



WEATHER
FAIR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
Temperatures Yesterday:
High, 87; Low, 67.
Full report on Page 4.

GERMANS BEGIN SHELLING NAMUR
AND PUSH ON TOWARD PORT OF OSTEND;
EXACT \$50,000,000 FROM BRUSSELS & LIEGE

TELLS JAPAN
U. S. WANTS
OPEN DOOR

Senator Gallinger Offers
Resolution Opposing
Change in Far East.

JAPANESE LOOK
FOR HARD FIGHT

War and Navy Depart-
ments Planning Move
on Kiao-Chau.

NEWLY FORTIFIED
BY THE GERMANS

Since Beginning of War Host of
Coolies Have Been Strength-
ening Defences.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Aug. 21.—The problem
presented to the United States by the
decision of Japan to demand the evacu-
ation of Kiao-Chau by Germany was
brought up in the Senate to-day by
Senator Gallinger, who offered a reso-
lution reaffirming the "open door"
policy of the United States and declaring
that the United States could not view
with indifference any move looking to
a change in the territorial status quo
of the islands of the Pacific and
Oceania.

The obvious purpose of the Gallinger
resolution is to warn Japan that the
United States will oppose any move by
that nation to acquire permanent pos-
session of German leased territory in
China, or of the islands in the Pacific
under German control. The resolution
follows:

Whereas, Recent developments
point to the extension into the
existing armed conflict of Europe;
Resolved, That the United States
reaffirms its attitude as to the terri-
torial integrity of China and the
status quo of the islands of the
Pacific and Oceania, or to any
change in the character of their
present occupation and settlement.

In connection with the resolution
Senator Gallinger offered the following
memorandum:

In the water lying between the
Philippines and the Hawaiian is-
lands, and to the southwest, south
and southeast of the latter, are
numerous groups of islands that
are owned by France, Germany and
Great Britain. The United States
owns in that region Guam and two
other islands, and the Philip-
pines, Guam and the Hawaiian
islands, to say nothing of Panama
and San Francisco.

Disposition of the resolution will
depend entirely on the attitude of the
administration. As the majority mem-
bers of the Foreign Relations Commit-
tee are subservient to the will of the
President and the Secretary of State
in all matters relating to the neutrality
of this government, it is doubtful that
the resolution will be reported to the
Senate, in view of the pronounced stand
of the President against any action
which might involve the United States
in the war situation.

The introduction of the resolution is
regarded, however, as a precautionary
move and not as an indication of any
fear of Japan's policy with reference
to Germany. The same motive lay
behind the introduction of the resolution
by Senator Lodge with reference
to Magdalen Bay, which was, in ef-
fect, merely a reaffirmation and broad-
ening of the policy enunciated in the
Monroe Doctrine. At that time it was
assumed that trouble could be avoided
by making known the policy of the
United States before a difficult situa-
tion arose. A declaration at present
with respect to any change in the terri-
torial status quo in China or the Pa-
cific Ocean or Oceania would, it is
contended by those who support the
Gallinger resolution, serve the same
purpose.

While disclaiming the receipt of any
note on the subject from China, admin-
istration officials said to-day that the
United States would not meddle in any
manner in the Far Eastern situation,
even as intermediary in the plan for

DUTCH RELY ON SEA:
THEIR ALLY IN WAR

Nature, Once Her Chief Enemy, Fights for Holland
by Converting Her Into Fortified Island
and Making Her Victories Easy.

By W. B. STEVENS.

(Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and London Standard.)
London, Aug. 21.—Although Providence has given the Dutch an ever
present enemy in the restless North and Zuider seas, which have so
frequently dealt death and destruction to the peaceful plains of Holland, they
also have in these fickle forces a trusty friend which can at any moment
be summoned to their assistance, as was the case during the terrible Span-
ish invasion.

Holland is well prepared against invasion. The Dutch frontier on the
German side is two hundred miles long, and the northern portions could
easily be defended by the use of numerous morasses and bogs found in
Northeastern Holland. With this plan in view a new line of defence was
drawn up in 1874, when measures for defence were constructed with the
object of protecting North and South Holland and part of Utrecht.

In this part of the coast the North Sea, owing to the want of harbors,
is practically inaccessible, and the Zuider Sea, which is extremely shallow,
is capable of being closed by fortified works outside of Helder. Forty
miles of the eastern front is now defended by the fortresses of Muiden and
Narden, in the centre of the Utrecht region, and eighteen forts and bat-
teries toward the south of Gorkum.

Intermediate stretches are closed by extending the canal system in
such a manner that the whole region between Muiden and Gorkum can
be flooded to a breadth of four miles; this the more easily as the greater
portion of the land in the flooded area is below sea level.

The Dutch, however, are not dependent wholly upon these precautions.
They know that the water courses might freeze, as in the past. Therefore
behind the Muiden and Gorkum line seven blocks of forts, or fortified
redoubts, have been erected at intervals of two miles, and also a fighting
fort at Nieuwerhuis.

Behind the Utrecht and Gorkum water line of defence there are three
more block forts at intervals of two or three miles, and these are strength-
ened with batteries.

A block fort is an infantry redoubt, intended only for quick firing guns
of light calibre, and not constructed with the idea of resisting heavy
projectiles, which, however, owing to the broad stretches of water, could
with difficulty be brought into action by the enemy. The fighting fort is
protected by concrete roofs and iron cupolas from the fire of howitzers
and mortars, and is also supplied with artillery capable of resisting siege
guns.

In a similar manner the Dutch are protected equally along the south-
ern frontier from Gorkum to Brielle, outside of which is the broad
delta of the Maas, and behind more points of resistance for infantry.

Altogether the positions are about eighty miles in extent. As it is
estimated that every kilometre (five-eighths of a mile) of front requires for
its defence 1,000 men, about 120,000 men are required for the defence of this
region. This is the precise strength of the Dutch army.

The Dutch should therefore be able to defend this portion of Holland
against a force of double its strength, since the region, by means of its
waterways, becomes converted into a fortified island.

BELGIAN REFUGEES
ABANDON BRUSSELS

Hundreds, Driven from Louvain, Arrive at Capital,
Only To Be Ordered to Move On to
New Safety Zone.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 21.—The Ghent correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle"
telegraphs:

"I left Brussels in a train crowded with refugees. The scene at the
Gare du Nord was extraordinary. Hundreds of grief-stricken men and
women from Louvain arrived at the very moment well-to-do residents
were departing for Ghent and Ostend.

"A white-haired woman of probably eighty years was gently led
through the densely packed streets by a chivalrous Boy Scout. All her
worldly possessions were carried in a small bundle. She was seeking
shelter in Brussels. Expensively dressed women whose many boxes were
labelled 'London' passed her on the way.

"It was tragic in the extreme to hear refugees asking in trembling
tones if Brussels were safe; whether they should remain in the capital
or journey still further afield. Most of them were told that Brussels prob-
ably would be quite safe for a day or two, but afterward no one could tell.
So weary travellers, tears in their eyes and hearts very heavy, tramped
about the station asking timorously if Ghent and Bruges were at peace.

"I have had an interesting chat with Abbe Francois Dierckx, who
came to Ghent yesterday by the last train to leave Louvain. The abbe
is vicar of St. Joseph's, in the abandoned town. Early yesterday morning
I was awakened by the roar of cannon. The abbe told me as I dressed
hurriedly, knowing that at any moment the whole population might be
ordered to evacuate the town, that it was obvious the Germans were close
at hand—that Tirlemont was in flames and Louvain might share a similar
fate.

"I saw the most awful scenes possible to witness. People realized
that they were defenceless and that there was no alternative but flight.
Civil guards were ordered to lay down their arms and don civilian clothes.
Every one was told to clear out as quickly as possible. There was no
confusion or panic, but the sorrow of the poor people driven out of their
homes is indescribable. Many of the townfolk had never travelled further
than Brussels; some never had been out of the immediate district. There
was no time to pick up even treasured possessions, and the little bundles
they carried contained, for the most part, food and drink."

Dutch Begin to Make Bread
of Corn and Potato Meal

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rotterdam, Aug. 21.—Owing to the anticipated shortage of flour here,
bakers are making bread composed of equal parts of wheat, cornmeal
and potato meal, to which is added a small quantity of albumen. The
bread is rather close in texture, but of good flavor and color.

The entire population of Tongres, about 9,000 persons, has fled from
the Germans into Southern Holland.

GERMANS MAKE
TREMENDOUS
LIFE SACRIFICE

Advances Toward Diest
Cost Many Lives in
Last Two Days.

THEIR ARTILLERY
BESTED BELGIANS

Kaiser's Troops Took Big
Risks in Attacking Near
Swampy Ground.

CAVALRY ADVANCES
NEAR AULENARDE

French Advance Over Meuse
Threatens to Close the
Line They Crossed.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Waterloo, via London, Aug. 21.—A
correspondent of "The Daily News,"
telegraphing on Thursday, says: "If we
put the facts of the last two days to-
gether, so far as we know them, with-
out going outside official information,
this seems to be about the position:

"The German northern army, blocked
at Namur north and south by the
French, had two possible alternatives,
supposing their objective to be Brus-
sels, and Brussels was necessary to
reform their credit in Berlin.

"The first alternative was through
Gembloux, Quatre Bras and Genappe
and avoiding the forest of Zoizeux.
This would have brought them through
between the French left wing in the
neighborhood of Sombreffe and the
Belgian lines from Wavre to Diest.

"The second was to push north along
the frontier to Hasselt and break
through the Belgian left before the
Belgian could be reinforced by the
French. This was their choice. The
French did some very fine marching in
order to profit by the splendid Belgian
resistance at Haalen, Diest, etc., and
establish a complete chain.

"When I was among the French at
Mazy, Gembloux and Perwez it
seemed as if they were waiting to force
the Germans to take a more southerly
line and face them and the Belgian are
on the north.

Germans Miscalculated.

"This would have been so, but for
one thing. Under cover of their scat-
tered Uhlans here, there and all over
the country, forcing the Belgians, al-
ways in inferior numbers, to expand
their contact as their attacks were
located, the Germans found a far larger
force than was estimated across the
Meuse behind Liege. They pushed rapidly
north by motor, etc., ahead of the
French, and by sheer weight of num-
bers hurled their columns in mass, at
a great sacrifice of life, back of the
Belgian left at Diest and Aerschot, in
the terrific fighting of the last two
days.

The French made great efforts to get
up and actually got a certain number
by forced marches far enough to take
the places of the decimated Belgian
regiments in line, but the smashing
numbers of artillery made the Belgian
position in its open trenches and en-
trenchments on easy country impos-
sible. The Germans took great risks, for
the swamps behind Hasselt formed no
ground for retreating and the neutral
frontier was close behind. As they
moved north and from their base in
pursuit they performed turning move-
ments on the Belgian left.

But their aviators, who had been over
our heads all these days, directed them
tightly. Their left once turned, the
small Belgian army had no choice but
to retreat on Malines and Anewerp.
They had to choose between defending
Brussels and keeping their link with
the French, and covering Antwerp, which
opened the road to Brussels. Antwerp
was obviously more important and bet-
ter prepared for defence. Brussels
must have been destroyed, with im-
mense loss of life.

Many Districts Evacuated.

Wavre and all the adjacent districts
were evacuated as the Belgians trav-
elled north. Their retirement com-
pelled a similar, if a slight, falling
back of the French upon Hombref to
protect their own left wing, when the
link was broken. The Germans were
given free passage through on the
east and south to Brussels. The
rapidity of their progress is evidenced
by the fact that when I passed around
west of Brussels yesterday advance
cavalry parties were already reported
in the neighborhood of Aulnoye,
about thirty-eight miles west of Brus-
sels, toward Lille. The Germans at
Brussels are largely out of the game.
The Belgians threaten their northern
communications. Liege, so far as we

Continued on page 2, column 2

HOSTAGES TO DIE IF
BRUSSELS MISBEHAVES

German Captors Hold Leading Citizens, Enforce Strin-
gent Military Laws and Commandeer Supplies,
But Pay Cash and Show No Barbarism.

By JOHN BANNISTER.

(Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and London Standard.)
Ostend, Aug. 21.—Fugitives from Brussels bring more details of the
occupation of the capital by the Germans. The German cavalry, which
entered Brussels Thursday afternoon, was preceded by a group of horse-
men, one of whom carried a white flag to indicate that the Germans had
no intention of committing any act of hostility unless they were menaced
by civil inhabitants.

Under cover of the white flag the cavalry proceeded to the Hotel de
Ville, the municipal headquarters, and the officer in command formally
notified the Burgomaster that the Germans had taken possession of the
city.

The conversation between the officer and the Burgomaster was carried
on with cold courtesy on both sides. The Burgomaster mentioned the
measures he had taken to pacify the inhabitants, and the German officer

Continued on page 2, column 2

DISTRESS ALREADY
GNAWING GERMANS

Businesses Close, Employment Ceases and Crowds of
Girls Are Offering Their Services for
Bare Board and Lodging.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 21.—The German newspapers to hand to-night, although
evidently under an iron censorship, make interesting reading. They indi-
cate, for one thing, that the economic disturbance in the Fatherland is
already having disastrous effects. The pinch of scarcity is being felt
acutely in Berlin and other large towns. The police have had to intervene
in some places between provision dealers and the customers. Not only
is Germany practically cut off from postal communication with the rest of
the world, but various parts of the German Empire are suffering from
an entire dislocation of the railroads. Even between the most important
centres only one mail train is possible in forty-eight hours. No goods
are forwarded from Berlin to Stettin or any western centre without a
special permit, and in the Rhenish provinces businesses in a number of cases
have had to close owing to a lack of supplies. In Berlin the labor bureau
are unable to find employment for the crowds of women who besiege
them. Right and left people are dismissing their domestic servants, and
crowds of girls are now offering their services in exchange for bare board
and lodging.

Efforts were made to ridicule the Czar's historic proclamation prom-
ising autonomy for Poland, and Professor Ernst Haeckel, the well known
Darwinian, who not long ago celebrated his eightieth birthday, has written
an angry fulmination against England's "blood guiltiness."

Men of Liege Pay Awful Price
to Halt Foe as Army Retires

Ostend, Aug. 21.—After the heroic defence of Diest and Tirlemont it was
the turn of Louvain and Aerschot to try with handfuls of troops to keep
the invader at bay while the main Belgian army returned its position.
The battle of Tuesday before Tirlemont had gone on till 10 o'clock at
night, and even after that, during the few hours before daybreak, rifles
snapped out notice.

There was no sleep in the land that night. Under cover of darkness
the General Staff and the army were silently moving to its new position.
To have fought where it was at that moment, given all the conditions of
the allies, would have been to risk a very heavy loss and perhaps defeat.
It was, however, not to do a military expert's work that I started to
write this, but rather to follow the fortunes of the plucky rear guard the
Belgians had left to harass the oncoming Germans.

The dawn of Wednesday morning saw the Germans hotly attacking
trenches that had been filled up during the night with fresh men. Some
of them were of the famous Liege field force that had decimated the
Germans who approached the trenches before the Liege forts. This could
beget to be sent back to Liege to meet the enemy again. They had
not done, but they had their opportunity now—a desperate one, it is
true, for each of these men knew he was marked for sacrifice if necessary
in the interest of the general plan of defence.

Two German aeroplanes, flying audaciously low, swept over trenches
to see how the defenders held them. Almost immediately afterward
German artillery got the range of the trenches and commenced bursting
shrapnel over them. The infantry machine guns were quickly at work,
and the little band settled down to keep the enemy's masses of troops
at bay as long as possible. By 6 o'clock the attack was general along
the whole line, but particularly violent in front of Aerschot.

In the pitiless, determined onslaught in which the German commanders
showed the same disregard for loss of men as elsewhere in the
heroic regiments from Liege bore the brunt of the attack in a position
northeast of town. They were outnumbered ten to one, but stuck to their
positions with the courage of desperation and inflicted tremendous loss on
the Germans. Their own losses were terrible. These trenches were
bought and held with blood. At 7:15 o'clock the order to retreat was
given.

By 10 o'clock the Germans were in Louvain. They had brought their
infantry and machine guns up by motor cars, moving as quickly as their
cavalry. The Civil Guard already had been disbanded and there remained
in the town only the rear guard, with its mission of harassing the enemy
as long as possible. It was the same story as at Diest, Tirlemont and
Aerschot—a brief, heroic resistance, followed by the inevitable develop-
ment of vast forces.

The Germans were pushing forward desperate combats at Corbecklo
and Lovenjoul, and honorable retreat had been sounded once more.
Brussels, ignorant for the moment of what had been passing at the front,
was still animated and confident. This was late Wednesday afternoon.

800,000 Russians Now Ready
to Start March to Berlin

London, Aug. 21.—The Central News correspondent in Rome says an
official dispatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army of twenty
army corps—800,000 men—will begin the invasion of Prussia under the
direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

GERMANS OPEN FIRE
WITH HEAVY GUNS ON
NAMUR STRONGHOLD

Great Belgian Fortress Partially Invested—
Kaiser's Troops Continue Westward
March on Both Sides of Meuse.

VICTORS TAX BRUSSELS \$40,000,000

Liege Taxed \$10,000,000—Brussels Submits Quietly to
Invaders—Antwerp Prepares for Ap-
proaching Assault.

Paris, Aug. 21.—An official statement issued to-night
says: "Namur is partially invested. Heavy artillery
opened fire toward noon. The westward movement of
the German columns continues on both banks of the Meuse
outside the range of the action at Namur.

"German cavalry forces passed through Brussels to-
day, going westward. They were followed later by an
army corps.

"A war tax of \$40,000,000 has been levied on the city
of Brussels by the German general.
(The Kaiser's levy on Brussels means \$55 for every
man, woman and child in the city, an average of \$250 from
every family.)

"The retreat of the Belgians continued to-day without
incident.

"As already announced, after reconquering the fron-
tier, our troops advanced into Lorraine along a front ex-
tending from the Donan mountain to Chateau Salins. They
drove the Germans back into the valley of the Seille River
and the marshy district, and our advance guards reached
Delme, Dieuz and Morhange.

FIGHT FIERCE ON BOTH SIDES.

"Yesterday several German army corps made a vig-
orous counter attack and our advance guards fell back. The
fight was extremely fierce on both sides and, in view of the
greatly superior number of the Germans, our troops, who
had been fighting continuously for six days, retreated.

"Our left covers the advanced works of Nancy and
our right is firmly established in the Donan hills. The great
strength of our enemy made our remaining in Lorraine
useless and imprudent.

"Details received show that the reoccupation of Muel-
hausen was a great success. The offensive, first along the
line from Thann to Donnemarie (Dammerkirch) and then
on to Muelhausen, was carried out with rare dash.

"By a bold stroke General Paul Pau, once he was
master at Thann and Donnemarie, directed the troops west
of Muelhausen, giving the enemy an opportunity to engage
him between our lines and the Swiss frontier. Then, by a
second move, the Germans were thrown back on Muel-
hausen.

"While our right attacked Altkirch the left advanced
on Neu-Brisach and Colmar, threatening the enemy's line of
retreat. The Germans were then forced to accept battle,
which was hottest in the suburbs of Muelhausen and Dor-
nach. Our infantry captured twenty-four guns at the point
of the bayonet and made several thousand prisoners. The
fight swept through the streets from house to house and the
German losses were enormous.

"Following up the success one part of the army occu-
pied Muelhausen, while the rest turned on Altkirch and
forced the Germans to fall backward in disorder. Thus we
attained the initial object of our troops in upper Alsace, to
drive the German forces on to the right bank of the Rhine.

FRENCH STRATEGY DESCRIBED.

"The battles of Muelhausen and Altkirch lift the cur-
tain practically for the first time on the operations of the
two chief belligerents. The losing of a position and its re-
capture in a war so colossal is merely an episode which
serves to indicate the strength and weakness of the opposing
forces. The strategy which enabled the French to retake
Muelhausen was as follows:

"The French knew from aviators that the Germans had
between the French frontier and Muelhausen a compara-
tively small force and that the major part of their army was
massed on the right bank of the Rhine. With this knowl-
edge the objective in the attack was to cause the Germans