

## BRITISH WOUNDED ANXIOUS TO GET TO THE FRONT AGAIN

Despite Their Injuries, They Are  
Cheerful and Want to Shoul-  
der Their Guns

By Associated Press

London, Aug. 18, 3:40 a. m.—The Royal correspondent of the Daily Mail describes the arrival of British wounded there and gives their stories of the fight. He says the appearance of the wounded was terrible but not harrowing. They were, despite their wounds, not miserable but instead appeared cheerful.

"They had all come from the fight in the neighborhood of Mons. The two British regiments had successfully held off the enemy on Sunday and Monday. The British, the correspondent says, had taken the field immediately on their arrival after several days' march. They arrived just in time to stem the German onrush.

"Although sorely in need of rest they behaved like fresh troops and held their ground with splendid courage, earning general Joffre's warm praise.

"Not many of the British had bad wounds. Many have only broken down from the hard marching and will be well again in a few days. Most of those who were able talked with picturesquely profanity about their bad luck. One described his regiment ordered out at Mons on Sunday morning as being under fire immediately. They had no trenches or cover of any kind and were obliged to lay down all day and pop up their heads occasionally to fire. When night fell they did their best to make trenches.

"Another British regiment was luckier. They were entrenched and although the Germans bombarded them for nearly 24 hours they had very few casualties.

### Wanted More Fighting

"Some curious rumors are current in the British lines, the Mail's correspondent continues. One of the soldiers told him the Russians had reached Berlin and were driving the Germans onto the British lines, "so that we can crumple them up." Some of the British soldiers are highly irritated because they did not see enough fighting. One said:

"I hardly saw a German. I came on one German infantryman while marching through a village and he began talking to me, saying, 'Yah, Yah' or something like that. What did I do? I ran my bayonet through him and would do so again."

There is much difference of opinion among the Britishers as to the accuracy of the German gunnery. One of the soldiers said regarding this:

"They had a bunch of their big guns trained on the gas works at Mons but they should not be here for we were posted right under the big tank. Shell after shell whizzed over head. Every time they missed we cheered but each time we waited for the next shot pretty anxiously."

### Bayonet Charges

A fusilier told the Mail's correspondent of street fighting in a colliery town. He said:

"It was mostly desultory fighting but there were stirring bayonet charges by the British. The Germans don't like that sort of thing. They quit the neighborhood as soon as it started."

"Once we ran up at it starting distance of a mile of the enemy in close formation. Our machine guns did them up properly. When we catch them like that they don't ask for two helpings."

One of the hussars spoke enthusiastically of the work of the British artillery.

"There was one battery, or rather half a battery, in rather an exposed position" he said, "which was doing a lot of damage to the Germans, so they trained several of their batteries on it. It was a fight between one David and half a dozen Goliaths. One by one the guns were silenced until only a single gun and a single gunner remained. He went on doing the best he could, firing steadily and calmly and would have gone on until he dropped except that an officer called him back and you can bet he went back unwillingly."

## Chief Characteristic of German Shell Is Noise, Says Wounded Soldier

By Associated Press

London, Aug. 28, 2:23 A. M.—A British dispatch from Paris says French Zouave officer who has returned wounded from the front, describes some of his impressions:

"My regiment," he said, "took part in the fighting around Charleroi where the impetuosity and skill was very great. I was surprised at the lack of effectiveness of the German artillery. Their shells when they burst produced a series of terrific explosions but did comparatively little damage. The soldiers, quickly perceiving that the chief characteristic of the shells was noise, soon got accustomed to them. The man who was struck in the back by a bullet from a shell was merely bruised."

"On the other hand the French artillery fire had a deadly effect and its accuracy was little short of marvelous. For instance I saw a German battery appearing in the distance but even before it could unlimber it was destroyed by the French fire."

"The roar of battle by the French artillerists were enormous. Whole ranks of infantrymen were mowed down by shrapnel. Some of those shot dead remained standing owing to the number of bodies that had accumulated around them."

## Active Defense Line Has Been Abandoned

By Associated Press

London, Aug. 28, 4:55 A. M.—The Times military correspondent, in discussing the situation on the French frontier, says:

"The news that the allies have retired to the line from Lecatou to Cambrai shows that active defense of the line from Lille to Maubeuge has been abandoned and these two fortresses have been left temporarily to look after themselves."

"The necessity for holding the interval between Cambrai and the Sambre near Lecatou is probably due to the need for holding Mezieres. On the other hand the line between Mezieres and Verdun is penetrated by the invaders the whole system of frontier defense of Eastern France breaks down, and if the field armories are inferior to the enemy nothing remains but retreat to the Palais of Champagne."

"In this line is skilfully defended it stretches from the Palais to Maubeuge Laon and Rheims which are provided with permanent fortifications. But we are not at that point yet."

"AND THE GOBLINS'LL GIT YE, IF YE DON'T WATCH OUT"



## Soldiers Hidden in Old Factory Turn Victory to Defeat For French

By Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 28, 6:35 A. M.—The Matin's correspondent at Chartres, France, a colonial infantryman, wounded at Charleroi, related his experiences in the battle.

"We marched with our African comrades against the Prussian guard," he said. "We advanced in bounds amidst bullets humming, using every bit of cover we could. We felt intoxicated with the joy of battle."

"We fought on long the action lasted. All I remember is that we fired our last shot within fifty yards of the enemy. Then it was the pitiless thrust of cold steel. It would have given us the victory."

"My regiment's effort, alas, was broken by quick-fires skillfully hidden in the ruins of an old factory. We were shot down like sheep. We suffered heavily, but we have the consolation of saying that we made enormous gaps in the kaiser's crack regiments."

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**Belgium Is Ready  
to Fight to the Last  
Drop of Her Blood**

Special to The Telegraph

London, Aug. 28.—E. de Cartier, Belgian Minister at Pekin, formerly attached to the Belgian legation in Washington, where he married Miss Colburn, niece of General Draper, formerly Ambassador to Rome, and of Governor Draper, of Boston, arrived to-day from Antwerp bearing official dispatches, including the Belgian Government's communique charging German atrocities which have been presented to this and to other Governments. De Cartier will be stationed in London temporarily, then returns to Antwerp.

Discussing German atrocities, he said:

"Belgium is in this war through none of her own seeking, but prepared to fight to the last drop of her blood. She knows full well the responsibilities, horrors and miseries attached to participating in the war, yet she is willing to risk the fight for her existence and stands ready to accept all legitimate consequences."

The corps of the last reserves have been called out to guard communications.

It is difficult to describe the fierce exultation of all classes in Berlin over the news of the British reverses at Maubeuge, as announced officially from army headquarters to-day.

The German crown prince is advancing toward the Meuse and the Sambre, prince of Bavaria repulsed an attack from Namur and the south.

General von Heeringen continues the pursuit southward through the Vosges.

**Belgians Repulsed**

Four Belgian divisions attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp have been repulsed, losing guns and many prisoners. The Belgian population generally participated in the fighting, necessitating severe repressive measures.

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**Surrounding Allies**

The Berlin populace, inspired by the announcement from military headquarters that the "iron ring" is making its way around Belgium, but they concur in facts gathered as judicially circumstances, are anxious which are vouches for by high officials of the Belgian Government who know the difference between legitimate and illegitimate warfare.

"Our troops enter battle asking no quarter, but are prepared to give quarter to those who demand it. We do not demand, however, immunity for our wives, daughters and our noncombatants."

The charge which my Government has made of German atrocities are not made in any spirit of damning the enemy who overruns Belgium, but they concur in facts gathered as judicially circumstances, are anxious which are vouches for by high officials of the Belgian Government who know the difference between legitimate and illegitimate warfare.

"We are in the midst of a war which is more terrible for Belgium than for any other country, and for the legitimate considerations we have not had recourse to complaints to offer."

"It is probably useless to hope for anything else but that the world, particularly America, should know what is happening across the channel. There is no power to stop these crimes or to administer punishment for them, except that the allies, who surely will obtain full satisfaction in the end. In the meantime it remains for us only to fight, accepting the consequences with fortitude."

**Grey Tells of Berlin's  
Plan to Remain Neutral**

By Associated Press

London, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.—Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, declared he had seen an incomplete publication by the German government purporting to contain proposals alleged to have been made with the idea of securing "French and British neutrality."

"My regiment," he said, "took part in the fighting around Charleroi where the impetuosity and skill was very great. I was surprised at the lack of effectiveness of the German artillery. Their shells when they burst produced a series of terrific explosions but did comparatively little damage. The soldiers, quickly perceiving that the chief characteristic of the shells was noise, soon got accustomed to them. The man who was struck in the back by a bullet from a shell was merely bruised."

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**Germans Take Malines  
From Plucky Belgians**

By Associated Press

London, Aug. 28, 4:25 A. M.—The Mail's Antwerp correspondent says: "After a magnificently defense of two days by the Belgian army Malines was retaken by the Germans."

"On the first day 20,000 Germans opposed the Belgians and on the second day 40,000 flung their might against a greatly inferior force. In the end the Belgians retired on Antwerp leaving the enemy in possession of the town. The Germans immediately entered and after ordering the inhabitants to leave. Wachten and Hindenck were destroyed by the Belgians to prevent their being used as a cover by the enemy in their operations against Antwerp."

**Two Russian Warships  
Destroy German Cruiser**

By Associated Press

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28, via London, 10:35 A. M.—The Russian official account of the destruction of the German cruiser Magdeburg says:

"Thursday morning when the fog lifted our two cruisers were sent to look for the Magdeburg and opened fire when they found her. The German cruiser replied but her fire soon

ceased. The Russian shells destroyed the funnels and caused an explosion which shattered the bows as far as the captain's bridge. Some of the officers and crew were taken prisoners."

## Correspondent Tells of Early Fighting in and About City of Namur

By Associated Press

London, Aug. 28, 2:10 P. M.—The American Embassy has received a dispatch from American Ambassador George von Mellot by way of Antwerp, stating that a special train would arrive at Flushing this morning bringing 650 American refugees from Germany. These refugees had been left stranded and are now being sent through by the Embassy.

London, Aug. 28, 4:05 A. M., Via Paris, Aug. 28, 4:05 A. M.—The newspaper public correspondence to the American Embassy reports that the Belgian army has been little damaged and that only some groups of houses on the hill there have been destroyed. According to the report, the Belgian forces have been held at bay by the Germans.

London, Aug. 28, 4:15 A. M.—The American Embassy declares that the Belgian army, which arrived in Paris this morning from Namur, has been little damaged and is in full retreat.

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