

GERMANS FORCE ALLIES 25 MILES BEHIND FRENCH FORTS; FRENCH CABINET RECONSTRUCTED; SOCIALISTS IN MINISTRY; RUSSIANS ADVANCE STEADILY AND BERLIN ADMITS DEFEAT

GERMAN ARMY RETREATING IN EAST PRUSSIA

Forced to Abandon Two Defence Lines to Advancing Russians.

CZAR'S MAIN FORCE MARCHES ON POSEN

Koenigsberg Likely to Be Scene of Big Battle—Berlin Admits Defeat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
London, August 26.
The Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Before the superior Russian force the Kaiser's troops have fallen back and they are now in a hurried retreat west. They have been forced to abandon two defence lines in East Prussia.

Between the Russian advance guard and the Vistula there remain only the Gersdorf lines. Whether or not the Germans intend to make a serious defence of these lines is not known. The country there is favorable for defensive operations.

The Austrian military press bureau in Vienna announced to-day that the Austrians are advancing on both sides of the Vistula in Russian Poland.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that it is reported there that the Germans suffered a serious defeat in East Prussia and that the news of the battle was published in Berlin, the newspapers admitting the defeat.

This caused some excitement in the German capital. The officials explained the retreat by saying that East Prussia is bounded on the south by Russian territory and the troops were in danger not only from a vastly superior force before them but from a possible fresh invasion to the south.

One Berlin paper says that the whole German population of East Prussia is in flight and a committee has been named in Berlin to give them aid.

Vorsparter, the Socialist organ, admits that the situation is dangerous, but expresses the hope that the Government will be able to retrieve its position and stop the Russian advance.

Advices received by the Russian Embassy here from the General Staff at St. Petersburg say that the Russians have won further victories against both the Germans and Austrians. The Russians, according to the despatches, now occupy the entire eastern and southern half of East Prussia.

The reports that the main Russian army is making a dash for the fortress of Posen is regarded here as a possible explanation for the retirement of the Germans in East Prussia.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Russian troops in Eastern Prussia have occupied the towns of Nordenburg, Sensburg and Bisphofburg and the railway station at Rothfels.

In Western Galicia the Russians have driven back the Austrian rear guard beyond the River Zlotalpa, which runs north and south about thirty miles west of Tarnopol.

The Hague correspondent of the Nieuw Courant declares he is able to state on trustworthy authority that the Germans plan to abandon temporarily East and West Prussia and Pomerania to the Russians and withdraw slowly to the River Oder, where the main defences of Berlin lie.

Germany, according to the correspondent, "appears to have undertaken this measure to give time to her army operating against France to try to deal the British and French armies their death blow and then to march on to Paris, the distance between Mons and Paris being one-quarter the distance between St. Petersburg and Berlin."

A St. Petersburg despatch says that by the swift execution of Russia's northern plan of campaign Germany is already in a perilous position.

A despatch to the Standard from Copenhagen says that a panic apparently is imminent in Berlin. Fearing the Russian invasion, wealthy Germans are hastily leaving for Scandinavia, passing through Copenhagen.

MARCHING ON POSEN.

St. Petersburg Says Main Army's Advance Is Uninterrupted.

By H. W. NORREGAARD.

Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London Daily Mail.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, August 26.
While the Russian right wing has invaded East Prussia and the left wing

FRENCH CABINET RECONSTITUTED; VIVIANI STAYS

Believed Reverses on Frontier Responsible for the Change.

MILLERAND AS WAR MINISTER; DELCASSE IN

Alexandre Ribot, at 72, Is the New Minister of Finance.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Paris, August 26.

Premier Viviani and his entire Cabinet resigned this afternoon. M. Viviani was asked by the President to retain his post as Premier.

He succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, with Theophile Delcasse as Foreign Minister and two members of the United Socialists, Jules Guesde and Marcel Sembat, in the Ministry. The new Cabinet is as follows:

President of the Council, without portfolio, Rene Viviani.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Theophile Delcasse.

Minister of War, Alexander Millerand.

Minister of Justice, Aristide Briand.

Minister of Interior, Louis J. Malvy.

Minister of Marine, Victor Augagneur.

Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot.

Minister of Public Instruction, Albert Sarraut.

Minister of Public Works, Marcel Sembat.

Minister of Commerce, Gaston Thomson.

Minister of Colonies, Gaston Doumergue.

Minister of Agriculture, Fernand David.

Minister of Labor, Bienvenu Martin.

Minister, without portfolio, Jules Guesde.

Under Secretary of Fine Arts, Albert Dalmer.

The fact that Marcel Sembat and Jules Guesde have accepted portfolios marks the initial departure in France from the Socialist refusal to allow any of the members of the party to enter the Cabinet.

In this connection it is recalled that Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader, joined the Belgian Cabinet at the outbreak of the war, establishing a precedent not only for the Socialists in his country but of all the world.

Rene Viviani formed his Cabinet on June 13. It was composed as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rene Viviani; Justice, Bienvenu Martin; Interior, Louis Malvy; Instruction, Victor Augagneur; Finance, Joseph Noulens; Agriculture, Maurice Messimy; Marine, Armand E. Gauthier; Colonies, Maurice Raynaud; Commerce, Gaston Thomson; Public Works, Rene Renault; Agriculture, Fernand David; Labor, Charles Couyba.

M. Viviani was Minister of Labor several years ago. He is one of the leaders of the Socialist party, but is of liberal tendencies. He is 51 years old.

BERLIN CELEBRATES VICTORY.

Wireless Tells of Rejoicing at Crown Prince's Triumphs.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

London, Aug. 27.—A Marconi wireless message from Berlin says the Koelischer (Cologne) Zeitung publishes the following official announcement on Monday:

"The army of the Crown Prince north of Metz is advancing on both sides of Longwy victoriously. He repulsed the enemy."

This news caused the greatest enthusiasm in Berlin, according to the despatch. Large crowds paraded before the Crown Prince's palace and the palace where the Kaiserin is residing.

The Empress appeared on a balcony twice. Later she came out again with the Crown Princess. A fresh message of victory was read to the crowd. A scene of indescribable enthusiasm followed. The Kaiserin, with tears falling down her cheeks, kissed the Crown Princess.

Continued on Third Page.



WASHINGTON THINKS ITALY WILL FIGHT

Detention of Oceana Believed to Mean Abandonment of Neutrality.

HARD BLOW TO KAISER

Germany and Austria Would Become Dependent on Own Food Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The holding up of the steamship Oceana in New York by direction of the Italian Government is interpreted here to mean that within the next few days Italy expects to be drawn into the war.

Confidential advices to the State Department received to-day indicate that while the Italian Government is preparing to mobilize its entire army, apparently no final decision has been reached as to whether it will take sides in the present conflict.

It is known here that the Italian Government has been desirous of maintaining absolute neutrality, notwithstanding its alliance with Germany and Austria, which, according to German contentions, obligated it to take their side of the controversy. Had it desired to do so the Italian Government would have been threatened by internal disorder if it had attempted to ally itself with Austria.

The belief in official quarters here is growing that it will be impossible for Italy to hope to maintain an attitude of neutrality.

If the Italian Government decides to ally itself with England, France and Russia it will be a severe blow to Germany and Austria for several reasons. It will prevent Austria from sending troops northward to aid Germany, and, in addition, it will cut off the only existing source of obtaining additional food supplies. At the present Germany is cut from the north, east and west, and its only source of obtaining additional food since the war began has been through Austria and Italy.

With Italy taking sides with the enemies of Germany and Austria both those countries will be dependent entirely upon their present food supplies, which when exhausted can be replenished only from within their own borders. According to the military experts the entry of Italy into the war against Germany and Austria would be as important and damaging from the food standpoint as it would be from a military point of view.

The sailing of the steamship Oceana from New York for Genoa on Saturday has been cancelled by advices from Italy that Americans had been warned to leave the country and that there would be no refugees left by the time she was ready to sail for America. Those Americans who cannot be accommodated on ships now in Italian ports will be sent out by way of France or Holland, the cablegram says, and they will be hurried out of the country as fast as possible.

This notice was generally taken to mean that Italy will enter the European war. A few days ago the Italian lines received notice to bring no more German reservists to Italy, which was the first official step.

The Oceana was recently purchased by the Delaware and Hudson Steamship Company and was to have sailed under the American flag. More than \$20,000 worth of tickets had been sold, officials of the line said yesterday.

AMERICANS WARNED.

Ambassador Advises Them to Leave Italy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Rome, Aug. 25, via Paris, Aug. 26.—A warning has been issued by the American

Continued on Third Page.

FRENCH DECLARE THAT THE KAISER'S TROOPS HAVE BEEN BADLY BEATEN IN LORRAINE

War Office Silent All Day, Announces Important Movements at Night—Embassy at London Tells of Success

SAYS ALLIES ARE HOLDING OUT FIRMLY ON DEFENSIVE LINE

Bodies of 1,500 Germans Found in One Trench—Gen. Gallieni Named Military Governor of Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Paris, August 26.

The War Minister issued the following communique at 11:30 to-night:

"In the north the Franco-British lines have moved back a short distance.

"In a general way our offensive between Nancy and Vosges makes headway. Our right, however, has been obliged to fall back slightly in the region of St. Die."

"Gen. Gallieni has been named commander of the army of Paris and Military Governor of Paris to succeed Gen. Michel. The latter, with admirable abnegation, has asked for a command under Gen. Gallieni.

"M. Messimy presented this morning for President Poincare's signature a decree authorizing the immediate promotion of superior officers, irrespective of seniority, permitting the replacing of killed and wounded officers by other officers chosen on the spot.

"The decree also makes it possible to promote to high commands relatively young army officers who show proof of their energy and value before the enemy. But, to prevent disorganization of the regular promotion system, all grades awarded will be for the duration of the war only and will be subject to revision thereafter."

The German losses in the fighting in the northern part of the great battle line have been tremendous. The French guns mowed whole regiments of Germans down. In one trench the bodies of 1,500 Germans were found with their rifles still in their hands.

Public opinion is distinctly more hopeful to-day. Earl Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords, which was reproduced fully in all the papers here, increased the French admiration and enthusiasm for their British comrades in arms.

To-night's Temps refers with particular satisfaction to Earl Kitchener's declaration that England can raise if necessary, an expeditionary corps of thirty divisions and keep them continuously in the field.

"We have read the speech of the British Minister of War," the Temps says, "with profound emotion and pride at possessing such allies."

GERMANS NOW 25 MILES WITHIN FRENCH BORDER

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

London, August 26 (Midnight).

The French Embassy here made public this morning the following message from Paris, dated midnight:

"The Ministry of War has not issued its usual bulletin. The general impression concerning the engagements which took place to-day (Wednesday) on the line from Cambrai to Le Cateau is favorable. In Lorraine the German offensive movement has been absolutely repulsed."

The Cambrai-Le Cateau line is about twenty-five miles within the French frontier and is behind the Valenciennes-Maubeuge position to which the British and French forces retired after Saturday's battle at Mons and Charleroi.

A German aeroplane flew over the railway station at Cambrai yesterday and dropped several bombs. Several bridges on the line were damaged. French soldiers fired volleys at the aeroplane and brought it down. Two German officers and the pilot of the aeroplane were badly wounded. A fourth occupant of the aeroplane escaped injury.

The French right has been obliged to withdraw slightly in the neighborhood of St. Die, despatches from Paris say.

The situation of the allies is said to be favorable still, and the morale of the troops continues excellent. All day yesterday there was desperate fighting. No estimate of the losses on either side is forthcoming yet.

The British War Office gave out this official statement this afternoon:

"It is officially announced that on August 25 the French on their southern

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—Reports from Paris indicate that the general impression concerning the engagement which took place yesterday along the line from Cambrai to Le Cateau is favorable. The Cambrai-Le Cateau line is behind the Valenciennes-Maubeuge position and about twenty-five miles within the French frontier. This was the position to which the British and French forces retired after the battle of Mons and Charleroi Saturday.

In the south the French have also been forced to withdraw in the neighborhood of St. Die, which is northeast of Epinal, one of the first-class forts on the French advance line.

The battle lines of the armies of the British and French, marked by black blocks, and the Germans, marked by shaded blocks, and the strongly fortified positions along the French frontier from Lille on the north to Belfort in the south are shown on the above map.

Around Maubeuge, Givet, Montmedy and Luneville, the hardest fighting took place.

The official statement issued by the War Department says that the Franco-British lines in the north have been driven back a short distance. The engagement which forced the withdrawal took place on the line from Cambrai to Le Cateau.

The Cambrai-Le Cateau line is behind the Valenciennes-Maubeuge position and about twenty-five miles within the French frontier. This was the position to which the British and French forces retired after the battle of Mons and Charleroi Saturday.

In the south the French have also been forced to withdraw in the neighborhood of St. Die, which is northeast of Epinal, one of the first-class forts on the French advance line.

CROWN PRINCE WAS IN PARIS?

Told Kaiser Time Was Ripe to Strike, Is Report.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—It is reported here that the German Crown Prince was in Paris incognito several weeks ago and on his return to Berlin told the Kaiser that France was on the eve of a revolution and the time was ripe to strike.

The Crown Prince stopped at the Hotel Astoria, the manager of which, a German, is said to have been a spy.

DENY FRANCIS JOSEPH IS ILL.

Wireless From Berlin Says He Is in Good Health.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 26.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, according to wireless despatches received here from Berlin via Vienna to the Austrian Consul, is in excellent health despite his 84 years and the sorrows of war. The despatch pronounces false recent reports that the aged Emperor was very ill.

The despatches said further that the Austrian forces had been mobilized to the full war footing of 3,000,000 men.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
See the case of six glass stoppered bottles.
—49.

trality. Reports in the Swiss papers that Italy has mobilized 800,000 men in the northwest and is about to join the war are semi-officially denied in Rome. Nothing, it is said, had been done except to establish small camps for reservists in the neighborhood of garrison towns throughout the country.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Russians are driving the German first army corps towards Danzig. The Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig. In eastern Galicia the Russians appear to have advanced about twenty-five miles from the border and have driven back the Austrian troops at several points. A military authority at St. Petersburg is quoted as saying that Russia will have 3,000,000 men in Germany and 2,000,000 men in Austria within fifteen days.