# SERVIANS ROUT AUSTRIANS---NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN

## SERVIANS SHOUT IN TRIUMPH AS AUSTRIANS FLEE

### Drunk With Wine, Victors Charge Vanquished Across the Drina.

### 15,000 OF ENEMY REPORTED KILLED

### Eye Witness Describes Five Days' Battle and Retreat Into Bosnia.

*By Central News of London.*
*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.
NISH, via Salonica, August 24 (Delayed in transmission).

Servia is joyful at the brilliant victories over the Austrian army.

An eyewitness of the great battle on the plains of the Yaddar and the Austrian retreat into Bosnia has just arrived here. He said that Austria marched two armies of 100,000 men each against the Servians. These effected a junction at Mount Tzer, while Servians to the number of 100,000 soldiers concentrated at Valjevo, with the plains in front and the mountains in the rear.

When the Austrian junction was effected the Servians advanced and an artillery duel began. This lasted for five days and resulted in the defeat and dislodgment of the Austrian forces. They retreated in two sections. The Servians captured 5,000 men and sixty guns. Half of the beaten Austrian army retreated northward to Sabac (Shabatz) and gave the Servians an opportunity for a flanking movement.

Before the enemy arrived on the Save the Servian artillery was in command of the banks of that river and cut off the Austrian retreat. The Austrians made a desperate resistance, but it was futile.

It was announced here yesterday that the Servians have recaptured Shabatz, and it is presumed that the Austrians contested this position and have been beaten there. The other half of the Austrian army retired at Losnitza. Col. Jovanovitch made a vigorous pursuit and captured a cavalry column and twenty-four guns.

The Servian infantry fought its way into Shabatz and Losnitza. The men, drunk with wine and victory, rushed to the attack with furious shouts of "Napred! Napred!" (Hurrah! Hurrah!) The Austrians fought like men already beaten. Their minds must have been full of previous defeats and they were not able to stand against the Servian bayonet charges. They turned and fled over the Drina into Bosnia, with the Servians in hot pursuit into Yana and Bjielana.

### *KILL 15,000 AUSTRIANS.*

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A despatch from Paris says that the losses of the Austrians in the battle of the Drina continue to grow, according to despatches from Nish.

"The latest of these despatches," it says, "say that out of 300,000 Austrians engaged 15,000 were killed, 30,000 were wounded and 15,000 were taken prisoners. Seventy-five guns were captured.

### *AUSTRIA LOSES MANY.*

**Third of Southern Army Reported Disqualified.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

ROME, Aug. 27.—The *Messagero* prints a despatch from Nish saying that Austria has lost one-third of the southern army in dead, wounded or prisoners in Servia. The despatch adds that 40 per cent. of the soldiers in the reserves failed to respond to the call to the colors, and there have been many desertions.

The Austrian Emperor, it is said, has been kept in ignorance of the reverses suffered by his troops, and only favorable news is given to him.

### SAYS SHOTS HIT BRESLAU.

**Letter From Wireless Operator on British Ship Describes Chase.**

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The mother of the wireless operator of the British cruiser Gloucester has received a letter from her son describing the chase of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, in which the Gloucester participated. The letter said:

"The chase lasted four days and nights, during which our gunner indulged in some long range shots at the Breslau. After missing the first shot at 11,000 yards, he spot on the second shell for luck, and it went true, carrying away half of the Breslau's funnel. The gunner repeated the operation on the third shot, which cleared the Breslau's quarter deck and put her after gun out of action. The cruiser fired thirty shots in return. Two of them smashed boats on the davits on the Gloucester's upper deck. Our ship narrowly escaped destruction from a torpedo fired by the Goeben."

**Goeben and Breslau Crews at Brindisi.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

ROME, Aug. 26.—One hundred and sixty of the crews of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which were sold to the Turkish Government, have arrived at Brindisi and taken train for Ala.

### INDORSE TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY.

**Bengal Moslems Say They Would Regret Break With England.**

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.—In the course of a congratulatory telegram sent to the Grand Vizier at Constantinople by a representative of the Bengal Moslems on the occasion of the feast of Bairam, the Bengal spokesman expressed gratification at Turkey's position of neutrality in the European war.

He adds that "Indian Moslems, who consider loyalty to the British crown their first paramount duty, would greatly deplore any estrangement between England and Turkey."

### GERMAN AEROPLANE FALLS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A German aeroplane fell to the ground within the British lines at Quesnoy, near Lille, yesterday and the two German officers in the machine were killed by the fall.

## PREMIER OKUMA TELLS U. S. JAPAN WILL KEEP PROMISES

*Premier Okuma has sent the following message to the "Independent," a New York publication:*

I gladly seize the opportunity to send, through the medium of the *Independent*, a message to the people of the United States, who have always been helpful and loyal friends of Japan.

It is my desire to convince your people of the sincerity of my Government and of my people in all their utterances and assurances connected with the present regrettable situation in Europe and the Far East.

Every sense of loyalty and honor oblige Japan to cooperate with Great Britain to clear from these waters the enemies who in the past, the present and the future menace her interests, her trade, her shipping and her people's lives.

This Far Eastern situation is not of our seeking.

It was ever my desire to maintain peace, as will be amply proved; as president of the Peace Society of Japan I have consistently so endeavored.

I have read with admiration the lofty message of President Wilson to his people on the subject of neutrality.

We of Japan are appreciative of the spirit and motives that prompted the head of your great nation and we feel confident that his message will meet with a national response.

As Premier of Japan I have stated and I now again state to the people of America and of the world that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other peoples of anything which they may now possess.

My Government and my people have given their word and their pledge, which will be as honorably kept as Japan always keeps promises.

OKUMA.

## PREDICTS EFFORT TO SUBJUGATE ENGLAND

### "Times" Expert Foresees What a German Success Will Mean.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.
LONDON, August 26.

The *Times* expert says this morning:

"Along practically the whole French frontier the French counter offensive, though gallantly conducted, failed. The French are now confined to the frontier line existing at the outbreak of the war. Behind this line the allies must now organize for a defensive war until the moment comes to renew the attack. The attack quite possibly soon will be extended to the sea and if not checked the Germans may seize the northeastern ports of France."

The expert foresees a German success will be followed by the annexation of all ports, including the Dutch, from the Dover straits to Emden as a preliminary to an attempt to subjugate England.

"It is reasonable to hope," the writer continues, "that the French will renew the combat successfully beyond Mezieres. The French, who are probably behind the Meuse as far as Verdun, will have to defend the river here against a German attack which has probably started. The line from Verdun to Toul ought to be fairly secure, but between Toul and Epinal the French will have to fight along the Moselle. Further south Epinal and Belfort should be able to hold their own.

"The absence of a knowledge of conditions prevents a confident prediction, but if conditions are favorable the allies ought to find the German offensive possible to arrest."

The writer criticises the allies for not awaiting the German attack in their prepared positions, but adds that "the offensive is so deeply ingrained in the French doctrine of war that no French general will be able to resist it."

The expert thinks that it was a mistake not to prolong and reenforce the Belgian front at Louvain, compelling the Germans to fight a parallel battle.

### BRITISH TAKE TOGOLAND.

**Big German African Territory Surrenders Without Condition.**

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Official announcement was made to-day that Togoland, the German colony in West Africa, has surrendered unconditionally and that British forces from British West Africa will occupy Kamina to-morrow morning.

### CANADA HASTENS WAR PLANS.

**First Detachment of Soldiers to Leave for Front Saturday.**

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—The Militia Department announced to-day that the first consignment of Canadian volunteers will embark for the front with all speed. Twenty transports will be utilized for the purpose. The first detachment to sail probably will be the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, which expects to get away Saturday.

The news of reverses to the allies on the Continent has quickened the process of getting the troops ready. Twenty thousand volunteers are now in camp at Valcartier and 8,000 are now on trains on the way from the western part of Canada.

The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, issued an appeal to the people of the Dominion to-day for contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is to provide for the needs of those dependent upon the soldiers of Canada at the front.

### ALBANIAN REBELS IN ACTION.

**Reported They Demanded Surrender of Valona, Hoisting Turkish Flag.**

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Rome correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing under date of August 24, says that the Albanian insurgents demanded the surrender of Valona (Avlona) after the departure of Prince William of Wied and hoisted the Turkish flag.

The authorities of Avlona asked for forty-eight hours in which to reply to the demand.

### *ALBANIANS TO ATTACK?*

**Austrian Ships Land Arms at San Giovanni de Medua.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—An official despatch from Athens says that Austrian warships have landed arms and ammunition at San Giovanni de Medua, with a view to preparing an Albanian attack on the Servians and Montenegrins.

## ENGLAND OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY SERVICE

### Premier Asquith Says, However, More Than 100,000 Soldiers Are Needed.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Premier Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon silenced those who thought that Great Britain would be forced by her present circumstances to adopt the obligatory military duty system by saying that the Government has no intention of introducing the system. He added that Earl Kitchener needed all the recruits he could get and that it was a great mistake to think that Great Britain at this juncture needed only 100,000 men.

The Premier announced that he would ask the King to convey to King Albert of Belgium the admiration of the British people for "the heroic resistance of his army and people to the wanton invasion of their territory, and an assurance of the determination of this country to support in every way the efforts of Belgium to vindicate her independence and the public law of Europe."

Extra efforts are being put forth to-day by the recruiting officers, in accordance with the policy suggested by the Premier.

No list of the casualties to the British forces, estimated by the Premier at more than 2,000, has been received.

### *TESTS CHECK RECRUITS.*

**Thirty Per Cent. of Volunteers in England Are Rejected.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The reports of the stand made by the British troops at Mons have given a fillip to recruiting in England. Time expired reservists are permitted to choose the regiment to which they are to be attached, but many regiments are full and can take no more men.

Severe medical tests have eliminated 30 per cent. of those offering to join the army. Recruiting for the territorials has been suspended.

### TORE OFF BRITISH ORDERS.

**Kaiser Thus Expressed Attitude, Says "Daily Express" Story.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Daily Express* publishes a story to-day, which has not been confirmed, that when Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador at Berlin at the outbreak of the war, went to make his farewells to Emperor William before leaving the city after his recall, the latter stalked into the room wearing several British orders on his breast.

The Kaiser tore the decorations from his coat, according to the story, and exclaiming:

"Tell your King that that is what I think of him and his medals."

## WASHINGTON THINKS ITALY WILL FIGHT

*Continued from First Page.*

Embassy here through the Consuls advising Americans in Italy to return home while transportation is available.

The warning says that complications may arise which will make transportation difficult and that Americans remaining will do so at their own risk.

Rumors printed in the Swiss newspapers are to the effect that Italy has mobilized 800,000 men in the northwest and is about to join the war. These rumors are denied here, semi-officially, and it is said that nothing has been done except to establish small groups of reservists in the neighborhood of garrison towns throughout the country.

Italy, it is asserted, still maintains her neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Leghorn says:

"All sailings of the Veloce Company's South American liners have been suspended by order of the Government."

There is an opinion in some quarters in London that this foreshadows the abandonment of Italian neutrality. Some of the Veloce ships are subsidized as auxiliary cruisers.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Rome correspondent forwards advices received from Vienna that Gen. Conrad, head of the Austrian General Staff, has sent this message to the Italian Government:

"The reports published in Italy that Austria-Hungary has aggressive intentions against Italy, in order to revenge itself for Italy's failure to participate in the war, are absolutely without foundation and are stigmatized as malignant efforts put forth by a third party."

**Canada Needs Horses for War.**

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—An indication that horses may be requisitioned for war purposes came to-day in the announcement from the Canadian Government that Canadian owned trotters and pacers will not be permitted to return to the United States.

Prominent ones that will be held are Grand Opera and Vaster.

## ZEPPELIN RAIDS STIR BELGIUM TO PROTEST. NEW NIGHT ATTACK

### Assaults From Air Violate Hague Convention, the Government Asserts.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.
LONDON, August 26.

A despatch from Antwerp says that a Zeppelin attempted another attack on Antwerp last night, but that it was driven off by the effective fire directed at it. Since the attack of Monday night the Belgian authorities have been taking steps in an effort to prevent a repetition of the assault.

The Belgian Government is preparing to make an official protest to all the Powers signatory of the Hague convention regarding the Zeppelin attack of Monday night. It contends that this attack was made in violation of Article 26 of the fourth Hague convention.

The *Daily Chronicle* prints a despatch, regarded as semi-official, which is said to have been sent following an examination of the city of Antwerp by a committee comprising the Belgian Foreign Minister, the Russian Ambassador, the Papal Nuncio and a secretary to King Albert in order to learn the extent of the damage to life and property caused by the German airship.

"For the first time in history," the despatch says, "a great civilized community has been bombarded from the sky in the dead of night. Count Zeppelin, whom the German Emperor calls the greatest genius of the century, has performed the greatest exploit of his life. He has thrown bombs on hospitals where Belgians were attending German wounded. He has staggered humanity.

"On August 5 the German commander warned Gen. Leman at Liege that if the forts did not surrender the Zeppelin fleet would move against Belgium. The Germans have been as good as their word. We have explored every one of ten devastated streets and have found portions of ten bombs. The number of victims is unknown. It is significant that all the bombs were aimed at public buildings, such as the military barracks, the Government offices and the royal palace. The population is in gloom."

The more conservative of the varying accounts of the destructive effect of the bombs say that twelve bodies have been recovered so far from the ruins of the wrecked houses. Another account places the number of dead at twenty-six.

The Antwerp correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the royal family will abandon the temporary palace at Antwerp and will move to other quarters, the location of which will be kept secret. He adds:

"The attack evidently was designed against the royal family. The warrior of the air stole silently over the forts outside the city, against which no assault was made, and steered toward the palace, where it dropped six explosive bombs. None found the mark exactly, though all landed within the palace grounds. One narrowly escaped wrecking the Antwerp cathedral, and three found human victims."

### *WHITLOCK SENT PROTEST.*

**American Minister to Belgium Objects to Bombs, It Is Said.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 26.—It is stated here that the American Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, has sent a grave protest to Berlin about the bombardment of Antwerp by bombs from a Zeppelin airship.

### *TELLS OF BOMB HURLING.*

**Belgian Minister Says Germans Tried to Destroy Palace.**

LONDON, Aug. 26.—E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister to China, arrived in London to-day from Antwerp and described the attempt made by the Zeppelin on Monday night to destroy the royal palace.

He said that it appeared to have been a deliberate attempt to destroy the living quarters of the palace, in which at the time were the Princess Marie Jose, Prince Leopold and Prince Charles, the children of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth. Prince Leopold, the eldest, is 13 years old.

The Zeppelin sailed directly over the royal apartments, he said, and then dropped a bomb. M. de Cartier said that only a miscalculation of the velocity of the wind which caused the airship to drift prevented the bomb's striking the royal apartments. The bomb fell 100 yards away in the street.

M. de Cartier expressed confidence that the American Government, to which, as a signatory of the Hague convention, protest will be made by the Belgian Government, will realize the inhumanity of this method of warfare.

### *GETS BOMB PROTEST.*

**Washington Notified by Belgium of Alleged Hague Rule Violation.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A formal protest against the action of the German Zeppelin airship in dropping explosive bombs into the city of Antwerp was made to the State Department to-day by E. Havenith, the Belgian Minister to the United States.

The protest was submitted in accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs and charges that the dropping of the bombs from the airship constitutes a violation of the Hague rules of war. The protest is as follows:

"During the night of the 24th to the 25th of August a dirigible balloon, Zeppelin, has flown over the city of Antwerp and has thrown successfully eight bombs of a great exploding strength. According to an investigation conducted by the judicial court there have been ten killed, all harmless citizens, among them four women; eight have been injured, some mortally. One bomb was exploded above the palace, where the Queen and the royal children are living. The material damages are enormous. This bombardment constitutes a violation of Article XXVI. of the fourth convention of The Hague."

Article 26 of the Hague convention, upon which the Belgian protest is based, is as follows:

"The commander of an attacking force before commencing a bombardment except in the case of an assault should do all he can to warn the authorities."

There is another provision of the Hague rules of war relating to the dropping of bombs and explosives from airships, which is as follows:

"The contracting Powers agree to prohibit for a period extending to the close of the third peace conference the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other new methods of a similar nature."

Germany declined to sign this declaration, although Belgium did subscribe to its provisions. Consequently, the dropping of the bombs from the Zeppelin does not constitute an infraction of the Hague rules, as the declaration is not binding upon the German Government. Whether or not the German Government failed to give notice of its intention to use airships in the present campaign in Belgium is not known here.

Secretary Bryan admitted that he had received the Belgian protest, but declined to comment on it or indicate whether or not he will make an inquiry into the charges. The protest calls for no action by the United States and is intended to place on record with the neutral Powers the alleged violation of the German army. Belgium is making similar protests to the other countries signatory to the Hague conventions which are not involved in the present conflict.

The use of bombs by the Germain airships raises a question comparatively new to the rules of warfare, and it is expected to assume a more prominent place in international discussions as the present war progresses.

### HEAVY BOMBS AT ANTWERP.

**German Explosives a Foot in Diameter With Steel Cover.**

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Daily Mail's* Antwerp correspondent describes the bombs dropped by the Zeppelin in Antwerp as having a steel cover 1½ inch thick. They were about a foot in diameter, and every time one was thrown there was a sound like the firing of a heavy gun.

One bomb made a hole in the Rue des Navas 78 inches in diameter and 22 inches deep. All the houses in the neighborhood had their doors and windows broken and their ceilings fell. Of three men walking in the street where another bomb fell one was killed and two were mortally injured. A woman sitting at a window was killed by a bomb that shattered the hospital. Windows fell in the botanical garden.

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## GERMAN ARMY RETREATING IN EAST PRUSSIA

*Continued from First Page.*

is in Galicia, it is believed that the Russian centre is marching silently with crushing force on Posen.

The chief of the General Staff of the Russian army reported to-day that since Sunday the movement of the army westward through East Prussia has been uninterrupted and the same report is given regarding the movement in Galicia. The armies are marching on a wide front.

After the defeat of the Germans at Gumbinnen part of their army, including the Frst Army Corps, retreated to the fortress of Koenigsberg.

It is stated here that the Russians have captured Tilsit.

### *CZAR CUTS ALL TIES.*

**Refuses to Have Anything to Do With German Royal Family.**

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Russians are driving the German First Army Corps toward Danzig, from which the Seventeenth army corps is probably coming to the rescue. It is rumored, he says, that the Russians already are at Marienburg, twenty-six miles from Danzig.

"The Czar," the despatch continues, "without precedent, has dismissed the German and Austrian sovereigns and princes from their honorary Colonelships in the Russian regiments and has deprived them of their Russian decorations. He also has forbidden Russians to wear German or Austrian decorations. This action was taken in response to the inhuman treatment of Russians by Germans and Austrians and the indignities inflicted upon members of the Czar's family.

"The action of the Czar excludes the possibility of eventual dealings between the respective imperial families and indicates that Russia does not intend to make peace with them."

### *RUSSIANS REPULSED.*

**Wireless From Berlin Tells of Austrian Victory at Krasnik.**

The following despatch was received at the Telefunken wireless station at Sayville, L. I., yesterday from Berlin, by way of Nauen:

"Official reports made public in Vienna and received here by telegraph say that a battle of three days duration at Krasnik, in Russian Poland, twenty-eight miles southwest of Lublin, ended yesterday in a complete Austrian victory.

"The Russian forces were repulsed along the entire front of seventy kilometers (forty-two miles) and are now in full flight in the direction of Lublin."

### *TELL OF RUSSIAN GAINS.*

**Telegrams From St. Petersburg Say Advance Continues.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Official telegrams from St. Petersburg relate that the Austrian rear guard tried to hold the Russians around Tarnopol yesterday without success. The Austrians lost two mitrailleuses, one railroad train and much war material.

The Russian offensive movement continues. After the victory of Gumbinnen on the German front the Russians occupied Insterburg and Augersburg. The Germans are reported to be in retreat toward Osterode, in east Prussia, having abandoned 100 pieces of artillery and thousands of prisoners.

### *AUSTRIAN MOVE FAILS.*

**Russian General Staff Describes Prussian Campaign.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent sends the following official statement of the Russian operations issued by the Russian General Staff yesterday:

"Austrian rear guards supported by artillery attempted to hamper our march on the river Sereth in the region of Tarnopol, but after a series of fights they were repulsed.

"We continue to act on the offensive. We have taken numerous wagons, two quick firing guns and much ammunition. To the south of Gronbeschove we brought down an Austrian aeroplane, killing the officers and wounding a third. Our cavalry destroyed railway communication across the bridge near Kamenka, on the front.

"In East Prussia the German army beat a retreat by forced marches. Part of this army is concentrating at the fortress of Koenigsberg. The Germans abandoned without having fired a shot a position previously fortified on the river Angerapp. The roads beyond the Angerapp are strewn with cartridges, shells, and knapsacks thrown aside by the enemy with the object of helping their retreat.

"Our troops occupied the towns of Insterburg and Angherburg, thirty-two miles south of Insterburg (East Prussia). On August 23 and 24, in the region north of Kedenburg, we fought a successful but sanguinary engagement with important forces of Germans. In the same region the German Twentieth Army Corps, consisting of three legions, occupied the fortified positions of Orlau and Frankenau.

"On Sunday and Monday our troops, facing entrenchments and wire entanglements, attacked these positions, using hand grenades and bayonets. Toward 11 o'clock the German army corps was enveloped by us on the left flank and fled to Osterode, abandoning several cannon, quick firing guns, ammunition cases and prisoners."

Despatches received here from St. Petersburg quote the following account of the charge of the Russian Horse Guards at Gumbinnen published in the *Novoe Vremya*:

"The Germans held a position in a small village, from which they were pouring a murderous fire on the Russian troops. Cavalry was ordered to silence the guns. The first squadron rode straight at the battery, which, firing point blank, mowed down the Russian ranks frightfully, annihilating the squadron. The second squadron followed fast and would have shared the same fate except that at the critical moment a third squadron rushed onto the enemy from the flank, sabred the gunners and routed the whole German force. The Germans ran like rabbits, discarding swords, helmets and clothing in their mad haste to escape the avenging Russian horsemen."

The Exchange Telegraph Company's St. Petersburg correspondent says that while the Russian right wing has been invading East Prussia and the left wing Galicia, the centre, including the great bulk of the Russian army of invasion, is believed to be marching steadily against Posen.

### *"INFERIOR TO JAPANESE."*

**Russian Soldiers Say Germans Are Afraid of Bayonet.**

**By FRANCIS McCULLOUGH.**

*Correspondent of the London Daily News and Leader.*

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—Russian official reports underestimate rather than exaggerate the success of the operations in East Prussia. The Germans fled in confusion to Osterode and it is expected that a large number will surrender there.

The initial Russian successes give the keynote of the whole Russo-German war. Russian soldiers who have come back wounded from the front say the Russians despise the Germans as inferior to the Japanese and afraid of the bayonet.

### *5,000,000 IN TWO ARMIES.*

**Russia to Send 2,000,000 Men Against Austria.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Rome despatches purporting to be based on official Russian information say that Russia is completing arrangements to hurl an army of 2,000,000 men against Austria for a march to Vienna and that the army of invasion sent against Germany will be increased to 3,000,000 men.

## "GOLTZ PASHA" NAMED AS BELGIAN MILITARY RULER.

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A news agency despatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam announces that Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz has been appointed military governor of the occupied part of Belgium. He will proceed to his post at once.

Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz is the Inspector-General of the Second Army Inspection district, which includes the Guards. He is 71 years old and in spite of his age was regarded by many as the probable choice of the Kaiser for the leadership of the German armies against Russia, much of his work for the German army having been the reorganization of the army on the eastern frontier and the mapping out of the defence which Germany is now using against the Russian armies of invasion.

The Field Marshal, himself an East Prussian, was attached to the headquarters of Prince Frederick Karl during the Franco-Prussian War. Before that he was a junior Lieutenant in the Austrian campaign of 1866, in which his left shoulder was smashed by a shell. In 1883 he was chosen to reconstruct the Turkish army and remained engaged in this task for thirteen years, and even yet is known as "Goltz Pasha."

The German General worked against almost inconceivable odds in Turkey, chiefly caused by the multitude of intrigues of the decadent Ottoman Empire and the constant suspicion and fear of Abdul Hamid, who would not even allow manœuvres or target practice because he feared that an uprising against himself might result. Baron von der Goltz, however, succeeded in making an army out of the disorganized mass of men turned over to his charge. The army, however, was not a success in the Balkan war.

The Field Marshal has written widely.

Baron Von der Goltz.

German Field Marshal appointed Military Governor of part of Belgium.

One of his early books advocated the reduction of the term of military service to two years and won him the temporary displeasure of his superiors, although his ideas were adopted later. His best known book, "A Nation at Arms," is one of the ablest arguments for obligatory military duty and the maintenance of a sufficient permanent military establishment.

**To those having friends or relatives in Europe**

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**Rates and Cable Charges may be procured through any office of the Company.**

**The Wiener Bankverein, Vienna, have requested us by cable to notify their bank correspondents in the United States to the effect that all their branches and correspondents are at the entire disposal of American citizens in Austria-Hungary and that all Letters of Credit are being honored.**

**On August 20th we cabled to our Paris Office as follows:**

"Cable to what extent we may advertise that our foreign organization will endeavor to locate and reforward left baggage. Stipulate advance requirements."

**Cable reply was received from Paris dated August 22nd, reading:**

"Can undertake to locate and reforward baggage left in England, Italy and Paris."
"Impracticable to move baggage from Switzerland or French interior points other than Paris at present, conditions changing daily. Traffic may open shortly."
"Many hotels where baggage left closed."
"Impracticable to move anything in Germany, Belgium or Austria-Hungary."
"All transportation at owner's risk."

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