

# ALLIES' CAVALRY FIGHT GERMAN ADVANCE AT COMPIEGNE

allies' left, stretched out from a point just south of Montdidier to Roye and Noyon.

For forty-eight hours the German cavalry has been engaged with the British and French cavalry in the neighborhood of Compiègne and Soissons.

The line of the allies is strongly entrenched and has artillery and machine gun support. The Germans, it is admitted by the allies, have received heavy reinforcements.

The Germans are moving their great thirty ton traction drawn guns, which conquered the Namur forts so quickly, south toward Paris.

Montdidier is twenty miles southeast of Amiens and fifty-five miles north of Paris, in the Department of the Somme. Roye is about eighteen miles east and a little to the north of Montdidier in the same department. Noyon, the eastern end of this wing of the allies, is fifteen miles southeast of Roye, in the Department of Oise.

The preparations for the defence of Paris, from which President Poincaré and the Government have moved, continue. Hundreds of thousands of men are throwing up intrenchments to supplement the permanent fortifications.

Only two of the city's gates remain open, the Porte Maillot, on the northwest, and the Porte de St. Denis, on the southwest. These are strongly barricaded and guarded.

Several hundred thousand men are employed in constructing complicated systems of intrenchments of vast extent outside the city.

## GERMAN RUSH WANING.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, September 3. The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in a despatch from some unnamed place in the Department of the Somme, of which Amiens is the capital, written on September 1, dwells upon the appalling German losses.

"A few more such days as Sunday and Monday," he says, "and the fourth German army invading northern France will have destroyed itself completely. No army that ever existed could endure and survive the terrible losses sustained by the Germans in the last few days. Whole divisions of infantry have been blotted out of existence by the deadly fire of the British."

"The enemy still clings to its formation of attacking en masse. It is little wonder if demoralization is beginning to appear in the shattered German ranks. The infantry has lost its clan. It no longer displays any dash in pushing home its attack. The fearful punishment to which it has been subjected is beginning to tell."

"In the final assaults yesterday the assaulting columns coming into the zone of British infantry fire speedily manifested signs of unsteadiness. They were seen to waver and more than once broke and fled in confusion in spite of the attempts of their officers to rally them. As a result of this prolonged battle the Germans cannot be said to have gained any marked decisive advantage over the British army, which has offered a heroic and stubborn resistance. The German right has been able to advance a few miles further south. That is about all."

"The Germans undoubtedly are at an uneasy distance from their base. They have been unable to avail themselves of the Belgian railways and there is an insufficiency of animal and motor transportation. Every day's delay of their forward movement serves to diminish the German chances of ultimate success and to render more precarious the position of the invaders. They cannot attempt to retire without the risk of an irretrievable disaster. Therefore they are almost certain to resume the offensive and seek to crush the allies' line, even though annihilation subsequently awaits them under the walls of Paris."

## PROCLAIM CITY TAKEN.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 4.—The London Times publishes to-day the following account of the occupation of Amiens:

"Amiens is in German hands. Three days of the fighting of last week culminated in a bloody engagement at Moreuil. The allies have fallen back in good order, but the Germans are pressing forward."

"The fighting at Moreuil was of the fiercest description, the brunt of it falling on the Corps d'Armée, commanded by the heroic General (name suppressed). This army only arrived at Villers Bretonneux on Wednesday, and were burning to meet the foe. Their wish was soon gratified, but I fear their losses were very heavy. The success of the enemy at Moreuil rendered the capture of Amiens a matter of course."

"On Sunday night a small body of German cavalry camped outside the town, the main force being at Comon. At 7 in the morning an advance party of Uhlans made their appearance in the Rue Jules Barne to the terror of a few citizens about at that hour."

"After a hasty look around they retired to Comon. Half an hour later they returned with a parlementaire bearing a white flag and at once rode up to the steps of the town hall."

"After a discussion lasting about three-quarters of an hour the Mayor, M. Fiquet, made his appearance accompanied by rumpsters, and much in the way that we in England announce royal proclamations at the Royal Exchange, Mayor Fiquet announced the surrender of the ancient capital of Picardy."

"The burgesses were enjoined not to create the slightest disturbance and, above all, to abstain from any action, overt or covert, against the soldiers."

"This done, M. Fiquet and the twelve Municipal Councillors were escorted in carriages to the general office commanding the troops, who were at this time assembling in force, and were told by him that he and his fellow Councillors would be held responsible for the good behavior of the citizens. Any failure in this direction would be punishable by death."

"After this agreeable intimation, M.



## HELPS TO PREVENT CALCIFICATION OF THE ARTERIES

White Rock Water. Fiquet and his colleagues were escorted to the town hall, where the tricolor was torn down and the German standard hoisted in its place.

"A notice informing all that the Mayor and Councillors would be shot in the event of disorder was placarded in public places at noon."

## SEE TRAP FOR GERMAN.

France Believes Allies Are Leading For Destruction. LONDON, Sept. 4.—Philip Gibbs, in a despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Amiens, says that although the people of Paris and all the rest of France seem to regard the rapid advance of the Germans on the capital as a stupendous disaster, the army feels that the allies are leading the Germans into a trap.

"The correspondent expresses the opinion from what he has seen and heard that there is still hope of victories for the allies which may turn the German advance into a rout. He says: 'I have seen the superb confidence of the French regiments hurrying up to the support of the left wing, and the magnificent confidence of the men who after the horrors of the battlefield every day since Saturday, with many previous fights and with full consciousness that they are in a death trap, still say: 'We shall win. We are leading the enemy to their destruction. In a little while they will be in a death trap from which there is no escape for them.'"

"Gen. Pau is suffering a terrific attack on the French centre by the German left centre. The River Oise is choked with bodies and red with blood."

"From an eyewitness of the great battle, who escaped with a slight wound—an officer of an infantry regiment—I learned that the German onslaught had been repelled by the work of the French gunners, followed by a series of brilliant bayonet and cavalry charges."

"The Germans," he said, "had the elite of their army engaged against us, including the Tenth Army Corps and the Imperial Guard, but to the heroism of our troops was added the heroism of our officers. Every man knew the safety of France depended upon him and he was ready to sacrifice his life if need be. With joyful enthusiasm they not only resisted the enemy's attack but took the offensive and in spite of overpowering numbers gave tremendous punishment to the enemy."

"The Germans had to recoil before our guns, which swept their ranks, and their columns were broken and routed. Hundreds of them were bayoneted and hundreds more were hurled into the river, while the whole front of the battle was outlined by dead and dying men, whom they had to abandon. Certainly their losses were enormous and when I fell the German retreat was in full swing and we could claim real victory for the first time."

"Nevertheless, the inevitable happened. Owing to their last reserve the enemy brought up fresh divisions, and Gen. Pau was compelled to fall back."

## ZABERN REGIMENT WIPED OUT.

German Casualty Report Shows Heavy Losses in Belgium. LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Daily Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent says that the thirteenth German list of casualties, as printed in the German press, shows that losses have been heavy. In one instance a whole infantry regiment, the Ninety-ninth, formerly stationed at Zabern, Mecklenburg troops appear to have been lost.

"The wiping out of the Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiment, formerly stationed at Zabern, probably occurred in the early fighting at Haeslen, Belgium, when Lieut. Baron von Forstner was taken prisoner. It was this regiment, and particularly this Lieutenant, who figured in the Zabern incident, which stirred up all Germany in the latter part of last year and the early part of the present year."

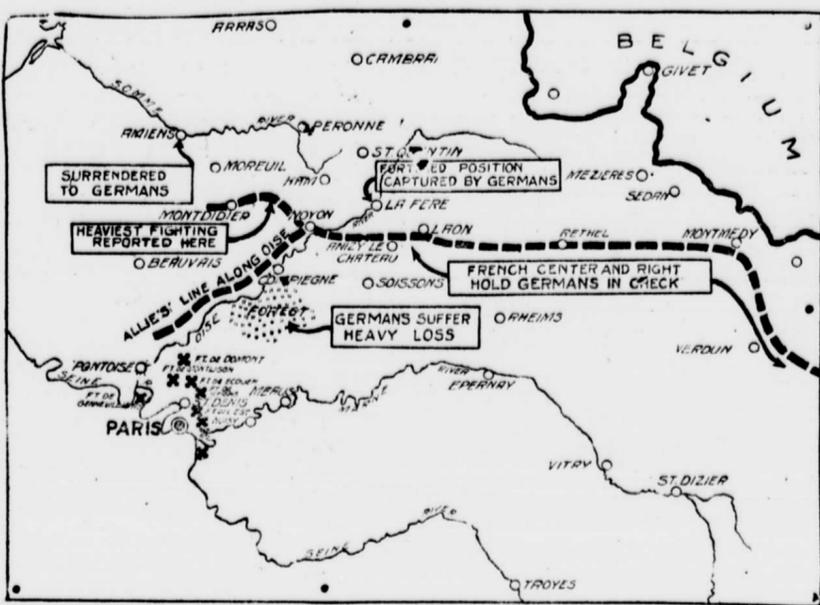
## ANOTHER ANTWERP ZEPPELIN.

By Central News of London. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Barle-Nastau, in the Province of North Brabant, Holland, says reports have been received there that a Zeppelin airship again appeared over Antwerp to-night, but caused no damage.

All the English journalists have left Antwerp for Holland. It is clear that something serious is expected. The Germans have burned a number of villages near Malines and Assche."

## MECKLENBURG TROOPS LOSE 20,000.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3.—The Berlin newspapers remark that the published lists show the German war losses to be very heavy. More than 20,000 Mecklenburg troops alone have been lost.



The line of the allied forces was pushed further back yesterday and the vanguard of the Germans is now within less than forty miles from Paris.

The German successes in a battle at Moreuil made the capture of Amiens, the capital of the Department of the Somme, a certainty. Amiens, however, is not a fortified position.

The allies' lines along the Oise remain intact, but the valley of the Somme, through the capture of Amiens, is lost to them. The hardest fighting along the French front yesterday was upon the allies' left, the Germans throwing their greatest weight on a line that extended from south of Montdidier to Roye and Noyon. The allies' line here was strongly entrenched and supported by artillery and machine guns, and the

loss to the Germans is reported heavy. La Fere, one of the weaker of the French fortresses, has been taken by the Germans. The allies here fell back upon Laon and maintain on the line from this point east to Reims and along the German frontier a strong defence against the German advance.

German cavalry was again operating in the forest of Compiègne and in its vicinity. It is reported that German troops were trapped in the forest and that they suffered severely.

A complicated system of intrenchments is being constructed outside of Paris, and it is reported that the engineers are keeping a force of several hundred thousand men employed. The work of the defence of the French capital is entrusted to Gen. Gallieni, one of the greatest of French strategists.

## EXODUS FROM PARIS GOES ON; THOSE WHO STAY BUYING FOOD

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, September 3. The exodus from Paris continues. The desire to save the women and children from the privations and perhaps the horrors of a long siege is growing in intensity every hour.

All the terminals for the west and south of France present extraordinary scenes. Every sort of baggage, every kind of household effect, is scattered in immense heaps about the stations, while the owners are camping round waiting the departure of their trains.

This is due not only to the flight from the city itself but to the fact that Paris is the through station for the refugees of the country roundabout.

In the meantime those who have to remain in the city are laying in a supply of provisions, including flour, canned milk, salt, sugar, tea, coffee and fruit. It is foreseen that the supply of vegetables will remain plentiful. There is an especially large demand for sardines. A call on a grocer for three or four dozen tins is frequently heard.

Lloyd's Bank (English) has closed its premises and has placed its affairs in the hands of its American colleague, Munroe & Co. Callers this morning at the British Consulate were referred to the American Consulate, which thus apparently has taken over the British consular business.

The Prefect of Police of Paris, M. Hénillon, has resigned for reasons of health. He has been succeeded by Emile Laurent, the chief secretary of the Police Bureau.

## CAN'T STOP GERMANS BY MERE SLAUGHTER

New Men Rushed to Fill Great Gaps Made in Ranks by Allies. LONDON, Sept. 3.—A correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs from Courmayeur, near Geneva, of a conversation he had with a non-commissioned British officer, who said of the fighting during the past ten days:

"Our only rest was when we were on the march retiring. This German attack is certainly extraordinary. You can throw them down and mow them down, but still they come on, and directly the gaps are made in their ranks fresh men fill them up. There seems to be an inexhaustible supply of fresh troops. It is impossible to oppose successfully such a mass of men."

The correspondent goes on to say that from observations and talks with men and officers there need be no concern in England about the enthusiasm and confidence and good spirits of both the British and the French forces. The correspondent adds:

"Roughly speaking, the Germans are massed in a wedge-shaped formation and the allies contain them in lines running up from approximately north-east and northwest. I am not sure about the eastern line, but it appears to be sound and also on the offensive. But as to the western line I could say a great deal were I permitted from what I saw on my return journey from Paris to-day."

"On Monday the Germans were forced to retreat with heavy losses, but in the centre of the allied forces the British were not so successful. The concentration of Germans was against these points and there was great fighting last Sunday."

"But knowing this and more than this, I am not any more alarmed than are the French and British officers and men I spoke with in the course of my journey close to the fighting line. They know they are only beginning, but they are still intact and the men who have been working hard and skilfully to stem the German torrent are quite confident that success will ultimately be theirs."

## SAYS SPAIN WILL AID THE FRENCH IF ASKED

Leader of Spanish Republicans Wants His Country to Intervene. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Ministry of War issued this afternoon:

"M. Gallieni has addressed a proclamation to the people of Paris announcing that the members of the Government have left Paris to give a new impulse to the national defence and concluding:

"I have received an order to defend Paris against the invaders. This order I will fulfil to the end."

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## GERMANS PRESS ITALY.

Redouble Efforts to Gain Aid—German Socialists Try Hand. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, September 3.

Germany is continuing her persuasions to endeavor to induce Italy to support Germany and Austria.

It cannot be learned whether or not these efforts have met with any success. There are reports, however, that Italy is contemplating some military coup.

It is again asserted that Italy is concentrating troops on the Austrian frontier, but this report cannot be confirmed. Two prominent German Socialists, including Deputy Suedekum, came here to persuade their Italian comrades that they were right in supporting Germany in the present war.

According to the newspapers, the Italian Socialist leaders told Herr Suedekum and his colleague that German hegemony would be a greater danger than 'Czarism' and that it was impossible for Germans to talk civilization after the destruction of Louvain.

The Italian Socialists expressed the hope that the war would lead to the triumph of democracy.

## AUSTRIANS WARN ITALY.

By LINDSAY BASHFORD. Special Correspondent of THE SUN and the London Daily Mail. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MILAN, Sept. 3.—The Austrian press is horrified over the breakdown of the Austro-Italian military plans and implores Italy to remain neutral, urging this country that it will be to its own interests to do so.

## President Poincaré and Government at Bordeaux

Cheered by Populace on Arrival at New Capital—Made to Coincide With Gen. Joffre's Plans for Rest of Campaign.

## SOME OF CABINET MEMBERS REMAIN IN PARIS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, September 3. President Poincaré and the members of the Cabinet arrived at Bordeaux to-day. They were met at the station there by great crowds, who cheered them repeatedly.

Fifteen Judges of the Court of Cassation will soon go to the new capital. President Poincaré and the Ministers of the Cabinet left at 10:30 o'clock last (Wednesday) night for Bordeaux. Special trains took the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

Undoubtedly one and perhaps two of the Ministers will remain in Paris; it is unknown as yet which.

As regards the diplomats, the Ambassadors, only being accredited to the person of the chief of the state, theoretically accompany him. The Ministers go or not as they prefer. The Belgian and Servian Ministers will accompany President Poincaré as representing Powers warring with Germany. Ambassador Herrick's decision to remain in Paris has given great pleasure to the French Government. The Swiss Ambassador remains also.

The Echo de Paris, the Figaro and other newspapers are arranging to publish at Bordeaux in addition to continuing their publications at Paris.

The Matin says: "Germany is displaying irritation not as regards her military plans, the secret whereof they might say escapes us, but in their diplomacy, the effects of which are visible to everybody. The Germans are alienating the good will of the United States, which, for reasons all the world divines, was at least favorable at first. It is impossible not to insist on the importance of Ambassador Herrick's initiative regarding bomb dropping on Paris on a crowd which, civilian and pacific, includes strangers, women and children."

"In his action in this matter Ambassador Herrick has shown that passion for equity which possesses the free citizens of that free republic. This hateful sport is now added to the crime which the destruction of Louvain represents in the eyes of a new civilization attached to traditions. It will render impossible American mediation in peace negotiations, which Germany will think of before France."

"While many witnesses have testified that the Germans finish off the wounded, this is not the case for all regiments. Certain French wounded have been carried off in ambulances and tended devotedly by German doctors."

The article then accuses Germany of bullying Switzerland by insisting that the Swiss papers print only pro-German accounts of the war.

The people of all classes regard the transfer of the Government to Bordeaux as the wisest measure under the circumstances, as while Paris is necessarily under military administration it is equally necessary that the Government keep in touch with the rest of the country.

## TRANSFER FRENCH CASH.

Coins and All Securities Removed to Bordeaux. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 3.—It is announced by the Bank of France that all its cash and public and private securities have been transferred to Bordeaux.

The latest figures put the amount of gold in the Bank of France at \$300,000,000, the silver \$150,000,000.

## HERRICK SENDS AIDS.

Ambassador's Assistants Go to Bordeaux With the Government. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 3.—Ambassador Herrick, acting with the consent of Secretary of State Bryan, has sent John W. Garrett, United States Minister to Argentina; Louis A. Sussdorf, Jr., third secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, and Capt. Parker, military attaché of the embassy, with the French Government to Bordeaux.

Ambassador Herrick now has charge of the diplomatic affairs of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Serbia, Germany and Austria in Paris. Mrs. Herrick, although she has been ill, is recovering and will remain with her husband. It is probable that mail and telegrams from the embassy will be delivered by diplomatic exambassadors whatever happens.

## AT JOFFRE'S REQUEST.

Transfer of Government Part of Commander in Chief's Plan. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The French Embassy to-day announced that the moving of the capital of France from Paris to Bordeaux was taken at the suggestion of

## SAW FIFTY ZEPPELINS READY.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times prints extracts from a letter describing the experiences of two American engineers who reached London from Rumania via Berlin.

They visited the aviation stations in Germany and estimated that fifty Zeppelins and hundreds of aeroplanes were ready for action. There was immense activity in the construction of new aircraft and the training of men.

The American engineers gathered from what they heard that a great combined attack by the naval and aerial fleets was contemplated.

Gen. Joffre, commander in chief of the French forces. Further it was stated that everything has been made ready for a prolonged siege of Paris, although it is not regarded as by any means certain that there will be a siege.

Those who have left Paris are the President, the Cabinet and the clerks of all the civil departments of government. The civil force is said not to be very numerous, because every clerk who could be spared is at the front and the positions of clerks young enough for military service have been taken by men too old for fighting, many of whom are distinguished citizens of France.

Also it was said at the embassy that the siege of Paris in the present war will not furnish an opportunity as that of 1870 to the Germans to bring about the fall of the city through starvation. It was said that it would be impossible for the Germans to cut off Paris from communication with her allies or her armies.

It was stated that no matter how long the siege continued communication between the Government in Bordeaux and Paris would be maintained. Just how was not explained. This despatch announcing the transfer of government was accompanied by another stating that in the fighting around Reims the allies had halted the German advance absolutely.

## HERRICK IN CHARGE.

U. S. Envoy Will Probably Remain in Paris. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Ambassador

Herbert H. H. Herrick has been authorized by the State Department to use his own discretion about remaining in Paris now that the French capital has been moved to Bordeaux. It is regarded as unlikely, however, that the Ambassador will transfer the embassy and archives from their present location. In the event of the fall of Paris, Ambassador Herrick would naturally assume charge of the embassies of Great Britain, Belgium and Russia, and his presence in the capital would be needed just as much under German occupation as at present.

It is recalled at the State Department that when a similar circumstance arose in 1870-71 the American Minister to France remained in the city of Paris throughout the siege and the German occupation, although the capital was removed then as now to Bordeaux.

The State Department received to-day a cable from Ambassador Herrick announcing the arrival of William Graves Sharp of Ohio, the new Ambassador to France.

As announced from the State Department yesterday, Mr. Sharp will not assume charge of the office for the present.

## TOURS FULL TO BRIM.

Tours, via Paris, Sept. 3.—Parisians and residents of other parts of northern France and tourists, all bound for Bordeaux, have filled Tours to overflowing. Automobiles are sleeping in their cars and the hotels are charging forty francs for a room for what accommodations they have.

Paris taxicabs, with extra coils of gasoline strapped behind, form a considerable part of the continuous stream of vehicles pouring in from the north.

The inhabitants of the city as well as those who have taken refuge here express confidence in the final triumph of the allies and receive stoically the news from the north. There are few soldiers in Tours, except for a considerable number of wounded.

## BURN EXHIBITS OF ALLIES!

First Quarto of "Hamlet" Said to Be Destroyed at Leipzig. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. FLORENCE, Sept. 3.—Arrivals here from Leipzig assert that a mob has burned the British, French and Russian pavilions at the international printing art exhibition at that place. The British pavilion contained the first quarto of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," which had been lent by Heinemann, the publisher, and many contributions from the Shakespeare memorial library at Stratford-on-Avon, including several early critical editions.

No official confirmation has been received of this report.

## AUSTRIANS TO FRANCE?

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Amsterdam says that 1,500 Austrians attached to the Trieste heavy siege artillery corps passed through Cologne on the way to France last week, according to a Dutchman who has just returned from Cologne.

The Austrians brought their own siege artillery along, the passage of their trains through Cologne being spread over four days.

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