

tion. It alluded to Great Britain's foreign policy, referring particularly to the question of violation of Belgian neutrality, and concluded: "Weekly report Imperial Bank shows increase gold reserves 27,000,000."

KAISER FORCED TO HALT RUSH ON PARIS

Headquarters Staff Satisfied with Conditions of Defences—Germans Expected to Attempt Destruction of Capital.

By C. INMAN BARNARD.

[Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 5.—General von Kluck, commanding the assembled army corps constituting the German army operating against Paris, by means of which Emperor William hoped to realize his "hell and leather" rush upon Paris, is forced, for a moment at least, to bring his forces to a standstill. Meanwhile the defenses of Paris have been put into a state of efficiency eliciting the complete satisfaction of the headquarters staff and the confidence of the populace.

Those who participated in the series of splendidly contested battles from Cambrai and Le Cateau to Compiègne and Senlis say that the German infantry are poor marksmen.

"They can't shoot straight," remarked a British officer to your correspondent, "but they come on in dense masses, protected by enormous quantities of heavy field artillery and with their flanks covered by machine guns in the closest possible formation."

This is a scientific development of the frantic rushes of the Moslem dervishes of Soudan, for these German onslaughts are made with absolute disregard of life. The German non-commissioned officers prick and prod on the human machines with the points of their sword bayonets and brutally thrust aside those who falter or fall from wounds or exhaustion. The Germans invariably use this method, which may be roughly compared to the wedge rush of a champion football team. These screeching masses of infantry make fine targets and account for the tremendous losses sustained by the Germans, which are believed to exceed anything recorded in modern warfare.

The British officers with whom your correspondent conversed to-day said the German cavalry could not hold its own against British cavalry and that heavy field artillery was the backbone of the German armies. It is noted that nearly all the wounds of the British are caused, not by rifle bullets, but by fragments of the shells of the big guns, some by machine gun bullets.

French and British officers state that on several occasions in Belgium and in France the Germans would drive in front of them, like a herd of cattle, women and children refugees to conceal their advancing machine guns.

The diabolical ambition of Kaiser Wilhelm is to make a terrific bound to one of the heights from which to fire his eleven-inch shells into the city, then to demand its surrender and an unheard-of indemnity under the threat of the complete destruction of Paris. But many insurmountable obstacles prevent the realization of his Hun-like determination. "Le Matin" to-day publishes the portrait of General von Kluck as the commander of the forwards of a colossal German football wedge which is expected to make its rush upon Paris.

PATH OF RUIN MARKS STRAIGHT LINE TO PARIS

London, Sept. 5.—The Reuter correspondent at Ferrières, a town near Paris, sends the following:

"Our men, though cheerful, are angry at the continued retreat. They don't understand the necessity for it. They are all amazed at the unending numbers of the Germans. They say: 'The more you kill of them the more there are of them, but, if we ever get them in the open, it's good-night.'"

"The fighting along the line of the German advance has been incessant and desperate. I sold a horse the other day to an officer of dragoons. I showed him the only horse I had for sale, with the warning that the animal was not in the best condition."

"'Hang it,' said the officer, 'he will last four days, and that's about my average since the war began.' He had already had four horses shot under him."

"The war is very hard on the horses, and the condition of some of the poor beasts which I've seen passing southward toward Paris would better not be described. Nevertheless, the army is still fit in every sense of the word, and its transport is intact and fills the road with a column of motor vans nearly six miles long."

"Our soldiers are all right, but the people whom we pity are the thousands of fugitives who have been swept up and blown away by the marching armies like chaff before the wind. The country through which the armies have passed is devastated. Dynamited bridges and tunnels mark the retreat of the allies, and blazing villages mark the advance of the Germans. The harvest is now almost in, and the French would do well to destroy the crops themselves rather than leave them to the enemy."

"The weather has been splendid, blazing hot days and perfect moonlight nights—ideal holiday weather. These nights of full moon have not been wasted by the Germans, who move forward by night as well as by day. Many a kilometre has been gained on the road to Paris under the harvest moon, but for which the men would have been sleeping."

"That the Germans are in a great hurry is evident. They advance regardless of risks and sacrifices, crushing down resistance by the weight of numbers and carried forward by the hope of striking a mortal blow at the western foe before the eastern enemy is at the gates of Berlin. The speed at which they advance is the cause of constant wonder to people who know the country and the distances."

"At a village which was full of troops a few days ago no attempt was made to halt them. The allies' troops fell back, and, save for rear guard actions, the Germans seemingly marched from La Fère to the lines of Paris unopposed."

"The march of the German right on Paris is notable for its straight course as well as its cyclonic speed and force. Leaving Lille, Arras, Amiens and Beauvais untouched, they have marched like an arrow's flight, deviating neither to the right nor the left. The official map of military operations shows the area of German operations moving southward in a line from Lille to Compiègne, a line which is almost mathematically straight. West of that line the Germans practically have not been seen."

"At Beauvais, where I stopped this morning, the town and countryside were wrapped in minute peace. Two stray Uhlans had been captured there a few days ago, but otherwise no enemy had put in an appearance. The trains now run no nearer than Courmayeur-Pray, seventeen miles west by north of Beauvais, but the road between the two places and thence to Meru and Beaumont is clear, although the enemy is so near. There was fighting at Clermont two days ago, and the sound of cannonading has been heard occasionally at Beauvais. The strong French force which has been for a long time posted along the river left that place Tuesday."

"In all the towns along the road mobilization of the French territorial army is in full swing, and the trains are packed with reservists and recruits going to war or with fugitives fleeing from the war."

"Hunger, thirst and the suffering from the heat are the lot of the fugitives in the overfilled trains from Paris to the coast. Even the cross-Channel steamers are so packed that it is hard to fill one's lungs with sea air."

SHIPS AND FORTS GETTING GERMANS

Many Foreign Families, Fearing Hostilities, Are Seeking Places of Safety.

German reports of recent successes against the British and French armies are being exploited in Constantinople to the utmost by the German Embassy.

In anticipation of the possibility of Turkey going to war, British, French and Russian residents are beginning to send their families away. Already a large number of English families in Smyrna have gone to Mytilene, on the island of Lesbos, for greater safety.

In conclusion, the Reuter correspondent says that the value of German gold which has reached Constantinople is placed at \$600,000.

Evans Ate Stout
And
IN BOTTLES AND SPLITS
Order Supply from Nearest Dealer.

TAKING OF TERMONDE COSTLY TO GERMANS

Belgian Artillery Mows Down Invaders in Great Numbers Before Town Is Evacuated—Aeroplanes Seen During Fighting, but Are Too High for Forts.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Antwerp, Sept. 5.—"The Observer" says there was fighting around Termonde, and the evacuation of the town was necessitated by the Germans extending to the west the left wing of the observation army before Antwerp. This wing is of great importance, because it is covering the line of communication with France.

Termonde is of no immediate strategical importance to Antwerp, because it is out of the ring of forts, but a month ago temporary protection works were made around the town, not necessarily to hold the place, but to inflict severe losses on the Germans if they were to come.

This plan was fully executed, but the German advance was prepared and the Belgian cavalry was outnumbered and had to retire on Thursday. The Germans entered Lebbeke, three miles south of Termonde, at (name of town omitted). They were checked by the Belgian garrison of 4,000 men, supported by guns in a strongly entrenched position. The attack began yesterday morning on the whole front.

The splendidly covered Belgian artillery did great execution on the Germans, whose guns were delayed in arriving. The mitrailleuses also inflicted enormous losses. Ultimately the Germans fled, abandoning several guns at Capelle-au-Bois.

The Belgians in a favorable position supported by Fort Liezele, inflicted severe losses on the Germans. It is said that one thousand were killed and wounded.

Two hours later strong German reinforcements arrived and the Belgians, their work fulfilled, left the enemy free to occupy Termonde. They immediately cut the railway to Ghent, but communications between Antwerp and Ghent are still maintained through Lokeren.

German aeroplanes were seen during the fight, but flew too high for the forts of Pura and Liezele to hit.

Numerous fugitives have arrived in Antwerp. They state that a train of fugitives was fired upon at Oordegem, near Termonde. One woman was killed and several were wounded. The present indications are that the Germans will continue to move across Flanders and isolate Antwerp.

PARLIAMENT LIKELY TO MEET AT BORDEAUX

Premier Viviani Announces That as Reason for Closing Session—Cabinet Adopts Measures for Provisioning the Country Districts.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Dispatches from Bordeaux state that Premier Viviani, speaking to-day with reference to the decree closing the session of the French Parliament yesterday, said that it was designed to permit the government to convoke the Parliament at Bordeaux if necessary.

The Cabinet held a prolonged sitting to-day, and measures were adopted for the provisioning of the country districts. Prefects have been ordered to send out commissions to ascertain where foodstuffs are lacking or in excess. Later the Minister of Commerce will arrange a scheme for the distribution of food. President Poincaré presided over the Council.

The daily Bulletin issued to the French soldiers expresses the hope that the government's sojourn in Bordeaux will prove short. The transference of the capital, it is pointed out, was in conformity with the interests of the state, the civilian and military leaders of which are working together in order to augment the chances of certain and final victory.

CONFIDENT PARIS WILL STAND.

Confidence of the Parisians in the ability of the allied armies to prevent the Germans entering or even investing the city increases daily. The military governor, who is in sole command since the departure of President Poincaré and the Cabinet, has taken every precaution for defense.

Large composite armies occupy excellent positions, where they are prepared to meet the powerful artillery the Germans are bringing, and the situation generally is regarded as favorable to the allies.

The War Office has issued a call for volunteers to the time-expired non-commissioned officers of the army. These men have been requested to return to the colors for the duration of the war.

BOYS CALLED ON TO HELP.

General Gallieni, the military governor of Paris, has issued an invitation to young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty to join bicycle and motor bicycle detachments for various military purposes. Youths of this age may not take part in regular military operations.

All the public schools of Paris have been ordered closed until further notice. The reason for this is the occupation of the school buildings by the military, chiefly for hospitals. The school teachers will remain in the service of the state.

PARIS HIDES TREASURES AS SHE AWAITS SIEGE

By C. INMAN BARNARD.

[Special Correspondent New York Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 5.—By the decision of the new Prefect of Police, M. Emile Laurent, the Paris Bourse will remain closed until further orders. The only business done in the last few days was the removal of the furniture, papers and documents in motor vans, cabs and handcars. Bundles as big as cotton bales contained transferable securities, bonds and shares of all descriptions, which the official stock brokers were removing to the syndicate chamber of their company. They have also carted away to the same place their funds in notes and metal. Thus the safes of individual agents de change in their private offices are empty. All the valuables are kept in one well guarded depot. Their customers, therefore, need have no fear.

French financiers are in hopes that the moratorium soon will be greatly modified. The Bank of France remains open here simply as a branch of the Bank of France at Bordeaux. The gold and silver reserves have been removed from Paris to the provinces and are carefully guarded in places of safety.

Germans Drop Bombs on Ghent and Erclo

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rotterdam, Sept. 5.—Three bombs were dropped from an aeroplane over Ghent and Erclo. The damage was insignificant. Both cities are unprotected. The enemy has attempted to cross the Scheldt near Termonde, but the Belgians blew up one bridge and broke another. If the Germans had succeeded, the only remaining communication with Ostend would have been cut.

MONTENEGRIN TROOPS ON DALMATIAN COAST

Rome, Sept. 5.—A telegram received here from San Giovanni, in Albania, says that Montenegrin troops, led by Generals Martinovich and Buetich, have occupied the Dalmatian coast between Antivari and Cattaro.

London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch received here from Milan, Italy, quotes the "Corriere della Sera" to the effect that a Montenegrin army corps has occupied a strip of Austrian territory between the Montenegrin frontier and the sea as far north as Budaro, ten miles southeast of Cattaro. The advance guards have arrived near Cattaro, which the Montenegrins are bent upon taking, with the assistance of French and British warships.

Nah, Serbia (via London), Sept. 5.—According to the official organ, the following spoil was captured by the Servians in the battle of Jadar: A hundred cannon, of which 92 were field guns; 8 siege guns, 2,500 horses, 3 hospitals of 3,000 beds, 27 mitrailleuses, 37,000 Mauser rifles, 114 full caissons, containing 500 shells for each cannon, ammunition and 4,800 prisoners, including a large number of officers and one military band, with its conductor. Three regimental cash boxes, full of money, and one aeroplane were also taken.

The Austrian dead are estimated to number between 30,000 and 32,000. General Yovanovitch reports that he alone had 10,000 of the enemy's bodies buried. Other Serbian generals' reports of their successes have not yet been received.

GERMAN SHELLS FORCE BELGIAN TOWN TO YIELD

Fortified Termonde, Sixteen Miles from Ghent, Destroyed, According to One Report—King Albert Wounded—Berlin Denies Louvain Charges.

Rotterdam, Sept. 5.—Berlin announces officially that the fortified Belgian town of Dendermonde (Termonde), in East Flanders, sixteen miles east of Ghent, was taken to-day, the Belgian garrison retreating to Antwerp.

Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—The Antwerp correspondent of "The Telegraaf" sends the following dispatch:

"Friday morning a strong German force left Brussels in a north-westerly direction, having probably been ordered to cut communication between Antwerp and the coast. They marched by way of Merchtem, Buggenhout and Dendermonde. They set fire to several houses and the railway station at Buggenhout and cut the telegraph wires. A German patrol cut communication between Ghent and Antwerp by way of Dendermonde."

"The country surrounding Antwerp now has a remarkable appearance, as the dikes to the southwest of Malines were opened by the Belgians and the entire district was flooded. This took the Germans completely by surprise. They worked heroically waist deep in water under fire of the Antwerp forts to extricate their guns, and suffered severe losses."

An official dispatch from Berlin says that in the Belgian district occupied by German officials post and telegraph service will soon be opened under the supervision of the general postoffice at Berlin.

London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam reports that Termonde, sixteen miles east by south of Ghent, has been hastily destroyed and that railway communication is interrupted.

An earlier Reuter dispatch from Ostend said that Termonde, which was being bombarded by the Germans, had been evacuated by the Belgians. Several districts, the correspondent says, especially those around Malines, have been flooded by Belgian engineers.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that King Albert of Belgium was slightly injured by a chrapnel splinter while he was heading the retreat of Belgian troops to Antwerp.

A shell exploded against the rear wheel of the automobile in which King Albert was seated, and his car was badly damaged.

Earlier advices reported what was probably the same incident, but it has not been before stated that the King was wounded.

A Wolff Bureau dispatch from Berlin, by way of Copenhagen, says that the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" has published the following official statement:

"Belgium is circulating officially a false account of the occurrences for which Louvain was compelled to suffer. It is declared that German troops were repulsed by a sortie from Antwerp and were mistakenly fired on by our own troops in Louvain, and that this caused the burning of Louvain."

"As a matter of fact, events proved indubitably that the Germans repulsed the Belgian sortie. During this engagement the Germans in Louvain were attacked, unquestionably in pursuance of an organized plan, in different parts of the city. This happened after the Germans had been in pleasant relationship with the inhabitants of Louvain for more than twenty-four hours."

"This attack was first made upon a battalion of the landsturm, composed principally of middle-aged and peaceful men, themselves fathers of families. Others attacked included members of the staff of the commanding general. The Germans lost numbers of dead and wounded. Nevertheless, they gained the upper hand with the help of newly-arrived troops, who themselves were greeted with rifle fire at the railroad station."

"An investigation is under way, the result of which will be made public. The truth of the statements made in the foregoing is beyond all doubt. The Hotel de Ville was saved from fire. Efforts to extinguish the flames elsewhere were unavailing."

Commenting upon the occurrences in Louvain, the "Allgemeine Zeitung" says:

"German diplomats in the Ducal states have been furnished with material to refute these lying accusations against the German army. The German Minister at The Hague also has been instructed to ask the Dutch government to urge the Belgian government, in the interest of humanity, to stop the civil population of Belgium from continuing a resistance which is so completely futile."

"The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs transmitted this request to the Belgian Minister at The Hague, who, in turn, promised to forward it to his government."

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam reports that the Germans have changed the time of the Belgian clocks, altering them one hour to synchronize them with the German time. When Belgian citizens protested, General von der Goltz said in reply:

"In Germany there should be only one time."

A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says a high German officer, lying wounded in a hospital, is quoted in Brussels as having told his attending surgeon that the German army, in his opinion, would lose three-quarters of its effective force before capturing Paris.

An unnamed German prince is reported to have succumbed to his wounds.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" sends the report that the town hall in Louvain is safe, standing alone, with all the houses around it destroyed.

This dispatch serves to confirm earlier reports to the effect that the historic Hotel de Ville, which is a beautiful example of late Gothic architecture, was spared by the Germans when they burned the town of Louvain.

Though the first stories given out in Belgian official circles depicted the town as being "nothing but a heap of ashes," a later official announcement said that only the "central part of Louvain has been burned," leaving it to be inferred that many of the historic structures still were standing.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that the German General Staff has been moved from Brussels to Mons.

Great Effort of Germans Is to Envelop French Army

By GEORGE DRU.

[Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Havre, Sept. 5.—All information regarding the latest movements of the Germans point to a tremendous effort to envelop the French armies, which have been operating against Germans who invaded France by way of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Metz. But the Germans, who have been approaching Paris on the line from Amiens and also from La Fère and Compiègne, and are moving southeastward, say that they are trying to throw themselves into a gap between the French eastern armies and Paris.

What prospects of success this movement may have cannot in any way be estimated, because the movements of the French troops are entirely unknown. Inasmuch as the object of the Germans now is generally known and quite clear it may be assumed that the necessary precaution will be taken.

Vienna Claims Victories Over Russians in North

London, Sept. 5.—An official statement issued in Berlin and received here by Marconi wireless says: "Reports from the war correspondents of Viennese newspapers state that the whole situation in the northern theatre of war has been changed for the better by the victory of the armies commanded by General Auffenberg and General Dank."

As an example of the brilliant work of the armies in the field the correspondents relate that wounded Russian infantry who tried to beat a hasty retreat under cover were stopped by the renewed direct fire the moment they attempted to make any movement. Later the bodies of a large number of soldiers who had been killed by shrapnel were discovered.

"Officers of a Scutari detachment on their arrival in Vienna were received by Emperor Francis Joseph and afterward entertained at a banquet by the Minister of War, General Ritter von Krobatin."

"Reims has been taken without any fighting. Owing to the rapid advance of our army, little attention can be paid to booty and guns and wagons have been left standing in the open fields quite abandoned. These will be collected by troops in due course."

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC SWEEPS BERLIN; VIENNA FACES SLOW STARVATION

London, Sept. 5.—A Copenhagen dispatch to "The Daily Mail" says: "Owing to the absence of many doctors at the front the outbreak of typhoid and cholera in Berlin is becoming more serious. Enormous numbers of wounded are arriving at Vienna, where, owing to the meat famine, vegetarianism is the rule." The stores are all closed and the people are despondent.

ALLIES SIGN PACT TO FIGHT TO END

Continued from page 1

Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies.

"In faith whereof the undersigned have signed this declaration and have affixed thereto their seals."

"Done at London, in triplicate, this fifth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen."

(Signed) "E. GREY (British Secretary for Foreign Affairs)."

"PAUL CAMBON (French Ambassador to Great Britain)."

"BENCKENDORFF (Russian Ambassador to Great Britain)."

At the British Foreign Office your correspondent was informed:

"This agreement means that the allies are absolutely determined to stand together in this war for freedom. They are fighting together for right and to vanquish an enemy who threatens the whole world."

"Until thrown together by the outbreak of hostilities, the Triple Entente was a rather loosely constructed organization, with no definite undertakings as far as Britain was concerned to join with the others in military operations against any enemy. The French and Russians were pledged to assist each other, but Britain was not. Now, the more or less informal entente of the three countries becomes an absolute alliance, with each pledged to co-operation in war as well as politics."

REPARATION TO BELGIUM ASSURED.

It is stated here that the agreement not only assures military unity of purpose, but equal votes in the final settlement after the war. It is hoped that when the peace negotiations come one effect of this agreement in giving an equal voice to all sides will be the avoidance of any possible misunderstanding over the division of the spoils.

This, of course, takes into consideration the feeling which is generally prevalent here that the allies will be wholly successful in the end.

Officials, when asked to-day why Belgium had no part in this agreement, said it was an agreement only for the Triple Entente. Belgium was not being ignored, and, as a matter of fact, this new understanding made more certain than ever that Belgium would obtain full reparation for the wrongs done her, as both England and France are fully pledged to make good Belgium's losses to the greatest possible extent.

MAY BRING AID FROM ITALY.

It may prove that this agreement will have considerable effect in Italy. Advisers indicate that Italy is wavering and is about ready to join in the conflict on the side of the allies. With the allies' firm front presented by this agreement, Italy may see the advantage of casting in her lot with the allies.

Just what Italy intends doing is apparently not known here, although there is hope of her joining the allies. The addition of her forces would be welcome, but as far as can be learned, Britain is not endeavoring to push her in.

Germany is openly endeavoring to keep her out. Reports indicate that great German influence is being brought to bear upon Turkey to participate. The Kaiser needs the Turkish battalions more than ever with the defeat of the Austrians, but the view which is being presented to Turkey by the allies or their sympathizers is that she has nothing whatsoever to gain and all to lose by joining the Kaiser. Important developments regarding Turkey and Italy are expected soon.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Officials and diplomats here regard the agreement just signed by Great Britain, France and Russia not to make peace except by mutual consent as an indication that the war will be fought to a decisive end. On all sides the announcement was accepted here to-day as meaning the inevitable prolongation of the war.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, who have been hoping for some indication through American diplomats abroad of readiness on the part of the powers to talk peace, were said to have been depressed by the news.

Diplomats of the allied powers interpreted the agreement as a resolution on the part of Great Britain and Russia to wage their warfare in every quarter, irrespective of reverses in France. From all parts of the globe colonial troops are being gathered by Great Britain.

"The Observer," commenting on the Foreign Office statement regarding pledges given by the allies not to make peace separately, says: "There is reason to think that indirect approaches had already been made to France by Germany, who seems to imagine that every nation has its price."

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Latest Fashions Snatched From Their Sources

Our representatives, who returned last Sunday on the refugee ship *Espagne*, came laden with "first-hand" information, having left Paris only two weeks ago (August 22nd.)

The "crisis week" in Paris was eventful to our style-seekers, who hastened from one Atelier to another, gathering as they could, here and there; at times finding themselves the only buyers in the famous temples of fashion—elsewhere finding places closed—some selling off models as fast as they were produced—others with plenty of styles on hand—and still others, stunned by the shock, but struggling to present as near a normal appearance as possible.

Now a corps of deft fingered French tailors and seamstresses are plying their art, executing, reproducing, and presenting in tangible form, the information gathered in the exciting escapade of our Fashion Informers.

Splendid showing of the latest modes that Paris has bequeathed.

- Gowns
- Wraps
- Suits
- Coats
- Blouses
- Millinery
- Furs

Styles for every occasion and for every taste.