2,500,000 TROOPS REPORTED ENGAGED IN GREAT BATTLE

military matters, says that the battle has already begun, and that along a front of nearly 250 miles the German forces are facing the allies. He estimates that 2,500,000 men, the best of Germany, France, England and Belgium, are taking part in the conflict.

Other authorities agree that the time has arrived for a decisive trial of strength. Since Tuesday the right wing of the vast German force had been advancing, pressing the Belgians back to Brussels and then to Antwerp, while the centre has been moving to meet the allies with the deliberateness and momentum of great bodies. Opinions vary as to the importance of the German triumphs over the Belgians to the north. In the opinion of ardent Frenchmen the taking of Brussels is of little strategic importance.

It is asserted that the French General Staff has discounted just such a move on the part of Germany, and that the positions of the French divisions have been taken up accordingly. Far from being unprepared the General Staff has estimated the present circumstances to a nicety and is prepared to deal with them under the best auspices.

DRIVE GERMANS BACK.

French Force Them Across the Rhine at St. Louis.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, August 21.

A battle is believed to be imminent in the neighborhood of St. Louis in southern Alsace. According to a private message from Berlin, Austrian troops in great numbers are concentrating in Leopoldshoehe, across the Rhine in Bavaria, intending apparently to join forces with the Germans for an attack on the French army.

It is said that forty-eight trains were required to convey these troops. The same message says that eight Austrian regiments have gone to Baden, by way of Constance.

Meanwhile military circles here are elated to-day by a report that French cavalry had routed a column of German cavalry which crossed the river without waiting for the Austrian reenforcements. The Kaiser's army is said to have been driven back, leaving 500 killed and wounded on the field. The fighting took place at a point about twenty miles east of the French frontier.

The War Office, in an official communique, concedes that Germans have occupied Audun-le-Roman, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. The town is less than a mile from the frontier and the officials, far from placing stress on the fact of the invasion, take advantage of it to point out that the enemy has been unable so far to carry the fighting into France.

"Up to date," says the official statement, "this is the only French territory invested by the Germans. Thus, on the twentieth day of our mobilization, despite all German assurances and the predictions of their best known military students, as well as of their General Staff, they not only have been unable to obtain the decisive advantage which they had counted upon, but even to carry the war into our territory."

The War Office, however, warns against overconfidence in these words:

"This advantage for us should not be exaggerated, although it has a distinct moral value for our troops."

A despatch to the *Matin* says that the French have taken ninety-one German field guns, nineteen automobiles and four flags.

In contrast to the French War Office's optimistic statement is an official communication from Berlin, as reported in a Central News despatch by way of Rome. The German authorities, according to the despatch, admit only one reverse for the Kaiser's forces in Alsace and Lorraine since the beginning of the war. They acknowledge that the Germans were defeated by the French army at Schirmeck, Alsace, about twenty-five miles from Strassburg.

SAW TWO BATTLES.

Writer Gives Thrilling Description of Tirlemont and Louvain.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Ostend correspondent to the *Daily Express* describes the fighting at Tirlemont and Louvain, which he says he witnessed from a church tower at Tirlemont first and later at Louvain. He says:

"Until lunch time on Tuesday Tirlemont was quiet and normal. Suddenly about 1 o'clock there came the sound of the first German gun. The artillery had opened fire.

"From the church tower it was possible to see distinctly the position of the German guns and the bursting of their shells. The Belgians replied from their positions east of Louvain. It was a striking sight, to the accompaniment of the ceaseless thud of bursting shells, with their puffs of cottonlike smoke, tearing up the peaceful wheat fields.

"Gradually working nearer the shells began to strike the houses in Tirlemont. This was a signal for the populace, which heretofore had been confident that the Belgian army would protect them, to fly blindly and unreasoningly in every direction except one.

"I moved down to Louvain, where everything seemed quiet and peaceful. The people sat in the cafes drinking their evening beer and smoking. Meanwhile the Belgian troops were retiring in good order toward Louvain.

"By midnight the town was in the throes of a panic. Long before midnight throngs of refugees had begun to arrive, followed later by soldiers. By 11 o'clock the Belgian rear guard was engaging the enemy at the railroad bridge at the entrance to the town.

"The firing was heavy. The wounded began to come in. Riderless horses came along, both German and Belgian. These were caught and mounted by civilians glad to have so rapid a mode of escape.

"At some of the barricades along the route the refugees and soldiers arrived simultaneously, making the defence difficult. All about Tirlemont and Louvain the refugees continually interfered with the work of the troops. The road to Brussels was always crowded with refugees."

ANTWERP PROVISIONED AND ARMED FOR GERMAN ATTACK

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, August 21.

A city cut off from her country by a great hostile force, Antwerp is gathering her resources and preparing to make history. Reports from that city tell of rumors of the approach of a German army close at the heels of the Belgians who held off the Kaiser's troops for fifteen days at Liege, Diest, Louvain and many other points while the French were rushing to the border and the fate of France seemed to tremble in the balance.

The strictest censorship prevails and the actual facts of the positions in the field of the Belgians and the Germans are known to only a few. But there is no longer any doubt that the military chiefs believe that sooner or later Antwerp may have to stand a siege, for the work of preparing the city for a tremendous resistance by land and sea is progressing at wonderful speed.

So far as is known here the main Belgian army, when it retired from Brussels, fell back upon Malines, the lace city. Fighting was reported there and yesterday it was believed that Malines had fallen. To-day, however, the encounter there was renewed and is still proceeding, though the outcome is unknown.

The whole Belgian force was not employed at Malines, it is believed, and the main part is supposed to be somewhere just without the triple walls of Antwerp.

Ready for Germans if They Come.

But in any event military experts are certain that the entire Belgian field army must eventually take refuge within the walls, there to play an important part in the future operations by keeping the German right wing occupied and compelling them to detach a large force to prevent a flank movement.

Antwerp has for years been regarded as one of the strongest fortified cities in Europe. Fortifications constructed more than fifty years ago are still formidable and the third line of works, built in 1907-08, are regarded as a triumph of military defensive engineering. And to supplement all this thousands of men are now employed rendering still more impregnable the lines of Antwerp's armor.

Although scores of panic stricken refugees keep pouring through the gateways of the city, some coming from as far south as Brussels, and all telling pitiful stories of burned homes, ruined fields and sometimes slaughter, ample preparation has been made to feed every mouth for months to come. Vast stores of provisions have been gathered and confidence is felt that there will be no famine as long as the French and British retain control of the seas and can send food ships up the Scheldt.

So far as is known the only troops in Antwerp at present are those of the regular garrison, which has been supplemented by thousands of civic guards and volunteers from among the citizens. Rich and poor, old and young have turned to with willing hands to man the ramparts and to do the thousand and one tasks that arise in such an emergency. It is believed that the Belgian army will not enter the fortifications unless a superior force of Germans presses up directly to the outskirts, but will establish a camp a few miles from the wall and carry on operations from there.

King Albert arrived in Antwerp from the headquarters of the army this morning and got an affectionate greeting as he rode into the city. He was accompanied by his staff and at once, after a brief greeting for the Queen and their three children, went into conference with the War Ministers.

It is estimated that an army of 500,000 men could not capture Antwerp in six months, and not then unless the food supplies ran low. The Belgian main army consists of about 100,000 men and the garrison of the forts is about 20,000. The army is large enough to hold off a much bigger array with the help of the forts and will be in a position to inflict great losses upon the enemy by sorties. In case of extreme necessity French and British war vessels can be brought up the Scheldt and can contribute enormously to the defence of the city.

Well informed military men can be found who will not believe for a moment that the Germans intend to invest Antwerp seriously. They know that the Kaiser's War Office is cognizant of the immense strength of the fortifications and they are certain that the Germans will waste neither the time nor the men that would be needed for a siege. Rather, they assert, the Germans would prefer to feel the sting of Belgium's army on its flank than be cooped up before steel and stone walls that might never be levelled.

All foreigners are to be asked to leave Antwerp as soon as possible, and many are only too willing and are waiting for transportation. Fast Channel steamers are waiting to carry non-combatants to either France or England and every effort is being made to safeguard the women and children, most of whom will insist on remaining here while their husbands and fathers and brothers are manning the walls.

Communication between Antwerp and Brussels has been cut off completely, supposedly by parties of German raiders who have been scouring the country for miles around and who have even impudently come close enough to exchange shots with sentries in the forts. Messages from other parts of Belgium show that the country is in a desperate state. Food supplies have been seized by the Germans, the crops may not be reaped and the people are enduring the utmost hardships, particularly in the country districts.

Fugitives are coming in continually and a place is being found for all, though before long the city will be overcrowded. There will be a still greater lack of space if the zone immediately outside the lines of forts is flooded to keep the enemy at a distance and give a splendid sweep to the Belgian cannon.

The populace is calm and confident, believing that the Germans can never get within the walls. Crowds stand at the railroad station and the town gates all day long greeting refugees who have been driven from their homes by the German cavalry. From these people the citizens of the city get their only real news of what is happening in the country around, save brief notice from the War Office.

FUGITIVES IN OSTEND.

Refugees From Liege, Namur and Brussels Are Destitute.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Trains reaching Ostend are crowded with refugees, some of whom escaped from the battle line at Louvain. There are now more than twice as many people in Ostend as usual.

The number has been augmented by wealthy residents of Liege and Namur and also by many poor people from the same cities. There were many well to do Belgians spending the season in Ostend with their families, at the hotels and in private villas. These have been increased by many of the citizens of Brussels.

The well to do summer residents are able to take care of themselves, but a great problem has arisen over the disposition of the poor peasantry, who are arriving in great numbers. A committee has been formed to look out for them, but as new battlefields are made the refugees increase in numbers.

However, the utmost kindness has been shown to all and there are several instances where families have taken in poor people who were wandering about the streets at night hopeless and helpless, a steady stream of misery, with all their precious earthly possessions tied up in bundles. They had no food and no place of shelter, but the summer people here are providing for them as fast as possible.

AUSTRIANS LOSE 20,000 MEN.

Servians Report Great Victory in Three Day Battle.

By Central News of London.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Aug. 21.—An official despatch from Nish, the headquarters of the Servian Government, reports a great victory of the Servians over the Austrians in a three day battle over a front of forty kilometers on the banks of the Drina and the Save.

It is estimated that 300,000 Servians turned the Austrian left wing and routed the enemy with terrific losses. Whole regiments of the Austrians were annihilated and thousands of the dual monarchy's troops were taken prisoners.

The total Austrian loss is placed at 20,000.

A despatch to the *Messaggiere* to-day from Cettinje states that the Austrians attacked the Montenegrins yesterday at Crivoscie and Grahovo, two small towns in Montenegro, situated about thirty-four miles northwest of Cettinje.

Fighting of a desperate character followed with the result that the Austrians were repulsed all along the line. The success of the Montenegrins was so complete that the Austrians fled in great disorder, leaving a large number of dead, while 200 of them were made prisoners.

DUTCH NEUTRALITY VIOLATED.

Germans Cross Frontier Three Times—300,000 Troops on Border.

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

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21.—The Germans crossed the Dutch frontier at three different places last night. An airship, with searchlight working, crossed near Zevenaar. The Dutch guards fired on the airship, whereupon it returned in the direction of the Rhine.

An aircraft at Nymmegen was fired at three times. The sounds from a Zeppelin were heard at Maastricht at 11:30.

There are 300,000 Dutch troops massed on the southern borders of Holland. At Derenlach there are 100,000 men, at Tilbury 50,000 and between Venlo and Maastricht 50,000. The troops have moved along and are keeping pace with the German advance on Antwerp.

"BACK SOON," SAY GERMANS.

Reservists Expected to Return in Two Weeks, American Writes.

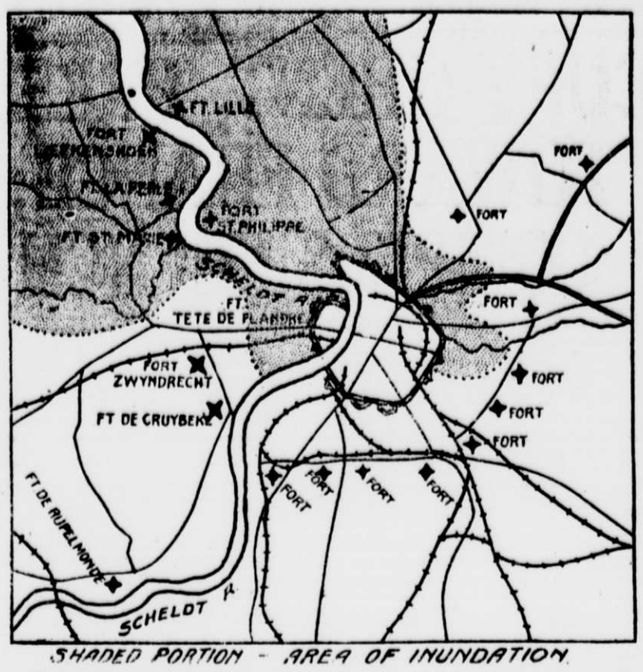
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A letter has been received in Paris from an American girl in Berlin, dated August 13, in which the writer says she does not wish to leave the German capital and that Americans there are receiving excellent treatment.

The population of Berlin, she says, was enthusiastic over the fall of Liege and Belfort. Reservists were taking train for the front, saying they would be back in a fortnight.

The fears of Americans in Berlin had been allayed by an announcement that a New York service with two German boats monthly had been assured.

The Fortifications of Antwerp.



SHADED PORTION - AREA OF INUNDATION

The defences of Antwerp are the strongest in Belgium. They were designed as the strategic centre of the national defence of the country and are supposed to form an intrenched camp for 100,000 men.

The length of the enciente is about nine miles. The scheme included detached forts, those which are on the side not defended by inundation being about a mile and a quarter apart and from two to three miles in front of the enciente. They are powerful works for a garrison of about 1,000 men and are intended for an armament of 120 guns and 15 mortars.

Although the system of defences was adopted in 1859, the present fortifications were started in 1878, when it was recognized that the old ones had become useless on account of the increased range of artillery and the more destructive power of explosives. It was then decided to change Antwerp from a fortress to a fortified position by constructing an outer line of forts and batteries at a distance varying from six to nine miles from the enciente. This second line consisted of fifteen forts large and small.

KAISER'S TROOPS ENTER BRUSSELS IN TRIUMPH

Continued from First Page.

the legions of the man who broke the peace of Europe.

Among the cavalry were the famous Brunswick Death's Head Hussars and their companions on many bloody fields, the Zeiten Hussars. But where was the glorious garb of the German troops, the cherry colored uniforms of the horsemen and the blue of the infantry? All is greenish, earth color gray. All the helmets are covered with gray. The guns are painted gray. The gun carriages are gray. Even the pontoon bridges are gray.

To the quickstep beat of the drums the Kaiser's men march to the great Square Charles Rogier. Then at the whistling sound of the word of command—for the sonorous orders of the German officers seemed to have gone the way of the brilliant uniforms—the gray clad ranks broke into the famous goose step, while the good people of Liege and Brussels gazed at the passing wonder with mouths agape.

At the railroad station the great procession defiled to the boulevards and thence marched to encamp on the heights of the city called Kochelberg. It was truly a sight to have gladdened the eyes of the Kaiser, but on the sidewalks men were muttering beneath their breath: "They'll not pass here on their return. The allies will do for them."

Many of the younger men in the great array seemed exhausted after the long, forced march, but as a man staggered his comrades in the ranks held him up.

It was a great spectacle and an impressive one, but there were minor incidents that were of a less pleasant character.

Two Belgian officers, manacled and fastened to the leather stirrups of two Uhlans, made a spectacle that caused a low murmur of resentment from the citizens. Instantly German horsemen backed their steeds into the closely packed ranks of the spectators, threatening them with uplifted swords and stilling the momentary revolt.

Rides Down Lame Hawker.

At one point of the march a lame hawker offered flowers for sale to the soldiers. As he held up his posies a Captain of Hussars by a movement of his steed sent the poor wretch sprawling and bleeding in the dust. Then from the crowd a French woman, her heart, scorning fear, cried out, "You brute!" so that all might hear.

There was one gross pleasantry too, perpetrated by a gunner, who led along a bear, evidently the pet of his battery, which was dressed in the full regalia of a Belgian General.

The bear was evidently intended to represent the King. He touched his cocked hat at intervals to his keeper.

This particularly irritated the Belgians, but they wisely abstained from any overt manifestation or any unpleasant feature of behavior. The soldiery as they passed tore repeatedly at the national colors, which every Belgian lady now wears on her breast.

A more pleasant incident was when a party of uhlans clamored for admittance at a villa on the Louvain road. They disposed of a dozen bottles of wine and bread and meat. The non-commissioned officer in command asked what the charge was and offered some gold pieces in payment. The money was refused.

Seize Newsdealer's Stock.

Near the steps of St. Gudule a party of officers of high rank, seated in a motor car, confiscated the stock of the news venders. After greedily scanning the sheets they burst into loud laughter.

Hour after hour, hour after hour, the Kaiser's legions marched into Brussels streets and boulevards. Some regiments made a very fine appearance, and it is well that the people of England should know this. It was notably so in the case of the Sixty-sixth, Fourth and Twenty-sixth regiments. Not one man of these regiments showed any sign of excessive fatigue after the gruelling night of marching, and no doubt the order to "goose step" was designedly given to impress the onlookers with the powers of resistance of the German soldiers.

The railway stations, the post office and the town hall were at once closed. The national flag on the latter was pulled down and the German emblem hoisted in its place. Practically all the shops were closed and the blinds drawn on most of the windows.

At the time of writing I have heard of no very untoward incident. The last train left Brussels at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. Passengers to the city cannot pass beyond Denderleeuw, where there are strong German pickets.

CITIZENS DISARMED.

Proclamation Announcing German's Approach Was Surprise.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, August 21.

Before the evacuation of Brussels the Burgomaster stated that all the inhabitants had been disarmed. The Burgomaster and other officials remained at their posts to keep the citizens quiet. They have informed the citizens that there will be terrible reprisals if they interfere with the invaders. It is reported here that a long line of burning villages marked the German advance up to Brussels.

Burgomaster Max issued the following proclamation just before the city was surrendered:

> Despite the heroic resistance of our troops, aided by the allied armies, it is to be feared that the enemy may occupy Brussels. In the event of such an occurrence we rely upon the population to remain calm and avoid a panic. The civil authorities will continue to carry out their duties and need hardly remind their fellow citizens of their duty to the State.
>
> The laws of war forbid the enemy to obtain by force information relating to the national defence, and the inhabitants of Brussels have the right to refuse all such information. Let no one serve as a guide, and let each and every one be on the lookout for spies and all persons bent on creating demonstrations. The enemy has no legitimate right to interfere in the private lives of the citizens. Please inform me of any abuse in this respect. I pray you to render my task less difficult by abstaining from all hostile acts.

This proclamation took the populace more or less by surprise. To the very last the public had been led to believe that the Germans were not nearer than Tirlemont. A panic was avoided by the issuance of the proclamation, but hundreds of foreigners and thousands of Belgians who had no intention of undergoing the rigors of a hostile occupation were left stranded in Brussels.

The position of the English, notably the newspaper men, must be of some peril now that the British Minister has left.

MAKE USE OF VICTORY.

Germans Seize Motor Cars in Brussels to Transport Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Ernest Smith, the correspondent of the *Daily News and Leader* at Brussels, telegraphs from Ostend that the German plans do not contemplate a mere occupation of the Belgian capital.

All available motor cars have been seized and loaded with troops and the greater portion of the corps have pushed on in the direction of Ostend. It is believed that their object is to seize the forts there and at Zeebrugge, about ten miles further on.

The British Consul warned Englishmen to catch the 3:30 o'clock boat, and managed to get word to nearly all of them. The boat sailed, however, leaving some behind and the Consul therefore remained. Admiralty vessels are at the quay prepared to take away the stragglers. Some of these even tried to get over the Dutch frontier, fourteen miles away, but no one dared approach Zeebrugge.

The correspondent says that he heard yesterday that Kaiser Wilhelm had determined to take the two Belgian ports.

FLAGS FLY IN ANTWERP.

City Has Air of Gay Defiance As Enemy Draws Near.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, August 21 (9:20 A. M.).

The correspondent of the *Times* at The Hague in a telegram to-day says:

"The preparations for the defence of Antwerp extend over an enormous area. All classes in the city are joining in the work, day and night, but there is no sign of panic or confusion.

"The gates, driven through the walls by a peace loving people, are closed while this work of preparation goes doggedly forward. Antwerp itself offers a strange contrast. At almost every window appear British, Belgian and French flags, giving a festive air to the city, which is preparing to resist to the last gasp."

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent in Amsterdam, telegraphing yesterday, said that Antwerp was being put in a state of defence and was being provisioned in anticipation of a siege.

It was said at the office of the General Staff yesterday, he added, that all foreign correspondents found in Belgium after last night would be shot.

WOUNDED AT ANTWERP.

Many Brought From Malines, Says a Delayed Report.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Rosendal, Holland, dated yesterday, quotes a passenger who arrived from Antwerp as saying that the Congo steamships now in that port have been converted into hospital ships. Many wounded have arrived from Malines, which will probably be occupied this evening (Thursday).

Lieut. de Moranville, son of the Belgian commander in chief, has arrived at Antwerp. He crossed the Dutch frontier and was immediately disarmed. He said his command, an outpost near the German frontier, was suddenly surrounded by Germans. He withdrew with his men to the woods, where they hid for five days. Finally, exhausted by hunger and thirst, he made a dash for the Dutch frontier and escaped. He is now at Alkmaar.

FRANCE CALLS GERMANS CRUEL.

Charge Violation of Hague Tribunal at Pont-a-Mousson.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The French Government has called the attention of the Powers to further alleged violations of The Hague conventions by German troops. It cites the bombardment of the unfortified city of Pont-a-Mousson August 11, 12 and 14 when the 13,000 residents had no means of defending themselves. The bombardment was carried on with cannon concealed on the other side of the frontier and it is said that directions for firing were given from a captive observation balloon.

The fire was directed particularly upon the hospital, which was flying a Red Cross flag, and on the historic monument. Shells falling in the city killed seven persons and wounded eight, all women or children. No warning of the bombardment had been given, and the French Government represents that the act constituted useless cruelty, because no surrender of the city was demanded and there was no occupation of the city by the Germans, who kept well away from it.

ALSATIANS CHEER FRANCE.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Three hundred Alsatians who left here for the front to-day first passed before the statue of Joan of Arc and then before the Strassburg monument in the Place de la Concorde, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting "Vive la France!"

AUSTRIA ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Italy Takes Up Landing of Arms at San Giovanni di Medua.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A news agency despatch from Rome says that Italy has asked a friendly explanation from Austria of the landing of arms at San Giovanna di Medua.

This is the result of a complaint of Montenegro that Austria is arming the Albanians for a campaign against Servia.

BOMB AT BELGIUM KING?

German Report Says Monarch Was Attacked in Antwerp.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 21.—German newspapers received here say that a bomb was thrown at King Albert of the Belgians in Antwerp yesterday, but that the King was not injured.

All Communications Cut Off.

The Commercial Cable Company announced that communication with Brussels was entirely interrupted. Telegrams cannot be accepted for the provinces of Limburg, Liege, Namur, Luxemburg, Brabant or Antwerp, excepting for the town of Antwerp.

ALLIES BOMBARDING CATTARO, IS REPORT

Warships Pound Harbor Forts, Montengrins Attack by Land.

NEEDED FOR NAVAL BASE

Swedish Skipper Tells How German Warships Are Raking Libau.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Advices from a number of points indicate that every effort is being made to capture the Austrian seaport of Cattaro in Dalmatia. The forts at the entrance to the harbor have been bombarded for several days by French warships, while a Montenegrin land force with artillery has been assisting. Some of the despatches say the English Mediterranean fleet is also aiding in the bombardment.

It is believed likely the British and French fleet commanders are desirous of establishing a naval base in Cattaro harbor. From there the French and British war craft could comb the sea.

Reports that the British fleet was contemplating the bombardment of Trieste are not believed here. It is known the Britsh warships scouted near Pola in an effort to draw the Austrian fleet out from the protection of the land forts. The Austrians would not come out, however, and as Pola was protected by a series of floating mines no attempt was made by the British warships to bombard the land forts.

FISHING BOATS SUNK.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The correspondent of the *Daily News and Leader* at Copenhagen telegraphs that a Dutch fishing boat which has arrived there reports that two other fishing boats were sunk in the North Sea by shots from warships, the nationality of which is unknown.

LIBAU SHELL SWEPT.

Many Killed and Buildings Destroyed by Germans, Is Report.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Stockholm quotes the captain of a Swedish steamer returning there in describing the bombardment of Libau by a German fleet, which has already been reported in despatches.

"It was on a Sunday evening that the rain of fire began to fall on the city," the captain said. "The townspeople were thrown into a panic. They ran into the streets and other open places, because their houses were burning and falling.

"Fifteen women who were seated on a pile of lumber were killed by the explosion of a single shell. The bombardment continued for two hours. Many buildings and bridges were destroyed."

An English engineer who is an authority on military and naval matters has returned from St. Petersburg with the information that seven days after the war started the German fleet in the Baltic was bombarding Kronstadt, Viborg and Reval. When he left no news of the assault had been given out.

The information brought back by this engineer was the first received here concerning German operations in the Baltic since it was reported that the Germans had driven back the Russian squadron and had landed an expedition on the Aland Islands.

GERMAN SCIENTISTS SEIZED.

Astronomers Watching Eclipse Are Prisoners of Russians.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Berlin says the Russians seized a party of German scientists who were visiting Russia at the latter's invitation to study the eclipse of the sun. They seized the scientific instruments of the party.

The *Norddeutscher Allegemeine Zeitung* had an article on August 15 by the director of the Deutsche Bank, who contends that German finance is in the most satisfactory condition. The director of the bank says Germany has met the financial expenses of the war in much better shape than the other countries involved.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* dilates on the distress caused to women in consequence of loss of employment, as many stores have dismissed most of their employees. The costume trade is at a standstill, the textile industry is suffering in a fearful manner and many factories have been closed. Women who were running boarding houses where these employees lived have been ruined. Wealthy people are accused of adding to the misery by ruthlessly discharging their employees.

Quotations by the *Koelnische Zeitung* from Socialist papers show that the latter have not been suppressed. The Socialist papers call on Socialists to rally to the German flag and do their utmost to defeat the enemies of the empire.

GERMAN CAPTIVES ON SHIP.

Belgian Soldiers, with 1,000 Prisoners, Embark at Dunkirk.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Dunkirk, France, says a train bearing 1,000 German prisoners, guarded by Belgian soldiers, arrived there to-day. The Belgians with their captives, embarked on a French steamer which sailed for an unnamed French port.

Two other trains carrying prisoners were following the first to Dunkirk it was said.

KEEP IN TOUCH.
With the European situation and financial and crop reports in United States by reading THE SUN (Morning, Sunday and Evening). Subscription rates will be found on the Editorial page.—Adv.