

JAPAN TO FIGHT GERMANY BIG BATTLE IN BELGIUM ON

Mikado Issues Declaration—British Forces Join Conflict— Clash of Vast Forces On.

WAR NEWS IN FEW WORDS.

Promptly at the expiration of the time stipulated in the ultimatum demanding the unconditional surrender of Kiauchau, China, the Japanese Government formally declared war against Germany by land and sea in the Far East.

Berlin had completely ignored the Tokyo demand, and is believed to have issued orders for the defense of the protectorate.

The long-expected battle between the Allies and the main German army in Belgium is stated officially by Paris to have begun, the announcement asserting also that the British are fighting with the French.

The front is said to extend from Mons to Luxembourg.

It is admitted in Paris that the French have withdrawn from the Vosges passes and have fallen back upon a fortified line.

Official German advices are that the third French army has been defeated and that the Germans have inflicted reverses upon the enemy all along the line in the Reichland.

Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia reports many victories in East Prussia and states that the Russians have captured numerous guns and prisoners.

The German Embassy at Washington is in receipt of a wireless dispatch that the Russians have been repulsed and that the Germans have taken 8,000 prisoners, besides a number of cannon.

Servian reports about a victory over the Austrians increase the army of the enemy to 300,000 men.

The Germans seem to have moved out of Northern Belgium.

The people of Ostend are leaving that watering place and reports are current that the Germans intend to seize the three wireless stations on the coast.

Efforts are being continued to have Italy join in the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

Tokyo.—The Emperor of Japan Sunday declared war upon Germany, handed the German Ambassador his passports and notified the powers of the action.

This action was taken at the expiration of the time limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiauchau, Germany having disdained to make a reply.

The Japanese Government has ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea.

Imperial Rescript Issued.

The Imperial rescript declaring war upon Germany was issued Sunday evening.

The proclamation of the Emperor sent a thrill through the country. Japan's entrance upon the fulfillment of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other.

Cheering crowds assembled before the buildings occupied by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the administration of navy. In the evening there were lantern processions through the streets. The popular manifestations, however, do not approach the enthusiasm which preceded the war with Russia.

Paris.—The following official announcement was issued Sunday night: "A great battle is now in progress along a vast line extending from Mons to the frontier of Luxembourg. Our troops, in conjunction with the British, have assumed everywhere the offensive. We are faced by almost the whole German Army, both active and reserve.

"The ground, especially on our right, is thickly wooded and difficult. The battle is likely to last several days.

Awaiting Result.

"The enormous extent of the front and the great number of forces involved makes it impossible to follow step by step the movements of each of our armies. We must await the result of the first phase of the combat before we can form any conclusion as to the situation. Otherwise we should be giving to the press divergent and contradictory news, since such a battle naturally is made up of reactions which follow and connect in a continuous manner.

Withdrawn From Passes.

"In Vosges the general situation determined us to withdraw our troops

from Danon and the Saales Pass. Those points were no longer of any importance, since we occupied the fortified line, beginning at Grand Couronne de Nancy. Lunéville is occupied by the Germans and at Namur the Germans are making great efforts against the forts, which resist energetically.

"The forts at Liege still hold. Fort Chaudfontaine has been the scene of an act of heroism which affirms once more the brilliant valor of the Belgian army.

"The fort, which commands the railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle, by Verriers and the tunnel to Chaudfontaine, was subjected to a continual and extremely violent bombardment. While it was reduced to a mere heap of ruins and Major Nameche, the commanding officer, judged that further resistance was impossible, he blocked up the tunnel by running several locomotives into each other and set fire to the fuses leading to the mines surrounding the forts.

"His mission then accomplished, Major Nameche determined that the German flag should not fly even over the ruins of his fort, blew up the powder magazine and perished."

GERMANS RUSHING TROOPS.

London.—Telegraphing from Rotterdam, Holland, the correspondent of the Central News says:

"There is no doubt that a big battle is now in progress in the neighborhood of Charleroi, Belgium. The Germans are rushing troops in that direction. Only 3,000 troops are left in Brussels, which is more completely isolated than Liege.

"The Germans have occupied all the villages between Louvain and Alost in order that the passage of their main army across Belgium may not be interrupted. There are no Germans, except scouting patrols, around Ghent."

The Germans are moving rapidly southward from Brussels in an effort to strike into France, according to the Ostend correspondent of the Daily Mail, who says:

"Two German columns are marching south toward Valenciennes, one by way of Ninove Grammont and Ath; the other by way of Hal, Braine-le-Comte and Mons."

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Ostend says bloody fighting is reported to have occurred at Luttre, and that an important battle is raging in the province of Hainault.

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.

tration 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.

WILL Kill Badly Wounded Ones and Rescue Others.

London.—The British Red Cross service may be supplemented by another humane mission to the battlefields. The humane society asks for funds and volunteers for the Purple Cross, to engage in relief work for horses. It proposes to send men to the front for the purpose of killing badly wounded horses and rescuing others.

GIRL WOULD BE ARMY AVIATOR.

Disguised Herself As a Man—Will Be Sent Home.

Dijon, France.—French gendarmes stopped a young girl, who, disguised as a man, had left with a group of Pau aviators for the war. She was wearing a military aviator's uniform and had cut her hair short. It was found that she was an English girl, aged 26 years. She will be sent back to her parents.

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 Belgian 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 Tirclemont."

"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 Tirclemont 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 ninetails."

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, Rijnbeza and other parts," says the communication, "were driven back with great casualties, while Austrian infantry, which attacked Kranik, 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 123 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.

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.

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.

REFUGEES FROM THE WAR ZONE



Mrs. Ernest Iselin, wife of the New York banker, and her two children arrived in New York after having undergone many exciting experiences in getting away from the war zone.

FRANTIC FLIGHT OF TOURISTS DESCRIBED

By BRUNO LESSING.

International News Service.

New York.—Bruno Lessing, who was in Austria when war was declared, and who arrived here on the New Amsterdam, gives the following account of his experiences:

The observations of passengers aboard the New Amsterdam form a clear description of the outbreak of the great war as will probably ever be told.

By piecing together the pictures obtained from persons who were in Carlsbad and Marienbad, in Austria, with the scenes in Wiesbaden, Hamburg, Nauen and Baden, in Germany, the Tyrol and the Rhenish provinces, you obtain a panorama that gives some idea of the shock, the bewilderment and the panic that fell upon Europe within 48 hours.

In Marienbad the band was playing. The promenade and streets were thronged with foreigners and villagers were in holiday mood—beautiful women from the four quarters of the globe. The theater, the concert halls, and the moving picture shows were crowded.

The next morning the town arose stunned. The order to mobilize had gone forth in the night. The waiters, the cooks, the porters, the hack drivers and in some cases even the proprietor and the whole office force had left to assemble with the army corps on the German frontier.

Many guests hastily packed their trunks and left town. Around every bulletin board were groups of women, red-eyed with weeping, wringing their hands.

One woman whose husband kept a grocery had husband and four sons called to the colors. In that one little town you could have multiplied this incident a hundredfold.

Every newspaper was compelled to submit a copy of its issue to the military commandant three hours before its distribution. When the censor was through with it most of the news had been taken out.

Rush for Their Money.

People hastened to the banks to draw out their money. They were assured that their money was safe, but were turned away empty handed. One by one the stores were closed. Visitors who made purchases countermanded their orders.

"Wherever I inquired, in Austria and in Germany, the answer was the same. 'Russia wants war,' said the Germans; 'Germany wants war,' said the Austrians, 'and we are drawn into it. The officers of the army are crazy to fight. But we must pay the price. My business is ruined. I am a patriot. God help my family.'"

The railway service to Russia had been suspended. At midnight trains were run to the frontiers of Russia and Germany for foreigners who wished to leave—after that the railroads would be turned over to the military. The scramble developed quickly into a panic.

Every vehicle was quickly piled high with baggage. Women with push carts trundled trunks to the station. Many visitors carried trunks on their shoulders. The railroad station was jammed. When finally the gates were opened a rush for seats and standing room took place. No conductor came to inspect tickets; the service was completely demoralized. Five

hundred passengers were left behind. Where they are now heaven only knows.

The train slowly proceeded toward the frontier. The district, one of the richest and busiest in Russia, was silent and deserted. Here and there in a wide field an old woman was seen struggling to harvest the crops. Factories were deserted. The workmen had gone to war.

Baggage Left Behind.

It was not until nightfall, when the train reached Nuremberg, that the passengers learned that two baggage cars had been left behind. At every station from the Austrian frontier to Holland, I saw piles of trunks, mostly belonging to Americans and Englishmen. The stories told by passengers from Berlin, Hamburg and Paris of countless thousands of pieces of baggage piled at railroad stations stagger one's credulity.

Just as we crossed the border came the news that Germany had already begun to mobilize. Plans were hastily made and as hastily discarded. Every one wanted to know what trains were running, what frontiers were open and what steamers were sailing. There was no one to answer.

The train jogged through the same sad scenes of desolation we beheld in Austria—beautiful fields, crops ripe for harvest without a soul to reap them. Factories were quiet. We were sidetracked every little while to permit trains laden with soldiers to pass. At nightfall, without having eaten all day, our trainload arrived at Nuremberg, where the station was crowded with Americans, Englishmen, Belgians and Hollanders waiting for hours for a train.

The Nuremberg hotels were filled with foreigners. Some were going to Switzerland. Rumors came, however, that Switzerland had formed an alliance with France and that the Germans had stopped all trains.

Rides in Baggage Car.

No one knew what truth there was in the rumors; no one knew any way of ascertaining the truth; all was confusion. Then came official announcement that all railroad communication with the French frontier had been suspended and that after 24 hours no further trains would be run in the German empire.

The following morning nearly every foreigner in Nuremberg left for the West in two streams—one toward Belgium, the other toward Holland. I chose Holland, and the memory of the ride will long abide with me like a nightmare.

At Bonn three army officers fought through the crush and compelled the occupants of a first-class compartment to give up their seats. We were now in the heart of German mobilization. Every station was thronged with soldiers. We passed camp after camp and train after train laden with gun carriages, tents and provisions passed us.

At every station the soldiers compelled the passengers to close doors and windows. They were guarding against a bomb being thrown from the train. One man who did not close a window fast enough was prodded with a bayonet.

At the Dutch frontier the train stopped and every passenger underwent a rigid examination. No German was allowed to pass any farther.

Lady Cook pointed out that the women would be the logical defenders of the country when the men are all away to the front.

"Our women's army must be ready to fight and to die for Britain. I am going to arouse the women of England so they will, if the time should come, resist the invaders in a fight for their homes and their honor."

"I believe English women will make good fighters. You know what Kipling says: 'The female of the species is more deadly than the male.'"

BRITISH WILL HAVE HUGE ARMY OF WOMEN.

London.—England is going to have regiments of women. They may have as their generals such women as Queen Amelie of Portugal, the duchess of Marlborough, and Mrs. Pankhurst.

Lady Cook is the originator of the plan. She has launched a stirring campaign to put a woman's army in readiness for battle. She hopes to have 150,000 women in the army.

HAGUE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FATHER OF LIES.

The Hague.—The peaceful Hague is the place where the Father of Lies, his sons and daughters and distant relations commingle. It is a neutral point where amazing rumors, reports and contradictions giving one another the lie float in from every corner of Europe.

Probably there never was a war in history where the struggles of the

battlefields were supplemented by such a campaign of mendacity, so little chivalrous consideration for a foe, such mental barbarism and such disregard for the truth, or where one nation ever faced so many foes, so completely isolated from the ear of the world that there is little chance of its side being heard or an opportunity given to add its share of mendacity if nothing else.

The fact that dishonesty seems to prosper corrupts only the few.

POPE PIUS X. DIES SUDDENLY

AGED PONTIFF SUCCUMBS TO ATTACK OF BRONCHIAL CATARRH AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS.

HAD BEEN GREATLY DEPRESSED OVER THE EUROPEAN WAR

Rome, Italy.—Pope Pius X. is dead. The immediate cause of the death of the aged Pontiff was physical exhaustion following severe cough fits such as attend bronchial catarrh. The Pope contracted a cold a short time before his death which brought on a high temperature.

The fever was attributed to nervous depression and worry over the European war. The Pope had grown continually since Austria and Serbia went to war. It was learned the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria had asked the Pope to bestow his blessing on the Austro-Hungarian army and navy, but the Pontiff replied:

"All the belligerents are equally children. Hence I am unable to invoke God's blessing on or intercede for the triumph of any particular nation, but I pray fervently for peace."

Dr. Amici and Marchisiani had been able to bring but little relief from the bronchial attack, though the fever had been somewhat reduced. The Pontiff's sisters and nieces had been allowed to nurse him, as previous illnesses, as that relieved him and distracted his attention from the gravity of the European situation, which made him suffer great depression.

Had Reigned Eleven Years.

The pontiff, for whom a world mourning, passed away in his seventy-ninth year, in the eleventh year of his reign. Although his rule was

brief, his lovable personality made him one of the most illustrious occupants of the throne of St. Peter.

Pope Pius X. was born June 2, 1857, in the little village of Riese, in the Venetian province of Treviso, Italy, a nephew of Nicola Boccasini, who assumed the triple crown under the name of Benedict XI.

Born June 2, 1855, to a poor and humble family of the name of Sarto, Pius X. was christened Giuseppe Melchiorre and known throughout his life as the dialect equivalent of Giuseppe "Beppo."

On September 18, 1888, the seminarian received his priest's orders in the Cathedral of Castello (Frascati). He became parish priest in Salzano in 1867, only a year after the cession of Venezia (Venice) to Italy, so that the future pope lived in the first thirty-two years of his life in an Austrian regime in his native province.

The able discharge of his official duties commended the pastor of Salzano to the notice of Monsignor Zucchi, that time the bishop of the diocese who nominated him to a canonry in the Cathedral of Treviso. This motion was supplemented by the appointment as Episcopal chancellor. To him also was conferred delicate and important charges of vital director of the Seminary of Treviso, in which college he was given a professor's chair and an ambership.

After such an apprenticeship it was not surprising that when the pontificate of Mantua became vacant in 1884, Leo XIII. chose Giuseppe Sarto to fill the place.

Two years later Pope Leo XIII. nominated Bishop Sarto's merits to assign him to the Sacred College of Cardinals, the title of San Bernardo alle Terme, at a consistory held June 15, 1889.

When balloting began to choose a successor to Pope Leo XIII. the name of Giuseppe Sarto was hardly considered at first. As balloting continued, however, the roll of votes in his favor increased. He was then regarded as a compromise candidate, and was elected on the sixtieth ballot, he was crowned August 4, 1903, and five days later he was crowned in St. Peter's basilica, Rome, with all the pomp and brilliance of ceremonial and distinguishes the coronation of a successor to the apostolic throne.

From the post of spiritual shepherd of the faithful, he was transferred to the post of pontifical legate