

TURKS HAVE NOW MOBILIZED 500,000 MEN

100 kilometers southwest of Lyon, capital of the Department of the Alps. Solosson is the same distance to the southwest of Annecy-le-Chateau and is 102 kilometers, 45 miles, in a direct line from Paris.]

"In the Rethel and Meuse district the enemy has shown no activity."

"In Lorraine we have continued to progress along the right bank of the Moselle."

"In the south the situation is unchanged. In Upper Alsace the Germans appear to have left in front of Belfort only a curtain of troops."

"In the north there is no sign of the enemy at Lille, Arras, Doull, Bethune and Lens."

"It is announced from Belgium that fractions belonging to several German army corps are moving east returning into Germany."

FRENCH NOT DISHEARTENED BY POSITION OF THE ALLIES

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, September 2.—The Temps says this afternoon that it finds no reason for discouragement in the official news of the progress of the military operations. It says:

"The German right continued to advance yesterday as the French retired, being unwilling to accept battle at a time and in conditions which they had not chosen. To the observance of this primordial principle of warfare France possesses an army intact to-day, when on the same date in 1870 half of her forces were caught in the Sedan funnel, whence they were driven on Reims and Paris."

According to the Temps the perimeter third—

[Fifty words here deleted by the censor.]

there is great confirmation.

"The situation in Belgium is notably improved for the French. The northern part from the coast to the Limburg frontier is clear of the enemy, although last week Belgian patrols were common there. Now there is none of the enemy's forces on the left bank of the Scheldt."

[Twenty-three words deleted by the censor.]

"West, north and east of Ghent to Grammont is free of the enemy. Southeast of Antwerp province, northeast of Brabant, Aerschot and Diest are evacuated, also Limburg and northeast of Hasselt. It is unlikely that the Germans will seek to recapture the country."

If, as is reported, the holding of the captured positions is entrusted to the Landsturm, several writers believe that Paris will be to the Germans what Tchaikoff was to the Bulgarians in their onward rush.

The Temps also says:

"It is not the few troops which the Germans can push ahead that can besiege Paris. The important point is the centre, where we perceive a hesitation. The German troops are out of breath and one of their army corps has been transferred toward their eastern frontier. It is probable that we have in front of us on the centre forces diminished by fatigue, by our fire and by withdrawals to reinforce the East Prussian army. In any case our contingents have had their vacancies filled and their ammunition replenished, while the

enemy is encountering great difficulty in getting supplies."

Leon Bailly, in an editorial in L'Intransigeant, says:

"A desperate effort to capture Paris is the Kaiser's only hope. To hold the city as a hostage to force the allies to agree to peace is his only chance. Cowardly politicians who think that Paris could be left open like Brussels argue stupidly. The allies asked Belgium to accept the sacrifice of Brussels because the general plan of operations required this sublime resignation. No such duty is imposed on us. Every thing orders us to resist."

[Twenty-two words deleted by the censor.]

A great part of the population of the departments of Oise and Seine-et-Oise have fled from their homes and many of them have come to Paris. The crowds of Parisians and refugees arriving earlier who are leaving the capital for western and southern France.

So large were these incoming and outgoing crowds at the stations to-day that the police had to clear the streets. The refugees at the North station had the opportunity of seeing two English Generals who had come to Paris for consultation with the French military authorities here. The British officers received an ovation.

The Germans were crushed at Crepy-Valois, in the Department of Oise, to the southeast of Compiègne, according to refugees from that district. The refugees say that the bodies of the Germans were lying in the fields in piles when they left. A French sergeant, wounded in the fighting, says that he saw an entire German division annihilated by French artillery.

One hundred and forty wounded English soldiers arrived yesterday at the Gare du Nord, all wearing flowers which had been given to them by the nurses of the Red Cross at Chantilly, who had fed them. Crowds made the British soldiers the object of a demonstration, particularly when, meeting a number of Belgian wounded at the medical service station, the representatives of the two allies of France stopped and shook hands.

Georges Clemenceau asserts to-day, contrary to the general belief, that a German army attacking Paris would be able to feed itself from the country occupied, but he adds:

"In that case the strategic situation will be all in favor of the allies."



The Russians are hurling their armies with great force against the Austrians. They have crumpled back the flanking movement which the Austrians attempted to Lublin and have driven the Austrian army back into Galicia. They report a great victory near the frontier of Russian Poland, in which their left wing captured a strongly fortified position.

It is stated that while the fighting at this point will continue for several more days, the situation is most favorable to the Russian arms, as they have been hurrying enormous reinforcements to fill the gaps in their lines. Lemberg, after being invested by the Russians, has finally been evacuated. With Lemberg held by the Russians and the Austrian centre penetrated the Austrians will have great difficulty in withdrawing in a position that is strong enough to withstand the enormous forces that the Russians are sending against them.

Because of these operations in Austria there has

been a temporary halt in the operations in East Prussia. Two distinct armies are now in this section. The first moved from Kovno against Konigsberg and Allenstein. Konigsberg, the Russians claim, has been invested. They also say that the losses at Allenstein have not materially affected their plans for advance into Germany.

The second army is operating from Poland toward Thorn and Graudenz. The objective of this last force is evidently Posen, from which point they would be within 150 miles of the German capital. It is also apparently the intention of the army in Austria to advance through Galicia on to Breslau, and from there continue their advance to Berlin.

One of the effects of the strengthening of the German lines is the advance of their force into Lodz, a manufacturing town of Russian Poland. This point lies between the Russian army in Germany and their army in Austria and is not a fortified position.

RUSSIANS WIN LEMBERG, BIG AUSTRIAN CITY

Continued from First Page.

and a battle in this region has now been in progress for a week.

The Russian account of the reverses suffered by the Russian arms in East Prussia is contained in the following despatch from the Russian General Staff to the Russian Embassy here:

"Our offensive continues in our western position in Eastern Prussia. Our troops have destroyed the railroad stations at Landsberg, Roessel and Bischofsstein, and the Heilsberg-Zinten and the Bartenstein-Koenigsberg railroads.

"In the southern portion of East Prussia the Germans brought up reinforcements along our whole front and attacked our two army corps. These corps suffered a check, caused by the heavy artillery which the Germans brought up from neighboring forts on the Vistula. Our contact with the enemy remains unbroken and fresh Russian troops are arriving on the Russian fronts."

"The stubborn fighting continues." The Russian Embassy in London denied to-day reports which it said came from German and Austrian sources of a pogrom at Vilna. The Russian Government has informed the embassy here that the reports are entirely without foundation, that Vilna is quiet and that the Christian and Jewish populations of the city are working together in caring for the wounded.

DISARM IN LEMBERG.

Archives Are Removed as Russian Army Draws Near.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Sept. 2.—The authorities at Lemberg are hastily removing the archives of the city and other municipal possessions. The Mayor warned non-combatants to disarm and told the citizens that occupation by the Russians was imminent.

The newspapers in Lemberg are publishing long lists of dead, wounded and missing soldiers, but do not give the battle in which the casualties occurred.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

SAY RUSSIANS LOST 200,000 AT LEMBERG

Message to Austrian Ambassador Gives Details of Battle in Galicia.

Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, who is now at the Ritz-Carlton, said yesterday afternoon that the only official news he had received reported that the Russians had been halted at Lemberg with a loss of 200,000 and that Austria had won victories of minor importance.

He sent out word to inquirers that he could not grant interviews yet, but would do all in his power to see that all official despatches received by him were forwarded to the newspapers.

The Ambassador spent a busy day here. In the morning he conferred for an hour at the Austrian Consulate on the reservist situation. Later he was seen at the Hungarian bank, and from there went out to a luncheon engagement, arriving back at his apartments shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening.

Dr. Dumba did not wish to comment on the statements made by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who left for Washington yesterday afternoon.

LEMBERG OCCUPIED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, September 2.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following official statement issued by the Austrian War Office at Vienna:

"Recognizing that the occupation of Lemberg by Russian troops is inevitable the provincial Government has removed the archives of state and has given instructions to the burgo-master as to the conduct of the city after its occupation by the Russians."

The correspondent says that long lists of Austria dead are covering entire pages in the Lemberg newspapers. A Vienna despatch to the Giornale d'Italia says that arrangements have

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been made by the Austrian Government for the evacuation of Lemberg, the capital of the province of Galicia.

GERMAN REPORT.

DENY RUSSIANS HAVE INVESTED KOENIGSBERG

Enemy Not Near City, Says Wireless From Berlin—Germana Take Lodz.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The German Embassy gave out to-day a despatch from the German Government.

This despatch denies that Russia has invested Konigsberg, and announces that the Russians are now retreating eastward after the annihilation of their army in that section.

"The German-Austrian troops," says the despatch, "have occupied Lodz, in western Poland, a large manufacturing centre. The battle northward from Lemberg is continuing. The news that German troops have left Brussels on account of the situation in East Prussia is wrong."

"The French official communique that the Russians have completely invested Konigsberg is a lie. The Russians never have covered half the distance between the frontier and Konigsberg and are now retreating eastward after the annihilation of their army."

The despatch accuses the Russians of unspeakable atrocities. It accuses them of having mutilated a mother after five of her children had been impaled on a fence. It charges further that four Cossacks attacked women while the handcuffed husband of one was a helpless witness to the assault.

FRENCH REPORT.

NO DETAILS KNOWN OF GALICIA BATTLE

Paris Communique Says Russians Have Won "Important Victory."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, September 2.—The communique issued by the War Office at 11:55 this evening says:

"The Russians have won an important victory over the Austrians in Galicia. No details are known."

RUSSIANS COURAGEOUS.

Vienna Paper Says They Have no Fear of Death.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A writer in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse gives frank praise to the stoicism and courage of the Russian infantryman, who, he says, takes victory and defeat alike as calmly as a divine dispensation.

"Austria," he concludes, "will have to buy with her blood every foot of the advance."

OTHER TOWNS FOLLOW NAMES.

Schlusenburg to Follow St. Petersburg's Example.

PETROGRAD (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2.—Following the change by imperial edict of the name of St. Petersburg to Petrograd other Russian cities with Teutonic names are asking that their names be changed to the Slavonic form. One of those which has made the request is Schlusenburg.

"The former name of the Russian capital does not appear in any of the newspapers of the capital to-day and the form 'Petrograd' already is supplanting the more familiar name everywhere."

REVOLTS IN AUSTRIA.

London Hears That Several Have Broken Out.

By Central News of London.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Despatches from Antwerp and Amsterdam report that there have been revolts against the Austrian Government in several parts of the empire.

TURKISH ARMY IS READY FOR WAR ON GREECE

Washington Hears Unconfirmed Report That War Has Been Declared.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—An official despatch from Constantinople says that the fifth Turkish army corps is now assembled on the Asiatic bank of the Bosphorus, while the first corps is on the European side just opposite. The sixth corps is going north to the Gulf of Ismid district.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says it is semi-officially announced at the Russian capital that war between Turkey and Greece is a matter of only two or three days. The correspondent says that Turkish troops in considerable numbers have been landed at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and that Turkish troops under the command of German officers are throwing up intrenchments near Chatalja and to the east of Scutari.

Enver Pasha is to be the Turkish commander in chief, the correspondent says, while Gen. Lemay von Sanders will command the second Turkish army.

500,000 MOBILIZED.

Turkey Plans No War With Greece, Says Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Convicted that Bulgaria will unite with Turkey if the Balkan States engage in the European war the Turkish Ambassador to-day declared that Turkey alone had half a million men mobilized "preparing for any eventuality."

"To say that Turkey is on the point of war against Greece is entirely incorrect," Ambassador Rustem Bey stated. "We mobilized a month ago in view of much more important contingencies than the settlement of our difficulties with Greece, which are the smallest of our concerns to-day. Before I was cut off from communication with my Government nearly a month ago I was requested to notify the State Department that while Turkey would remain neutral she would have to mobilize as a precautionary measure."

"Turkey is preparing very seriously for any eventuality, but mobilization is one thing and concentration of the army another. Turkey has not yet said against what country she will concentrate her troops. To say that only 200,000 soldiers are mobilized is nonsense. Turkey has 600,000 men under colors."

The British Embassy has taken the developments in Turkey so seriously that they already have applied to Secretary Bryan as a precautionary measure to have the United States Ambassador look out for British interests in Constantinople in the event of a declaration of war by Turkey.

It was reported here to-night that Turkey had declared war on the allies, but no confirmation of this report can be obtained here. The Turkish Ambassador has not been able to communicate with his Government and the State Department had received no news regarding a declaration of war.

DANISH STEAMER HITS MINE, SINKS.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

GREENSBORO, England, Sept. 2.—A trawler has rescued nineteen men of the crew of a Danish steamer which was sunk by a floating mine in the North Sea. The name of the steamship has not been learned here.

DEFEAT MAY MEAN END OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

Downfall of Dual Monarchy, Long Predicted, May Be Brought About if Russia Succeeds in Her Invasion.

From THE EVENING SUN of Yesterday.

While the German war machine is undergoing its supreme test now almost under the walls of Paris, while there is being decided the age long rivalry between the Germans and the French, it is beginning to be apparent that far off beyond the Carpathians and the Vistula a conflict not less tremendous is proceeding which may have far more enduring consequences in European States.

For if Germany defeats France and England there will still remain a France and England. Napoleon could not destroy Prussia, Austria never succeeded in killing the national aspirations of the Italians, but an Austrian defeat in Galicia may mean the end of Austria, for Austria is not the nation of one race or of several races bound together by centuries of common hopes and fears, sufferings and ideas; rather it is the combination of peoples of many tongues ruled by two races, in numbers the minority, in intelligence and power dominant.

The downfall of Austria-Hungary has been foretold a generation. The death of Francis Joseph has been fixed as the term of the Hapsburg empire. The rise of the Balkan States, of Serbia, so small in area, so large in the recent events of world history, has been accepted as final signs of the coming dissolution.

If the battle now in progress, a battle where hundreds of thousands of men are uniting shall turn against the Austrian—and the fall of Lemberg must be accepted as an indication of waning fortune—then as the victorious Slav armies go forward, what of the Rutenians and the Poles of Galicia, the Czech of Bohemia and Moravia, the Slovak beyond the Carpathians? What, too, of the Serbs and Croats along the Danube and the Drave? Will they not welcome the Russian as a fellow Slav, will not Austria, inundated from the east by victorious Slav armies, be faced by an uprising of 20,000,000 of Slavs who have long and impatiently endured the stupid tyranny of German and Hungarian rulers? Such, at least, is the question the world outside must at present ask.

Russia's Purpose Plain.

The plain purpose of Russian military operations is now revealed. Precisely as Germany sent her whole field army to France and kept only a screen to face Russia, the czar turned only a relatively weak army against Germany and sent his great force over the boundaries into Austria.

The Austrian-Austrian army, which was the forward thrust from Galicia of the whole field army of Austria, precisely as the Kaiser struck at France, this was the Russian strategy.

Successful it is hardly possible to exaggerate the consequences of the Russian strategy. The immediate effect must be to send the shattered Austrian troops westward through the Carpathians, into the field of future operations not impossibly harassed by the Galicians them-

Berlin Not Worried.

Expects a Draw, at Worst, Says American.

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

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview with Philip S. Wood, an American, who has just arrived here from Berlin.

Mr. Wood said that life in Berlin is just the same as usual, the price of food being the same as before the war, the cafes all open, the bands playing in

open air concerts and the theatres attracting full houses.

Except for a little suppressed excitement, Mr. Wood said, there is little to show that a state of war exists. Mr. Wood saw no refugees and noticed no anxiety about the food supply. He said he found general optimism regarding the result of the war, the impression being that if the Germans do not win they will make it a draw, a stalemate being the only thing the allies can hope for.

All this the Germans know best of all. It explains all their gigantic efforts, their recklessness of life, of resources. The supreme hour has come, precisely as they planned it should come. They have almost reached Paris. Their war machine has fulfilled every task set for it so far, save only one—it has not yet destroyed Anglo-French armies.

There is yet time, but the first rumors from the Carpathians and the Vistula suggest that the time will not be long.

That retiring War Minister of France who declared before the severe struggle for the north "On this battle the fate of France depends" has found the exile he deserved, but is it too much to say that on this Galician battle depends the fate of Austria?

War of Slav Against Teuton.

So far as the war is a battle between the Slav and the Teuton it is being fought to-day about Lemberg. A victory for Russia will be as decisive for the Slav as was Tannenberg five centuries ago, when the Poles checked the eastward advance of the Germans for centuries. More vital for Germany by far is the eastern than the western struggle, as putting the whole present prospect of the war in jeopardy to strike down the Austrian army, which represents the full measure of Hapsburg strength and the sole sustaining bulwark for a nation of divided loyalties and many tongues.

Thus far to the west and to the east exactly the same desperate game is being played. Germany is staking everything upon success before Paris, success which can only come with the destruction of the enemy before her, not from an empty siege—useless, even if successful, if French and English armies remain standing.

Russia is putting the whole present prospect of the war in jeopardy to strike down the Austrian army, which represents the full measure of Hapsburg strength and the sole sustaining bulwark for a nation of divided loyalties and many tongues.

If Russia is victorious in the present eastern struggle we shall see a quick change in the west. To stem the Russian flood not one but many corps will have to be recalled. Anything but a decisive victory in France will prove but an empty triumph whose prize is lost as soon as won.

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BORDEAUX CAPITAL OF FRANCE IN 1871

After Sedan. First Parliament of Third Republic Met There.

Bordeaux is 350 miles southwest of Paris on the Orleans railway. It is a city of 240,000 inhabitants on the west bank of the Garonne, sixty miles from the sea, in the center of the wine growing district of Medoc. It is the fourth port of France in commercial importance.

The city was the head of the Girondists in the Revolution and in the Reign of Terror suffered severely.

In 1871 the French Government was transferred from Paris to Tours, 145 miles southwest of Paris, and when the Prussians approached the latter city, was moved on to Bordeaux. The provisional Government made Bordeaux its seat three months, then the city became the headquarters of the National Assembly, which accepted the preliminaries of peace there.

The removal of the seat of the Government of France to Bordeaux as a measure of precaution was adopted by the Third Republic soon after it was founded in September, 1870, on the ruins of the Third Empire. After the surrender at Sedan the people of Paris rose against Napoleon III. A Government of National Defence was formed to carry on the campaign against the Prussians and to look after Government affairs. Its head was Leon Gambetta and the sessions of the new Parliament were held at Bordeaux. It was while the Assembly was still at Bordeaux that M. Thiers was appointed chief of the executive power after the fall of the Gambetta Government.

The meeting at which the dethronement of Napoleon III. was proclaimed was the last held by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

HERRICK WILL STAY.

Will Watch Interests of American Citizens in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Ambassador Herrick will not accompany the French Government to Bordeaux. He will stay in Paris to watch the interests of American citizens and the banking and business houses which will remain if Ambassadorial protection is assured.

Mr. Herrick will send Charles H. Sperrill, former United States Minister to the Argentine, with the necessary attaches, to represent the United States with the French Government.

KAISER THANKS COBLENTZ.

Makes Address When Army Headquarters is Moved Away.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A despatch from Munich, which was repeated in its accuracy, says that the general headquarters of the Germans has moved from Coblenz several days ago.

As the troops were leaving the Kaiser and Gen. von Moltke issued addresses thanking the inhabitants for their hospitality.

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN EAST ARE MANY

Names of Several Officers Appear in Latest List of Wounded.

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

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—Reports from Berlin say the first part of the thirteenth German casualty list, which was published to-day, contains the names of 300 killed and wounded, mostly of the 4th and 43d Landwehr, the 1st reserve infantry regiment, at Koenigsberg; the 6th Grenadiers, at Danzig, and the 33d Fusilier regiment, at Gumbinnen.

Among the wounded are Lieut.-Gen. von Hopfgarten, Gen. Heider, Major Eugen Ruer and six other officers.

This list refers exclusively to the fighting against the Russians. No details of the losses in France have been published.

The HAGUE, Sept. 2.—Travellers arriving here from Berlin say that the German capital is depressed at the huge German losses and that half of the population is wearing mourning.

The official casualty lists published by the General Staff occupy six full pages in the Reichs Anzeiger, the official organ. They contain the names of many more killed and missing than wounded. The deaths of Gen. von Buelow, brother of the former Imperial Chancellor, and of the two sons of the Prince of Lippe are confirmed. It is announced also that the Princess of Lippe lost two brothers at Charleroi.

BRITISH LIST OF LOSSES.

188 Officers and 4,939 Men Killed, Wounded or Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The official report from the field headquarters of the British expeditionary army in France regarding the casualties suffered by the cavalry brigade and three of the divisions, less one brigade, is as follows:

KILLED—36 officers and 127 men.

WOUNDED—57 officers and 429 men.

MISSING—95 officers and 4,133 men.

The men classed as "missing" include many wounded who have been sent to various points of France and of whom particulars are not yet available and also may include prisoners and stragglers.

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GREENSBORO, England, Sept. 2.—A trawler has rescued nineteen men of the crew of a Danish steamer which was sunk by a floating mine in the North Sea. The name of the steamship has not been learned here.

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