

GERMANY DEMANDS SURRENDER OF BRUSSELS

FRENCH INVADERS NEAR STRASSBURG THREATEN BATTLE

Capital of Alsace-Lorraine Likely Scene of Great Fight—Line Said to be 150 Miles in Length.

GERMAN DEFENSES ARE BELIEVED IMPREGNABLE

Deserter Tells Story of Great Privation in German Army—Officer Bids on Paris in Fifteen Days.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Field Marshal Sir John French arrived after midnight to convey the salutations of the British nation to France. The commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary army was welcomed by several distinguished officers of the French general staff, the British ambassador in Paris and a number of French cabinet ministers. As Sir John, dressed in his khaki uniform, stepped from the train in the French capital, a roar of cheers for England and France rose from the great crowd which had assembled, and the people sang the anthems of the two countries.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—An official dispatch from Brussels says that Germany has made further representations to Belgium asking that its troops be permitted to pass through Belgium territory, but the request has been rejected.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The hope that a republic may be declared in Germany as the result of the war was expressed today by the Humanite, which pointed out that war was costing France \$20,000,000 a day without including the loss occasioned by the paralysis of its industries.

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PARIS, Aug. 18.—The French troops that formed part of the international forces in the new kingdom Albania were ordered today to proceed from Scutari to Cetinje to assist in the protection of Montenegro territory. Their presence at Cetinje will permit of the departure of the Montenegrin troops to assist the Serbians in their invasion of Austria.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The first great battle between the French army invading Germany and the German forces is expected to take place at Strassburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine. Announcement was made by the war office today that the French advance is proceeding successfully, and that the Germans are being pushed back toward the Rhine. According to the war office the entire French line, extending in irregular formation along the jagged boundary of Alsace-Lorraine about 150 miles in length, is advancing slowly, driving back the outer lines of the Germans from their advanced positions along the French frontier. The French claim to have taken many prisoners and captured a heavy amount of supplies. As the French advance they are throwing up fortifications of fallen trees and earthworks upon which they can fall back. The tremendous strength of the German position at Strassburg is not underestimated by the French general staff. The Germans believe that the defensive works at Strassburg are im-

TWO DISABLED GERMAN CRUISERS BROUGHT INTO HARBOR AT HONG KONG

Deckworks and Turret Are Demolished and Masts and Funnels Are Shot Away.

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 18.—Two German cruisers have been disabled and towed into harbor at Hong Kong, according to information received here today. The deck works and turrets of the two cruisers were demolished and their masts and funnels shot away. Owing to the rigid censorship of the British authorities at Hong Kong it was impossible to obtain the names of the two cruisers. England owns the territory upon which Hong Kong lies on the east of China.

NOTE—This is believed to be a confirmation of a report on the same subject received last week.—Editor.

GRAND DUKE SAYS JUDGMENT OF GOD IS BEING WROUGHT

Head of Russian Army Appeals to Galicia for Help Against Enemy—Poles Rush to Rescue.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—Out of the war catastrophe which has overwhelmed Europe, will come potential franchise for a great mass of autonomous Poland and the electoral franchise for a great mass of the Russian people, according to a program of reforms which the Russian ministry has evolved with the sanction of Czar Nicholas II. Reforms will be sweeping if Russia keeps her word after the allies win the war and the boundaries of the Muscovite empire are extended as a result.

It is expected that Czar Nicholas will issue an important proclamation at Moscow, telling the constructive plans of the government to extend the civil and political liberties of the people.

The present conflict has been advertised so extensively as a struggle of the Slavs versus the civilization of western Europe, that statesmen of the empire feel it imperative to gain some of the outside world's sympathy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolavitch, commander-in-chief of the British army, today addressed a proclamation to the Slavs of Galicia, a crown land of Austro-Hungary, exhorting them to rise against the Germans and Austrians. The proclamation says: "Brothers, the judgment of God is being wrought. With Christian patience and self-annihilation the Russian people of Galicia languished for centuries under a foreign yoke, but their fiery independence could break their hope for liberty."

The Russian government also announced the receipt of a dispatch from Warsaw saying that representatives of the Polish political societies had telegraphed the commander of the Russian armies their "profound emotion and thanks and hopes of a victory against the common enemy."

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BRITAIN'S FORCE AT FRONT COUNTS EVEN 100,000 MEN

Preparations Are Under Way to Send Second Expedition Into France to Join Allies Against Germany.

NO NEWSPAPER MEN TO BE ALLOWED WITH ARMY

Three Simultaneous Battles Have Opened for Control of North Belgium, Ardennis and Lorraine on Long Line.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—"So far the German navy has shown less enterprise than the Spanish admirals exhibited in the war with the United States," says Archibald Hurd, naval expert, today. Continuing he says: "War risks from Holland were being covered yesterday at 1 1/2 per cent and for some days private insurance agents have been under cutting the government war risk insurance. North sea war risks which at first were fixed at 5.58 pounds per cent, have been cut down to 3.38 pounds per cent."

"So far there is no record that German cruisers have caught a single one of our merchant ships. The German navy was to emulate the example of the army and adopt the offensive at once. The latter was to cut its way through Belgium like a whirlwind and crush France. Then turn on Russia before the czar's forces had been completely mobilized, but something has gone wrong with the time table."

"And so with the German navy. It was to have infested the North sea with mosquito craft, directly after war was declared and ravage commerce in the Atlantic. Simultaneously a detached squadron was to join forces with Austro-Hungary and Italy and sink British and French squadrons in the Mediterranean. "Nothing has been done along any of these lines."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—More than 100,000 British soldiers, infantry, cavalry and artillerymen, together with nearly 500 guns make up the first expeditionary force sent to the continent to support the French and Belgians in the war against Germany. This force is under command of Field Marshal Sir John French, and has been in France for about 10 days. The British government admitted today for the first time that an expeditionary force had been sent to France. It did so in a statement issued through the official press bureau of the war office and the admiralty: "The expeditionary force detailed for foreign service has safely landed on French soil. The embarkation, transportation and disembarkation of men and horses was carried through with the greatest precision and without a single casualty."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Despite the surprise they affect, English officials have expected the action by Japan against Germany ever since she forced Russia to give up Port Arthur.

England's treaty with Japan does not force the latter to take German territory in the Pacific and Lord Charles Beresford is quoted as saying that her action is likely to cause embarrassment to both Australia and the United States because, having taken Kiao-Chau she might also annex the Bismarck archipelago.

GERMANS ASK PRESIDENT TO REQUEST JAPAN TO KEEP OUT OF CONFLICT

Philadelphia Alliance Thinks U. S. Should Take Hand for Protection of Far East Trade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The National German alliance of Philadelphia today wired Pres. Wilson to make representations to Japan and urge her not to engage in the European conflict.

The telegram to the white house was signed by Dr. Hexamer and relates a number of reasons why the United States should take a hand in the present situation including the fact that the American trade in the far east must be protected.

KAISER MAY HAND KAO-CHAU BACK TO THE CHINESE

Is Suggested by Japanese and China Makes Request—Proposition Includes Tsing-Tao—Talk Censorship.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—The Japanese government has requested China to attempt to persuade Germany to relinquish Kiao-Chau and Tsing Tao without fighting. In the belief that this will fail, however, the allies are preparing to attack the Germans by land and sea.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—That China may already have suggested to Germany the surrender of Kiao-Chau to the Chinese republic and that in such event the German government might decide to grant the request and dismantle its fleet rather than permit her men to be killed by the Japanese, was the statement made today by Charles Affairs, Daniel Von Heimhausen of the German embassy. "This is only one of the possibilities of the situation at Kiao-Chau," said Von Heimhausen. "I am completely cut off from communication with my government and have, therefore, no knowledge as to its plans, but that there should be useless waste of life in that part of the world."

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ROYAL FAMILY FLEES TO ANTWERP AS INVADERS APPROACH BELGIAN CAPITAL

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES COUNTRYMEN TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Issues Note Requesting People Not to Disturb National Peace of Mind by Dividing Into Warring Factions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—That the German emperor has made no representations whatsoever regarding an anti-German campaign in the United States to this government is positively insisted by Secy. Tumulty at the white house today. No communication remotely suggesting such a protest has been received by Pres. Wilson from Kaiser William according to Secy. Tumulty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Pres. Wilson today addressed a communication to the American people asking them to observe strict neutrality and act in a spirit of impartiality to all concerned. His statement says: "My fellow countrymen, I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster."

"The effect of the war upon us will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by the individuals and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspaper and magazines contain, upon what ministers utter in their pulpits, and how men proclaim their opinions on the street."

"The United States are drawn from every nation and chiefly the nations now at war. "Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in this momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passions and difficult to ally to those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility; responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the U. S. whose love of the country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans—all bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests—may be divided in camps of hostile opinion, not against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse, if not in action."

"Such divisions among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodations, not as a partisan, but as a friend. "I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against the deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may pass out of partisanship, or of passionately sticking sides. The United States must be neutral, in fact, as well as in name during the days that

Neutral Americans in Germany Safe but not English and French

BY BURTON L. FRAZIER. LONDON, Aug. 18.—Prof. E. J. Wenks of Cornell university arrived here today from Berlin and denounced as wholly baseless the reports that "outrages" had been committed on Americans in Germany. "All over Berlin," he said, "within 48 hours after Great Britain's declaration of war, big placards were posted cautioning the citizens to extend every courtesy to non-combatants. "Considering the stories I heard on my arrival here of the brutality of the Germans, I'm beginning to realize dimly what distorted fiction has been disseminated if credence has been given to these stories."

Kaiser Wilhelm Again Asks Permission to Cross Albert's Kingdom Into France Without Loss of Life But Is Spurned—Fierce Battle Is Raging.

REIGN OF TERROR RESULTS FROM PRESENCE OF TEUTONS

PARIS, AUG. 18.—(4 P. M. CENSORED.)—A DECISIVE BATTLE BETWEEN THE ALLIED ARMIES OF BELGIANS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH ON ONE SIDE AND GERMANS ON THE OTHER, IS BEING FOUGHT IN BELGIUM. UP TO THIS HOUR THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE, WHICH MADE A NUMBER OF ANNOUNCEMENTS DURING THE DAY, HAD MADE NO MENTION OF OPERATIONS IN BELGIUM.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—(Via Copenhagen and London.)—Germany has demanded the surrender of Brussels. The Belgian government has refused to grant the demand. The message reiterated a former offer to make any arrangements compatible with the conflict between Germany and France, for the evacuation of the entire country as soon as possible after Brussels had surrendered.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18.—A great battle is now on in Belgium between the Germans and the Belgian, French and English allies. The Belgian army, assembled in force to cover Brussels, has advanced from Louvain to Beyard in the direction of Diest, in the face of an awful fire from the enemy. The Germans are advancing on the historic battlegrounds of Waterloo and events of great importance are in progress. It is for this point that the British forces under Sir John French are reported to be headed, anticipating a victory under Sir John similar to the one enacted there a century ago under the Duke of Wellington.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Granville Fortescue, correspondent of the London Telegraph, sent the following dispatch from Namur to his paper today: "We are on the eve of the first battle. Aeroplanes are circling overhead. Six hundred thousand Germans are swooping on toward the Meuse. I cannot give you direct information as to the disposition of the forces for obvious reasons."

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—(Via Copenhagen and London.)—The German government, in a note to the Belgian government, intimated that the Belgians had so brilliantly proved their honor in arms that the German government after taking Brussels would be willing to conclude any arrangement compatible with the conflict between Germany and France and would evacuate Belgium as speedily as war conditions permitted. The Belgian government replied, again refusing the German proposition.

ANTWERP, Aug. 18.—German cavalry were seen north of Antwerp today. The military governor has ordered the civil guard placed on a war footing and it will be used to assist the garrison in defending the city.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—Brussels is in terror. Thousands of persons fled today to Antwerp and other coast cities in fear of an attack by the Germans. The machinery of the government has been transferred to Antwerp.

Queen Elizabeth and her two children have already gone to Antwerp, and "We were expelled advanced again from the city becomes too menacing should probably take refuge in England. The right wing of the German army seems to be engaged in a great enveloping movement to cut off the Belgian army from the main body of its French allies. Fighting is reported at Gembloux and other points,

where the German cavalry has been thrown forward to engage the advance guard of the allies and to open the way for the advance of infantry and artillery. Near Field of Waterloo. Gembloux lies 25 miles southeast of Brussels, 11 miles northwest of Namur and 18 miles from the historic field of Waterloo.

According to an announcement from a Belgian source a German force is said to have been caught between the French cavalry and a Belgian column which was engaged in a northward movement from Namur. The German losses were said to be heavy, due to the stubborn fighting qualities of the British, who charged repeatedly against superior forces. A heavy force from the German right wing is reported to be marching direct upon Brussels in a straight line from Huy. There is a railway line from Huy to Brussels passing through Jodoigne, which has already been the scene of sharp fighting. Huy lies on the Meuse, 16 miles east of Namur. Jodoigne is 25 miles south of Brussels, and 25 miles north of Huy. Operations Are Strategic. Operations of the German forces near Diest are regarded as a strategic movement to divert the attention of the Belgian forces around Louvain while a heavy force of German cavalry could swing to the west and north to get between the main army of the Belgians and assets of French allies southwest of Namur. The flying squadron of the Germans, which is moving toward Brussels, consists of Uhlans and rapid fire guns mounted on motor trucks. The Germans have established protection lines to prevent their advancing armies from being cut off from its base at Liege. Fighting is also reported from the vicinity of Melvert, where, on Sunday, a Belgian regiment fought for four hours against the 18th German Hussars, who are said to have lost a large number of men. The steady advance of the Germans and the preparations for battle around

Kaiser's Wireless Stations Give German Light on big War Game

"Berlin, Aug. 18.—The administration of navigation announces that the Polish political societies had telegraphed the commander of the Russian armies their "profound emotion and thanks and hopes of a victory against the common enemy."

WILL PROTECT NEUTRALITY OF TURKEY IN GREAT WAR

LONDON, Aug. 18.—It is learned from an official source today that several powers have notified Turkey that her independence will be protected if she will maintain her policy of strict neutrality.

BRITISH AND GERMANS FIGHT NEAR GOLD FELD

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Accra, capital of the British Gold Coast of Africa, says that British and German soldiers have had several skirmishes in Togoland and that the English have captured two trains, securing a number of prisoners.