

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY IN ATTEMPT TO INVADE POLAND

BELGIUM STARVING TO DEATH, HE SAYS

J. H. Whitehouse Gives Vivid Description of Havoc and Suffering Brought by Invasion.

BLIND WOMAN AMID RUIN

London, Oct. 1.—J. H. Whitehouse, a member of Parliament from Litchamshire, today from a trip which he made through Belgium especially to see the towns and villages which he had seen in his own country by the Germans. He said that the actual conditions were much worse than the outside world imagined. He laid stress on the terrible situation of the Belgian peasantry. In describing the journey which he made in a military motor car, accompanied by two Belgian officers, he said that the Belgians were obliged to do great damage to their own property to suppress the fortifications at Antwerp. He said that hundreds of thousands of trees had been cut down so that at some points of the journey he had to improvise a way of passing through the wilderness of roots and stumps which had been removed to afford no cover to the enemy. All houses had been blown up or otherwise destroyed. Later he passed through the country which had been flooded as a further measure of defence. The damage resulting from these precautionary measures alone amounted to £10,000,000.

"In the villages all ordinary life was dead. Women and children were sleeping or sitting dumb and patient on the roads. Half way to Termonde we could plainly see the bones of a man and saw many evidences of a battle which was then raging. At Termonde a few weeks ago was a beautiful city of about 16,000 inhabitants. I found every house destroyed with all its contents. It was not the result of bombardment; it was systematic destruction. In each house a separate bomb had been placed, which had blown up the interior and set fire to the contents. All that remained in every case were portions of the outer walls, which were still standing, and inside the chimneys of the contents of the buildings. Observers are shocked. The extent of what had been done is hardly conceivable. This influence was increased by the utter silence of the city, broken only by the sound of guns. The population I thought that not a soul remained. I went into a square where the wreck of what had been one of the most beautiful of Gothic churches met my eyes and found the ruins. They were the sole living structures in the whole town. Shops, houses, churches and houses of the wealthy all were similarly destroyed. "One qualification only, perhaps three, houses were the German command in chalk that they were not to be burned. These remained standing, but deserted, amidst the ruins of the town. The houses which were left standing obviously contained articles of value having been taken place. "I inquired what had been the occasion of this. It was a question of the population. It was a question of the houses which were left standing. They had been left standing for a great number of weeks, and were suffering about the country and starving. Many were already dead.

Attacks Often Renewed.

"Sometimes when a town has been bombarded the German army withdraws and the civilians have returned to their homes only to be again attacked. A case in point is Malines, which on Sunday, as I was told, was attacked and the town was completely destroyed. The town was surrounded, but when the bombardment ceased there was a great exodus. "The whole life of the nation has been arrested. Food supplies which would normally reach the civilian population are being taken by the German troops for their own supply. The peasants are unable to supply the necessities of life, and the conditions of starvation grow more acute every day. "We are therefore face to face with a fact which has rarely, if ever, occurred in the history of the world—an entire nation in a state of famine and death within half a day's journey of our own shores. "Not only were land bombs of various sizes and description carried, but each soldier was supplied with a quantity of small black disks, a little bigger than a six penny piece, composed of compressed dynamite. When lit they burn brilliantly for a few minutes and are sufficient to start whatever fire is necessary after the explosion of a bomb. "Antwerp, itself, is a wonderful contrast to the rest of the country and the first impression of the visitor is that there is a little change between its life now and in the days of peace. "But by a sudden and most extraordinary stroke it had fallen upon the city. "Not a light of any kind in house or shop was to be seen. No lamps were lit in the streets and the only light came from a solitary lamp in the street. It was as though the amazing city had been suddenly blotted out."

ARREST LEGATION SECRETARY.

H. B. Gibson's Car Shattered by Shrapnel Near Brussels.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. London, Oct. 1.—Hugh R. Gibson, the secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, arrived in London today. He said that Mr. Gibson says he tried to go to Antwerp, but was obliged to return to Brussels after his automobile had been shattered by shrapnel, as the Germans had orders to fire on any automobile in the area of operations. Mr. Gibson made another attempt to go away with members of the family of Grand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, by way of the railway to Antwerp. The car was stopped fifty miles from Antwerp. There Mr. Gibson was arrested and held until he had been released in London via Belgium. He will return to Belgium today.

Mr. Gibson says that the food supply in Brussels is becoming low. The situation would have been relieved if the Germans had permitted a proposed arrangement to bring food from Antwerp to go through. Permission had been given, but at the last moment the railway service was upset by military arrangements and the plan was abandoned.

Mr. Gibson said that among the first German officers to enter Brussels was Hans von Herwarth, former German military attaché at Washington. He showed the Americans many courtesies until he was sent forward to the front.

German Invasion in Russia Fails; Rains Stop Retreat; Big Losses Reported

Downpour Has Transformed Roads Into Bottomless Mud.

FLEEING FORCES LEAVE 20,000 BODIES BEHIND

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 2.—A Petrograd despatch to the Morning Post dated October 1 says the German invasion toward the Niemen River has ended in a complete fiasco. The army is now doing its best to get out of Russia under a downpour of steady rain, which is hourly widening the already extensive areas of morass and washing into bottomless mud what pass for roads in this part of Russia. The cavalry will doubtless extricate themselves, but the infantry must suffer terribly, while the guns will probably have to be abandoned in Russian territory, where they will be finished up by the peasantry with grim satisfaction when the frosts make new roads.

The Germans have left 20,000 bodies of their first line of troops along the Niemen. The Russian army is now in a position to advance toward the frontiers of Poland. The Russian army is now in a position to advance toward the frontiers of Poland. The Russian army is now in a position to advance toward the frontiers of Poland.

GERMANS REINFORCED.

1,000,000 Troops Had Been Concentrated Along Niemen.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, October 1. The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent says that the operations near the East Prussian frontier on the Russian Poland side are steadily increasing in fury. In the battle of Druskeniki, he says, two German divisions were wiped out by the Russians. A despatch from the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post to-day says that, despite terrific attempts upon the part of the Germans to cross the Niemen River in Russian Poland, the moves so far have been consistently repulsed. The steady widening of the German battle line, continues the despatch, clearly indicates that the Germans are receiving reinforcements in considerable numbers. The latest German effort was made with a battle line seventy-four miles long, or stretching from the Russian town of Simno to Oswiec.

The clash between the Russian and German armies is at its height west of the Niemen, close to the German frontier. The belief is held in Petrograd that there is little likelihood of any attempt on the part of the Germans to try to descend upon the Baltic coast, although German ships showed a great deal of activity last week off the stretch of coast line between Windau and Memel—the only piece of Russian shore line that offers a chance for German offensive operations. Fleets of transports, surrounded by flotillas of small gunboats and cruisers, approached this coast twice, but Petrograd is convinced that these demonstrations were made merely for "theatrical effect." Whether or not there were German troops aboard the transports, which sailed off with their escort after taking soundings, is not known.

Advance Toward Silesia.

A despatch from Rome, dated yesterday, says that in addition to 1,000,000 Russians concentrated along the Niemen another 1,500,000 Russians are engaged in the Galicia campaign and more than a million more are advancing from Warsaw, headed toward Silesia. The Sun's Roman correspondent says that he also has been informed that an average of 50,000 troops are reorganizing the Russian armies daily, thus proving that the Russian mobilization is being continued without interruption and that contingents from the most remote Russian provinces are streaming toward the battle line in unbroken ranks. The bitterness of the Polish peasants toward the Germans in Russian Poland, the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent says, grows hourly more pronounced, a bitterness that received fresh impetus through recent examples of grim humor on the part of the Germans. Along the line of the German operations this example of humor took the form of a pretence by the Germans to pay for all supplies with slips of paper upon which were written in German words—so the enraged Polish peasants learned through interpreters—"Whoever presents this at the end of the war will be hanged."

Peasants Hunt Germans.

Sniping on the part of the civilians is probable, inasmuch as the bodies of 10 or 20 or more Polish peasants have been hanged in one Polish village within the last few weeks. Revenge was evidently dealt quickly by the peasants. Soon after some of the German scouting detachments upon coming up to the tree where the peasants had been hanged found twenty-two German soldiers hanging lifeless from the branches. Petrograd announces officially that the Russians after particularly hot fighting captured on Monday last the German positions about Anstastowo, took Koptyevo on Tuesday and, as previously reported unofficially, have taken Anstastowo. The official announcement adds that along the lake passages in the direction of Simno, Serejo and Liepung the German assaults were successively repulsed and that in the districts around Suwalki and Mariampol the Russian troops are continuing their offensive operations successfully. The great German siege guns, Petrograd learns, are keeping up their bombardment of Oswiec without success. Minor engagements are reported from the neighborhood of Andrielewo. The new pattern Russian guns, of large calibre, says the Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent, were first used in action when the Russians repulsed the German attempt to force the passage of the Niemen. The mobility of this new Russian ordnance came up to the expectations of the Russian Government. Russia's artillery experts say that



Along the Russian border the principal point of interest yesterday developed in the struggle of the Russians between the towns of Druskeniki and Grodno to prevent the passage of the Niemen by the German troops. The Russians report that they were successful and that at Druskeniki two German divisions were wiped out. They also report the continuation of the bombardment of Oswiec. The Russians report that they are sending 1,000,000 troops from Warsaw toward Silesia. There was no information regarding the movement of the armies in Galicia other than the statement that Russia had now 1,500,000 men in service in Austria.

at the Niemen repulses these guns, which have just been turned out by the famous Putiloff works, proved that they are the equal of any German artillery that the enemy has yet shown along the Prussian frontier. Two of these Russian guns silenced the German batteries at Druskeniki, Petrograd reports, in ten minutes. In that time every German gunner had been killed and the German guns abandoned, the Germans leaving large quantities of stores behind them also. Even the Lokalschreiber of Berlin writes appreciatively of the Russian artillery and says the marksmanship of the Russian gunners "deserves universal recognition" from the German troops. The Russian gunners, it says, continue to devote their chief attention to German general officers and their staff. Their aim is so accurate that the German commanders are being obliged constantly to shift their positions to avoid destruction from the deadly aim of the Russian gunners. Der Tag of Berlin prints a long letter from the Mayor of Insterburg in East Prussia in which the Mayor expresses his "pleasurable astonishment" at the fine behavior of the Cossacks that have passed through his district. At much length the Insterburg official describes instances of kind treatment accorded by the Russian cavalry to residents of the invaded portions of East Prussia. "The Cossacks did not commit a single act of violence toward the people in my jurisdiction," concludes the Mayor.

"The conduct of the Germans," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post, "arouses among the Russian army every revengeful instinct of human nature. At no period of history, in no country, nor among any people have such mingled feelings been aroused that equals the horror and bitter hatred felt by the Russians toward the Germans in this war—except perhaps the feelings harbored by the early settlers in the far West of America toward the bloodthirsty cruelties practised by Indian scalp hunters. "The Russian attitude toward the Germans, as expressed by the army, is like that felt toward beasts of prey."

REPULSED AT WINDAU.

Six Germans Lose Life in Squadron's Attack. PARIS, Oct. 1.—From Petrograd a news agency says that the following, dated yesterday, concerning the naval operations of Windau last week: "The details of the naval engagement which occurred September 24 off the coast of Windau, a Russian seaport in Courland, on the Baltic, have been made public. A German squadron comprising forty ships of all classes appeared off the harbor and was prevented from landing forces by the heavy fire from the forts. "One officer and two sailors were killed and three sailors were drowned. The ships withdrew, but on the day following two cruisers returned and opened fire and destroyed the lighthouse. They killed a civilian and a number of soldiers. The ships then left again by the fire from the forts."

HUNGARIANS WIN PASS?

Uzsook Road, Through Carpathians, Recovered, Is Report.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—An official announcement has just been made at Budapest, according to a despatch received from Rome, which says that the Uzsook Pass leading through the Carpathians toward Budapest, reported yesterday as taken and entered by the Russians, has been recaptured by Hungarian troops.

STAFF WAS GLAD WHEN KAISER LEFT

"Temps" Correspondent Declares Emperor Gives Orders Impossible to Carry Out. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. BORDEAUX, Oct. 1.—The correspondent of the Temps at Zurich writes that the German Headquarters Staff is not displeased by the departure of the Kaiser from the battlefield in France to direct operations in East Prussia. He says: "William the Second is not like William the First, who left all responsibility to his generals. The present Emperor has a very autocratic temperament and has the greatest confidence in his own military capacity. He gives orders which it is technically impossible to carry out and he harasses troops, demanding more than can be accomplished by human beings. "To him is attributable the responsibility for the forced marches of the right wing of the German army after the battle of the Meuse and the too hasty offensive of Gen. von Kluck which, thanks to Gen. Joffre's clever maneuvering, ended in the German defeat at the battle of the Marne. "The Kaiser is now about to exercise his military genius in the campaign of Gen. von Hindenburg, for the benefit of the Russians."

SHAKEUP IN GERMAN STAFF.

Kaiser Reported Angered at "Bad Tactics"—Von Hausen Deposed.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A report, delayed in transmission, has reached here from Berlin which says that a shakedown, based on good authority, persists that the Kaiser, disgusted by reports from France of bad tactics and strategy on the part of the German war chiefs, has overhauled the General Staff. The report continues that the former Minister of War in Saxony, Gen. von Hausen, has been recalled from the front during the shakedown and has been replaced because of the Emperor's displeasure over the loss of French territory, particularly around Rheims, which the Germans now must fight to retake. Prussia's ex-War Minister, Gen. von Eitel, the Berlin communication says, has gone to the front in France to take the place of the deposed Gen. von Hausen as commander of the army of Saxony, also known as army No. 2. That Gen. von Hausen had been replaced is known on all sides, but the official explanation insisted that he had left the front owing to illness.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ATTACK JAPANESE

Severe Counter Movement Directed Against Tsing-tao Besiegers.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK

TOKYO, October 1. The German soldiers and warships at Kiaochow have opened a severe counter attack upon the Japanese forces besieging the fortified position at Tsing-tao. The battleships cannonaded the Japanese positions, their fire being directed by aeroplanes. A German torpedo boat destroyer has been sunk in the harbor of Tsing-tao, but accounts differ as to whether the damage was inflicted by Japanese guns or resulted from an accident. An official announcement this afternoon said that a Japanese mine sweeper was blown up and sunk off Kiaochow, with a Japanese loss of three men killed and thirteen wounded. A Japanese supply ship was damaged by the explosion, losing one man killed and six wounded.

JAPAN'S LOSSES HEAVY?

PERKIN, Oct. 1.—Reports from the German fortress at Kiaochow which were sent to Tsing-tao in Shantung province by carrier pigeon and from there by telegraph show that German reverses thus far have been due to the overwhelming numerical superiority of the Japanese. The Germans assert that their losses are very small, but that the Japanese have lost 17,000 killed and 800 wounded. Most of these losses were inflicted Monday, when the Germans withdrew to the second line of defence at Tsing-tao, their retirement being covered by the warships. The German Legation here announced that the troops defending Tsing-tao are blowing up railroad bridges as they retreat. This procedure will be carried out if the Japanese continue their advance. The German Government buildings in Tsing-tao will be dynamited, it is announced, when the defence of the city becomes impossible. It is believed here that the Japanese will defer direct assaults for some time, until they can bring up heavy siege guns.

"PEACE FAR DISTANT."

Tokio "Asahi" Says Kaiser Must First Be Humbled.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 1.—President E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company assembled the representatives of the thirty-seven large automobile concerns here to-day at the main office of the plant and told them that the committee having in charge the tests of the armored automobile trucks had reached a decision, but that no announcement would be made as yet as to which concern would get contracts to furnish from 1,000 to 2,000 motor trucks to be used by France in her war with Germany. There has been no competitive bidding, as France desires the trucks as quickly as possible and none of the big automobile concerns can supply the great number desired as quickly as needed. It has been decided to parcel out the contract among many concerns. The small army of automobile salesmen who have been here the past week or two began to leave town to-day, and it is believed within a day or two the concerns successful in the tests will receive letters announcing them of the fact.

CROWN PRINCESS JOINS PRINCE.

Will Decorate Members of Her Dragoon Regiment.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A despatch sent from Berlin via The Hague says that the German Crown Princess has left Berlin to join her husband at his headquarters in France. She is accompanied by her eldest two children. The purpose of her visit is to bestow personally upon the members of her dragoon regiment decorations for bravery in battle. The Emperor's army has already occupied a large part of Belgium and invaded France. However powerful the Russian army might prove to be it will take many months before they strike at Berlin. "These are the reasons that lead us to believe that peace is yet far away. It is idle to talk of peace until Europe feels assured that such a disturber of peace as the Kaiser is has been made powerless to attempt the renewal of the bloody conflict after a truce of a few years."

FRANCE NEEDS RAILROAD MEN.

Call Is Issued for 1,000 Experts to Fill Vacancies.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The scarcity of men to operate the railways in France is shown by a call issued by the War Office here for 1,000 expert railroad men to go to the continent and assist in the work.

SAYS KAISER ORDERED BRITISH ARMY CRUSHED

London "Times" Quotes Spirited Command to Soldiers—Speech on China Recalled.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times prints to-day what it believes to be the authentic text of an order issued by the Kaiser on August 19, part of which was previously reported in these despatches. It follows: "It is my royal and imperial command that you concentrate your energies for the immediate present on one single purpose—that is that you address all your skill and all the valor of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English and walk over Gen. French's contemptible little army."

The text of the above message as well as the recent order of Gen. Stenger to spare no prisoners recalls a speech to his soldiers which the German Emperor made July 27, 1900, at the time when the German Minister Baron von Kettler was murdered in Peking and German troops were sent to China. "There are great transatlantic tasks which have been imposed on the newly arisen German Empire," the Kaiser told his troops. "There are tasks much greater than many of my countrymen have expected. The German Empire, according to its character, has the obligation to assist its citizens in case they are oppressed abroad. "A great task is awaiting you. You shall expiate the great wrong that has been done. The Chinese have thrown over international law unprecedented in the history of the world, they have forsaken the inviolability of the Foreign Minister and derided the duties of hospitality. This is all the more revolting as the crime was committed by a nation which is proud of its ancient culture. "Guard the old Prussian excellence of conduct. Show yourselves as Christians cheerfully bearing suffering; may honor and glory follow your flag and weapons. Give the world an example of your discipline. You know well you are going to fight against a crafty, brave, well armed, cruel enemy. "When you come near him, know, pardon will not be given; prisoners will not be made. Bear your arms so that for a thousand years no Chinese will again have to be ashamed of a German. Preserve discipline. The blessing of God be with you; the prayers of a whole people follow you. Open the way for culture (kultur) once for all. Now you can go. Adieu, comrades!"

15,000 Men of Prussian Guard Meet Disaster

French Gunners Mow Down "Death's Head" Hussars and Hurl Back Mighty Force Sent Against the Centre.

GERMAN CAVALRY TRIED A SURPRISE MOVE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. BORDEAUX, October 1. La Petite Gironde describes the defeat of 15,000 Prussian Guards who attacked the French centre on September 26. When the news of the German advance was received French cavalry was sent to hold the Germans at Auberville, Department of the Marne, in order to give the artillery and infantry time to come up from Souain. While the French dragoons were preparing for the defence of Auberville a brigade of "Death's Head" Hussars, avoiding the village, tried to surprise the French artillery on the march. The French horsemen were two miles ahead and the infantry two miles behind the gunners. When the Hussars' approach was noticed the French guns were quickly unlimbered and lined up along the road. The Hussars were only 500 yards away when they got the command to charge for the guns. The German cavalrymen were 200 yards from the guns when the French

opened fire. The horses of the Hussars seemed to reel and the officers tried vainly to rally the broken line. The artillerymen sent another volley into the Hussars and nearly all the 2,000 horsemen were mowed down. Meanwhile the dragoons were hard pressed by the German artillery. The French gunners hurried forward to their aid. The French infantry soon arrived to back them up and a bayonet charge was ordered. The Prussian Guard had lost its cavalry and it was obliged to fall back. A battalion of zouaves got behind them. A regiment of Grenadiers was sacrificed to cover the retreat of the German columns to Rheims. Five times the Grenadiers hurled themselves against the French. They were repulsed every time, and after the fifth charge only one section was left. These men threw down their arms one by one. Only 100 men, nearly all wounded, were left of a splendid regiment. Their sacrifice had not been in vain, however, as it enabled the column to get safely under the guns of the fort at Berry and Nogent l'Abbesse.

MANY FIRMS TO MAKE FRANCE'S WAR AUTOS

Rush Contract for 3,000 Armored Cars Parceled Out to Manufacturers. Famous "Baton" Again Takes Place in "Every Soldier's Knapsack."

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The post of Marshal of France, which was retained from the royalist military organization, in which it was the highest honor, after the reorganization in 1875, is soon to be filled, according to reports from Bordeaux. There is now no Marshal in France, but a decree of September 29 fixes the salary for the post at 20,000 francs (\$8,000). The post has been vacant since 1875, when it was decided that the conditions under which it should be held would be laid down later. This has never been done, but the assumption is that a situation has arisen which the bestowal of such an honor is warranted. The title "Marschal de France" dates from the time of King Philip II, the leader of the Third Crusade, who conferred the dignity on Alberic thomont I, seigneur of Metz, in 1185. Since then 324 French commanders have been so honored, the last to bear the title being Marshal Lohmeu, Napoleon's much-touted favorite of his general Marshals of France. He introduced the title "Marschal de l'Empire" but this was abandoned after the Restoration. The primitive duty of the "Marschal" was to look after the horses of the prince. The "Grand Marschal" took command of all the troops in the absence of the prince. The "Marschal of France" carry the famous baton which Napoleon said was in every private soldier's knapsack. It is twenty inches long and has a gold band on each end, one bearing the name of the Marshal and the other the inscription: "Terror belli, Ducis pacis" (Terror of War, Honor of Peace).

Sunken Ship's Crew Lands.

Lowestoft, England, Oct. 1.—The crew of the steamship Selby was landed here to-day. The vessel was sunk by a mine in the North Sea while on a voyage from Shields to Antwerp.

Bubonic in Constantinople.

ANCONA, VIA HAVRE, Oct. 1.—The captain of a Rumanian steamer which has arrived here reports that the bubonic plague and typhoid fever are raging at Constantinople.

Today & tomorrow Special Sale of Men's Fall Shirts at \$1.30

This is a foretaste of the season ahead, for these fabrics are designed in the initial patterns shown for next Spring. That fact, plus the quality of the shirts and the price we ask for them, is the important feature of this sale. It is a splendid chance for a man to get a handsome complement of shirts at a price which isn't a marker to the value. Made of Madras and mercerized and foreign cloths, in a most liberal range of new and uncommon patterns—the smartest color stripes yet shown at \$1.30 and a host of popular black and white effects. All sizes—and specially strong on large sizes.

Men's \$3 and \$4 Derbies & Soft Hats—today \$1.95 Broken lines—but perfect hats! Naturally, after six weeks' selling of derbies and soft hats for Fall, the front ranks are somewhat broken, and we have a number of fragmentary assortments which we have marked at this uniform figure for quick sale. Main floor. Also, today and tomorrow Men's \$5 Shoes at \$3.85 Lace and button shoes, of Russia calf, gun metal calf, and patent coltskin, in a number of smart new models.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street