

JAPAN'S ENTRY BRINGS WAR CLOSE TO UNITED STATES

victims of cold steel and indicates that the bayonet in spite of long range artillery is to figure importantly in the coming campaigns.

Two German standards have now been captured by the force of French arms, the first at Ste. Blaise and the second at Thann, when that town was retaken after the French, once forced back from Muehlhausen to their own frontier, reformed and swept back again.

ALLIES MOVE ON GERMANS.

General Advance in Both East and West Indicated.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, AUG. 16.—The military expert of the Times says that according to the indications a general advance of the allies against the Germans has begun both in the East and in the West. The Russians already are in East Prussia and Galicia and 800,000 more of them are nearly ready for an advance into Germany.

The Times expert does not expect that the Russian advance will be rapid, but says that in his opinion it will not be long before the movements of the Russian army will become most important.

The writer considers the general attitude of the French in Upper Alsace a defensive one, designed to cover and facilitate the offensive movement against Lorraine, which, considering the manner in which the Bavarians were repulsed at Blamont, Crey and Avricourt, he believes will be fairly strong. The operations at Dinant suggest the probability that the French also probably will take the offensive in that quarter.

GERMANS CRY VICTORY.

Englishman Brings Back Story of Enthusiasm for War.

LONDON, AUG. 16.—A despatch from Edinburgh quotes an interview with John Jequier, a Berlin bank employee who arrived to-day from Berlin by way of Copenhagen. Mr. Jequier, who is an Englishman, says he was at Potsdam Wednesday and that Emperor William was still there, making daily speeches from the windows of his palace to cheering crowds.

The German newspapers, Mr. Jequier goes on, represent the military situation as entirely favorable to Germany and repeat every day: "We are marching on to victory all the time."

Germany seems to be making no effort to invade Russia, but thousands of men are swarming to the frontier, splendidly equipped and armed, followed by huge trains of provisions.

"Wherever one goes," Mr. Jequier adds, "one is tremendously impressed by the wonderful organization of this colossal juggernaut of war—seemingly an invincible machine. Day and night the earth trembles with the progress of this terrific engine."

Emperor William has issued strict orders that under no pretext except for medical purposes shall any one offer an intoxicating drink to a German soldier.

GERMANS RAZE VISE.

Citizens Flee on Soldiers and Are Made Prisoners of War.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, AUG. 16.—The Daily News's Rotterdam correspondent telegraphs that the Germans razed Vise to-day, leaving hardly one stone upon another.

The correspondent quoted a German officer as saying that the townfolk were friendly to the invaders until 11 o'clock Saturday night and then opened fire on the troops, killing an officer and five men and wounding six more.

The soldiers immediately entered the houses and set fire to them, after turning the inhabitants into the street regardless of their age or sex.

Many men were marched to the railway station, where they were kept until morning surrounded by a military guard. This afternoon they were taken to Aix as prisoners of war.

The women were all told they must leave the town by 4 o'clock this afternoon. At 6:30 o'clock this evening the women reached Maestricht, across the Dutch frontier, with their children. Few of them have any possessions except the clothes they are wearing. They are being cared for by the Dutch and are housed in the schools.

It will be recalled that Vise was reported burned early in the war.

NO NEWS OF VON EMMICH.

Belgian War Office Doesn't Know About German General's Death.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, via Paris, Aug. 16.—An official communication issued at noon to-day says:

"The situation at Liege is quiet. The forts have not been affected by the German fire. A German commander, who had received a ball in the hip, had his wound treated and continued to give orders from a wheeled chair."

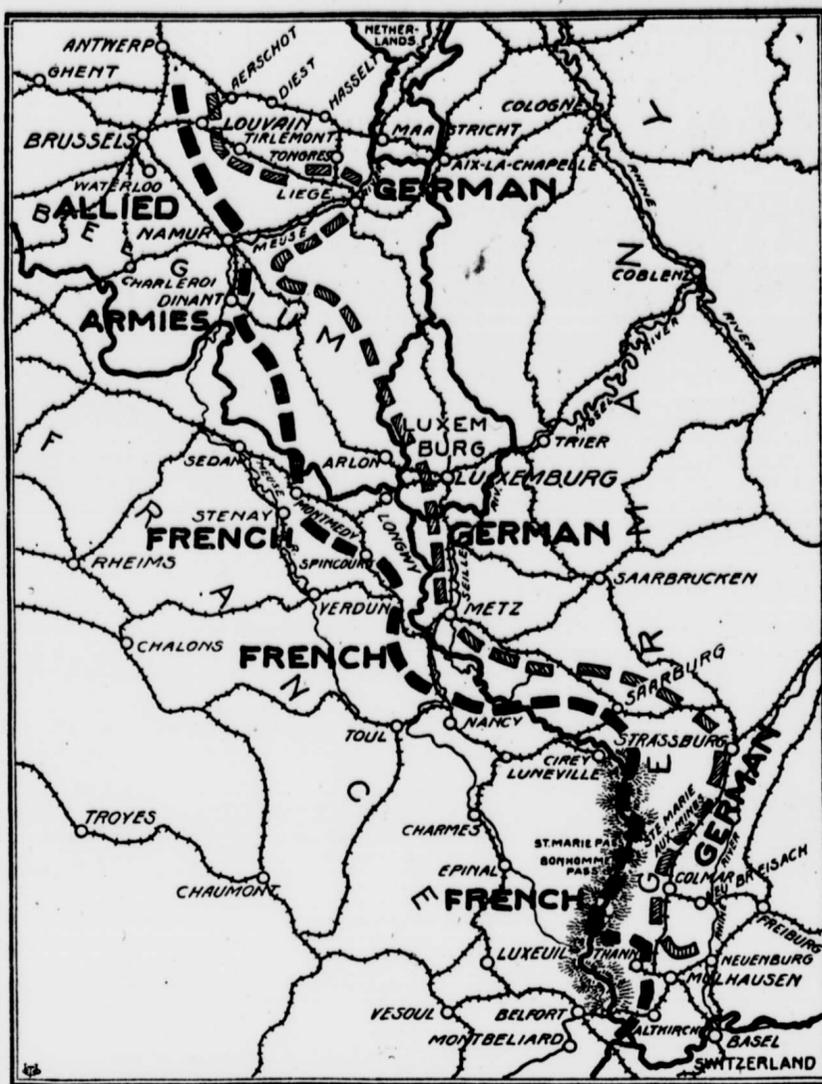
"The Minister of War has no knowledge of the death of Gen. von Emmich, commander of the Tenth Austrian army corps. Minimum prices of provisions have been fixed to-day by royal decree."

MOVE TO RESPECT MUSEUMS.

America Asked to Secure Cooperation of Neutral Powers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—Paul Odet, president of the Union des Associations Internationales, announced today that a movement is on foot to induce the American Government to secure the cooperation of the neutral Powers of the world in approaching the belligerent nations to urge them to respect the museums and scientific and art collections which are threatened in the various capitals.

He mentions as one instance of the need of some such arrangement the fact that plates for a photographic copy of the Venus, which it has taken Brussels. The destruction of these, M. Odet says, would be an almost irreparable loss to the world.



The line of battle, as shown in the above map, now stretches from near Brussels on the north to the Swiss border of Alsace on the south. The latest reports indicate engagements in Belgium and Alsace, where the two armies most nearly approach each other, and skirmishes between cavalry or infantry at many other points along this 250 mile battle front.

The Germans apparently have not captured the forts at Liege or other of the strong defences in the Meuse Valley between that point and Namur. They

engaged the Belgian forces at Dinant and were forced back. The French and Germans clashed on the heights about Crey and Blamont, and the Germans were defeated, French reports say, being driven into the upper ranges of the Vosges. The French have captured Thann and, according to advices from Paris, are advancing up the Ill Valley, their evident intention being to join the forces operating from Saarburg and the forces advancing through the Bruche Valley upon Strassburg.

FRENCH TAKE AGGRESSIVE IN BELGIUM FOR FIRST TIME

The Sun's and London Daily Mail's War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, August 16.

So far as can be learned here the main conflict has not yet begun. The suspense is becoming trying to the civilian population, but all reports agree that the troops are not affected by the delay and are full of spirit and determination.

The statement issued by the War Office that the Belgian army was nowhere in touch with the enemy to-day suggests an unaccountable lull or a change in the German plans, although there is a belief in some quarters that fighting is in progress.

This is partly based on a report from Tirlemont that firing has been heard in the direction of the villages of Eost and Hougnard.

If the delay in joining in battle is due to an alteration of plans by the Germans it may be that the French activity in the south led to this change.

One view is that the Germans have abandoned the idea of trying to turn the left flank of the allies and are now concentrating for an attack to the southward of Liege. The strong reconnaissance which they made near Dinant, which the French repulsed, is regarded as favoring this view, which includes the opinion that the Germans will employ four army corps in attempting to breach the defence thereabout, while they will invest Liege and hold the lines with another.

At the moment of writing, however, it is impossible to elucidate the changed plans.

The Sun's and London Daily Mail's War Service.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, AUG. 16.—The Ministry of War announced at 9 o'clock to-night that a German cavalry division had made a dash toward Brussels. They reached Wavre, about fifteen miles from the capital, where they were vigorously repulsed. It is declared that apart from this there was no fighting on Sunday. The greatest quiet is said to be reigning throughout the lines of the allies.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, AUG. 16.

An official communication issued this evening shows that the French forces are now taking part in the engagements in Belgium. The communication says: "The Germans attacked Dinant, in Belgium, on the river Meuse, twenty-four kilometers from Namur, with the Guards Cavalry, the fifth division of cavalry, several battalions of infantry and some rapid fire guns."

"The French cavalry drove them in disorder across the right bank of the Meuse, capturing in the pursuit several hundred horses belonging to the Uhlans."

THE FIGHT AT DINANT.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 16.

Another step toward the beginning of the great battle which is expected at any moment in Belgium between the forces of the allies and the Germans was taken to-day in a conflict between advance guard at Dinant, fifteen miles south of Namur.

The German advance on Dinant was made in force, with the help of artillery. The German guns opened the fighting. After an artillery duel of some hours the German infantry advanced and was met by the Belgian foot. Several encounters followed at different parts of the line in which, according to the reports, the Belgians were uniformly successful, the Germans being compelled to fall back to their main lines.

"The Times in a war extra issued this afternoon prints a despatch from Namur saying that eight bombs have been thrown into the city from a German aeroplane. One of these fell on the footpath of the Domitius Bridge, wounding five men. Three of the five were seriously injured.

The Place de la Gare, near by, was crowded with civilians at the time, all watching the evolutions of a German aeroplane and a Belgian machine. The latter was making a veerplane. The crowds saw a slight flash from the German machine and then the bomb struck the bridge and exploded in the midst of a crowd."

Later a bomb struck the roof of the railway station.

The German cavalry, which was defeated at Haelen when it made a reconnaissance into the Belgian province of Limburg, has now moved to the south of Tirlemont, according to the reports, and is engaged there with the Belgian left wing.

Says German Plans Miscarried.

The Times says this afternoon that the German plans for the invasion of France have entirely miscarried. According to the military experts of the Times the French army is now mobilized to the highest point of efficiency and the balance is in favor of the allied armies in their meeting with the invaders. In a line of battle such as is now being drawn up in Belgium and France, with a length of 800 miles, the Times points out, different results may be expected at different points. It is

realized both in England and in France that an initial success at one point is almost inevitably to be compensated for by a temporary failure at another, and that the main issue can be decided only by the final readjustment of positions of the contending armies.

The Times experts say that the fighting almost certainly will extend over many days. Meanwhile the Russian armies are beginning to make their presence felt on the German and Austro-Hungarian frontiers.

So far as the reports received here go no engagement of importance has yet been fought on the Russian frontiers, but the Russians are reported to be forcing the German and Austrian outposts to fall back at the point of the bayonet.

While the Austrians are thus beginning to have their attention attracted to the northeast, the Serbians are holding the big Austrian army, reported to number 400,000 men, in check along the Danube and Save and are inflicting heavy losses with their artillery fire.

UNITED STATES MAY ACT.

However, it is quite possible that the United States may help China. The exemption of the treaty ports from becoming the scene of hostilities has been regarded here as the proper objective of disinterested action by the United States. This is in part the suggestion made by the Chinese Government and an agreement among the belligerents which would leave China undisturbed would unquestionably be gratefully received at Peking.

That the Japanese have been deliberately preparing the world for her entrance into the conflict is the conclusion reached here, following a series of statements by Japanese in all parts of the world in the last few days. Japanese have taken pains to point out that their people have not forgotten how they were robbed of the fruits of their victory over China in 1894 by the deliberate intercession of the German Emperor, which delayed for ten years Japanese ownership of Korea.

"We have fought the Russian and can be good friends with him," says Japanese. "We do not blame the French for any past misunderstanding. The British are our allies, but we can neither forget nor forgive what Germany did."

England Behind Japan.

Statements such as these, coming from responsible Japanese, have had their effect, and coupled with the world's knowledge of Japanese ambitions in the Far East and her commercial rivalry with Germany, have made it clear to observers here that only a word from London was needed to unleash the forces of the Mikado against the Germans.

Article II. of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, signed at London July 13, 1911, says:

"If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either high contracting party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests, * * * the other high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it."

The first objective of the Japanese of course will be the German naval squadron and its base at Tsing-tao, with the obvious purpose of destroying the large German commerce in the Far East and substantially taking over the Chinese port of Tsing-tao and vicinity, which the Germans hold under a ninety-nine year lease from China.

There is little doubt here but that Japan can accomplish these two objects easily, particularly as she will have the considerable British forces in the Orient and whatever the French and Russians have there to help her. Successful accomplishment of these two objectives would inevitably mean the destruction of the powerful German in-

JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY IN EAST

Continued from First Page.

a belligerent in the Pacific, are such as to cause serious concern here.

It would occasion no surprise here if it were found that the reported intentions of Japan led the United States Government to move actively in the situation and become a participant in the discussion which must necessarily ensue.

China's Appeal to U.S.

This Government already has an adequate excuse for making representations to the belligerents regarding the status of the Far East because the Chinese Government has suggested that it take action looking to the virtual neutralization of China in the present conflict.

Ambassador China had a conference with Secretary Bryan yesterday about which the most absolute secrecy is maintained. It was followed later in the day by a visit of the Russian Ambassador to the State Department, and whether rightly or not the two conferences are in general opinion here linked with the threatening situation in the Far East.

If this Government takes any step looking either toward the prevention of hostilities in the Far East or toward the preservation of Chinese neutrality and territorial integrity, London is regarded as the capital to which the United States must appeal.

It is believed that if Japan is to enter the war it is because Great Britain has decided that she must strive to crush Germany on all sides and that she has therefore asked Japan under the terms of their treaty of alliance to assist in settling the German fate. If such a course has been determined it is not believed here that anything the United States can say will have the slightest effect upon the main fact of the British programme.

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CONCERNS UNITED STATES.

Of nearer concern to the United States, however, is what Japan may choose to do in the Pacific. Germany has three groups of islands in the Pacific. She shares the Samoas with the United States and has considerable holdings in the Caroline and Pelew Islands, the latter two groups being on a line between Hawaii and the Philippines. There is not the slightest doubt here that Japan could take all these island possessions from Germany with the greatest ease. The only question is whether or not she cares to extend her possessions in the opposite direction from her chief interests—Corea, Manchuria and China.

The United States now has a satisfactory chain of coaling stations and possible naval bases from San Francisco and Panama to the Philippines. The taking of the German south Pacific island possessions by Japan would advance that empire nearly halfway across the Pacific and give her positions adjacent to those staked out by the United States.

No Established Policy.

While the United States has no established policy which would entitle her to object to such a procedure upon the part of Japan, there is no doubt that it would be viewed with much concern here. Many students of Japanese policy, however, do not believe she cares to burden herself with island possessions, though others maintain she must do so if she fulfills her ambition to control the Pacific Ocean as a highway of trade. They point to the vigorous extensions of Japanese trade routes and immigrations to the Pacific coast of the United States, Mexico and Central and South America, and now, with the completion of the Panama Canal, to the east coast of America and even to Europe.

One prediction made here to-night is that the entry of Japan will redouble the declarations from Germany that the Kaiser is leading in the fight to preserve Western civilization from the "semi-civilized" Slavs and Orientals. Denunciation of England as the encourager of the war between the white and yellow races will follow the participation of Japan in the war. It is believed that renewed appeals for the sympathy of the United States, almost the only remaining neutral Power in the great conflict, will be made upon this ground.

In any case it is conceded that impending events in the Far East require the closest observation and the most vigilant care of its own interests upon the part of the United States Government.

ENEMY NEAR BRUSSELS.

Sounds of Firing and Entrenchment Building Alarm Citizens.

By the Central News of London.
BRUSSELS, August 15, 11 P. M.
(Delayed in transmission.)

There is little doubt at this hour that a considerable force of German cavalry with a field and machine gun section is advancing toward Brussels.

The Germans are apparently a detached body from the First Army Corps, which is now engaged with the forts at Liege. There is a possibility that they are German troops who were engaged during the week at Tirlemont, Diest, Hasselt and Hesbaye and that they were sent forward to divert the attention of the Belgian army and draw the Belgians off the road to Brussels via Huy, Hannut and Jodoigne.

While this was being done another division could advance along this road with very little hindrance. In this event it is presumed that the Germans who are now advancing are doing so in accordance with this prearranged plan. The force which is now believed to be advancing would pass south of Louvain.

Sounds resembling those made by artillery in action were audible in Brussels to-night. The War Office issued an official statement that these explosions were caused by the destruction of bridges by Belgian engineers as a precautionary measure.

It is reported from a reliable but unofficial source that in the event of the Germans entering Brussels the Government will remove to Antwerp. Entrenchments are now being thrown up about Brussels. This was admitted officially to-night, but it was explained that this was a precaution against the possible arrival of stray cavalry. The official statement says the construction of the entrenchments is "a measure of policy, but not a measure of war."

An official statement issued to-day says: "The general situation is unchanged. No large body of Germans is on our front and no part of our army is in direct contact with the enemy."

The impression produced here by this statement is that there has been a cessation of action.

RACE ISSUE HEAVY STRAIN ON AUSTRIA

Causes Almost Unsurmountable Transportation Problem for Dual Monarchy.

MOVE IN BOSNIA FAILS

Advance on Servia Checked by Difficulty of Sending Troops South.

The Sun's and the London Daily Mail's War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, AUG. 16.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Vienna has reached Venice, whence he telegraphs that the general Austrian attack on the Serbian frontier has succeeded in the north, near the Rumanian border, and has failed in the south, on the Bosnian border. He says the Austrians were greatly handicapped in moving troops through Bosnia, owing to their dilatoriness in changing the narrow gauge Bosnian railroad. He adds: "Great masses of Austrian Tyrolean troops are moving northward, while Galicians and Czechs are being sent to Servia. This is necessitated by Austria's race problem and causes an immense transportation expense, delay and trouble in every form."

"The Austrian Government is confronted with the urgent problem of finding employment for thousands who were thrown out of work by the war and there are clear indications that the poorer classes are becoming unmanageable."

"The Government proclamation inviting the public to cooperate in hunting spies and the failure of the police to interfere when objectionable persons are mobbed has brought about a state of terrorism."

"The American Ambassador generously cooperated with the British Ambassador in helping unfortunate Irish subjects out of the country. The Rothschilds gave liberally to the relief fund. Italian newspapers say that many Englishmen were forcibly detained at Trieste."

SEE BIGGER WAR ZONE.

Experts Think Italy Will Now Break With Austria.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, August 16.

The spreading of the war zone which is believed will be the inevitable outcome of Japan's ultimatum to Germany, in the view of some English experts, is likely to be followed by an open break in the already tensely drawn situation between Austria and Italy.

Should this break come, in the opinion of these observers, it would mean, in the present situation, the speedy crumbling of Austria's power and the complete isolation of Germany.

With no outside help and with her navy bottled up, her commerce destroyed, her Far Eastern trade and possessions gone, the experts say it would be brought to an early end should the German army win victories in Belgium and France.

LIEUTENANT, WITH SIX, PUT 27 UHLANS TO ROUT

Eye Witness Describes Exploit Which Won Young Officer French Cross.

The Sun's and London Daily Mail's War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Aug. 16.—Every man in France is enjoying a young dragon officer, Louis Bruyant, whom has been given the Croix de la Legion of Honor, in the war. Every woman with a husband, son or sweetheart in the army is praying that he may get a chance to do equally as well.

To-day a full account of Bruyant's exploit is published from one who saw it. This proves that his men share the credit for a very trying feat of arms it was.

About 3:30 on a hot afternoon the Lieutenant and six men were scouting near the frontier. Suddenly they saw horsemen moving a good way off. They made them out to be a patrol of twenty-seven Uhlans. At first the men were impatient to be after them, in spite of the difference in numbers. Bruyant wisely kept them back. He was too capable a soldier to rush rashly upon them.

Shots were exchanged and a German fell. Then the patrol cantered away. They were four to one, but they did not care to fight.

The French followed up resolutely. The Germans kept their distance. When the dragons trotted the Uhlans trotted too. Now the former would gallop across a bit of open country. The dragons would gallop away just as quickly. Evidently they were making for shelter.

Soon Bruyant saw that they were trying to reach a wood where they could take cover. There was no time to be lost. He knew that if they got there they would escape him. Now was the moment to unchain the ardor of his men. He gave orders to draw swords and charge. The seven spurred their horses and fell upon the twenty-seven with shouts of defiance.

The shock demoralized the Germans. They made no stand at all. One was killed by a lance thrust. The officer's command was drawn in his revolver when Bruyant cut him down with his sword. Six more were wounded and knocked off their horses. The rest fled in disorder.

The fight lasted only a minute. The fame of it will live for centuries, as long as France recalls proudly the dash and courage of her sons.