

GERMANS REPULSED IN MANY PLACES, BELGIANS REPORT

Yesterday at Haelen reformed their lines and renewed the attack at 5 o'clock this morning. Fresh Belgian troops were sent forward to bear the brunt of the attack, relieving the troops which had fought all day yesterday.

Reports from various parts of Belgium in which German cavalry detachments are still operating tell of the seizure of railroad running stock by the invaders. A passenger train was stopped near Waremmes by a German cavalry patrol to-day and the passengers were forced to get off in the open country. The engineer was compelled to run the train back toward the German lines.

The War office has issued the following official statement:

"The Belgian cavalry division this morning took up the offensive against the Germans who were defeated in yesterday's battle at Haelen with the object, it is believed, of picking up the dead and wounded and collecting the German war material.

"No German surprise was expected, and there are no reasons to fear any German cavalry movements on Brussels from the south, all the roads leading to the capital being guarded by the Belgian army and the civic guard.

"The right wing of the German army was completely routed in a battle with the Belgian forces. After passing the night in the position they had taken up following Tuesday's retreat, the Germans were reported to be massing in considerable numbers opposite one of our positions which they believed to be weak. Twelve thousand men took part in an engagement which followed and which is regarded as the beginning of a greater engagement now under way.

"Our troops have by far the better of the situation. The main position of the armies to all appearances remains unchanged. Hostilities are in progress for about 300 miles, including the line along the eastern border of France, where the French troops are reported to be holding their own.

"Advance troops of the German army in Belgium have penetrated to within 65 miles of Antwerp, which German strategists may have for their objective point.

"The capture of Antwerp would give the Germans a port on the North Sea much nearer the English Channel than any port on the German coast. The strongest section of the German army in Belgium and Luxembourg is the center and left flank, which contain approximately 400,000 men with artillery. This body is reported to be advancing slowly but steadily westward."

Belgians Knew Their Ground.

The accurate knowledge of the ground over which the fighting thus far has taken place was of great value to the Belgian strategists. Their troops of all three branches of the service moved so rapidly that the German plan of attack had to be abandoned.

"The Belgian positions are maintained," was one of the announcements made at the War Office to-day. The officials will give no information regarding the situation at Namur, however, and it is believed that a battle already in progress near that city between the allied armies of Belgium, France and Great Britain and the Germans.

Belgian military observers at the front who have returned to Brussels, say that the German artillery is much inferior to the French and that the French guns appear to be more familiar with their guns.

In the opening skirmish at Tirlemont, it is stated here, 250 Germans were killed in the first few minutes of fighting in a simultaneous charge of Belgian and German lancers. Count van der Burch was among the Germans reported killed in this encounter.

The Germans had led in the attack, but the Belgians had been apprised of their movements by army aviators and at once began a counter attack. The Belgian cavalry was supported by a strong body of French and Belgian infantry, and the Germans, apparently planning a surprise, fell into a trap.

Barbed wire and brush entanglements which were used with so much success by the Belgians before the forts at Liege were tried again in the fighting before Diest and Haelen. The Germans, encountering the entanglement, fell back toward Tongres in a manner characterized by a "disorderly rout."

German Army's Artillery.

It is estimated that the German army of more than a million men engaged in the present attack on France and Belgium is supported by 4,000 pieces of artillery, including field guns, siege guns and howitzers, and 1,200 machine guns.

Reports received by *Le Soir* give the German loss as about 1,000 killed and the same number wounded. The same paper says that the Belgian losses are not definitely known. The number of killed, it is said, was small, but many Belgians were wounded.

An official communication issued to-day says that the German casualties were very heavy and that three-fifths of the German troops engaged in the battle were killed or wounded. The Belgian casualties, according to the official statement, were relatively small.

Official advices announce that the German advance has now been checked both in the province of Brabant, where yesterday's fighting occurred, and in the province of Limburg, to the northeast. The War office says that the Germans were driven back in an engagement in the latter province, but the place and details of this encounter are not given.

Belgian and French troops have effected a junction south of Brussels, according to the Belgian officials. The present location of this combined force is not more definitely given.

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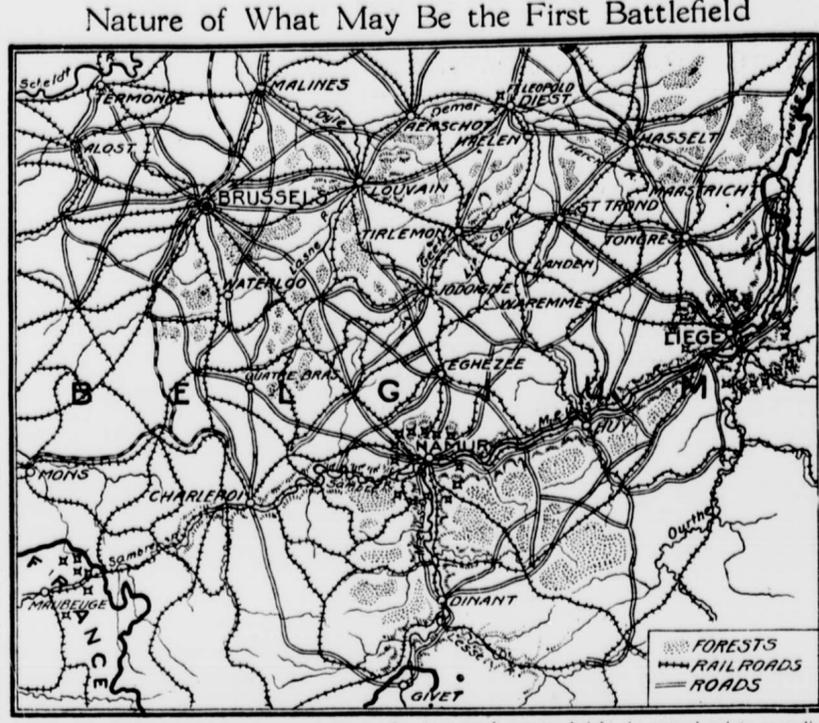
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Nature of What May Be the First Battlefield

The site of the present encounters between the allied armies and the Germans and probably of the great battle which will take place when the two great forces clash is a level plateau about 300 feet above sea level. It is cut by many streams and forest tracts. Some of the river valleys are steep and narrow, this being especially the case with the Valley of the Meuse and of the Sambre. West of the Meuse the land rises to a much greater height, in several points exceeding 2,000 feet in height, and is thickly wooded.

The country is crossed by many lines of railroad and by a system of highways that connect all the principal towns and villages. The main railroad lines are from Brussels to Namur direct, from Brussels to Liege by way of Louvain and from Brussels to the Dutch border by way of Louvain and Hasselt. The main highways follow much the same course.

Numerical Units of Foreign Armies

In order to inform the ordinary reader of war news about the size of the various sub-divisions of foreign armies, such as corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, etc., which differ materially in numbers from United States army units, this Sun presents herewith a table which gives as accurately as possible the number of men and the composition in such sub-divisions:

GERMANY.

Army Corps—Its staff, 2 infantry divisions, 2 regiments of field artillery, 3 squadrons of cavalry, a company of pioneers, a bridge train, field bakeries, telegraph troops, field hospital, etc., one or two batteries of heavy field howitzers or mortars and a machine gun group. Total, 40,000 men.

Infantry Division—Two brigades. Total, 12,000 men.

Brigade—Two regiments. Total, 6,000 men.

Regiment—Three battalions of 4 companies each. Total, 3,000 men.

Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.

Regiment of Field Artillery—Nine batteries of field guns and 3 of field howitzers; 72 pieces.

Battery—Six guns.

Brigade of Cavalry—Two, and occasionally three, regiments. Total, 1,600 to 2,400 men.

Regiment of Cavalry—Four squadrons of 200 men each. Total, 800 men.

FRANCE.

Army Corps—Two infantry divisions, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 brigade of horse and foot artillery, 1 engineers' battalion, 1 squadron of train. Total, 40,000 men.

Infantry Division—Two brigades of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 12 batteries. Total, 12,000 men and 48 guns.

Brigade—Two regiments of 3 battalions each. Total, 6,000 men.

Regiment—Three battalions of 4 companies each. Total, 3,000 men.

Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.

Cavalry Division—Two, and sometimes three, brigades; 3,200-4,800 men.

Brigade of Cavalry—Two regiments of 8 squadrons, with 2 batteries of artillery.

Regiment of Cavalry—Four squadrons; 800 men.

Squadron of Cavalry—Two hundred men.

Battery of Artillery—Six guns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Brigade of Infantry—Four battalions and administrative and medical units. Total, 4,000 men.

Cavalry Brigade—Two regiments of 4 squadrons each. Total, 800 men.

Brigade of Artillery—Three batteries; 18 guns; heavy artillery, 12 guns; field howitzers, 2 batteries; horse artillery, 2 batteries.

Battery—Six guns.

Division—Fifty-four field guns, 12 howitzers and 4 heavy field guns; 15,000 combatants.

Battalion of Infantry—Eight hundred men.

Squadron of Cavalry—One hundred and twenty-five men.

Battery of Artillery—Eight guns.

to know little of the situation aside from such military reports as are given out. Even the members of the Chamber of Deputies are kept in ignorance of the location of the larger bodies of troops, according to one member of the Chamber.

King Albert, wearing the uniform of a General, passed through Louvain yesterday in an automobile. The machine was covered with dust. The King was unscathed and few recognized him as he passed.

Much is being said of the disadvantage of the Belgian troops in the matter of uniforms. They are not provided with the brown or gray service uniforms such as many armies use, but wear in the field the traditional uniform, many of which, especially in the cavalry branch of the service, are of bright colors. The Germans of all ranks wear a service uniform of gray which is difficult to distinguish at a distance against the background of fields and roads.

The first group of German prisoners to be seen in the streets of Brussels arrived yesterday. It was made up of young German officers. Their spiked helmets were covered with brown Holland cloth to make them less conspicuous and they wore the new gray field uniforms.

Belgians Say Germans Are Cruel.

Reports are current in the capital that the Belgian Government, through the diplomatic representatives of the neutral powers in Brussels, will ask the non-warring nations to intervene in the present conflict with reference to the alleged violations by the German troops in Belgium of the provisions of the Geneva and Hague conventions.

Mr. Davignon, the Belgian Foreign Minister, has prepared a long list of instances which the Government asserts are thoroughly proved in which the Germans are charged with having killed the wounded, abused the white flag, killed civilians and seized both private and public funds.

Belgians allege that when a body of German cavalry enters a town it goes first to the municipal treasury and then

to the various banks and takes all the cash it can find. Reports received from the war zone accuse the Germans of pillaging and burning villages and shooting down their civilian inhabitants without provocation. Whole villages are thus being wiped out, according to the peasants. Even priests are being fired on by the Germans, they say, in what the peasants insist is being carried on by the invaders as a war of extermination.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of Baron de Favereau, president of the Belgian Senate, who left Brussels on August 4 for his chateau in the southern part of the province of Liege and has not been heard from since.

GERMANS CHECKED.

French War Office Reports Partial Success in Belgium.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, PARIS, Aug. 13.

The French War Office in an official communication issued to-day confirms the reports that the German advance was checked yesterday near the fortress of Diest, 18 miles northeast of Louvain. The communication was as follows:

"A division of Belgian cavalry, supported by a brigade of infantry and by artillery, engaged and defeated near the fortress of Diest, 18 miles northeast of Louvain, a division of German cavalry, also supported by infantry and by artillery. The fighting was extremely fierce and resulted in the Germans being thrown back toward Hasselt and St. Trond."

Louvain is the headquarters of the main Belgian army. Hasselt is 13 miles east of Diest on the railroad to Maastricht, and about 22 miles northwest of Liege. St. Trond is about 12 miles southeast of Diest and 21 miles northwest of Liege.

The forts at Liege are still holding out, according to official communications received here to-day. The Belgians to the west of Liege are reported to have resumed the offensive and to have recaptured part of the ground which had been lost to the Germans.

The Belgian advance guards have been devoting their attention to an effort to cut off the Germans from their

source of supplies and have blown up a number of bridges in the district of Louvain, to the rear of the German army.

The bombardment of the Liege forts was resumed yesterday with heavier guns, according to an official communication. This statement contradicts the reports that the Germans were intrenching themselves strongly about Liege, and says that only a part of the city of Liege is being fortified by the enemy. The German cavalry, the statement adds, is falling back.

FRENCH BAYONETS WIN.

Germaans Repulsed in Desperate Charge at Spincourt.

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The French reports say that an entire German battery was destroyed and that several guns were captured. The fighting continues, according to the official dispatches.

The War Office issues the following official report of the fighting between the French and German forces in the vicinity of Pont-a-Mousson, north of Nancy.

"The fighting, which started on August 11, continued on August 12 under thrilling conditions for the French. It may be summed up as follows:

"The first phase was an attack on two French battalions by German forces greatly superior in number. The two French battalions fell back, but being reinforced during the night assumed the offensive, well supported by artillery.

"This counter attack caused the Germans to retreat precipitately, leaving behind them a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The Germans abandoned a battery of artillery, three machine guns and several wagon loads of ammunition.

"The French troops followed up their advantage, and on Wednesday a French battery surprised the Twenty-first Baden Dragon Regiment while the Baden regiment was annihilated.

"The effect of this double success was immediately perceptible. Not only was the forward movement of the German troops stopped, but their columns fell back, closely followed by the French. In the course of the pursuit the French found on a hill and in neighboring villages many German soldiers who had been wounded in the fight Tuesday.

"Nine German officers and 1,000 wounded men fell into the French hands as prisoners.

"The poor quality of the projectiles used by the German heavy artillery was convincingly demonstrated during the bombardment of Pont-a-Mousson. More than 100 shells containing enormous charges of explosives, weighing altogether 220 pounds each, were fired from a battery of 21 centimeter mortars at a distance of about 8 1/2 miles. The total result of this avalanche of iron explosives was 4 killed and 12 wounded in the town."

RESIST GERMAN CORPS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The French Embassy gave out a despatch from the French Foreign Office to-day announcing that the French troops behind Alsace "have not retired, but have victoriously resisted an entire German army corps."

The Belgian Consulate gave out this despatch from the Belgian War Office:

"The port of Antwerp is open and the estuaries of the River Scheldt are open to commercial navigation."

GERMANS STARVING.

Belgians Say Both Men and Horses Haven't Enough Food.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, BRUSSELS, Aug. 13.—Further reports of the insufficiency of German commissariat arrangements are being received constantly. Many German soldiers are reported to have fallen unconscious from lack of food. Raw potatoes have been found in the uniform pockets of German officers and men from the ranks are said to have dug up unripe vegetables in the field and eaten them without cooking.

Many horses belonging to the German Uhlans have been found dead in the Belgian province of Luxembourg. A Belgian schoolmaster after an examination said that many of these animals starved to death.

BRITISH POST FOR EDITOR.

Sir George Paish to Handle Economic Questions.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, LONDON, Aug. 13.—Sir George Paish, the editor of the *Statist*, has resigned in order to be able to give his services to the British Treasury Department in dealing with economic questions arising out of the war.

Sir George Paish, who was made a Knight in 1912, is a well known authority on economic questions. He has been joint editor of the *Statist*, an important financial weekly, since 1909 and filled other positions on the paper for years before that time. He is Governor of the London School of Economics and was a member of the departmental committee on railway accounts and statistics of the Board of Trade, 1906-8. He is the author of several volumes dealing with financial questions in various countries. Sir George is 47 years old. He joined the *Statist* as secretary of the editor at the age of 14.

MAIL FOR EUROPE TO GO TO-DAY.

Ship to Germany and Austria Will Sail To-morrow.

The American liner *New York* will sail from this port to-day with mail for all parts of Europe with the exception of Germany, Austria and Hungary. She also will take mail for Africa, West Asia and the East Indies by way of Liverpool. This mail closes at the General Post Office at 6:30 A. M.

Mail for Germany, Austria and Hungary will go by way of Naples on the liner *America* to-morrow. This mail closes at the General Post Office at 8 A. M. Mail for other parts of Europe will be taken by the *America* if specially addressed to go by that steamer.

Mails for other parts of Europe, outside of Germany, Austria and Hungary, may be sent to-morrow by the *Kronland* for the Saxonia. These mails close at the General Post Office at 6:30 A. M. for the *Kronland* and at 11:30 A. M. for the *Saxonia*. These liners will also take mail for Africa, except South Africa, Western Asia and the East Indies, by way of Liverpool.

Mail for Bermuda closes to-morrow at 4 P. M. and goes by the steamship *Ber-*

RUSSIANS SAY SOKAL, IN AUSTRIA, IS TAKEN

Report Big Loss to Enemy's Garrison in Capture of Galician Town.

CLAIM OTHER SUCCESSES

War Office Announces Victories—Army Chief Ready to Take Field.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 13.

A semi-official announcement was made to-day of the capture of Sokal in Galicia, about eight miles from the frontier, on the Bug River. Sokal is fifty miles northwest of Lemberg, and is the terminus of a railroad which connects with that city. The valleys of tributaries of the Bug lead direct to the hills to the north of Lemberg. The Russians have already taken Rodzivilof and Zalosec, on the northeastern frontier of Galicia.

The announcement says that the Russian assault resulted in heavy casualties to the Austrian garrison of the town, which comprised two battalions of infantry, a regiment of lancers and a regiment of hussars. The Russian cavalry dislodged the garrison from the city and then drove them across the Bug. The Russians destroyed two bridges and a viaduct.

Several houses in Sokal were burned by the Russians because civilians had fired upon them from the windows. The invaders captured pontoons, military building material and telegraph instruments.

The Russian War Office has issued this official communication:

"On August 10 and 11 the enemy made careful reconnaissance on the frontiers of the governments of Kovno and Suwalki. A German detachment of four battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry and eighteen cannon attacked Eydtkubnen, but was repulsed."

Kovno and Suwalki are immediately to the south of the Russian Baltic port of Libau, on the Russian-East Prussian frontier.

The announcement says that small skirmishes continue on the Russian-Prussian and the Russian-Austrian frontiers.

Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch will enter the field with the active army soon, it is announced, and belief is expressed here that most of the male members of the imperial family will do the same. The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch has given his marble palace in St. Petersburg for use as a hospital. The Grand Duke Constantine has endowed a field hospital with fifty beds, and the Grand Duchess Marie and the Grand Duchess Helene have offered their services as Red Cross nurses.

A mass was celebrated in the Russian Ministry of Finance to-day for M. Nokolof, the city treasurer of the frontier town of Kalisz, who, it is reported, was shot in his office by German troops.

FALSE NEWS IN TOKIO.

Japanese Heard United States Had Asked of Their Attitude.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, TOKIO, AUG. 13.—A great volume of despatches is pouring into Tokio from different parts of the Far East, evidently designed to give the impression that the United States is intervening in the European war.

One report was that Ambassador Gihrie had asked the Japanese Government what the Japanese attitude regarding the European situation was to be.

The American Embassy has issued a denial of this report and a denial that any communication from Washington has been presented to the Japanese Government on the subject.

FAILED TO GET ITALY'S RESIGNATION.

Austrian Ambassador's Resignation Attributed to Non-Success.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, PARIS, AUG. 13.—Despatches received here to-day from Rome say that the real reason for the resignation of Kajetan Merer de Kapon-Merer, the Austrian Ambassador to Italy, was the failure of his efforts to get Italy to support Austria and Germany in the present war.

The Ambassador's resignation was attributed officially to ill health.

Light Lashed All Days.

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source of supplies and have blown up a number of bridges in the district of Louvain, to the rear of the German army.

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Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, LONDON, Aug. 13.—Sir George Paish, the editor of the *Statist*, has resigned in order to be able to give his services to the British Treasury Department in dealing with economic questions arising out of the war.

Sir George Paish, who was made a Knight in 1912, is a well known authority on economic questions. He has been joint editor of the *Statist*, an important financial weekly, since 1909 and filled other positions on the paper for years before that time. He is Governor of the London School of Economics and was a member of the departmental committee on railway accounts and statistics of the Board of Trade, 1906-8. He is the author of several volumes dealing with financial questions in various countries. Sir George is 47 years old. He joined the *Statist* as secretary of the editor at the age of 14.

MAIL FOR EUROPE TO GO TO-DAY.

Ship to Germany and Austria Will Sail To-morrow.

The American liner *New York* will sail from this port to-day with mail for all parts of Europe with the exception of Germany, Austria and Hungary. She also will take mail for Africa, West Asia and the East Indies by way of Liverpool. This mail closes at the General Post Office at 6:30 A. M.

Mail for Germany, Austria and Hungary will go by way of Naples on the liner *America* to-morrow. This mail closes at the General Post Office at 8 A. M. Mail for other parts of Europe will be taken by the *America* if specially addressed to go by that steamer.

Mails for other parts of Europe, outside of Germany, Austria and Hungary, may be sent to-morrow by the *Kronland* for the Saxonia. These mails close at the General Post Office at 6:30 A. M. for the *Kronland* and at 11:30 A. M. for the *Saxonia*. These liners will also take mail for Africa, except South Africa, Western Asia and the East Indies, by way of Liverpool.

Mail for Bermuda closes to-morrow at 4 P. M. and goes by the steamship *Ber-*

RUSSIANS SAY SOKAL, IN AUSTRIA, IS TAKEN

Report Big Loss to Enemy's Garrison in Capture of Galician Town.

CLAIM OTHER SUCCESSES

War Office Announces Victories—Army Chief Ready to Take Field.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 13.

A semi-official announcement was made to-day of the capture of Sokal in Galicia, about eight miles from the frontier, on the Bug River. Sokal is fifty miles northwest of Lemberg, and is the terminus of a railroad which connects with that city. The valleys of tributaries of the Bug lead direct to the hills to the north of Lemberg. The Russians have already taken Rodzivilof and Zalosec, on the northeastern frontier of Galicia.

The announcement says that the Russian assault resulted in heavy casualties to the Austrian garrison of the town, which comprised two battalions of infantry, a regiment of lancers and a regiment of hussars. The Russian cavalry dislodged the garrison from the city and then drove them across the Bug. The Russians destroyed two bridges and a viaduct.

Several houses in Sokal were burned by the Russians because civilians had fired upon them from the windows. The invaders captured pontoons, military building material and telegraph instruments.

The Russian War Office has issued this official communication:

"On August 10 and 11 the enemy made careful reconnaissance on the frontiers of the governments of Kovno and Suwalki. A German detachment of four battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry and eighteen cannon attacked Eydtkubnen, but was repulsed."

Kovno and Suwalki are immediately to the south of the Russian Baltic port of Libau, on the Russian-East Prussian frontier.

The announcement says that small skirmishes continue on the Russian-Prussian and the Russian-Austrian frontiers.

Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch will enter the field with the active army soon, it is announced, and belief is expressed here that most of the male members of the imperial family will do the same. The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch has given his marble palace in St. Petersburg for use as a hospital. The Grand Duke Constantine has endowed a field hospital with fifty beds, and the Grand Duchess Marie and the Grand Duchess Helene have offered their services as Red Cross nurses.

A mass was celebrated in the Russian Ministry of Finance to-day for M. Nokolof, the city treasurer of the frontier town of Kalisz, who, it is reported, was shot in his office by German troops.

FALSE NEWS IN TOKIO.

Japanese Heard United States Had Asked of Their Attitude.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, TOKIO, AUG. 13.—A great volume of despatches is pouring into Tokio from different parts of the Far East, evidently designed to give the impression that the United States is intervening in the European war.

One report was that Ambassador Gihrie had asked the Japanese Government what the Japanese attitude regarding the European situation was to be.

The American Embassy has issued a denial of this report and a denial that any communication from Washington has been presented to the Japanese Government on the subject.

FAILED TO GET ITALY'S RESIGNATION.

Austrian Ambassador's Resignation Attributed to Non-Success.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun, PARIS, AUG. 13.—Despatches received here to-day from Rome say that the real reason for the resignation of Kajetan Merer de Kapon-Merer, the Austrian Ambassador to Italy, was the failure of his efforts to get Italy to support Austria and Germany in the present war.

The Ambassador's resignation was attributed officially to ill health.

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