

GERMANS OCCUPY CITY OF BRUSSELS

Invading Armies Advance Both Northward And Southward Despite Serious Checks—French Take Muelhausen.

The Belgian town of Namur is partially invested, according to an official statement issued in Paris. Brussels has been occupied by the Germans, who got possession of the capital without a shot, and have levied a war tax of \$40,000,000 on the city.

A great battle is believed to be preparing along a line which a French military critic believes to be 250 miles long and in which, he thinks, 2,500,000 men will take part.

Antwerp, whither the Belgian Army retreated from Brussels, is preparing and being provisioned for a siege, and the defenses are represented as strong.

German forces continue to pass the Meuse in the vicinity of Huy and, according to official statements in Paris, an important concentration is being carried out in Belgium.

No French territory is occupied by the Germans except a little enclosed territory at Audun-le-Roman, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

The French claim to have captured more than 90 German guns and other spoils of war.

German airships are reported in an Amsterdam dispatch as making frequent flights over Holland. A French dirigible dropped projectiles at night into a camp of German cavalry.

The Austrian forts at Cattaro were shelled and greatly damaged by English and French warships, supported by Montenegrin batteries on a neighboring mountain. Austria is reported to have issued a call to arms for all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 42 years.

The captain of a Swedish steamship which arrived at Stockholm from Libau describes the bombardment of the Russian port by the German Baltic fleet. He says fifteen women in a group were killed by a single shell.

German warships destroyed the harbor works at Hango, Finland.

Paris.—The German cavalry has occupied Brussels. This official announcement was made here.

The Belgian Army retired on Antwerp, without having been engaged by the Germans.

ANTWERP IN STATE OF SIEGE.

Antwerp.—This city is in a state of siege. All foreigners will be asked to leave as soon as possible. King Albert and the general staff are now here. The forts are all manned and the civil guard has been directed to act under orders from the military.

Fast channel steamers have been requisitioned to carry the non-combatants to places of safety either in England or France. While details of the defense methods are withheld, it can be stated that all of the original plans are being carried out.

(Note.—While the censor eliminated any further details on this point, it is known that the defense plans called for the flooding of certain sections of the approaches to the forts to a depth of between two and three feet, depth sufficient to prevent the bringing up of artillery and yet not deep enough to permit the enemy to use boats.)

There is grave doubt whether the German plans consider any serious siege of Antwerp. The defenses of the city are considered impregnable. There are three lines of forts. The entire approach from the land is carefully guarded, while British or French warships can be sailed directly up the Scheldt to aid in the defense. But the very fact that it would require a lengthy siege to take the city, if it could be taken, which all Belgian officials deny, is expected to prevent any formidable German movement against it.

The General Staff believes that all the Germans will do will be to post a force sufficiently strong to hold the Belgian army in Antwerp, thus protecting its flank from attack, while the main body of the German army continues to press southward.

GERMANS ADVANCING.

London.—That the great German advance is being pushed with vigor and determination can be safely asserted, judging from the intelligence permitted to the outside world. On both banks of the Meuse the Germans are crowding southward toward the entrenched French Army waiting to stem their progress toward Sedan and Paris.

25 Miles From Sedan.

The invaders already have reached a

line between Dinant and Neufchateau, the latter point being less than 25 miles from Sedan as the crow flies. To the northward their advance troops have reached the River Dyle, near Malines, almost midway between Brussels and Antwerp.

Before this northward rush the Belgian forces are retiring on Antwerp.

No Resistance Offered. Before the occupation of Brussels the burgomaster ordered the civic guard to disarm.

The following information was given out by the official bureau:

"The Belgian field army, confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. The Belgian troops have admirably performed their duty in delaying the hostile advance and enabling the Allies to complete their concentration."

4 Hospitals Full of Wounded.

A dispatch from Brussels says: "The war evidently is rapidly drawing nearer this city. Already four hospitals are filled with wounded soldiers. German aeroplanes have been seen scouting above the city after sundown."

"German cavalry is reported frequently in the region on the farther side of the forest of Soignes, which flanks the city. This forest is the point from which the attack is most likely to come, in the opinion of many here, and a network of trenches has been thrown up along the woods. The trenches are occupied by burghers and a few civil guards."

"The forest of Soignes, which is to the southeast of Brussels, extends in the direction of Wavre, where severe fighting has been reported."

Tells Of 6,000 German Dead. "Trustworthy reports have just been received of an engagement near Charleroi. It is claimed by the Belgians that 6,000 Germans were killed in this battle."

"The censorship here is now so strict that no news of the war is going out of the city except by courier."

"The Belgian papers because of the rigid censorship have ceased to be sources of war news. They are publishing chiefly local matters unconnected with the war. The mails also are being held up."

"An order has just been issued prohibiting the granting of further military passes to newspaper men or others, and without these it is impossible for correspondents to go outside the city."

"The populace does not appear unduly excited over the prospect of fighting in their streets. The crowds seem placid and the people are attending to their business as usual."

Hot Fighting At Aerschot.

A dispatch from Ghent, Belgium, says: "The fighting at Aerschot was extremely hot. The appearance of two German aviators was the first intimation that the Germans, who had been repulsed on the previous evening, intended to renew the attack."

"Flying low, the German aviators surveyed the position and then returned to report."

"Soon afterward the German infantry, supported by machine guns and artillery, opened a fierce attack. The Belgians were outnumbered, but put up a desperate resistance. The troops on both sides fought like demons and the battle soon became a veritable butchery."

"Two Belgian regiments, which already had distinguished themselves in the forts of Liege, held the invaders in check for two hours."

"Both sides were losing heavily when the retreat was sounded."

Charged With Massacring Population.

A dispatch from Brussels says: "The Germans in strong force, mostly cavalry and artillery, entered Tirelmon."

"The big guns shelled the place, while the cavalry played at war by attacking the flying, panic-stricken populace, shooting and sticking them at random."

"About five miles from the town two trains were made up and fully 1,000 refugees got away. So swift and terrible had been the onslaught of the Germans that in flight for their lives men, women and children left everything behind. Never have I seen such a picture of woe as that presented by a group composed of a peasant woman and five children standing bewildered in the square, crying as though their hearts would break. The woman said: 'They shot my husband before my eyes and trampled two of my children to death.'"

"The last glimpse that the refugees had of Tirelmon showed smoke and

flames in different quarters of the town."

NEW ATTACK ON DIEST.

Brussels, via Paris.—The Germans made a new attack on Diest, according to press dispatches. After pillaging the railway depot they bombarded the town, from which all the inhabitants had fled.

"When the Germans brought their heavy artillery into play in front of Louvain the Belgian troops decided to evacuate the place in order to save the beautiful and historic city from destruction. Therefore they took up strong positions on the road to Brussels."

"The German losses around Louvain were terrible. The Germans still persist in advancing in close formation, whereupon the Belgian machine guns sweep them down like ninepins."

GERMANS GAIN GROUND.

Paris.—An official communication received here from Brussels, says: "The Germans have gained ground on both banks of the River Meuse and are in contact with the armies of the allies."

"The enemy, finding the routes to the southward strongly held by the French and Belgians, discovered an opening to the north. This may entirely change the strategy on both sides."

"The Belgians, having held the invaders in check for 15 days, have done all that could be expected. Belgian strategy will now be merged into the general plan of the allied armies."

"The retrograde movement does not mean defeat."

WHY BELGIANS FELL BACK.

Washington, D. C.—An official explanation of the Belgian field army's backward movement toward Antwerp was given in the following cablegram from London, made public by the British Embassy:

"The Belgian field army, being based on Antwerp, has fallen back in that direction in order to cover its communication with that fortress. In anticipation that this might become necessary, the seat of government had already been transferred from Brussels to Antwerp."

"As Brussels is an undefended city and no longer the seat of government the fact that the Germans may have occupied it is not of great importance. Moreover, the present position of the Belgian field army is a menace to the right flank of any further German advance westward."

RUSSIA CLAIMS SUCCESSES.

London.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg gives a communication issued by the Russian General Staff covering the operations of the army from August 15 to August 19, in which successes are claimed for the Russian arms in skirmishes on both the Austrian and German frontiers.

"Austrian cavalry which entered Russian Poland at Kiele, Rybnize and other ports," says the communication, "were driven back with great casualties, while Austrian infantry, which attacked Kraenik, was defeated and lost heavily. The Russians took 250 prisoners."

"On the Prussian border the Russians took the offensive near Windballen; captured Lyk, and took eight German guns and two quick fires."

AUSTRIAN VICTORY.

London.—A dispatch from Cracow says that Austrian troops have occupied the town of Miechow, Russian Poland, after a stiff fight with Cossacks.

The Austrians surprised a detachment of 1,000 Cossacks while they slept, and succeeded in killing or wounding 400 of them. The Austrian casualties are given as 140.

AUSTRIAN FORTS BOMBARDED.

Cettinje, Montenegro.—The bombardment of the Austrian forts on the Gulf of Cattaro by French warships and Montenegrin artillery has been continuous.

The fall of Cattaro is believed to be imminent.

One hundred and seventy-four Austrian sailors and officers, captured during last Sunday's engagement between the French fleet and an Austrian cruiser squadron, were brought here Friday. They are in addition to 122 brought here Wednesday, and it is believed that more than one Austrian cruiser was sunk in the battle which it is now admitted lasted a couple of hours.

GERMAN SHELL KILLS 15 WOMEN.

Stockholm.—Details of the bombardment of Libau, Russia, by German warships were received here from the captain of a Swedish steamer.

"The cannonade took place for two hours Sunday evening, during which part of the city was destroyed. The warships appeared off the coast unexpectedly and began hurling shrapnel into the city. The residents fled in panic from their homes, many of which were set on fire. Fifteen women were

killed by the explosion of a single shell. They were seated upon a pile of lumber which was struck by a cannon ball."

"A number of bridges and public buildings were damaged or destroyed, as the aim of the gunners was excellent."

SERVIANS CAPTURE GORASDA.

London.—The Serbian army invading Bosnia has captured Gorasda and cut the strategic railway between Gorasda and Vishegrad, according to an announcement made at the Serbian legation. The fall of Vishegrad is imminent.

Serbian artillery silenced several Austrian batteries opposite Tezia and sank several vessels which had taken shelter behind the island of Ada, Kaleb, in the Danube.

39 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

New York.—The New York German Herald, under the caption "Why England's Fleet Is Silent," says: "We learn from a reliable source that the news printed in the Herald concerning the destruction of 39 English battleships by a German fleet of torpedo-boats, is authoritative, and that this is the cause of England's silence."

A wireless message to this effect was received at Sayville.

Letters received here sent via Holland state that "three Zeppelin airships over Hull harbor have destroyed three English dreadnaughts as well as a number of smaller craft by dropping bombs. Three other Zeppelin airships intended for war have been completed, but their destination remains a state secret."

FRENCH IN GERMANY SAFE.

Paris.—News regarding French citizens in Germany is satisfactory. The Spanish ambassador here has informed the ministry of foreign affairs that he has learned from the Spanish ambassador in Berlin that the French in Germany are all safe. Several missing French citizens were located by the American ambassador.

AUSTRIA CALLS ITS ABLE-BODIED MEN.

London.—Austria has called to arms all able-bodied subjects from the age of 20 to 42, according to a dispatch from Vienna. This probably will add 450,000 men to the Austro-Hungarian army.

SPAIN WILL MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY.

Rotterdam.—The Spanish government has informed the German government that it will maintain strict neutrality and officially denies that it has any treaty of alliance with any power.

DEATH OF PRINCE OF LIPPE.

Copenhagen.—A third list of German casualties of about 1,000 is published in the Cologne Gazette. The list confirms the report that Prince Frederick Charles of Lippe was killed in the fighting at Liege.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Grotesque Scene Described By Correspondent Of London Newspaper. London.—A trip over the battlefield of Fielt, Belgium, is described by the Brussels correspondent of the Daily News. He says:

"I remember best a brown stretch of harrowed ground, half a furlong in length, which is the grave of 1,200 Germans who fell in the fighting of Wednesday. All over the field are other graves, some of Germans, some of Belgians and some of horses."

"When I reached the place peasants with long spades were still engaged in the work of burial. The battleground is about three miles long, with the village of Haelen at one end. The village is hardly scarred. Its houses are pierced with bullet holes. Hardly a pane of glass remains. The church spire is tumbled over and the town clock wrenched from its place."

"As I passed across the battlefield a German biplane swept by like a carrion crow, seeking other victims. Later in the day I visited the Bruges Prison, where 400 Germans are held. I never before saw men sleep as these men did. They lay like logs after seven days and nights of almost constant duty on the field of battle. These prisoners are no cowards. They surrendered only when no other course was possible. They were victims of the German military system, which drills men out of all independence."

CROWN PRINCE HURT, IS REPORT SAID TO BE AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

London.—An official communication made public in Paris, according to a Havas dispatch from the French capital, attaches credence to the report that the Crown Prince of Germany has been seriously wounded and that he is now at Aix-la-Chapelle, whither Emperor William has hastened to his side.

NO REPLY HAS REACHED THE STATE DEPARTMENT FROM RUSSIA AND SECRETARY BRYAN HAS BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRESIDENT'S OFFER OF MEDIATION HAS REACHED THE CZAR.

The American Embassy at St. Petersburg has been instructed to continue its efforts to obtain a reply to the offer of mediation.

France maintains an institute of Zoological psychology on a farm near Paris for the study of the habits of animals under natural conditions.

RUSSIAN TROOPS OFF FOR THE FRONT



MANIFESTO THAT BROKE PEACE OF EUROPE

International News Service.

Vienna.—The great and cruel war that now bids fair to devastate and impoverish all Europe was directly, though not primarily, caused by Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia. Slavonic Russia came to the aid of the Slavs of Serbia and Germany took her place beside Austria. This brought about a clash of the triple alliance and the triple entente and France and England were drawn in.

The real "last straw" of the great conflict, therefore, that "broke the camel's back" of the peace of Europe was the manifesto of the aged Emperor Joseph of Austria-Hungary. For the first time this edict is here with given in full, as the ruler of the dual monarchy wrote it:

I have resolved to instruct the ministers of my household and foreign affairs to notify the royal Serbian government of the beginning of a state of war between the monarchy and Serbia. In this fateful hour I feel the need of turning to my beloved people. I command you, therefore, to publish the enclosed manifesto.

Manifesto.

To My Peoples: It was my fervent wish to consecrate the years, which, by the grace of God, still remain to me, to the words of peace and to protect my peoples from the heavy sacrifices and burdens of war. Providence, in its wisdom, has otherwise decreed. The intrigues of a malevolent opponent compel me, in the defense of the honor of my monarchy, for the protection of its dignity, and its position as a power for the security of its possessions, to grasp the sword after long years of peace. With a quickly forgetful ingratitude, the kingdom of Serbia which, from the first beginnings of its independence as a state until quite recently, has been supported and assisted by my ancestors, has for years trodden the path of open hostility to Austria-Hungary.

When, after three decades of fruitful work for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I extended my sovereign rights to those lands, my decree called forth in the kingdom of Serbia, whose rights were in no wise injured, outbreaks of unrestrained passion and the bitterest hate. My government at that time employed the handsome privileges of the stronger, and with extreme consideration and leniency only requested Serbia to reduce her army to a peace footing and to promise that, for the future, she would tread the path of peace and friendship. Guided by the same spirit of moderation, my government, when Serbia, two years ago was embroiled in a struggle with the Turkish empire, restricted its action to the defence of the most serious and vital interests of the monarchy. It was to this attitude that Serbia primarily owed the attainment of the objects of that war.

Hatred Blazed Higher.

The hope that the Serbian kingdom would appreciate the patience and love of peace of my government and would keep its word, has not been fulfilled. The flame of its hatred for myself and my house has always blazed higher; the design to tear from us by force inseparable portions of Austria-Hungary has been made manifest with less and less disguise. A criminal propaganda has extended over the frontier with the object of destroying the foundations of order in the southeastern part of the monarchy; of making the people, to whom I, in my paternal affection, extended my full confidence, waver in its loyalty to the ruling house and to the fatherland; of leading astray its growing youth and inciting it to mischievous deeds of madness and high treason. A series of murderous attacks, an organized, carefully prepared, and well carried out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal peoples to

the heart, forms a visible bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated and directed in Serbia.

A halt must be called to these intolerable proceedings, and an end must be put to the incessant provocations of Serbia. The honor and dignity of my monarchy must be preserved unimpaired.

In vain did my government make an attempt to accomplish this object by peaceful means and to induce Serbia, by means of a serious warning, to desist. Serbia has rejected the just and moderate demands of my government and refused to conform to those obligations, the fulfillment of which forms the natural and necessary foundations of peace in the life of peoples and states. I must therefore proceed by force of arms to secure those indispensable pledges which alone can insure tranquility to my states within and lasting peace without.

In this solemn hour I am fully conscious of the whole significance of my resolve and my responsibility before the Almighty. I have examined and weighed everything, and, with a serene conscience, I set out on the path to which my duty points. I trust in my peoples, who, throughout every storm have always rallied in unity and loyalty round my throne, and have always been prepared for the severest sacrifices for the honor, the greatness, and the might of the fatherland. I trust in Austria-Hungary's brave and devoted forces, and I trust in the Almighty to give victory to my arms.

CASTLES TO BE BLOWN UP

Great Buildings in Belgium Mined for Destruction on Approach of Enemy.

Namur, Belgium.—On arriving in Namur, I found a huge crowd of German prisoners, says Maurice Gerbeault in the Chicago News. They were well equipped, but seemed demoralized, and would talk but little. They complained of having had insufficient food, and their appearance suggested that the complaint was justified. The German quartermaster department, apparently, has been overtaxed. Military men here say that Teutonic marksmanship has been inaccurate, the artillery being slow in rectifying its aim. The German cavalry, however, is first class, and ubiquitous, burning farms and haystacks, ransacking post offices, and overrunning the spaces between the forts.

In Namur all the big trees have been cut down or blown to pieces by dynamite, to prevent their use in directing the enemy's artillery fire. In the most beautiful castles and villas in the valley of the Meuse have been undetermined, ready to be blown up when the enemy appeared.

I have seen Belgian soldiers sleeping on velvet and silk curtains in the villas. The owners do not care, but feed their guests well, and treat them as if they were their own children.

Innumerable trenches protected by barbed wire have been excavated by the Belgian soldiers, assisted by workmen from the idle factories, the engineers and foremen especially rendering splendid service. The Belgian officers are actuated by a high fighting spirit, which is fully shared by their men.

The soldiers declare that waiting in the trenches for the next battle makes them nervous. The officers have trouble in restraining them from taking the offensive, although they respect the resolute qualities of the invaders. The captured German horses are emaciated and weak.

It is estimated that the number of French troops in the Belgian province of Luxembourg is 120,000. They are received with many demonstrations of joy. In marching they sing and adorn their guns with flowers.

BIG BROTHERS TO WAR; GIRL AND MOTHER SAD

To Lotta Krell, fourteen years old, the war in Europe is the most terrible thing that has ever happened in her life.

With her four big brothers, Peter, Ludvig, Joseph and Louis, and her mother, Mrs. Augusta Krell, a widow, she sat under the trees in Jackson park, Chicago. They were having their last picnic together. Joseph and

Ludvig had brought their sweethearts with them, too, to go rowing on the lagoon and to see the German building by the lake.

Lotta held Peter tightly by the hand and followed him everywhere. He was her favorite brother, and had been her playmate ever since she could remember.

"They went to the German consul and told him they would fight for the kaiser," said the mother, with grief in her eyes. "They must go because their father was a brave soldier."

MEDIATION OFFER REFUSED.

All Warring Nations, Except Russia, Say They Cannot Accept Arbitration.

Washington, D. C.—Polite declinations of President Wilson's offer to mediate between the warring powers of Europe have reached the State Department. All the powers approached, with the exception of Russia, have informed the President that, much to their regret, they cannot accept arbit-

ration by the United States at this time.

France, in declining the American offer, informed the State Department that Germany was the aggressor in the present war and that France did not consider that the principle she is fighting for is one which will admit of arbitration or mediation.

Premier Viviani, the head of the French cabinet, informed President Wilson that, although France does not feel herself free to accept his offer, the French nation regards this as still

another proof of the friendship of the United States.

Great Britain in declining the offer made by President Wilson, stated that she is fighting for the question of national honor, and the independence of Belgium; neither of which would admit of mediation at this time.

Germany and Austria both allege that they had sufficient grounds for war against Russia, and for the subsequent steps they have taken in the declaration of hostilities against other nations.

No reply has reached the State Department from Russia and Secretary Bryan has been unable to obtain an assurance that the President's offer of mediation has reached the czar.

The American Embassy at St. Petersburg has been instructed to continue its efforts to obtain a reply to the offer of mediation.

France maintains an institute of Zoological psychology on a farm near Paris for the study of the habits of animals under natural conditions.