

ARMIES MOVING TOWARD BATTLE

German Army Is Pushing on Toward Paris.

SOON MUST COME IN CONTACT

French Troops Gain Strategic Points.

ITALY MAY JOIN ENTENTE

There is Now More Than a Possibility That the Great Battle Will Be Fought On Or Near the Historic Waterloo Field.

London.—Pushing forward by more weight of numbers, the German advance across Belgium is slowly, but steadily proceeding and soon must come in contact with the allied armies, which, according to an official communication from Brussels, are in battle order at some point unnamed.

French Gain Strategic Points. Further south, French troops have entered Belgium through Charleroi, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the east the French are reported to have secured possession of ridges in the Vosges Mountains and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Sainte Marie-Au-Mines, through which important roads pass and which it is declared gives them great strategic advantage.

The Germans again are hammering away at the Liege forts and, according to their accounts, one of the forts, Pontisse, has fallen. This, however, is denied by the Belgians, who tell of another slaughter of the invaders, who, they say, attempted to rush the fortress.

Germany Menaced On East.

Military strategists are of the opinion that the Germans are meeting with delay which they did not count upon and that every day the Belgians keep them fighting means an increase of Russian forces on their eastern frontier. They express the belief that unless Germany disposes of Belgium and France she will have to choose between withdrawing a great part of her army from the west or leaving the road to Berlin open to the forces of the Emperor of Russia.

Already hordes of Russians are reported to be marching toward Prussia on the one side and to Austrian Galicia on the other. In the latter country they are said to be in the vicinity of the Sty river, which is on the route to Lemberg.

The official news bureau of the army and admiralty has issued a warning to the public against placing the slightest reliance in the many rumors current daily regarding alleged victories or defeats or concerning the arrival of wounded soldiers or disabled ships of Great Britain. "These are, without exception, baseless," the warning says.

Italy May Join Triple Entente.

The probable attitude of Japan and Italy is still the subject of much speculation. Conversations are going on continuously between Japan and Great Britain concerning Japan's duty under her alliance with Great Britain and the part she will be permitted to take in the peace conferences following the war. There are persistent rumors that Italy will join the Triple Entente. The Italian Ambassador is a frequent caller at the Foreign Office.

If it should prove correct that Turkey has purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, war between Greece and Turkey is said to be likely, for Greece sees in the move an attempt on the part of Turkey to recover some of her islands taken in the last war. Russia to meet such a contingency would send troops to the Roumanian frontier.

The British Government has called for bids for an issue of \$75,000,000 treasury bills.

JAPAN'S NAVY PUTS OUT.

Will Co-Operate With British Fleet Against Enemy's Ships.

London.—The Daily Telegraph learns from a diplomatic correspondent that the Japanese Government intends to carry out to the full its obligations under the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The correspondent says that the Japanese navy has put to sea and will co-operate with the British fleet in taking effective action against the enemy's ships in the Pacific.

DORCHESTER FIRED ON.

Merchants and Miners' Liner Forced To Show Colors.

Newport News, Va.—Shortly after leaving Boston, en route to this port, the Merchants and Miners' steamer Dorchester, Captain Hatch, was fired at three times by an unidentified warship, thought to be the British cruiser Suffolk. At the time the Dorchester was flying no flag, but the shots caused the Stars and Stripes to be hastily run up, whereupon the warship put about and was soon out of sight.

ARMY TRANSPORTS SAIL

Start From Galveston To Be Outfitted At Newport News To Bring Tourists Home.

Washington.—Execution of plans of the Government board of relief to bring war-marooned Americans home from Europe are going forward swiftly.

Five army transports were sent on their way to Newport News to be hastily outfitted for a cruise to ports abroad to pick up waiting refugees. Secretary Garrison was notified that the American Line would increase the sailings of its vessels to provide accommodations for 3,600 additional persons, and managers of steamers that have been chartered as private relief expeditions announced they would cooperate with the War Department.

Altogether, accommodations for considerably more than 20,000 refugees are expected to be provided within the next 30 days.

Diplomatic representatives abroad are acting promptly to provide safe conduct to sailing ports for American travelers. American Minister Stovall of Switzerland notified the State Department that he would confer with Italian and French representatives concerning transportation for 15,000 persons. Railway service in Southern France still is in operation and it may be possible to send many of the Americans in Switzerland to a French Mediterranean port.

Deposits of cash with various Government departments for transmission to Americans abroad reached more than \$1,000,000.

The American Red Cross cabled \$500 to Munich and to Nice for the use of the American war relief committees who are co-operating with the Red Cross.

The official list of English ports open to the citizens of friendly nations was transmitted to the State Department. Many Americans now on the Continent probably will make their way to England through those ports in the attempt to hasten their journey home.

Volunteers who have co-operated with Ambassador Gerard have made it possible for the embassy in Berlin to restore almost normal conditions among Americans in Germany, according to a report received at the State Department.

5,500,000 MEN MOBILIZED

German Aeroplane Brought Down and Four Officers in It Killed, St. Petersburg Dispatch Says.

London.—A dispatch from Rome says that according to reliable information from St. Petersburg, Russia has mobilized 2,000,000 men on the German and Austrian frontiers, and 500,000 on the Turkish Roumanian frontiers, while 3,000,000 men are held in reserve.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says a message has been received there from Vilna stating that a German aeroplane, which was making observations of Russian military movements in the Polish Government of Suwalki, was fired upon and brought down. Its occupants, four German officers, were killed, according to the dispatch.

Russia Reassures Poles.

St. Petersburg, via London.—With the view of removing the apprehensions of the Poles in Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, and of gaining their friendship in the two last-mentioned countries, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasovitch, commander-in-chief of the Russian Army, issued an order to the effect that all Poles showing loyalty to the Slav cause will be especially protected by the Russian Army and Government.

Any attempt to interfere with the personal and material rights of these Poles not guilty of hostility to Russia will, according to the order, be punished with all the severity of martial law.

TAKES ON TWO EXPERTS.

War Too Much Strain On Bryan's Diplomatic Staff.

Washington, D. C.—Because of the heavy strain imposed upon the small diplomatic staff of the State Department by the great European war, Secretary Bryan has retained two experts to serve as special counsel as long as the emergency exists. They are Prof. Eugene Wambaugh, professor of international law in Harvard University, and James Brown Scott, secretary for International Peace, and formerly solicitor for the State Department.

ATLANTIC WELL PATROLLED.

England Guarantees Quick Resumption Of Passenger Service.

London.—The British admiralty gave the assurance last the ocean routes are well patrolled and a guarantee of the quick resumption of the Atlantic passenger service. Several steamships which previously had been provisionally requisitioned for governmental purposes have now had their sailing dates fixed.

"BERLIN IS PERFECTLY QUIET."

Americans Send Warning Against Anti-German Reports.

Washington, D. C.—The American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin, through Ambassador Gerard, has requested the State Department to make public the following telegram: "We would ask the American press and America in general to be careful in giving credence to war reports now circulating in the United States concerning conditions in Germany. The city of Berlin is perfectly quiet."

GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED AT HAELEN

Kaiser's Troops Routed By Force of Allied Army.

2000 KILLED AND WOUNDED

Defenders Reinforcements Turn Tide of Conflict.

SO REPORT THE BELGIANS

According To Some Brussels Accounts German Dead and Wounded Number Three-Fifths Of Entire Body—Shells Fire Buildings In Town—Conflict Rages Until Nightfall.

NEWS FROM WARRING NATIONS.

Belgians and Germans fought at Haelen, and reports from Brussels state that the Germans were repulsed with a loss of 1,000 killed and 1,000 wounded.

Fighting continues at the Liege forts, which appear still to be held by the Belgians.

French and Belgian troops are reported to have effected a junction south of Brussels.

Artillery fighting near the Belgian town of Tongres, north of Liege, was resumed.

England has made a formal declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.

A wireless message from Germany received at Tuckerton, N. J., asserts that German soil has been entirely cleared of French troops.

Russians are reported to have taken the town of Sokal, in Austrian Galicia, by assault.

Austrian troops are reported to have advanced into Russian Poland.

British newspapers have been forbidden, under penalty of suppression, to publish any war news save that given out by the official information bureau.

Brussels, Belgium, via London.—The fighting Thursday between the Belgian and German armies in the vicinity of Diest lasted the entire day and constituted the first considerable battle of the war. It will be known as the battle of Haelen.

The battle centered around Haelen, in the Belgian Province of Limburg, extending to Diest, in the north of the Province of Brabant, after passing round Zeelhem.

At 7 o'clock all the country between the three towns mentioned had been cleared of German troops, except the dead and wounded, who were thickly strewn about the field.

Upward of 200 dead German soldiers were counted in a space of 50 yards square.

A church, a brewery and some houses in Haelen were set afire and two bridges over the Demer were destroyed by Belgian engineers.

Great quantities of booty were collected on the battlefield, and this has been stacked in front of the Town Hall of Diest. Many horses also were captured.

The strength of the German column was about 5,000 men.

When a patrol of carabineers first signaled the approach of the German troops at Haelen the Belgians manned the trenches and a hot fire greeted the German soldiers.

The German guns were then brought to bear and swept the trenches with such a deadly hail that the Belgians were obliged to fall back on the town of Haelen.

Reinforcements were quickly brought up, however, and the Germans, in spite of the numerical superiority, were repulsed, suffering severely.

Says Germans Lost Three-Fifths. An official communication says the German casualties were very heavy, three-fifths of their troops engaged in the encounter being killed or wounded, while the Belgian casualties are reported as relatively small.

Another official communication says: "The Belgian cavalry division took up the offensive against the Germans who were defeated at Haelen, with the object, it is believed, of picking up the dead and wounded and collecting the abandoned material of war."

"No German surprise was expected, and there are no reasons to fear any German cavalry movement on Brussels from the south, all roads leading to the capital being guarded by the Belgian army and the Civic Guard."

DUTCH REAFFIRM NEUTRALITY.

France Told Holland Will Not Deviate From Stand.

Paris.—The Dutch Government officially gave the French Government renewed assurance of its neutrality in the present conflict and of its firm intention to make it respected. The Dutch Army, it was pointed out, was well-trained and well-officered and would strongly resist any attempt to enter its territory.

U. S. CONSULATE IN DANGER.

Building At Liege Is Exposed To Germans' Fire.

Washington, D. C.—Minister Whitlock, at Brussels, reported to the State Department that the United States consulate at Liege was exposed to fire and if the Germans decide to bombard the city it will be necessary to move it. As yet no damage has been done.

A paper chimney, 50 feet high, and fire-proof, is a curiosity to be seen at Brest, Germany.

Puts German Losses At 2,000.

According to Le Soir the German casualties in the vicinity of Haelen totaled about 2,000, equally divided between killed and wounded. The Belgian casualties are not precisely known, but are declared to comprise only a few dead and many wounded.

The newspaper adds that the German troops reformed after being repulsed and that firing began again at 5 o'clock when fresh Belgian troops were sent to the front in support of their comrades who had fought throughout Thursday.

The German troops in other parts of Belgium are understood to be gathering in all the railroad cars they can find. A passenger train near Warennes was halted by a German cavalry patrol and the passengers left in the open country, the train with its engineer being taken toward the German lines.

A Belgian official communication says that a German force proceeding in the direction of Ethezee, to the north of Namur, was attacked and repulsed by the Belgian troops. The Germans suffered severe casualties.

The Belgians captured a number of machine guns mounted on motorcars. At Tirlémont the Belgian Lancers lost 25 killed, including Captain Knappen and Lieut. Count van der Burch, while fighting against 2,000 German Uhlans. The latter lost 250 killed.

The lancers were checked by machine guns, but the Belgian infantry stopped the Germans.

A party of French dragoons while reconnoitering came upon a strong detachment of Uhlans, whom they attacked and cut to pieces, killing 50 of them.

Paris Tells Of Fight.

Paris.—An official communication published here says:

"A division of Belgian cavalry, supported by a brigade of infantry and by artillery, engaged and defeated near the Fortress of Diest, 18 miles north-east of Louvain, a division of German cavalry, also supported by infantry and by artillery."

"The fighting was extremely fierce and resulted in the Germans being thrown back toward Hasselt and St. Trond."

AT WAR WITH AUSTRIA.

Great Britain Issues a Formal Declaration.

London.—The war of the nations of Europe became further regularized with the formal declaration of war on Austria-Hungary by Great Britain.

As soon as the declaration of war by England on Austria-Hungary became publicly known a large number of Austrians and Hungarians resident in London for military service applied to Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul-General, for enrollment.

The clerks of the consulate-general at once began stamping the military books of the men, and this will be regarded by the Austrian authorities as evidence that the holders were ready to perform their duty.

In accordance with previous instructions received from Secretary of State Bryan, Consul-General Skinner has notified the American consuls throughout the British Isles to take over the Austrian consulates.

Ambassador Walter Hines Page was ready to assume charge of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here and was requested to do so.

The number of Austrians and Hungarians in the British Isles is not known, but it is expected they will add considerably to the problem of the relief committees.

DESTROYED BY A MINE.

Germans Blow Up One Of Their Own Torpedo Boats.

London.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says, "It is ascertained that the German torpedo boat destroyer which was reported to have been sunk by the explosion of one of her boilers off South Gedeer really was destroyed by a mine laid by a German warship."

ALIGNMENT OF GREAT POWERS.

With an even dozen declarations of war in Europe since July 28 the Great Powers of the Continent are today aligned in the conflict as follows:

Germany—At war with France, Belgium, England, Russia and Montenegro.

France—At war with Germany and Austria.

England—At war with Germany and Austria.

Austria—At war with Serbia, Russia, Montenegro, England and France.

Russia—At war with Germany and Austria.

Belgium—At war with Germany.

Montenegro—At war with Germany and Austria.

DUCAL PALACE AS HOSPITAL.

Constantine Turns Over Famous Marble Mansion To Russia.

St. Petersburg.—The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch has given the famous marble palace in St. Petersburg as a hospital. A mass was celebrated at the Russian ministry of finances in memory of M. Nokoloff, the city treasurer of Kalsiz, said to have been shot by the German troops while at his post.

HEAT ADDS TO WAR'S TERRORS.

High Temperature In France Causes Alarm For Soldiers.

Paris.—France is sweltering under a heat wave. A number of cases of sunstroke were reported. Long lines of women could be seen throughout the day outside the offices where information regarding the soldiers in the fields is given out seeking to hear how the heat was affecting their husbands or sons dressed in their thick uniforms and carrying heavy war packs.

TACTICS SHOWN BY ARMY MOVES

Strategical Problems of Warring Nations Are Now Becoming Apparent.

KIEL CANAL IS BIG FACTOR

Capture of Waterway by Enemies of Germany Might Prove Turning Point of War—Importance of Paris and Berlin.

Notwithstanding the meagerness of details from Europe, the strategical problems for Germany and France have become more apparent during the last few days.

France must protect her frontier against German invasion and at the same time she must proceed as fast as possible towards the Kiel canal. That canal is apt to prove the turning point in the war if the triple entente gets control of it, according to a military expert writing for the Chicago Tribune.

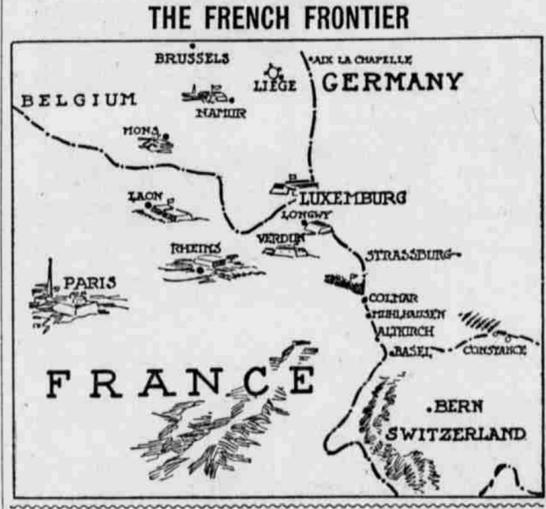
Germany, on the other hand, must protect her French border and the Kiel canal and drive her forces into Russia as fast as possible.

The question now presented to Germany and France is where to attack.

The capture of Paris alone at present probably would not bring about a cessation of combat on the part of the French, as the snags of war have been well provided further to the south.

Berlin is not Germany even to anywhere nearly as great an extent as Paris is France. The straight line distance from Namur (the fortress before which the Germans have established touch with their French antagonists) to Paris is 150 miles; to Berlin, 400 miles; to the Kiel canal, 300 miles. The distance from Mulhausen to Berlin is about 400 miles; to the Kiel canal, 500 miles.

But the distance from Paris to Mulhausen is about 250 miles, and from Namur to Mulhausen is 220 miles, and almost straight south by east of it, therefore away from Paris. While a



march or line of operations directed on Berlin would involve a defeat of the German main army and such a great penetration of German territory probably would paralyze the defense.

The distance is 400 miles. Every mile will be bitterly contested and every mile means thousands of lives and millions of money.

Kiel Canal Big Factor.

The Kiel canal is the deciding factor in the control of the sea. It is 300 miles from Namur. Many of Germany's great supply points are in the interval between. An advance on this line would be near the sea, where England could help with her ships. Once the Kiel canal is captured annihilation of the German fleet might result, which would give command of the Baltic sea to France and her allies and allow the unrestricted transport of Russian troops and material of war to the north German coast.

It therefore would appear that the strategy of France will aim at the capture of the Kiel canal, because it is the most important point strategically which Germany possesses. By this line of action France would utilize to the utmost England's great sea power.

In addition, by a direct invasion in the direction of the Kiel canal France would cover Paris and her communications better than by any other route.

An advance via Mulhausen and Strasbourg would be extremely dangerous and just what the Germans would like to see France do. Hence we see why Germany seized Liege at the earliest

JAPAN GETTING INTO CONFLICT

Ultimatum to Germany to Withdraw Fleet in East.

WAR IN CASE OF REFUSAL

Tokio Foreign Office Gives United States Assurances That Interests Of This Country Would Be Safeguarded.

Tokio.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiauchau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war. Takaaki Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the Far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, Sunday invited the press, the newspaper men and the leading business men of Tokio to come to his office at noon, at 4 and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, respectively, when he made known to them the text of the ultimatum and announced that he would give out the negotiations in connection with the alliance.

Ultimatum Given.

"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial Japanese Government to carry out the following two propositions:

"First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn."

"Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiauchau with view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

"The Imperial Japanese Government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German Government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese Government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Urged On By Great Britain.

Inspired utterances express regret at the inability to maintain neutrality but say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations for the night at Kiauchau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of Eastern Asia, to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are being English merchant vessels.

Such actions, it is argued, are calculated to disturb the peace of Eastern Asia, and accordingly, full and frank communication with Great Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

SERBIA WINS BATTLE.

Dispatch Reports Repulse Of Austrians—Austrians Occupy Salamb.

London.—A dispatch from Nish, by way of Athens, gives the Serbian official account of recent fighting on the frontier.

"Four hundred thousand Austrians says the War Office, 'attacked the Serbians Wednesday night. A long battle extended all along the frontier. Finally the Austrians were repulsed with heavy casualties toward the Roumanian frontier, and were repulsed from Belgrade, where they had attempted to cross the Danube. Through numerical superiority, the enemy succeeded in crossing the Save."

WHEN THE KAISER TRAVELS

War Train Has Dining, Council and Sleeping Cars.

London.—The German Emperor's war train is described by a reliable source as being a very comfortable one. It is intended for the use of the Emperor and his war staff and consists of dining, council and sleeping cars, added to which are well-appointed boxes for his Majesty's chamberlain and his motorcar. The train carries expert telegraphers and is preceded and followed by armored trains.

NEAR A RUPTURE.

Italy Refuses To Permit Austrian Forces To Cross Country.

Rome.—Italy and Austria are near a serious rupture of relations following Italy's refusal to permit four Italian army corps to cross Italian territory to reinforce the German army in Alsace. Austria's demand is based on its interpretation of the 1911 treaty. The Italian foreign minister refused and declared that Italy intended to preserve her neutrality at all hazards.

JAPAN GETTING INTO CONFLICT

Ultimatum to Germany to Withdraw Fleet in East.

WAR IN CASE OF REFUSAL

Tokio Foreign Office Gives United States Assurances That Interests Of This Country Would Be Safeguarded.

Tokio.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiauchau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war. Takaaki Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the Far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, Sunday invited the press, the newspaper men and the leading business men of Tokio to come to his office at noon, at 4 and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, respectively, when he made known to them the text of the ultimatum and announced that he would give out the negotiations in connection with the alliance.

Ultimatum Given.

"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial Japanese Government to carry out the following two propositions:

"First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn."

"Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiauchau with view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

"The Imperial Japanese Government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German Government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese Government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Urged On By Great Britain.

Inspired utterances express regret at the inability to maintain neutrality but say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations for the night at Kiauchau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of Eastern Asia, to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are being English merchant vessels.

Such actions, it is argued, are calculated to disturb the peace of Eastern Asia, and accordingly, full and frank communication with Great Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

SERBIA WINS BATTLE.

Dispatch Reports Repulse Of Austrians—Austrians Occupy Salamb.

London.—A dispatch from Nish, by way of Athens, gives the Serbian official account of recent fighting on the frontier.

"Four hundred thousand Austrians says the War Office, 'attacked the Serb