

Weather Forecast:
Fair and Warmer Tonight.
Monday, Cloudy.

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WAR DECLARED BY JAPAN; ATTACK ON KIAOCHOW BEGUN

BERLIN, IN FIRST DIRECT MESSAGE TO EMBASSY, TELLS OF VICTORIES

Sayville, L. I., Wireless Station Transmits
Three Dispatches From Germany to
Envoys Here, Giving Information That
Zeppelins Soon Will Be Ready For
Work Over Belgium and England.

Two more messages, making three in all, from the seat of the European war zone, via the Sayville, L. I., German radio station were received by the German embassy here today. One of the dispatches told of important victories by the Germans, while the other said Germany would make no reply to the Japanese ultimatum.

These are the only dispatches received by the Long and station since the war censorship on wireless was established.

They were transmitted by the German war office. "The German guns since Friday evening have been thundering at Namur," the first of the dispatches read. "Very soon some new Zeppelins will be ready for work over the Belgian coast and the English channel."

EMBASSY ATTACHES RETICENT.
That the latter sentence means, at the embassy today declined to comment on the dispatch said: "North of Metz, the German army under Crown Prince William is advancing on both sides of Longwy and has defeated and forced back the French army under the Bavarian Prince Rupprecht, which as reported, won a victory at Longwy, a pursuing the beaten enemy, had killed Lunéviller, Blamont, and Comblanchien today." The second dispatch reads: "Strong forces have been advancing at Gumbinnen. The first German army corps turned against them August 20, checked the Russians and secured 3,000 prisoners and eight guns. A German cavalry division took 500 prisoners after fighting two Russian cavalry divisions. The French attempt to invade Alsace was frustrated by the defenders. In Lorraine the French army is retiring from the frontier."

Two-Day Battle Rages Along Front of 20 Miles

By ED. L. KEEN.
LONDON, Aug. 23.—Despite the iron censorship, league reports received from Belgium today indicate that the German and allied armies are engaged in a struggle which for death and destruction may overshadow any title of modern warfare.

The German forces are advancing on Lille and Valenciennes. Their line extends from Namur, which is being bombarded by the German siege guns, to Charleroi, twenty miles to the westward. The greater portion of the German troops have passed the Dender river. The army on the Meuse has swept westward, but late reports indicate that Ghent and Ostend have not been occupied, as was reported.

ENGLISH ARMY ENGAGED.
Reports indicate that the English army is now certainly engaged with the Germans. A report via Brussels declares that two German and English army divisions met in a sharp fight in the field of Waterloo. The attack opposing the advance of the German is south of Dinant and extends east and west along the entire river. The heaviest fighting has so far been reported from the vicinity of Charleroi, where the German advance is being opposed by Belgians from an entrenched position.

**Dreyfus' Son Wins
Promotion in Battle**
PARIS, Aug. 23.—The son of Major Alfred Dreyfus, who was exonerated on a charge of treason in 1906 after spending eight years on Devil's Isle, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant for heroic conduct on the field of battle. Young Dreyfus participated in the taking of Muelhausen.

JAPAN'S WAR DECLARATION ON GERMANY



BARON CHINDA.

"We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim, by all means, within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiaochow, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising seas of Eastern Asia are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy.

"Accordingly, our government and that of his Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests, contemplated in the agreement of alliance and, we on our part being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded our government to offer with sincerity an advice to the imperial German government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother.

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects, peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire enhanced."



EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

ELECTION OF POPE TO BEGIN AUGUST 31

Cardinals at Rome Expect Successor to Pius X to Be Named by September 4.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The Congregation of Cardinals today fixed August 31 as the date for the opening of the conclave to elect a successor to Pius X. It is expected a new Pope will be elected by September 4.

It required three sessions of the congregation to reach this decision, according to Cardinal Francis Della Voipe, who presided, owing to the perturbed condition in Europe, he said, many of the cardinals believed the conclave should be delayed until the arrival of all the cardinals. Those favoring election within ten days, however, won their point.

Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, is so stricken over the death of the Pope that he can scarcely attend to his official business. The praise of him in the Pope's testament has been a great consolation.

Guards Are Instructed.
Cardinal Della Voipe has instructed the commanders of the papal guard and armed bodies to guard every corner of the Vatican to prevent any incident which might disturb the work of the cardinals, especially during the conclave.

Mar. Gali, director of the General Vatican Museums has taken a death wish of Pius X. The cardinals have selected Mar. Gali to deliver the funeral oration, eulogizing the late Pope, before the Sacred College.

It is announced that the Pope left a (Continued on Second Page.)

Russians Victors In Fierce Battles

By ED. L. KEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Out of five army corps known to have been defending the Prussian frontier, three have been routed in a decisive engagement with the invading forces of Russia. Official announcement of the Russian victory was made at the French embassy here today and the belief expressed that the battle may have been one of the bloodiest of the present war.

Behind a screen of cavalry the Russians advanced along the railroad toward Gumbinnen, in force. The Russian reconnaissance had determined that the German center was at this point. In the meantime the Russian left wing struck at Goldap and Zyck, capturing both towns and driving the Germans from their positions.

BROKE GERMAN CENTER.
The German troops resisting the Russian advance numbered 25,000 of all branches. The Russian commander reported to St. Petersburg that he had been successful in breaking the German center and routing the entire first line of defense, composed of the three army corps.

In their hasty retreat the Germans left many of their machine guns and heavier artillery behind and all these were captured. The Russians pursued the retreating forces and captured several hundred prisoners.

The three army corps defeated, consisted of six infantry divisions, six regiments of field artillery, nine squadrons of cavalry, three companies of pioneers, three machine gun groups, and six batteries of heavy howitzers and mortars. The army of defense also held three bridge trains which are supposed to have been captured.

Greece Reported at War.
PARIS, Aug. 23.—Greece is joining in the general European war, according to an Athenian dispatch published by the Journal today. The Journal declares Greece is sending troops to aid Serbia in the war against Austria. The report is not confirmed from any other source.

REFUGEES CROWD LINER'S STEERAGE

Cameronia Arrives From London With 1,000 Americans From War Zone.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Another steamer, the Cameronia, bearing a thousand refugees of the many thousands marooned in England waiting for transportation to this country, arrived in port today.

The Anchor line boat broke a record for the number of passengers, and her trip across was a lively one. In the steerage were twenty-two wealthy men and women who had offered as high as \$50 for berths in the first cabin. There was not one to be had, and they were thankful to take third class accommodations.

All the way over there were the usual precautions taken. A strict watch was kept for German warships, and the crowds on board were kept at a high tension until Ambrose Channel light was sighted.

Many brought food with them to the ship and were glad of their foresight. The first cabin was jammed with over 200 and improvised beds were made in the smoking-room and the library. Men were served as well as the difficulties would permit and many of the saloon passengers shared theirs with those in the steerage.

At those on board were more than delighted to get back. They declared that London looked like an armed camp and that it was impossible to get ready for anything. Some had been staying at the Ritz or Cecil. No one went to the theaters, because tickets are sold only for cash. The Cameronia will be followed by other Anchor Line boats, and within two weeks it is expected that nearly all of the thousands of Americans in the British Isles will have arrived safely home.

ARMY OF 16,000 LANDS UNDER COVER OF FIRE FROM MIKADO'S FLEET

Proclamation Announcing Hostilities Issued
By Tokyo Government Upon Expiration of Week Set in Ultimatum For Compliance With Demands.

Japan today declared war upon Germany. A Japanese army of 16,000, which has been waiting outside of Kiaochow for two days, is now landing. The Japanese fleet is in battle line outside the German naval base. Shanghai reports that a bombardment has begun.

The imperial proclamation declaring war was issued in Tokyo at 6 o'clock this evening (about 3:30 o'clock this morning, Washington time). The proclamation came at the expiration of the time limit set a week ago by Japan in her ultimatum to Germany, in which Japan demanded the evacuation of Kiaochow and the withdrawal or dismantlement of German warships in Eastern waters. Germany was given one week in which to make reply. No reply having been received, Japan declared war and immediately struck at Kiaochow.

Kiaochow is strongly fortified and has a half a garrison of 5,000 men.

The Japanese are bombarding it from the sea and assaulting it by land forces. Its capture will not come until after long and bloody fighting.

UNITED STATES WATCHES OVER CHINA.

The position of the United States with regard to events in the far East has been made clear in a note sent to Japan two days ago and communicated also to the Chinese government. This expression of policy places on record the expectation of the United States that in any eventuality, Japan will restore Kiaochow to China, preserve the territorial integrity of the Chinese republic, and maintain the principle of the "open door" to the commerce of all nations.

No Choice But to Declare War, Japanese Announce

Announcement that Japan had declared war against Germany at 6 p. m. today, Tokyo time, was made by the Japanese embassy this morning. Failure of Germany to make any reply to Japan's ultimatum before the expiration of its time limit, at noon Tokyo time today, was the cause.

That "a state of war has existed between Japan and Germany since noon, Sunday, August 23," was the declaration of Nippon against the Kaiser.

The full text of the war declaration was received in a lengthy code cablegram early this morning. It was deciphered at once and made public.

ULTIMATUM IGNORED, WAR FOLLOWS.

The Tokyo foreign office advised Ambassador Chinda here that Germany, having failed to reply by noon today, Tokyo time (10 p. m. last night, Washington time), there was nothing for Japan to do but declare war. Formal notification of Japan's action was sent first to the Japanese charge at Berlin, then to European governments, and ultimately to the embassy here.

Sunday Evening Newspapers

Attracted by the splendid sales of the Sunday evening issue of The Washington Times, New York and Philadelphia newspapers have begun issuing Sunday evening "extras" and shipping them to Washington. These New York and Philadelphia newspapers are printed hours before the Sunday edition of The Times and, although they bear the misnomer of "extra," they can be little more than reprints of the morning papers. Do not be deceived by the call of "extra" in connection with the sale of these out-of-town papers.

See Advt. 15-day Vacation, Page 11—Adv.