

GREAT ENGAGEMENT APPEARS IMMINENT

French and British Troops Are Said to Be Pouring Into Belgium.

London, Aug. 10.—Capture of Liege by the Germans was reaffirmed in dispatches received from Berlin and advices from Brussels admit that the Germans have occupied the town.

The discrepancy which has existed between the Belgian and German reports on the situation at Liege is believed by military men here to be accounted for by the retreat of the Belgian troops which had held the routes between the forts and that the town of Liege has been taken by the Germans.

The object of the German advance is believed to be Namur on their left flank and Louvain on their right flank. If this opinion is correct military men believe a great battle is imminent between the German and Belgian armies, the latter probably being reinforced by British and French allies.

Place of Review Unknown.

Dispatches from Brussels spoke of a review of the defenders of the city of Liege by King Albert, but did not say where his majesty reviewed them. The troops reviewed by the king apparently were in the opinion of people here, the field army which had been operating at Liege and which Saturday was reported as leaving the city to join King Albert's army.

Reports from Berlin from the semi-official agency there were positive in their statements that "Liege is in our hands and 3,000 or 4,000 Belgian prisoners are en route to Germany."

Reports from the Belgian minister of war that there had been enormous losses during the fighting between the French and Germans in Lower Alsace were received here. They stated that the Germans had lost 30,000 killed and wounded and the French 15,000, but later it was explained that these reports were based on unofficial advices received at the Belgian ministry of war.

It is also reported unofficially that Kolmar, further to the north, has fallen into the hands of the French. None of these three places was strongly fortified and all of them lie outside the line of real German defense, being regarded as outposts of the strongly fortified cities.

FRENCH INVADING ALSACE

Action Arouses Enthusiasm All Over the Republic.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The invasion of lower Alsace by a French army under the command of General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing that the occupation of Aikrich and Mulhausen by the French troops is not of high strategic importance, believe that the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect.

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ANNOUNCE FALL OF LIEGE

Germans Say the Belgian Losses Were Considerable.

Amsterdam, Aug. 10. (via London)—A semi-official message from Berlin says: "We hold fast. Liege is in our hands. The losses of the army were considerable. Our losses will be communicated as soon as reliably known. The transportation of 3,000 or 4,000 Belgian prisoners to Germany already has begun."

BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIAN FORCES UNITE

Brussels, Aug. 10.—Belgian official reports received by the war office record the important fact that a union has been effected by Belgian, British and French troops across the line of the German advance through Belgium.

The location of troops of the three armies was not revealed, but in any future operations it is understood they will act together.

The sighting of a German cavalry patrol to the south of Namur was evidence of the activity of the German forces in Luxembourg, showing that they are reconnoitering to discover the position of the defending armies.

In the meantime the French troops who have crossed the frontier of Belgium continued to advance methodically and their approach strengthens the position of the Belgian army from hour to hour. When a French officer arrived at Namur in an automobile the citizens hosted him out on their shoulders and carried him through the streets of the city.

Tribune War-Tide Being Results.

ADMIRAL JELICOE.

Directing Movements of British Fleet in the North Sea.



Admiral Jellicoe is in command of the English fleet and is attempting to execute the order, "Capture or destroy the enemy." Admiral Jellicoe is in supreme command of all the vessels now in the North sea.

AUSTRIA DECLARES WAR UPON RUSSIA

Vienna, Aug. 8.—Assurance from the Austrian war office that Austria will immediately take up the task of guarding the Russian frontier were sent to Berlin.

With the declaration of war upon Russia by Emperor Francis Joseph, followed by the immediate announcement of a similar declaration against Austria by the czar, Kaiser Wilhelm may direct all of his attention to the Belgian and French campaigns for at least the next two weeks.

Russian mobilization is progressing slowly. The Austrian war office is confident that with the withdrawal of only a small portion of the forces attacking Serbia the Russian advance can be checked.

The German border patrols have made raids into Russian territory, burning villages, but no general engagements have occurred.

BRITISH CRUISER AMPHION IS SUNK

London, Aug. 8.—Part of the British and German fleets have been in action.

The Germans fought a running fight, according to the admiralty, which advises that "all of the news may not be favorable."

The only real disaster admitted, however, is the loss of the cruiser Amphion with 130 men. It is considered certain, however, that a number of British destroyers have been at least crippled.

The German warships were driven back on their base off the German coast and the admiralty claims that British shipping now has a clear passage through the channel, while the fishing fleet need no longer remain in the North sea ports.

RESERVISTS CANNOT SAIL

Thousands of Germans and Austrians Are Stranded.

New York, Aug. 8.—Fifty-six thousand German reservists, who have been stranded in New York unable to get back to the Fatherland, were notified to return to their homes until further notice. Similar instructions were given to 10,000 Austrians and several hundred Dutch reservists.

With many thousand foreign reservists in New York awaiting means of transportation to their native lands the federal port authorities here, under instructions to see that the neutrality laws are observed, are confronted with a puzzling situation created by the manner in which some of the reservists planned to sail.

LINERS PUT INTO HALIFAX

Mauretania and Cedric Safe in Canadian Port.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 7.—Two big transatlantic liners, flying the British flag, bound from Liverpool for New York, put into Halifax as a haven from German cruisers.

The unexpected arrivals are the Cunard liner Mauretania and the big Cedric of the White Star line. Both had been warned by the British cruiser Essex of the presence of hostile vessels in the North Atlantic waters they were about to traverse on their voyage to New York and were advised to make with all haste for Halifax.

Declares War on Austria.

Rome, Aug. 8.—Montenegro has declared war against Austria and her army already is joining the Serbians.

ENGLISH TROOPS LANDING IN FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 9.—It is officially announced that English troops under the direction of French officers are disembarking on French soil. The point of disembarkation is not revealed.

TWO GIRLS AND BOY KILLED

Meet Death in Attempting to Cross Railway Tracks.

Glassboro, N. J., Aug. 9.—Two girls and a boy were killed by an Atlantic City electric express train here

TWO HUGE ARMIES NOW ENGAGED ON FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER

GERMAN ARMY ALWAYS READY

Most Powerful of World's Land Fighting Machines.

KAISER IS SUPREME CHIEF.

His Right Hand Man, Field Marshal von Moltke, Chief of Staff, is Nephew of Famous Strategist Who Planned Successful Franco-Prussian War.

GREATEST in organization, drill and preparedness for war and probably in the number of men immediately ready for active field service, as well as in leadership, and second only to the Russian army in point of size, the army of the German empire is the world's most powerful land fighting machine.

Military experts assert that even divided, with one-half concentrated against Russia and the other half sent against France, the kaiser's army is able to overwhelm any force that could be brought to oppose its advance.

The first report of the declaration by the kaiser of a state of war in Germany brought forth many predictions of a repetition of the war of 1870-1, when Germany's forces almost literally walked over those of France.

Then, as now, preparedness for active service was accounted the prime factor in the situation. There is no reason to think that the present Von Moltke, chief of staff of the German army and nephew of the famous field marshal, is inferior to his predecessor and namesake.

The old Von Moltke had all his plans for the invasion of France contained in a single drawer of his desk. The present day Von Moltke has been working for many years on methods of invading France and Russia.

Germany has prepared herself against war with France since 1871. In 1875 such a war was averted by the narrowest of margins. Since then Germany has striven with might and main to perfect her military power to a degree unknown until the genius of Moltke made Germany a national unit.

The frontier between Germany and Russia, which both nations have fortified at short intervals, covers 843 miles. The various fortresses are connected with each other by underground telegraph and telephone, while strategic military railroads lead to the principal military centers in the interior.

German a Born Soldier.

The German is a soldier of the highest type—born a soldier, nurtured as one—developed to the highest degree of efficiency.

The German army consists of the first line, landwehr and landsturm, the last a home defense reserve. Two regiments of infantry, six battalions, form

kingdom, Saxony, Wurttemberg and Reichsland furnish five army corps. In the German army are 217 regiments of infantry containing 471,700 men, 110 regiments of cavalry with 82,007 men, 100 regiments of field artillery with 80,000 men and 24 regiments of foot artillery with 33,000 men. The German army uses 157,000 horses, of which over 80,000 are for the cavalry alone.

Take Lessons From Napoleon.

In January, 1914, the German war office ordered a translation to be prepared of "Precepts of Judgments de Napoleon," collected and classified by Lieutenant Colonel Ernest Picard of the French army. Thus after thirty-four years the Germans seem to have taken the advice of Von Moltke to study the campaigns of Napoleon. But this is not all. As everybody knows, Napoleon's favorite arm was artillery, and in that arm there are to be widespread reforms and reorganization, particularly with the object of obtaining the greatest mobility, if not interrupted by war.

Eleven divisions of artillery have been changed from "riding" batteries to "driven" batteries. That is the official description of the change, which—officially again—was defended on the ground that there would be a large saving in men and horses without any proportionate loss in fighting force, since it was practically useless to have the riding batteries unless they were always working in collaboration with cavalry, and for this purpose there were already enough.

The most important part of the change, however, lies in the fact that the batteries are now only four guns each in place of the regular German six. This means a striking vindication of the French artillery principles, such as were propounded by General Langlois, and no doubt the teachings of the Balkan wars have had something to do with the innovation. Hitherto the German critics have criticized the French four gun battery on the ground that, if more mobile, it was far less powerful.

Now, however, artillery experts here have come around to quite another point of view. One of the most experienced reported the other day that the smaller batteries were both easier and quicker to handle on the march, and far easier to bring into action. Positions useful for a four gun battery were twice as easy to find, and they were generally far better than those for a six gun battery.

THE PRINCIPLE IS NOW SO GENERALLY ACCEPTED AND APPROVED THAT THE IDEA OF ADOPTING IT FOR THE WHOLE ARMY IS BEING SERIOUSLY DISCUSSED.

The chief reason against the change was the effect it would have on the line of march, as it would lengthen out the march column very considerably. The tactical value of the four gun battery in the field was not disputed.

Another artillery reform which was not by any means clearly indicated in the new military law was the great increase of howitzers. Some of the riding batteries have been quietly changed into howitzer batteries, and now where every army corps had its complement of howitzers every division possesses the same force. The howitzer, indeed, in the opinion of many German critics, is "the weapon of the future."

The Spirit of the Army.

It is a superb sight to see a German regiment on parade drill, perfect in equipment to the uttermost button, and Fritz in the ranks appreciates it and exults in it as well as the field marshal or even the sub-lieutenant

ed in this number. The peace footing is 36,304 officers and 754,081 men. The army is armed with Mauser magazine rifles and the cavalry with Mauser carbines. The field and horse artillery have Krupp guns, firing a fifteen pound shell. There are seventeen aeroplane companies, with 173 officers and 4,446 men.

The intended employment of the reserve troops in war has not been divulged by the German general staff, but the plans show that most of the two brigade divisions will be augmented by a reserve brigade in war and that all army corps in the German army can take the field with six brigades, the artillery being increased proportionately by reserve regiments.

To each infantry division is attached in war an artillery brigade of twelve batteries. There are eighteen cyclist companies in the German army. The German field batteries are equipped with six guns each, and the horse batteries have four guns each.

Prussia, with Baden and Hesse, is divided into sixteen military districts, each of which furnishes a complete army corps. There is also a Prussian guard corps drawn from the whole

cepted and approved that the idea of adopting it for the whole army is being seriously discussed. The 144 guns of each army corps would then become thirty-six batteries in place of the present twenty-four. For the time being this plan was vetoed.

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Photo by American Press Association.

German Artillerymen at Practice

For years the German kaiser, the war lord of Europe, has been getting the German army up to the highest point of efficiency. The troops have been constantly drilling and maneuvering. Here are shown artillerymen at target practice. The man elevated is keeping score. These men will now have a chance to exercise their skill at human targets.

But if Fritz is locked in jail for a week or two because a single button on his coat appeared to the eye of Baron von Martinet to be not absolutely free from tarnish by the acid test why, then, the other Fritzses from behind their placid masks and welcome the propaganda of democracy. It must be borne in mind that as the social democracy is the most numerous of all the political parties in the empire so the great majority of that party consists of men who have served their time with the colors under the conscription law.

That fact gives added force to the popular disapproval of military abuses. It is not the army, per se, to which even radical social democrats object so much as to the tyrannous exaggerations of the spirit of military caste. There is arising a demand that the army shall be considered, and shall consider itself, a part of the citizen body of the nation, amenable in time of peace like all the rest to the common civil law. But in time of war all other considerations are overthrown.

Kaiser the Supreme General. Emperor William is of course generalissimo of the German armies, both of the kingdom of Prussia, of which he is king, and of the other kingdoms, duchies and principalities making up the German empire. With him are associated as leaders of their armies the kings of Saxony, Wurttemberg, Bavaria, etc., all of whom are trained soldiers. The heads of the other smaller German states are also military men and for the most part capable leaders of the forces of their states.

Next to Emperor William comes the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Count Helmuth von Moltke, nephew of the famous Von Moltke, who was accounted the greatest strategist of the nineteenth century save only Napoleon Bonaparte. Count von Haeseler holds the rank of field marshal general, the highest in the German or any other army. Other officers high in rank are Generals Von Goltz, Von Lindquist, Von Platen, Von Kessel, Von Horn, Von Buelow, Von Scholl and Von Prittwitz—all these in addition to the numerous royalists, Prussian and non-Prussian, who hold high rank in the German army. In some cases the titles of these last named are purely honorary and they cannot be called upon for active field service, but in others, as has been stated, the royalists are trained soldiers and able to give good accounts of themselves as masters of large bodies of fighting men. War always finds them in the forefront of the German forces.

Dentist Kills Two and Self.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Dr. Olaf Lange, a dentist of this city, while insane killed his wife and three-year-old son and committed suicide. He stabbed Mrs. Lange and the child and then cut his throat.

CURTIS LEADS BY OVER 3,000

Kansas Senatorial Contest Practically Decided.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 8.—Eighty counties out of 105 in the state gave

with the colors instead of two. The effect of this law is to increase the peace strength of the French army by one-half. Great as is the sacrifice involved, it is nevertheless cheerfully made by the French people. A fresh attempt was made by executive order to adjust the longstanding differences between the war and navy departments as to who should have charge of the coast defense of France. The great trouble in the past was the division of responsibility. The new order did not remove it. After the fall maneuvers, held near Toulouse, a great number of officers of high rank were summarily placed on the retired list owing to the inefficiency displayed by them. This energetic proceeding testifies to the determination of the French to be ready at all times for action.

The fighting strength of France is about 3,000,000 men—an army only smaller than those of Russia and of Germany. She has some difficulty in keeping her active regiments at full strength, but her powers at a pinch have astonished the world more than once. She has shown her astounding elasticity and ability to recover from most crushing reverses, while her troops have ever been imbued with patriotic fervor and the fierce spirit of war. The French army must be confessed a magnificent fighting machine, albeit the French spirit of militarism is a curse to that great country, and a grave stumbling block in the way of her true progress, according to some.

On a peace footing her army is about 500,000 strong, or more than three times as large as it was forty-four years ago, when she suffered defeat in her memorable struggle with Germany. She has also improved mightily in her knowledge of military science since those days. It is said that France is behind other powers in her employment of smokeless powder and that her small arms lack uniformity, but time may prove this assertion erroneous, and whatever else she lacks, her field evolutions and strategic power are beyond all question unsurpassed by any army in Europe. France is, of course, rich compared to her immediate rival, Germany, by virtue of her enormous agricultural resources.

Tried to Fool France's Enemies. As we have said, despite her system of conscription it is not easy for her to keep her regiments full, and she lacks her great rival's astounding power of quick motion and concentration, but it is possible that she insists on these defects too obviously, and in that case we may assume that France is not unwilling to be supposed a little more behindhand in her military affairs than is the fact. The nation that underrates her in time of war will as certainly rue it, for when of late her strength had occasion to be put forth nothing appeared that might tend to show her a shadow weaker than her fellow powers.

France now demands three years' active service from all her male citizens; then her soldiers pass into the active reserve, which position they occupy for ten years. During that time they are twice called into the field and each term of service lasts for a month. Her warriors then pass into the territorial army, in which they serve for six years and during which period they go upon active service for one fortnight. They then pass into the territorial reserve, where they remain until

reaching the age of forty-five. Henceforward a Frenchman is exempt from military duty, but until his forty-fifth birthday he attends a muster roll once a year and is at any moment liable to active service in the event of war. This rule was abolished for some time, and a two year active service system was adopted. To meet the increase of the German army, following upon that of 1912, France returned to the three year enlistment system, under which she will keep three classes

of the manuever and met it. The death warrant for the French cavalry's famous red trousers was signed in the chamber of deputies in July. In the future the army of the republic will go to war clothed in a neutral shade of gray blue, which, it is asserted, will make the wearers invisible to the enemy at 500 yards instead, as at present, being plainly discernible at 1,500 yards. The change is expected to take seven years and does not affect the present situation.

M. Messimy, the minister of war, in urging the necessity for the measure was supported in his argument by citing the example of the British army, which adopted khaki in the Transvaal, and the experience of the wars in the Balkans.

In military aeroplanes the French army outclasses any other. The number of machines available for war use is put as high as 1,000, with aviators of experience to man them. For a century France has adhered to the belief of Bonaparte that the artillery, properly supported by infantry, is the most effective arm of the service. Napoleon himself was an artilleryman, and the handling of the big guns was a favorite study with him. It will be recalled that his placing of the guns in the streets of Paris during the revolution did much to make him the master of France.

In all of the wars in which France has been engaged since the era of the first Napoleon—in the Crimea, in Austria, in the unsuccessful contest with Germany in 1870-1—Frenchmen have distinguished themselves by their handling of artillery. Their batteries are noted for their mobility and the ease and quickness with which the ammunition is handled. In addition, the placing of the batteries in time of action has been made a special study at the French military schools. Various foreign observers have certified their belief that in this branch of military work France leads the world.

Indeed, it was asserted that the overwhelming defeat of the Turks in the recent war in the Balkans was due in some degree to the fact that their field guns of German manufacture, were outclassed by the artillery of the allied Balkan powers, which was made in France. French military writers ex-

plained that in the test of war the French guns would outmaneuver and outshoot the Krupps. It must not be forgotten that French officers and men have been tested in actual warfare in the north of Africa. The French colonies in Algeria are held only by the tenure of arms, and it was for their protection that France came so near going to war with Germany over Morocco. The tribes of the interior, near akin to the "first class fighting men" of whom Kipling wrote, have kept Frenchmen busy for many years. The campaigning on the desert is much harder than anything French soldiers are called upon to face in defense of their beloved fatherland or when invading the lands of their country's European foes.

Above all, the motive animating Frenchmen in a war with Germany is the desire to recover Alsace and Lorraine, torn from France by the victorious Germans in 1870-1. The cry of "La revanche" heard in France at intervals for forty years has never been stilled, and it puts new life into the French soldier to know that he is battling for the redemption of the lost provinces.

practice is to summon them back to the colors, with the latest to leave service first and the others in order. To sum up, the army of France is today among the most magnificent the world has ever known. In July of the present year, before the outbreak of the war, Senator Humbert made an exposure in Paris of the unpreparedness of the French war establishment in the immediate proximity of the German frontier. It was not taken very seriously in France.

French Made a Bluff.

General Keim of the German Army league, who is an expert on the ins and outs of sentiment molding, said in Der Tag that the true inwardness of M. Humbert's revelations was a desire to pave the way for fresh French military armaments. The senator's declaration that the republic's army was not equipped to cross either the Moselle or the Rhine gave the whole game away, according to General Keim, and illustrated clearly that the exposure was a parliamentary bluff for the purpose of arousing the country to the need of fresh sacrifices for military expenditure.

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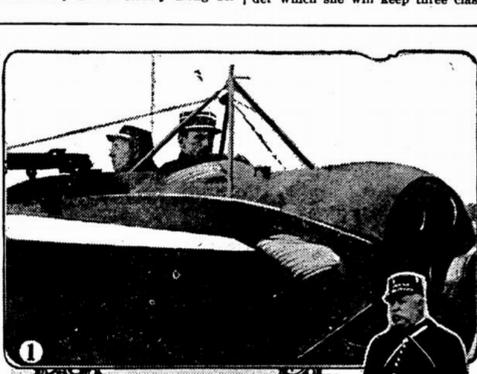
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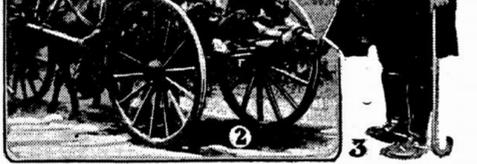
THE huge size of modern armies is in itself a problem that makes the nations hesitate before employing them. Napoleon once declared that he doubted if any man could successfully conduct the operations of an army of 300,000 men, and added, with the characteristic egotism of genius, that if that feat were possible he alone among living generals could perform it. But armies have enormously increased, and war has developed marvelously along ac-

reaching the age of forty-five. Henceforward a Frenchman is exempt from military duty, but until his forty-fifth birthday he attends a muster roll once a year and is at any moment liable to active service in the event of war. This rule was abolished for some time, and a two year active service system was adopted. To meet the increase of the German army, following upon that of 1912, France returned to the three year enlistment system, under which she will keep three classes



Photos by American Press Association.

1, FRENCH ARMORED AEROPLANE; 2, FRENCH SOLDIERS IN ARMY CART; 3, GENERAL JOFFRE, CHIEF OF STAFF FRENCH ARMY.



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