czar's troops have fallen back at the point of the heaviest pressure, and by reason of their tremendous numbers have folded in behind the German armies, have outflanked them and compelled their retreat with terrific losses. A third time, the Grand Duke Nicholas met von Hindenburg man for man and gun for gun and beat him back. The fourth drive has been too heavy, too well equipped for the ammunition starved Russians wholly to check. It is a triumph of organization, of "kultur." The Russians have lost Warsaw, but they have apparently saved their army in the most gigantic strategic retreat in military history.

The whole German nation, of course, will boil over with enthusiasm at the report of the final attainment of their Eastern objective. The victory is filled with honor for the Kaiser's troops, and with little else. They have Warsaw, and that is all. The city is an empty shell as far as military importance is concerned. Weeks ago it was gutted by the Russians of everything that might benefit their foes. So thorough was the dismantling that even telegraph and telephone wires were wound on drums and carted away, lest the precious copper fall into Germany's hands.

Laurels for Grand Duke.

Masterly as has been the German advance, the Grand Duke has earned almost equal laurels for the skill with which he has withdrawn his forces. He saw that his ill equipped troops could not withstand the enemy's splendidly equipped offensive. All the winter ice had locked the Baltic ports against assistance from the outside world. The Turkish declaration of war shut off the supply of munitions via the Mediterranean and the Bosporus. The puny Trans-Siberian Railway has proved utterly inadequate for drafting the supplies necessary for the millions of men on the Russian fighting front from the docks of Vladivostock, a quarter of a hemisphere away. These docks are piled high with the guns, ammunition and clothing so terribly needed on the empire's western border. The merchandise is seeping into the country in pitifully small driblets.

When the ice broke in the Baltic last spring, the army, which Russia could feed but not clothe nor equip, was in excellent physical condition, but at its lowest ebb of effectiveness. At this time the marvellous manufacturing system of the Germans had supplied a great army for a supreme drive on Warsaw.

During the winter the Grand Duke had spent most of his reserve store of ammunition in the drive against the demoralized Austrians which gained for him Przemysl. He had flung his Cossacks over the heights of the Carpathians and down into the plains of Hungary. With this victory, however, he had come to the end of his resources. Noting remained but to wait for spring and endeavor to hold his lines.

With spring the change came. Content with simply holding the foe, Germany had massed behind her fighting lines an army, perfect in its efficiency, elaborately equipped, and diligently hammered into fighting shape by von Mackensen and von Hindenburg. Welded into the former's forces were the hitherto ineffectve Austrians. When May had dried the roads and made it possible to begin a campaign, Germany struck.

New Plan Followed.

The previous drives against Warsaw had been direct. In each of them the forces employed had not been sufficiently numerous to prevent outflanking by the Russians. The number of Germans who flung themselves against the Grand Duke's troops this time, however, was too great to permit of a repetition of this outflanking manœuvre. The number of field guns and siege artillery which backed up the Teutonic assault was able to smother the weak fire of the Russian cannon, many of them old and none of them adequately supplied with ammunition. The German advance was planned upon new lines.

While von Mackensen swept up through Galicia, rolling back the Czar's troops and recapturing first Przemysl and then Lemberg, von Hindenburg in the north attempted to shatter the Russian flank, lying in the Baltic provinces. No direct attempt was made on Warsaw. It was the intention of the Teutons to push their armies through the country to the north and south of the city, until the men of von Mackensen and von Hindenburg clasped hands at the rear of the city, holding the Russian army in a ring of steel from which there would be no escape. The success of this plan, however, was only partial.

With the Germans delivering merciless blows on either flank, with his men short of ammunition, with his artillery hopelessly outclassed, the Grand Duke Nicholas withdrew his unwieldy army with consummate skill. Von Mackensen captured Przemysl after it had been rendered absolutely useless, from a military viewpoint, by Russian sappers, who destroyed all of the fortifications behind the retreating army and robbed the city of everything of value to the victorious troops before they entered.

Russia's New Line.

Lemberg was merely a repetition of Przemysl. Step by step both German armies bent back the Russian flanks until the battle line formed two sides of an equilateral triangle, with Warsaw inside its apex. On the third side of the triangle lies the Kovno-Brest-Litovsk line, on which the grand duke has planned to make his next stand after the evacuation of the Polish capital. To this new line he has withdrawn most of his army. The details of his strategy are not yet known. It is certain, however, that never once has the morale of the Russians been shaken. Few bodies of troops can retreat steadily for two months without losing heart.

The Russian soldier has proved himself before now the most dependable of fighting men in rear guard actions. He can lay even stronger claim to the title to-day. Not once has he broken. While falling back under the sledge hammer blows of the twin German attacks he has never failed to show that he was far from a beaten man. Time and again he has turned and, striking over his shoulder, inflicted great losses on his pursuers. To-day the Russian battle line is intact, and German troops will march into a city from which the Russians fled on a schedule as orderly and smooth running as a railroad time table.

From a strategic point of view, the Russian army is in a better position than it has been since the outbreak of hostilities. The irregularity of the empire's eastern frontier has made it most difficult to defend. Between Germany and Austria, Russian Poland thrusts in a salient. Hostile territory is in front of it. Hostile territory borders it for 150 miles on either side. An army holding the Polish bastion, in the centre of which is Warsaw, must be bent forward at an angle, which leaves it open on both sides to the danger of flanking movements. It was in an endeavor to straighten out this line that Russia struggled to gain a foothold in East Prussia and Galicia. The Czar's forces have been in a cramped, unnatural position, from which defence was difficult and offence almost equally as hard.

The whole story of the eastern front campaigns has been concerned with the effort of the Germans to outflank and destroy the distorted Russian battle line, coupled with the struggle of the Czar's troops to attain a straighter and more secure front.

Last October Germany penetrated to within nineteen miles of Warsaw when a Russian flanking movement nipped her. She was almost caught in the jaws of the trap, but struggled free with a tremendous loss.

Shaken, but not beaten, she later tried again. Russia held her along the Warta and Vistula rivers and flung troops in an encircling movement about her flanks. Two German corps were completely surrounded, and but for the negligence of certain Russian generals would have been annihilated. The Kaiser's forces were again driven back an dthe two armies intrenches along the famous Bzura-Rawa front.

After driving the Czar's troops out of East Prussia, von Hindenburg made another attempt on Warsaw in February. He captured Przasnysz, but was driven from that city by a steady hammering attack, which forced him to give up any immediate hope of taking the Polish capital.

Warsaw lies on the Vistula River, 625 miles from Petrograd, 320 miles from Berlin and about the same distance from Dantzig. It is the third city of the Russian Empire, and in times of peace numbers its population well above 900,000. Probably at least half of these have now left the city.

Germans Already Plan Civil Administration

Berlin, Aug. 5 (via London, Aug. 6).—Details of the fall of Warsaw have not yet reached Berlin. The newspaper correspondents before Warsaw have as yet had no opportunity to send dispatches, and the German General Staff has no details beyond the brief phrase in the middle of the day's official report.

The news of the occupation of the Polish capital was received here quietly, almost without enthusiasm or demonstration, dispatches from abroad and the daily war bulletins having prepared the people for the actual fact.

The Berlin newspapers did not even trouble to issue extra editions, but announced the news in their regular editions. Flags immediately began to make their appearance in the streets, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon the whole city was decorated.

So sure had the authorities been of the fall of the fortress that preparations for the appointment of a civil governor and the installation of a civil administration centred at Warsaw are almost complete, and will be announced in a day or two. The governor will, it is understood, be a prominent German magnate. Some difficulties over questions of precedence may arise, as the civil governor necessarily must act under the military commander, but cannot outrank him. These questions, however, may perhaps be settled by the selection of a member of the royal house for the latter post.

"SEMI-AUTONOMY" FOR POLAND HINTED

Kaiser to Confer with Leading Germans and Austrians on Proposed Proclamation.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

The Hague, Aug. 15.—Dispatches received from Germany state that the Kaiser will return to Berlin on Sunday to preside over an important conference, which is to be attended by the leading members of the Cabinet, the heads of all the German states and two Austrian archdukes.

It is understood that the object of the conference is to discuss a proposal to issue a proclamation declaring Poland a semi-autonomous state and placing it, together with Galicia, under the joint rule of Germans, Austrians and Poles. The proposal is to be presented to the Reichstag, which meets on August 17.

IMPORTERS UNITE TO BACK PRESIDENT

Committee of Fifteen Calls Meeting to Indorse Administration's Policy.

The committee of fifteen, representing American importers, who recently presented a petition to Secretary Lansing asking relief from the British Order in Council which prevents them from receiving merchandise of German and Austrian origin, met yesterday afternoon at the Hardware Club. It adopted a resolution inviting all importers affected by the English ruling to participate in a meeting at the Hotel Biltmore in the near future to indorse the efforts of the administration in bringing relief from this order.

The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Lee Kohns, of L. Strauss & Sons; Carl W. Stern, of M. J. Corbett & Co.; M. B. Schmidt, of B. Illfelder & Co.; Emil Strobel, of Strobel & Wilkin Company; Theodore Bach, of Snow's United States Express Company; William J. Whittemore, of the American News Company; George J. Hunken, of the Emil Majert Company; Dr. Carl Amend, of Eimer & Amend; J. M. Klaess, of Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co.; Henry F. Samstag, of Samstag & Hilder Brothers; Ainslie Walter, of Butler Brothers; H. W. Braun, of Habicht, Braun & Co.; E. Stratmann, of the F. A. Koch Company; L. A. Repp, of the Hoyt Repp Company, and Philip J. Cunningham, of Dezell & Helwig.

SEES NEW RUSSIA AFTER WARSAW

London, Aug. 5.—Speaking to 10,000 Welshmen at Bangor this afternoon before he heard of the fall of Warsaw, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, referred to the situation in the east in these terms:

"I view it with anxiety, but not with dread. I can see a ray of hope in the dark horizon—the regeneration of the great people of Russia. Our enemies do not understand what they are doing in the east. Their mighty cannon are shattering the rusty bars that fettered the soul of Russia.

"Look at Warsaw! What is happening behind that? The Russian people are shaking themselves free of stifling debris, their mighty limbs preparing with new spirits and new hope for a new land.

"Austria and Prussia are doing today for Russia what their military ancestors did for France—they are hammering a sword that will destroy them."

WARSAW EXODUS CALM, UNHURRIED CITY SWEPT BARE

Polish Capital Denuded of Everything of Military Importance.

EDIBLES ADVANCE 150 P. C. IN PRICE

Half Population Entrains for Interior Points—Half Remains to Greet the Victors.

London, Aug. 5.—When the Teuton forces entered Warsaw they took over a city denuded of all things of military importance. The capital of Poland is a shell, nothing more. When the last files of the retreating Russian army passed through the streets, concluding the most orderly evacuation of history, they turned their calm, unhurried backs upon a city stripped of all military stores and denuded of at least half of its inhabitants.

Not even German thoroughness could have conducted a more orderly retreat than that in which the Russian defenders crossed the Vistula to Praga, a suburb, and took train for the new line of defence in the Kovno, Brest-Litovsk district. No hitch occurred at any stage of the withdrawal.

Several weeks ago the government had appropriated all the rolling stock of the railroads for the use of the army. When the army needed them they were made up into long troop trains. Each regiment was assigned to a certain platform. Each arrived on time, entrained and pulled out for the new defences on schedule time. There was no confusion. The whole evacuation was the work of a well-oiled machine.

No Panic This Time.

Warsaw should have become used to investment and capture by now. The blind panic which seized her people last October when Von Hindenburg came to within nineteen miles of her defences was not repeated. Perhaps one-half of her population had left the city before the first Germans entered it. Under the supervision of the army men, women and children passed from the threatened town, were provided free with third class tickets for any destination in the itnerior of Russia, and started on their flight with the smoothness of an American suburban railway service.

For weeks past the staff of the Russian army has regarded Warsaw as a lost stronghold. Before the sound of German cannon could be heard the work of stripping the city had begun. From the most outlying suburb to the centre of the Polish capital all that could be of comfort to the Teuton hosts was either destroyed or removed. Factory after factory was robbed of all machinery. This was either sent by rail to the rear or broken up and cast into the Vistula. The buildings themselves in many cases were shattered by dynamite.

With the thoroughness of locusts the Russian destroyers swept through Warsaw, conscientiously depriving her of everything which could make capture worth while. All military necessities were confiscated. Even the post boxes were removed. What food remained in the city was not touched, but this was scarcely enough to support the lives of those who remained. Edibles have advanced 150 per cent in price within the last few weeks.

University Professors Leave.

When the city had been swept bare, the army turned its attention to the removal of all government institutions. The University of Warsaw was declared transferred to Moscow. All the professors and instructors of the institution and as much of its equipment as could be moved were entrained. The University of Moscow, it was understood, would shelter its sister seat of learning.

The state and all private banks followed in the exodus, taking all their funds with them. Ten days ago the police department departed, together with the judges and all court officials. The managements of the Russian state theatres followed.

Of those whom the government was pledged to bring away, only the Russian priests remained. The latter stuck firmly to their posts, and vowed they would leave only at the last moment to avoid capture. Then the bombardment of the city began. It is estimated that at least five thousand buildings in the city have been more or less damaged by the German fire. Thirty non-combatants were killed in the first week.

Automobiles Requisitioned.

Orders were issued for all automobiles and horses to be brought over to Praga, on the east bank of the Vistula, and turned over to the army. All civilian males between the ages of fifteen and fifty remaining in the town were pressed into military service. They aided in the work of demolition, helped with the transportation, repaired roads and streets and dug trenches. Each man received 50 cents a day and his board.

As the garrison was driven in on the city, all the suburbs through which they passed were utterly destroyed. To gain Warsaw the Teutons must have marched through miles of blackened, uninhabitable land, covered with smouldering embers and the rubble of overthrown buildings.

Most of those who remained to greet the German victors were Poles, counting, perhaps, on the Kaiser's promise to restore them to nationality. They for a time assumed entire control of the civil government of Warsaw, denied to them since the revolution of 1863. A citizen police force and a Polish hospital, together with the beginnings of a postal system, were in existence when the Germans entered the town.

DEFENDS NECHES SEIZURE

British Say Holding Cargo Is Absolutely Legal.

London, Aug. 5.—Learning from the comment on the recently exchanged correspondence between the United States and Great Britain that a misapprehension has arisen with regard to the British note concerning the steamer Neches, which, it was asserted, had been interpreted as stating that the cargo of the vessel had been seized as a reprisal measure against Germany's submarine policy, the Foreign Office explains that the misunderstanding arises from the brevity of the note.

The seiure, the foreign Office says, was not meant in the nature of a reprisal, but was based on the British contention of the absolute legality of the Orders in Council, as explained in the note of July 23, to which the Neches note refers.

The Foreign Office also explains that in stating that the British government does not yet know what steps have been taken by neutral powers against the German submarine policy it did not mean to include the United States, which, it says, has made public its protest against this form of warfare.

THE WORLD WAR A YEAR AGO TO-DAY

Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

British cruiser Amphion struck a mine and foundered, with a loss of 131 lives.

First German assault on Liège repulsed.

GERMAN JOY HERE AT WARSAW'S FALL

Russia Beaten! Must Make Separate Peace! Shout Teutonic Crowds.

BERNSTORFF SMILES, BUT KEEPS SILENT

Issues Order Against Members of Embassy or Consulates Making Statements.

"Warsaw has fallen!" From the bulletin boards in Park Row where the cry was taken up yesterday by Germans and their sympathizers to the hundreds of German gathering places in the city, these three words expressed volumes. If the Kaiser had been crowned Czar of Europe the elation felt among Germans in this city at the occupation of Warsaw could not have been greater.

"This is the beginning of the end of the Allies!" yelled an excited Teuton, towering a head tall above the crowd on Park Row. "Now watch 'em put the screws to the Czar. And then it's England's turn"—— But he got no further. The crowd yelled and hurrahed and ended all discussion.

"Warsaw has fallen!" Heavy, black, three-inch letters spread over the entire width of the front page announced this achievement of German arms in the German papers. The whole page was bordered with floral designs, as if a victorious peace already had been signed in Berlin. The German papers announced that 200,000 Russians had fallen into the hands of the victors. This increased the enthusiasm among local Germans.

"Warsaw has fallen!" was the much toasted motto in the German cafés and restaurants. While there were no public celebrations, the private celebrations were all the more thorough. "Stimmung" was everywhere, and everybody was proud of the Fatherland.

"This is the end of Russia. She will now be forced to make a separate peace soon," said a veteran major, pounding a table. "This will go down in history as one of the greatest achievements of the warfare of all times," he continued. "The victory in itself is a severe shock to the Allies, but the moral effect among people and troops alike cannot be estimated. And think of the enthusiasm which will sweep through the German lands! Wunderbar! Phenomenal! Prosit! Here goes to the valiant German boys!"

If Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, felt gratification at the news of the fall of Warsaw, he did not betray it at the Ritz-Carlton, where he arrived yesterday morning from Washington. After spending the whole day in his apartments in consultation with attaches and other German officials, he took a little stroll into the lobby last night.

At the newsstand a flaring headline, announcing the fall of Warsaw, caught his steady, steel-gray eyes. He stopped—a whimsical smile was traceable around the corners of his mouth. But it was momentary.

He refused to express his opinion on Warsaw's fall or to discuss the story that he and Captain Boy-Ed, his naval attache, had conspired with General Huerta to launch a revolution in Mexico to sidetrack this country's controversy with Germany.

Later it developed that, at Count von Bernstorff's express direction, no more statements will be issued by any member of the German Embassy or the German consulates. Not even the ccunt himself will talk for publication in the future—that is, not directly.

GERMANY PUBLISHES "SECRETS" OF BELGIUM

Tries to Prove Double Dealing by Diplomatic Excerpts.

Berlin, Aug. 5—(By wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," according to the Overseas News Agency, has published further documents purporting to be secret Belgian diplomatic reports found in Brussels by the Germans, covering the period between 1905 and 1914.

The Belgian Minister in London, under date of Jan. 14, 1906, as quoted, insisted that England was ready to assist France even in case of war during the Moroccan crisis, which was then acute.

The Belgian Minister in Berlin, on April 5, 1906, wrote as follows: "The English press did everything to obstruct the results of the Algeciras Conference and was more irreconcilable than the French. These papers never cease to discuss German plans of aggression which do not exist."

The Belgian Minister in London under date of March 18, 1907, wrote: "The whole force of English diplomacy is for Germany's isolation."

On March 28, 1907, the Belgian Minister in Berlin reported: "French arrogance is now as it was during the worst days of the Second Empire. . . . This arrogance has increased one degree since the negotiations between London and St. Petersburg."

FORESEES SWEDEN INVOLVED IN WAR

Doctor Declares Nurses May Be Needed Any Day for Own Army.

Copenhagen, Aug. 6.—A dispatch received here from Malmo, Sweden, says that Dr. Bauer, head physician of the Malmo Hospital, has denied an urgent request from the Austrian government for six doctors and forty-eight nurses to be sent to Munkacs, Hungary. Dr. Bauer in replying is declared to have said:

"I regret that I cannot spare a single doctor or nurse, as our country may now need them any day for our own army."

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WRAPS	Silk Coats and Coatees Formerly $25 to $65	$10 to $25
HATS	For town or country Formerly $15 to $30	$5 to $10

$22 to $45 Silk Sweater Coats at $15 to $35
$8 to $15 Sheer Summer Blouses at $4 and $7
$15 Awning Stripe Outing Skirts at $9
$18 to $25 Cretonne and Silk Parasols at $5 & $7

FRENCH COUNT GAINS IN GERMANS, NOT LAND

With Trench Line Almost Impregnable, Joffre's Task Now Is to Demoralize and Hold Bulk of Kaiser's Forces in the West.

Paris, Aug. 5.—An explanation of why so litte progress is being made in the French and Belgian war zones, so far as actual ground gaining is concerned, is afforded in a statement from unquestionable authority, in which the almost insurmountable difficulties of the present struggle are set forth.

"During the last six months," says this authority, "from the North Sea to the Swiss mountains, there has been veritable siege warfare along the length of the broken line of trenches. In this warfare all strategic manœuvres are absent, because manœuvres are impossible on ground where every square metre is marked and swept by artillery fire. The only alternative is a frontal attack. Such an attack is smashed to pieces in one part or another against the formidable organizations of defence, in which all the resources of art and science have been employed by the two adversaries.

"In concrete subterranean works, armored and casemated, armed with rapid-firers and mortars, and linked to one another by marvellously concealed communicating trenches, which are protected by the fire of heavy batteries, dwell the infantry, abundantly provided with rifles and hand grenades. To take possession of one of these works, it is first necessary to dismantle these trenches and destroy the material which they shelter. This is the artillery's task.

Trenches Almost Impregnable.

"No one before the war could have imagined the vast amount of shells required. Several thousand shells fired during a few nours on a restricted space announce an attack for which this preparation is being made.

"But, no matter how numerous the heavy guns or how well directed their fire, it often happens that the preparation has been insuficient. One or two rapid-firers mow down the troops who climb from the trenches ready for the charge, and, after suffering heavy sacrifices, the attacking party arrive at the first line of trenches of the enemy. The opposing artillery, with a literal wall of fire, effectively prevents any reinforcements from advancing to their support. They must fortify the captured trenches, being subjected the while to a much more accurate bombardment, as the enemy knows the exact range of their former positions.

"Such offensive movements could not be multiplied nor prolonged indefinitely, as much on account of the moral and physical effort which they demand of the men as on account of the losses which they involve. Neither can such offensives be improvised. Before beginning an attack large quantities of material and projectiles must be gathered in one place previously appointed by the commander, advanced fortifications dug, and the ground minutely studied.

"If, despite these difficulties, the French army renews an offensive at the price of a bloody sacrifice, it is with the conscientious mission of holding large enemy forces on the western front. By the Marne victory it stopped the invasion and ruined the first German plan, which was, first, to shatter France and return then against Russia.

"By the victory of the Yser, with the aid of the allied armies closing the line of defence, it effectively prevented the enemy from getting a foothold in Pas de Calais.

"By continuous offensive actions from February to July in Champagne, the Argonne and Artois, it demoralized approximately 2,000,000 men and captured an enormous amount of material. Without allowing the enemy an instant's respite, it forced the German General Staff to utilize on the western front reserves in barracks and arsenals.

"It would be a serious mistake to measure our effort by the ground conquered. The demoralization and wearing down of the German army is the real goal.

"We have attained this goal, since it has been proved that during these six months the enemy has suffered heavy losses, and, taking everything into consideration, he can only remove from our front 8 per cent of his total effectives.

"The great battles on the western front were fought in Champagne during the months of February and March; between the Meuse and the Moselle during the month of April, and in Artois during May and June.

"In Champagne we have taken the enemy's defences for a depth of from two to seven kilometres (from one and one-third to four and one-third miles), which repeated and heavy counter attacks have not been able to recapture. Between four and five German army corps have suffered heavy losses, two regiments of the Guard being almost destroyed. On the captured ground nearly 2,000 German dead were counted. We took 2,000 prisoners, rapid fire guns and a large number of trench cannon.

Les Eparges German Graveyard.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle we now occupy the Eparges crater, which was very strongly fortified. There two Bavarian divisions, having received orders to hold out at all costs, left heaps of bodies.

"To this great success must be added the success in the Bois d'Ailly and the Bois le Prêtre, which the Germans call 'Bois de la Mort.'

"In Artois more than 8,000 prisoners, cannon of all calibres, a hundred quick-firers and bomb throwers fell into our hands.

"Along a front of ten kilometres (more than six miles) we have advanced from two to four kilometres and captured the villages of Ablain-St. Nazaire, Farency and Nelville St. Vaast, transformed into fortresses by our adversaries, who brought up to stem our victorious offensive sixteen veteran divisions, one company being reduced to four men.

"Besides these three principal actions, operations of less importance permitted us to take at Toutvent 1,200 metres of trenches and at Quennevieres 2,500 metres.

"The capture of Vauquois, in the Argonne, and Metzeral and Hartsmanns-Weiler, in the Fecht Valley, in Alsace, constituted brilliant victories for our troops. Judging from the desperate character of the fighting, the amount of munitions expended and the number of forces engaged, those engagements were veritable battles. Their preparation and realization represent large sacrifices.

"But even when no engagements take place the life of the troops in the trenches is a continual battle. The first line of infantry, only a few metres distant from the enemy, enjoys not a single minute of quietude. It is under the constant menace of grenades, bursting shrapnel, bombs from mine throwers, and there is continual fear of subterranean mines.

"The infantryman must remain continually on the alert—occasionally in the smoke of asphyxiating bombs—hold himself ready at every moment to repulse an attack, repair fortifications, remove obstructions that have fallen into the trenches and live in the continued presence of death. Such a life demands continual activity on the part of the officers, calmness on the part of the men, patience and bravery at all times.

"The French army has gained from its long sojourn in the trenches magnificent endurance. It has lost nothing of its eagerness and confidence. Its faith in the offensive remains intact. Its morale is the admiration of those who command it. This morale is the best gauge of final victory, by which our territory will be liberated, Europe freed and peace re-established."