FRENCH TROOPS PRESS ONWARD IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE

slope of Alsace, from where we will soon attain the plain.

"To the south of Saarburg, in Lorraine, forty miles east of Nancy, the enemy had organized in front of us a strongly fortified position, held by heavy artillery. The Germans retreated precipitately and our cavalry pursued them.

"In general, we have obtained in the preceding days successes redounding to the greatest honor of the officers and men engaged in the battles."

Notebooks found on a dead German cavalry officer indicate that he believed a French automobile carrying a billion francs tried to cross Germany to Russia, but was seized. He rather doubted that Paris has been burned by apaches, but he believed that President Poincare had been assassinated; that the Germans had captured Warsaw.

Notebooks found on private soldiers recorded a shortage of food, also the bringing down of an aeroplane near Mannheim. This must have been a German machine, as no French have flown there.

The wounded Germans are astounded to learn that Italy has not declared war on France. The German volunteer units have suffered very heavy losses.

GERMANS END OWN LIVES.

Wounded French Soldiers Tell of Suicides by Officers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A train bringing French wounded soldiers has arrived at Moulins-Allier. The men were all wounded in the fighting at Blamont. Almost all received wounds in the arms and legs, and this bears out the previous statements that the Germans are shooting low.

Their aim, however, is said to be very poor, as 80 per cent. of the shells fail to explode, according to reports. All of the wounded Frenchmen brought trophies in the shape of German helmets, spurs and other equipment.

A batch of 300 German prisoners passed Moulins for Montlucon and 225 more are expected. They are all that remain of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, which was mowed down by the French artillery at Saales. Most of the men are between 30 and 35 years of age. They belonged to the Landwehr. When the chasseurs charged they raised handkerchiefs on their rifles. Of the German officers killed all but five killed themselves.

Most of the prisoners are Alsatians and say they are glad they were captured.

BELGIANS HOLD OWN.

Correspondent Says Germans Haven't Forced Defenders Back.

By Central News of London.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15 (Delayed in transmission).—I went to the extreme limits of the Belgian lines this morning. The defending troops are holding all the original positions. I witnessed an encounter near Tirlemont between three Belgian cavalrymen and fourteen Uhlans. The Belgians killed six of the Germans and then returned to Tirlemont to seek medical treatment for their own wounds.

The outpost villages have experienced the fury of the Uhlans. Farmers swear that the Germans have burned everything which is burnable.

A German aeroplane followed me again to-day and unsuccessfully attempted to drop bombs on my automobile.

It is impossible adequately to convey the wonderful spirit of the Belgians who are wounded. All demand an immediate cure from the surgeons and want to return to the firing line. The soldiers relieve each other on guard, while those relieved enter the churches to pray and sing while the artillery fire shakes the building.

The biggest battle in history is expected to begin to-morrow. The Germans have brought up enormous forces in preparation for the attack.

FRENCH RETAKE COLMAR.

BASLE, Aug. 18.—The French troops have again occupied Colmar, north of Muelhausen.

"NO PERIL TO BRUSSELS."

Life of Capital Not Affected by Transference of Court.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

By J. M. JEFFRIES,

Special correspondent of "The Sun" and the London "Daily Mail."

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.

The retirement of the Belgian court to Antwerp and the transference there of the seat of government has in no way hitherto affected the life of the capital.

The present action is no surprise. Every eventuality in regard to Brussels has been contemplated. The Belgians are ready to put up with any temporary hardships. Meanwhile the Government has issued a proclamation to the effect that there is no danger of a successful coup de main.

BELGIUM OBDURATE.

Reported to Have Refused Kaiser's Advance After Liege.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Times* says that after news of the heavy losses which the German army was suffering before the forts at Liege reached Emperor William he again approached Belgium. This time, through Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, he signified to King Albert his appreciation of the valor shown by the Belgians, promised most considerate treatment of the Belgian people and full respect for their country if Belgium would abandon her resistance and allow the German troops to cross her territory.

These overtures, like those made earlier by Emperor William, were firmly refused by King Albert and his Government.

JOFFRE FEELS CONFIDENT

French Official Statement Is Telegram From Commander.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The War Office communique this afternoon took the form of a telegram signed by Gen. Joffre, commander in chief of the French army in the field, instead of the usual bare statement of facts. This has been accepted as an indication that matters are proceeding satisfactorily from his point of view, as indeed his summary of the situation clearly shows.

"The feeling at the Foreign Office," said one in a position to make such a statement to-day, within the hearing of THE SUN correspondent, "is very cheerful. It is not and never has been exultant."

Nothing about the commander in chief's headquarters has been printed here. An officer who visited the French headquarters remarked to THE SUN correspondent that it reminded him of monastery life more than anything else. The only men visible were quiet, calm, self-possessed, always occupied but never rushed, early to bed and early to rise.

Gen. Joffre, it is said, does not confine himself entirely to the modern idea of a commander in chief who remains before a map of the war area moving little flags and giving orders as reports arrive. It is understood that he has a squad of automobiles, driven by men known as automobile Grand Prix winners, whose long gray machines take him 200 miles and back at the rate of 75 miles an hour between 4 o'clock in the morning and 11 at night, so no army commander knows what minute the commander in chief may appear. Ten hours driving is a good day's work for even his audacious pilots.

FLEEING TO ANTWERP.

Families From 30 Miles Around Are Seeking Refuge.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18.—Hundreds of families are flocking into Antwerp from Moll, Leopoldsburg and other villages as far as thirty miles to the east of this city.

GERMANS ADMIT REVERSE.

Say Defeat at Schirmeck, Alsace, Was Due to Rashness.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A German wireless despatch admits that the German troops suffered a reverse at Schirmeck, in Alsace, on August 14.

"Two fortress battalions from Strassburg," the statement says, "were surprised by the enemy's artillery. Our machine guns were destroyed and left behind in a useless condition and were probably captured by the enemy. This success was insignificant and was without any influence on our operation, but it is a warning against rashness and imprudence. The two battalions returned to the fortress. They had lost their guns but not their courage.

"AWAITING ORDERS TO KILL."

Belgian Soldiers "Practise Philosophy" in the Trenches.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Percy Phillip, the Brussels correspondent of the *Daily News and Leader*, gives the following picture of life in the Belgian trenches:

"Sometimes the trenches are only just ditches cut like deep furrows among potatoes or along the edge of a field of corn. Others are banked on the attacking side and branches are placed over them to screen the men from the eyes of airmen.

"Along the quiet banks of the Meuse between Namur and Dinant are three score of these (trenches). There I saw men lying in readiness with rifles by their sides. Some were asleep on the earth, with a little straw under them, but ready at a word to seize their weapons. Others were gossiping.

"'What do you think of to talk about in the trenches?' I asked a man who was off duty for a moment. His answer was:

"'Oh, anything—the heat, the flies, our experiences. Don't think we confide much in each other. When one is in a situation such as that one catches at anything interesting. We do not talk philosophy, but some of us practise it. Most are only waiting for orders to kill, perhaps just as one waits for a tram and lets one's interest be taken by anything.'"

GERMAN FAMILIES DESTITUTE.

Newpapers Appeal for Funds and Many Cities Give Aid.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.—German newspapers received here publish appeals for subscriptions for the maintenance of families whose bread winners are in the army. Various German cities are spending large amounts of public funds for the purchase of food and in providing work for the unemployed.

A great part of the German trade unions are devoting one-fourth of their funds for the benefit of the destitute.

CROWN PRINCE WOUNDED IN BELGIUM, THE HAGUE HEARS

Said to Be in Aix-la-Chapelle Hospital—Denial From Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Persistent rumors from The Hague that Crown Prince Frederick William has been shot continue to reach here. It is said that he was seriously wounded in the fighting in Belgium and is in a hospital at Aix-la-Chappelle, where the Kaiser will join him.

Reports received from Berlin in Rome say, however, that the Crown Prince had been summoned from the front to meet his father and the General Staff at Mainz.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—It is reported that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany visited the wounded in the hospitals at Hercklaville to-day.

German Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm.

FIVE GRAND DUKES AT FRONT.

Eleven Members of Russian Imperial Family With Army.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—The *Novoe Vremya* says that among the eleven members of the imperial family now serving at the front are the Grand Dukes, Cyril, Boris, Dmitri, Nicholas and Peter and Princes John, Alexander and Igor.

QUEEN'S BROTHERS TO FRONT.

Prince Alexander of Teck to Go On Foreign Service.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck, brothers of Queen Mary, the latter of whom is to succeed the Duke of Connaught as the Governor-General of Canada, is going on foreign service, according to an official announcement made to-day. Prince Alexander is a Major in the Second Regiment of the Life Guards.

BELGIAN KING'S THREAT ENDS BOMB DROPPING

Germans Cease When They Are Told Prisoners' Lives Will Be Penalty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Geoffrey Young telegraphs the *Daily News and Leader* from Namur under date of August 15 as follows:

"German aviators have stopped dropping bombs. According to stories told by the soldiers, King Albert sent an emissary to the Germans to notify them that 100 prisoners would be shot for every bomb dropped in unprotected streets. Only girls and old men have hitherto suffered from these inhuman practices.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

"The losses at Dinant on August 14 seem to have been immense, considering that it was only a reconnaissance. Rumor has it that anything from 20,000 to 40,000 men were placed hors de combat on both sides. A peasant from the neighborhood of the village told me that the Meuse was running red with blood. Both sides are concealing their losses. The relatives of those killed will be notified separately when it is thought fit. No lists are published.

"The second, third and fourth Belgian regiments suffered most. The Second lost a large proportion of its numbers. The proportion of officers killed was very large, especially among the Germans, owing to their distinct uniforms.

"The Belgian loss was heaviest during the early fighting on the Tirlemont lines. Two regiments mistook each other for enemies and fired on one another. Both lost heavily. In present conditions such mistakes must occur, as the advanced parties on either side are mixed up in a most extraordinary manner."

FOUR ZEPPELINS WRECKED.

Ex-French Minister Says Airships Were Scouting in Belgium.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Paul Doumer, former French Minister of Finance, who has just returned from the fighting line in Belgium, says that three Zeppelin dirigibles which were reconnoitring over the war zone were destroyed, and one fell into a forest and was wrecked."

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—An unidentified aeroplane hovered over the royal castle of Lacken to-day and subsequently disappeared. A great many German aeroplanes are seen in the Louvain district. One was brought down to-day with a machine gun.

GERMAN AIRMAN DROPS BOMBS.

Flies French Flag as He Passes Over Luneville.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The War Office announces that a German monoplane, flying a French flag, passed over Luneville, in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle to-day and dropped three bombs. They fell in the public gardens, but did little damage and no one was hurt.

This is the fourth time that German aviators have dropped bombs in Luneville.

TURCOS' KHAKI FOOLS GERMANS.

Algerians Not Recognized as Foe Till Near Kaiser's Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Marseilles despatches say that the Germans mistook the Turcos in Alsace for soldiers of their own army because of their khaki uniforms, according to the stories told by wounded who have arrived from Alsace.

The Turcos, the native Algerian troops of the French army, made their first appearance in the war in the fighting about Muelhausen. They are the only troops of the French army which wear khaki. The German field army is now wearing a gray cloth, the color of which somewhat resembles khaki.

The Turcos, according to the wounded, were not recognized until they were almost upon the German entrenchments, and then dashed forward.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN DINANT BATTLE

Only Three Men in One French Company Survive Early Skirmishing.

GERMANS BEATEN BACK

Correspondent, Who Finds Several Belgian Villages Burning, Tells of Suffering.

By JOHN BOON.

Special correspondent of THE SUN *and the London "Daily Mail."*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, August 18.

In the course of a long motor ride yesterday I was able to get additional information of the fighting at Dinant. The Germans got into Dinant before daybreak and effected something of a surprise.

One French regiment suffered heavy losses. Out of one company only three men escaped. About 6:15 o'clock French reenforcements came on rapidly, one detachment from Hastieres la Vaux covering four miles in half an hour.

The French batteries opened fire on the Germans on the other side of the Meuse and some shells fell into the town. Bouvignies was finally occupied by a French regiment. The French got seven batteries into position, three above Dinant and two each to the north and south. The cannonade forced the Germans out of Dinant proper and about 11 o'clock the Germans went lower down the river about a mile toward Givet.

There they started to build a pontoon bridge across the river. The work was finished and the troops were in the act of crossing the Meuse when a French battery at Houx opened fire, sweeping the bridge and its occupants to destruction. Many were drowned and only a few escaped death, but these were made prisoners.

Germans Are Swept Back.

After this there was a lull for a short time but the Germans advanced again to the river bank. Several French quick firers were in position and the Germans were again driven back. The Germans then started a movement along the road in an attempt to seize the French batteries at Hommieres. The gunfire of the French took them sideways, sweeping all the road. The Germans were unable to go to the north so they tried the south, but each time the French gunners had them in range.

The Germans were unable to plant their artillery effectively. The French batteries too were always moved out of position after two shots. The trees in the zone of fire were torn down by exploding shells. Each battery would limber up, go forward some 800 yards and then fire again on the same spot at which the previous fire had been directed. The guns were firing at a range of about three miles, yet, in spite of the constant change of position, the shells always found the mark. The regulation of the fire was wonderful.

The German Seventh Army Corps was eventually cut in two, one-half retreating toward Assesse and the other in the direction of Givet. The former were bombarded by the Namur forts.

March 66 Miles a Day.

The French troops did some wonderful marching. One regiment made 66 miles in a day and 126 miles in two days. The exploits of individual bodies of troops are marvellous. Ten cyclist chasseurs ambuscaded a German force and killed 80 of the Kaiser's soldiers.

German officers are using dumdum bullets in their revolvers.

My correspondent at Maastrecht telegraphs to-night as follows:

"I have been through the German lines to see the ruins of Vise, which is a mass of smoke. Other Belgian villages are red with the glow of lights and smoke is ascending from Mouland, Fouron and Berneau. The German troops in passing this morning set fire to a few houses which were still standing.

"All day Belgian fugitives passed me. They were in a pitiable condition. Some walked and a few rode in carts. All were weeping. In Mouland not a living soul remains of a village which a few days ago had a population of 650. Occasionally a wretched peasant ventures to what was once his home to rescue even a stick of his belongings. A priest said to me: 'Even my overcoat was stolen.'

"The dead are only half buried. They are thrust into the ground with their legs protruding and only their heads covered with a few inches of earth.

"The Germans forced some of the captured burghers to construct defence works."

GERMAN SHIPS DISABLED.

Two Cruisers Brought Into Hongkong After Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A despatch from Shanghai says that confirmation was received there to-day that two German cruisers had been disabled and brought into Hongkong.

Because of the censorship it was not possible to obtain the names of the cruisers, the message said. The deck works, the turrets and the barbettes of the two cruisers were demolished and their masts and funnels shot away. Their sides were stained with blood which had run through the scuppers.

A Paris despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says:

"It is reported here that an engagement between a British and a German warship has occurred off the Canary Islands. It is stated that a German cruiser has been sunk and also that a British cruiser has captured a German ship containing munitions of war."

The British news bureau has no information concerning these reports.

BETS TO AID WOUNDED FRENCH.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Race Course Association has asked permission to devote part of the betting percentage profits from the pari-mutuel to the aid of wounded French soldiers.

The proposition has been approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

GERMANS IN RETREAT WROTE "ALL FRENCH ARE COWARDS"

French War Office Gives Out Letters Found in Captured Mail Bags---French Bring Down Aeroplane at Dinant.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Ministry of War issued the following announcement at 11 o'clock to-night:

"Near Dinant our troops brought down a German aeroplane. The pilot was killed and the observer was made a prisoner. The machine was captured intact.

"Our successful operations in Lorraine allowed of the seizure of heavy mail from German soldiers on the firing line writing home, chiefly from Badenwiller, ten kilometers east of the French frontier. One soldier wrote:

"'We have covered sixty kilometers into France.'

"Another wrote: 'We shall be in Paris at the end of the month.'

"Still another wrote: 'Here we are in southern France.'

"The letters were characterized by insults to the French troops, such as 'when they get near us they run; all French are cowards.'

"All these letters were written by soldiers in a corps which had retreated before us for four days. The writers of the letters were chiefly preoccupied about food and drills. They wrote that they had no need of money, saying:

"'We take it up. If Mr. Frenchman does not cough up or if he looks sour we stick a revolver under his nose. We do that on purpose to let him know that the Germans have come before. We burn villages; we carry off all eatables and drinkables. The first town we passed after crossing the frontier was completely destroyed. It was both a sad and an agreeable spectacle. All the French were shot.'

"Another German soldier writes: 'I saw three convoys of French peasants pass. The prisoners are all to be shot.'

"Another writer says: 'We have shot all the inhabitants from 14 to 60 years of age. All told there were thirty dead.'

"There are twenty other letters which say that everybody was shot or that nobody was left alive except the women. The letters describe the furore caused by the participation of the civil population in the fighting, which was ordered by the French Government. Everybody knows that this is false even in Germany. We have already quoted from German officer's notebooks, which say:

"'We say civilians have fired on us, but it was really forest rangers and customs men.'

"The same mail bag proves that many German reservists died from the heat along the roads. A Bavarian regiment, which was engaged in that region, suffered enormous losses. The Mayor and notables of Blamont were condemned to death by the Germans. Our troops on entering Blamont the other night found posters announcing their execution for the morrow. Our rapid arrival and the disorder of the German retreat saved their lives."

GERMAN SHIP LETS BRITISH LINER GO

Presence of Women and Children Among Passengers Wins Vessel Immunity.

THE SUN'S *and the London Daily Mail's War Service.*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Aug. 18.—The captain of the British Royal Mail steamer Allianza, from Buenos Ayres for Southampton, reports that he was stopped off Cape Blanco, Morocco, by the armed merchant ship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The captain of the German vessel inquired if there were any women and children aboard the Allianza. The captain of the English vessel replied in the affirmative.

Thereupon the German commander ordered the captain of the Allianza to throw his wireless equipment overboard. The order was complied with and the British vessel was allowed to proceed.

The German ships in the harbor and the German consulate were covered with flags on the report of a German victory at Liege. The authorities ordered the flags hauled down on the ground that the jubilation might be regarded as a provocative demonstration in neutral waters.

Recent despatches from London stated that the German Government had taken over the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and converted her into an armed auxiliary cruiser. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was the first of the great German fliers, coming out in 1897 and held the north Atlantic record until it was wrested from her by the Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line and the Lucania of the Cunard Line.

NORTH SEA FIGHT REPORTED.

German Cruiser Said to Have Attacked British Flotilla.

By Central News of America.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A report received here from Harwich, which has not been officially confirmed, states that a German cruiser opened fire at 6:30 o'clock this morning on a British torpedo boat flotilla, but the shots went wide.

The indications are, according to the report, that the engagement occurred about a hundred miles from Harwich.

The official bureau announced to-night that there was desultory fighting in the North Sea to-day between the British patrolling flotillas and reconnoitring German cruisers. No losses are reported.

The bureau adds:

"A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern arc of the North Sea."

GERMAN SHIPS LOCATED.

Part of Baltic Squadron Is Off Gottland.

THE SUN *and London Daily Mail War Service.*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.—The *Berlingske Tidende* says part of the German Baltic squadron has been located off Gottland. This is probably the reserve fleet from Danzig reenforced by small craft and a flotilla of destroyers with a cruiser of the Augsburg class from the base at Kiel.

A torpedo flotilla and three small cruisers are in the Cattegat. The rest are understood to be in the Bight of Heigoland.

MONKS RETURN TO FIGHT.

Members of Carthusian Order Enter French Service.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Carthusian monks of military age who left France for Spain after the passage of the act dissolving the union of Church and State, presented themselves at the Grenoble barracks for military service, according to the *Eclair*.

The population of Grenoble gave them an enthusiastic reception.

SWEDES WOULD FIGHT FOR THEIR NEUTRALITY

Mobilization Proceeding and the Country Is Swept by Patriotic Fervor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, August 18.

Torvald Nystrom cables from Stockholm that patriotic fervor is sweeping Swedes, uniting all parties into a unit which is demanding neutrality in the present crisis and favoring the extension of obligatory military service to two years and increased armaments in accordance with the plans of the most extreme militarists in the Riksdag.

Mobilization is proceeding perfectly. The people are calm and confident. The Swedes are determined to defend their neutrality and independence at any sacrifice. Interest in politics, which ordinarily is limited, has seized everybody, and even women and children are taking part eagerly in the discussions.

National feeling has not run so high before in a hundred years. I saw two market women nearly come to blows in a dispute as to whether Sweden ought to take sides with the Russians or with the Germans.

There is great stagnation of business. Exports and imports have virtually ceased. Prices of food have risen considerably and credit on such goods is not extended to anybody.

LONGS FOR LOST LAND.

Sweden Hopes to Regain Finnish Provinces at Close of War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Aug. 18.—In spite of the mutual determination of Norway and Sweden to maintain neutrality in the European conflict, a feeling is growing in the latter nation that an opportunity may present itself in the readjustments which are expected to follow the war for Sweden to regain some of her former Finnish provinces.

The situation is quiet in both countries at present, and it is believed that the entente at which their Governments have arrived will successfully maintain the position of neutrality assumed by each.

FRANCE DECLINES ITALY'S AID.

Garibaldi's Offer of Volunteers Not Accepted for Present.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—M. Messimy, the Minister of War, has sent a letter to Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian liberator, thanking him for his offer to furnish 20,000 Italians to fight for the French.

He added, however, that he would not for the moment be able to accept the offer.

FRENCHMAN TELLS OF FIGHT IN VOSGES

Reservist in Hospital, Says Bayonets Broke German Line.

TREAD ALSATIAN GROUND

"Formidable Shouts" as French Enter the Lost Provinces.

By G. W. PRICE,

Special correspondent of "The Sun" and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, August 18.

The first actual eyewitness to give a description of the fighting on the French frontier is a reservist named Jacquin, who participated in the brilliant action of the French in storming the German positions at Col du Bonhomme in the Vosges. Jacquin, who is in a hospital at Chambery, says:

"All night long we listened to the roar of gunfire. As the dawn appeared we could hear the first Prussian bullets pass our ears. It was a curious sensation. One could say at first that a swarm of bumblebees was passing him. Then we all take our breath and instinctively one opens his cartridge pouch. The officers there are as calm as during the July 14 review in the celebration of the fall of the Bastille.

"A brief order rings out. We lie down and a fusillade begins again. What a noise! We make a few leaps forward and lie down and begin firing again. We carry out this manoeuvre right to the frontier posts.

"A hundred yards further are the German positions. The charge bugle order comes and we leap forward as the Germans decamp. They are afraid. When we passed the frontier post and knocked against it it fell. One would have thought that the German frontier was firmer than that.

"At last we tread on Alsatian ground. Formidable shouts resound in our chests. I run fifty yards and fall senseless from sunstroke. I recovered twenty-four hours later, but the surgeon would not let me remain on the firing line."

In the previous fighting Jacquin had an opportunity of watching the French field artillery cut through the German columns as though they were corn. As for the German artillery shells, he says they do not seem to go off. Jacquin says:

"At one moment on the day preceding the fight at Col du Bonhomme we saw an aeroplane with a French flag plane over us. We were overjoyed. A minute later we saw it drop a couple of bombs near a transport train. One fell three yards and the other ten yards from the train and buried themselves in the ground. They did no harm. An officer called out: 'Pigs; they are Germans,' and ordered us to fire, but they were too high."

Jacquin gives high praise to the French commissariat. He says:

"We had fresh meat every day and wine and coffee were never lacking."

FIGHT OFF PACIFIC COAST!

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Although they are said to have been warned by United States naval officers not to reveal the whereabouts of a German cruiser they are said to have seen Tuesday morning, four passengers on board the Yankee, a sloop which arrived in this port yesterday from Santa Cruz, say that they heard heavy cannonading Monday night while off Monterey. According to Charles Miller, owner of the Yankee, who was on board, his ship was boarded as they approached Golden Gate and they were warned by Government officers to say nothing of what they had heard or seen.

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