

# "TO BERLIN IN THREE WEEKS"

### Alleged to Be Aim of Russian Offensive Plan.

## TO GO AROUND FORTRESSES

#### Germans Still Falling Back—Important Gains Claimed by Saint Petersburg in Austria.

St. Petersburg, via Rome.—That the plans of the Russian Army contemplate an attack on Berlin within three weeks is officially admitted here. At the same time it was stated that not only has the Russian mobilization been completed but that 8,000,000 men are now under arms.

The troops have been divided into four armies of 2,000,000 each. These armies are being sent into the field from the inland mobilization centers to operate one behind the other, the armies in the rear filling the gaps in the ranks of those in front after each general engagement.

### Not To Storm Forts.

Because of the enormous forces that will be in the field it is reported to be the general plan of the Russian offensive not to try to take the German chain of main forts by storm. Instead the Russians will attempt to isolate each of them, leaving a large enough force at every point to keep the garrisons bottled up and also to prevent any attacks on their flanks or their own lines of communication.

The main Russian advance, it is expected, will approach Posen from the south, crossing the south bend of the Warta river some miles from the Russian frontier, and then move against Posen between the Oder and Warta rivers.

### Russians Say They Took Tilsit.

St. Petersburg, via London.—It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Tilsit, a town 60 miles northeast of Königsberg, East Prussia.

The following official communication was also made public: "Our offensive both in East Prussia and Galicia developed increasing success on August 25. The Germans hastily retreated everywhere toward Königsberg and Allenstein."

In Galicia our troops are marching rapidly on Lemberg. Our cavalry has pursued the enemy everywhere on our line, our advance frequently engaging the Austrians, who each time have been beaten and routed.

### Profess To Fear Poison.

A Russian army order prohibits the use of food and forage abandoned by the Germans in East Prussia because of cases of poisoning which have occurred at Eydtkuhnen, Gumbinnen and Insterburg.

## AUSTRIA FOLLOWS ALLY

#### Tokio Professes Surprise—Washington Notified and Issues Proclamation of Neutrality.

Tokio.—The Austrian Ambassador, Baron Mueller de Szentgyorgy, has been recalled.

The situation between Japan and Austria is described here as a "rupture of diplomatic relations, not war."

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador explained to Premier Kato that Austria felt in duty bound to follow her ally and withdraw her Ambassador from Japan.

This evening M. Kato sent his secretary to the diplomat carrying the latter's passport.

The news of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary upon Japan, following the official announcement of the disarming of the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, in the port of Tsingtau, caused surprise at Tokio. It has been hoped here that Austria-Hungary, having but small interests in the Far East, would not force a breach of relations with Tokio, especially as Austria-Hungary always has been regarded as friendly to Japan. The Austrian Ambassador and the members of his staff always have been popular here.

### Washington Informed.

Washington, D. C.—Ambassador Dumba of Austria formally notified the United States that diplomatic relations between Austria and Japan had been severed, but made no reference to any declaration of war.

The Austrian Ambassador advised the State Department that the Austrian Emperor had ordered the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth to join the German fleet off Tsingtau. Last Monday instructions were sent to the officers of the ship to dismantle it and officials here do not know as yet whether the change of decision at Vienna reached the officers of the cruiser in time to prevent her from being abandoned.

The Japanese Embassy here was notified from Tokio that diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary had been formally severed when the Austrian Ambassador at Tokio asked the Japanese Government for his passports.

President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality, recognizing that "a state of war unhappily exists between Japan and Austria-Hungary."

It is similar to other proclamations previously issued.

### TWO FRENCH AVIATORS KILLED.

Paris.—An army lieutenant aviator and his pilot, whose names are suppressed under the rule of the Minister of War were killed in the fall of their machine at Juvisy.

Redlands, Cal., has an official fly killer.

# RUSSIA CLAIMS VICTORIES ALONG 100-MILE BATTLE LINE

## MILLION MEN ENGAGED.

London.—Dispatches from Austrian points state that 1,000,000 men are engaged in the battle on the Austro-Russian frontier. The battle line extends from the Vistula River to the Dniester River, over 100 miles. The Russians have penetrated more than 20 miles into Austrian territory.

The Russians have captured Allenstein and invested Königsberg, both important cities in East Prussia.

Scattered encounters in Eastern Galicia have developed into a general battle extending 100 miles from the southern districts of Lublin, in Russian Poland, to a point beyond Lemberg, in Galicia, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail. He adds:

In East Prussia the Germans have been driven further back. Their losses were particularly heavy at Mühlen, 22 miles southwest of Allenstein, and it is only a question of a few days when the Germans will be driven beyond the Vistula.

"Panic now reigns in Danzig, the population of which is fleeing to Berlin. The result of the general battle now being fought is expected to influence largely the whole campaign against Austria. The scant reports thus far received indicate that Russia is on the road to a decisive victory."

The German railways in East Prussia have been raided on the Russian gauge, and there is through communication between St. Petersburg and Insterburg, in East Prussia, a short distance northwest of Gumbinnen.

"The Russians," the correspondent adds, "need waste no lives in their attempt to capture Königsberg, as it is easily isolated, and Russia, who finds that she has mobilized more men than are required immediately, can continue her advance."

A thousand Austrian prisoners have reached Kiev, and about 800 Germans have been brought to Moscow.

## 3,000,000 ON THE LINE.

London.—Germany, which had been sending its vast legions plunging through the line of the allied forces on the Franco-Belgian frontier and had been hurling still other armies in a steady flow into East Prussia in response to the offensive movement of the Russian Army of invasion, now appears to have been checked in its aggressive movement and to have been thrown practically on the defensive.

The retirement of the Allies to their second line of defense has been accomplished, according to the latest reports, without a hitch. Both the French and British armies have been reinforced until it is estimated that there are now 3,000,000 men on this line. The allied forces are now ready to assume the offensive.

Indeed this movement has already begun. Dispatches from Paris report that the British, in conjunction with the French, have begun a vigorous assault on the German forces, who have penetrated a short distance on the Somme River in the direction of La Fere, in the Department of Aisne.

## A Check To Germany.

Farther west the French have checked the Germans' advance guard, and at the other extremity on the Meuse the French are offering a vigorous and successful resistance which extends along nearly the whole front.

The apparent turn in the fortunes of war in favor of the Allies was brought about by the overwhelming successes of the Russians in East Prussia, which has forced the Kaiser to withdraw.

## BOMBS FROM AIRSHIP DROPPED UPON PARIS.

London.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "A German aviator flew over Paris Sunday afternoon and dropped five bombs, which fell in the most populous quarters of the city. In one case two women were wounded."

"One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at Rue Albouy and Rue des Vinaigriers; two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode, while the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recollets and Rue Marcin, neither of which exploded."

"The aviator, who signed himself Lieutenant von Heidsenck, dropped manifestos, on which was written: 'The German Army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender.'"

The territory over which a German aeroplane flew, dropping bombs, is in the northeastern part of Paris, and scarcely a mile from the heart of the city. In the district are the big mills.

## GERMAN GOVERNORS IN BELGIUM

### Military and Civil Administrators Appointed.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin via Amsterdam says that Field Marshal Baron Kolmar von der Goltz has been appointed military governor of the occupied part of Belgium and has proceeded to his post. The Governor of the district of Aix-la-Chapelle was appointed civil administrator of the same region.

## ALBANIA SUPPORT CUT.

Italy and Austria Reported To Have Cut Loose There.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says: "An authentic message received here from Durazzo, Albania, states that as both Italy and Austria have withdrawn their financial support from Albanian ruler, Prince William of Wied, to vacate the throne in the near future is officially confirmed."

tary hospital, the Hospital St. Louis, St. Lazare Prison for Women, the Church of St. Laurent, which dates from the sixteenth century; the North Railroad Station, the magnificent Church of St. Vincent de Paul, the Lariboisiere Hospital, one of the largest in Paris, several colleges and several theatres.

## BOMBS DROPPED AT BELFORT.

Basel, Switzerland, via Paris.—Two German aeroplanes made an unsuccessful attempt Sunday to destroy with bombs the dirigible balloon hangar at Belfort, France, which is 35 miles northwest of here.

Paris.—It is officially announced that the Military Governor has ordered all residents within the zone within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days.

It is officially announced that the French left, composed of four army corps, drove back on Guise the Tenth German Corps and guard. The Germans suffered considerable loss.

Further announcements made by the War Department say:

"In Lorraine our forces have advanced. We occupy a line along Mortagne and our right wing is pushing forward. There is no news from the Meuse."

"A violent battle occurred in the region of Lannoy, near Lille, Signy l'Abbaye and Chateau Porcien, but the result has not been decisive and the attack will be resumed tomorrow."

"Four French Army corps engaged in a violent battle on the left wing. The right wing of these four corps, taking the offensive, drove back on Guise the Tenth German Corps and the guard, both suffering considerable losses."

"Our left was less fortunate. The German forces are advancing in the direction of a Fere. (La Fere is a town in Aisne, 14 miles southwest of Laon.) It is a fortress of the second class."

## AUSTRIA DECLARES WAR ON BELGIUM.

Vienna, via London.—Austria Friday declared war on Belgium. The Belgian Ambassador was handed his passports at the Foreign Office, all diplomatic relations were broken off and the way cleared for Austrian troops joining the Germans in the operations on Belgian soil if necessary.

Until Friday Belgium was the only one of the allied powers at war with Germany alone. France, England and Russia had heretofore made declarations against both Austria and Germany.

## AUSTRIAN LOSSES MARKED UP.

London.—A dispatch from Paris to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The losses of the Austrians in the battle of the Drina continue to grow, according to telegrams from Nish. The latest aver that out of 300,000 Austrians engaged 15,000 were killed, 30,000 wounded and 15,000 made prisoners. Seventy-five guns were captured."

With the re-occupation of Shabats by the Serbians, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Cetinje, Montenegro, the 4,000 Austrian prisoners have been doubled, 4,000 additional men having been captured between Losauza and Shabats during the Serbian march to occupy the latter town. The Serbian casualties in retaking Shabats are admitted to have been very heavy.

## RUSSIANS DRIVE A WEDGE.

London.—The Russian troops are pouring into Germany by the tens of thousands. There are 5,000,000 on the way, with 10,000,000 more to come if necessary. Every day they are moving faster.

They have taken a vigorous offensive in Galicia, and the Germans are rapidly falling back upon their defense at Koenigsberg on the road to Berlin. Austrian troops are being rushed from Bosnia to Galicia to back up the Germans, who already have lost very heavily.

In Southern East Prussia the Germans have evacuated the district of Masurenland.

The Russians sustained no check in this very difficult country, and they occupied its western outlets. It is confirmed that they captured a hundred guns from the enemy.

The Russians have also occupied Tilsit, a town 60 miles northeast of Königsberg.

"Lakelets and marshes were sown with rifle pits, and wherever practicable redoubts of felled timber were placed. Everywhere there were formidable wire entanglements."

## AIR-MEN AIDED GERMANS.

### Hovered Over British Position and Signaled Batteries.

London.—Refugees from the scene of the fighting around Mons report that airmen took a prominent part in directing the German artillery, says the Times' correspondent in Paris. Aeroplanes hovered over the British position and their pilots signaled the German batteries by means of a disc swung at the end of a line.

## ZEPPELIN AT MLAWA.

### Germans Using Aerial Warfare On Polish Border and Losing.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says a Zeppelin dirigible which bombarded the railway station at Mlawka, just over the border of Russian Poland, was brought down by Russian fire. There were eight soldiers in the car, with quick-firers and explosives.

Denmark has 78,323 acres planted to sugar beets.

## FURIOUS GERMAN ASSAULTS.

London (Saturday).—The battle in France continues and the losses are enormous. The British admit heavy casualties. The Germans are hurling themselves against the entire line of the allies with unprecedented fury.

A dispatch from Boulogne says that German troops broke through the French lines, near Arras, in the Province of Pas de Calais. The French moved up with rapidity, it is declared, and have the situation well in hand.

The dispatch says that the allied troops are being swiftly arranged to deal with any further attempt to break through the line between Dunkirk and Lille.

There was heavy fighting at Marchiennes when the Germans broke through the French line. The allies acquitted themselves well, however, and succeeded in pushing the German advance forces back on their main body. The German advance forces were also repulsed at Pont a Marcq.

There was also fighting at Tournai, where the Germans were repulsed. It is believed here that the Germans have occupied Valenciennes, but the British are reported to have driven back the enemy near Mons.

There is nothing to indicate that the Allies' line from Mons to Conde has been seriously turned.

French industrial centers, such as Roubaix and Turcoing, are frequently visited by German cavalry and are occupied and evacuated every day.

Berlin.—By wireless (via Sayville, L. I.):

"Headquarters has issued an official report declaring that the western enemy has everywhere been defeated and is in full retreat after nine days' fighting."

General Von Kluk defeated the English Army at Maubeuge, renewed the attack and threatened to surround it.

Generals Von Buelow and Von Hausen completely defeated the Franco-Belgian forces, about eight corps, between the Sambre and the Namur and the Meuse in several days' battle.

The attack on Maubeuge was opened by the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, who defeated and pursued the enemy across the Semois and the Meuse.

The German Crown Prince is advancing toward the Meuse, and the Crown Prince of Bavaria repulsed an attack from Nancy and the south.

General von Herringen continues the pursuit southward through the Vosges.

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.

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

## BOULOGNE TAKEN.

London.—A Central News dispatch says that Boulogne has been evacuated by the allied troops.

A news dispatch sent from Paris reported that train service between Paris and Boulogne had been suspended, with the explanation that this was probably because the allied armies were about to engage the Germans near the railroad line.

London heard that the Germans had cut the line. Boulogne is a fortified seaport on the English Channel, 140 miles northeast of Paris and 20 miles southwest of Calais.

## BELGIAN'S KING UNDER FIRE.

### Albert Reported To Have Stood Shrapnel Two Hours.

London.—A Central News dispatch from Antwerp says that during the latest fighting there King Albert of Belgium was under shrapnel fire for two hours.

## HOW ZEPPELINS DROP BOMBS.

London.—The method used by Zeppelin airships in dropping bombs has been described as follows by an English refugee who has just arrived here from Belgium:

The dirigible hovers over its objective at a sufficient altitude to keep it out of range of the enemy's guns. At the same time it lowers a steel cage attached to a steel wire rope 2,000 or 3,000 feet long. This cage is divided into compartments, and it carries one man, whose duty it is to throw down the bombs.

The cage is sufficiently strong to make rifle fire against it ineffective, and because of its small size and the fact that it is kept constantly in motion it is very difficult for heavy guns to hit it.

## WELHELMINA TO AID.

### Goes To Rotterdam To See What Can Be Done For Poor.

The Hague, via London.—Queen Wilhelmina left for Rotterdam to consult with the Burgomaster of that city as to measures to be taken for the relief of the unemployed, whose condition in many cases is desperate. Much good work has been done by private charity, but the money thus raised has been insufficient.

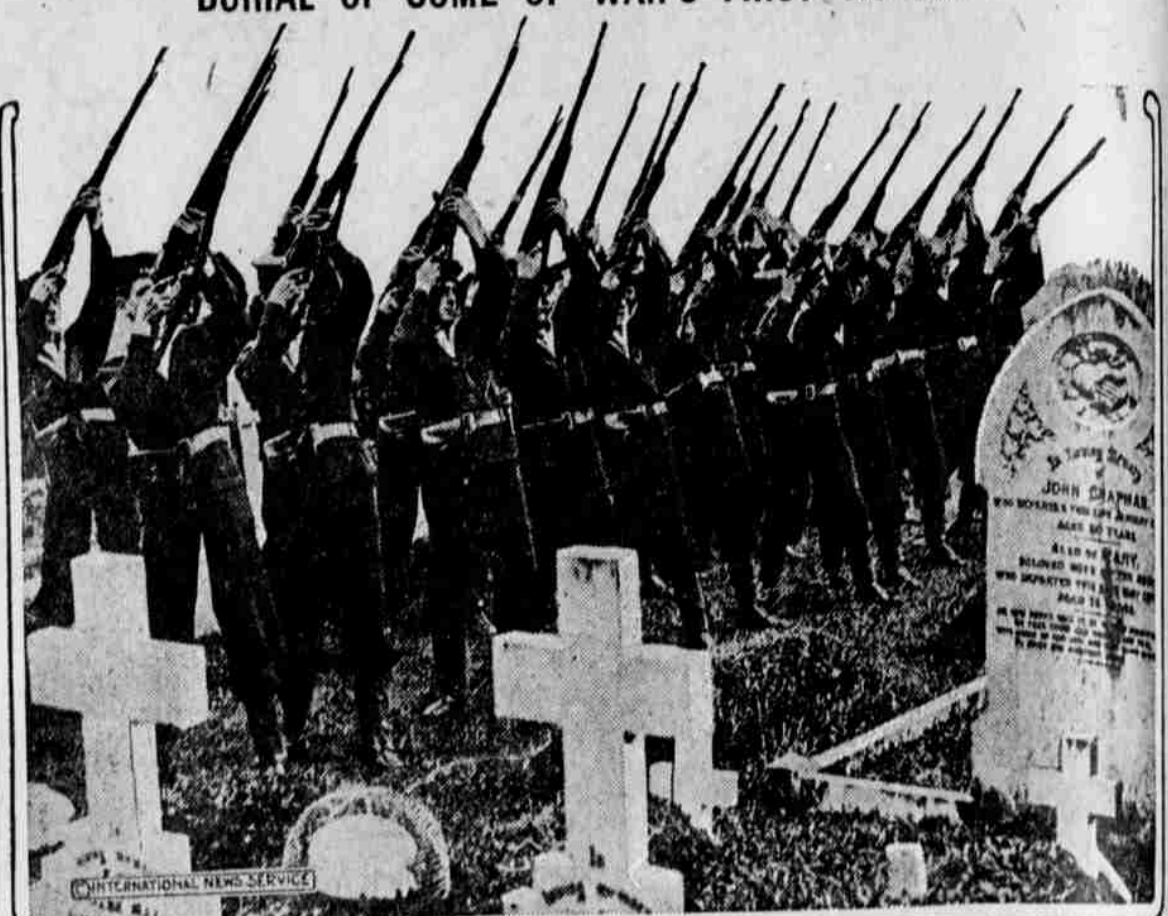
## FIRST BRITISH WOUNDED HOME.

London.—The first British wounded from the Continent, numbering about 30, arrived by steamer at Folkestone from Boulogne. They were driven in motorcars to the Shorn Cliffe Hospital and were loudly cheered by large crowds assembled outside the harbor gates.

## DIES FOR FRANCE AT TWELVE.

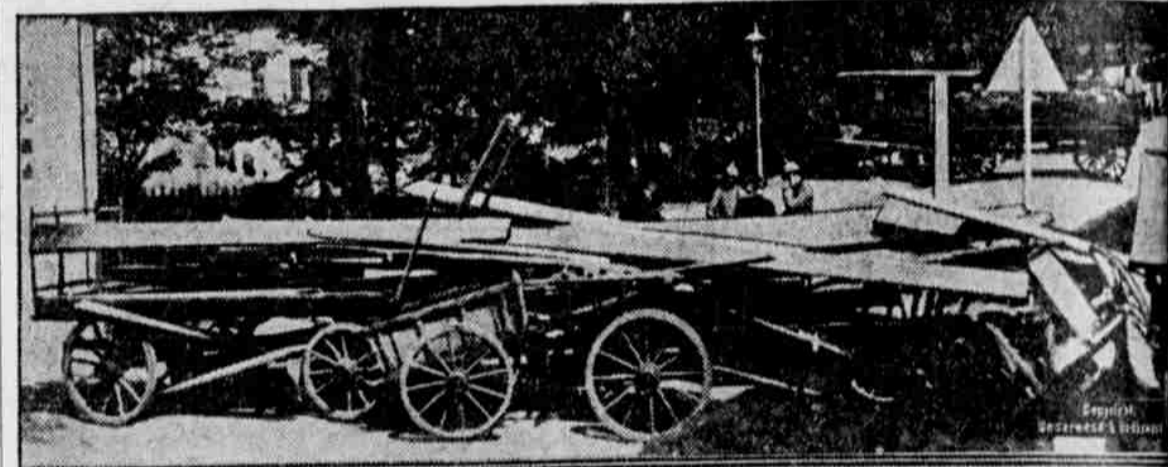
Paris.—Xavier de Castelneau, the 12-year-old son of General Castelneau, Chief of Staff, was among those killed in the recent action.

## BURIAL OF SOME OF WAR'S FIRST VICTIMS



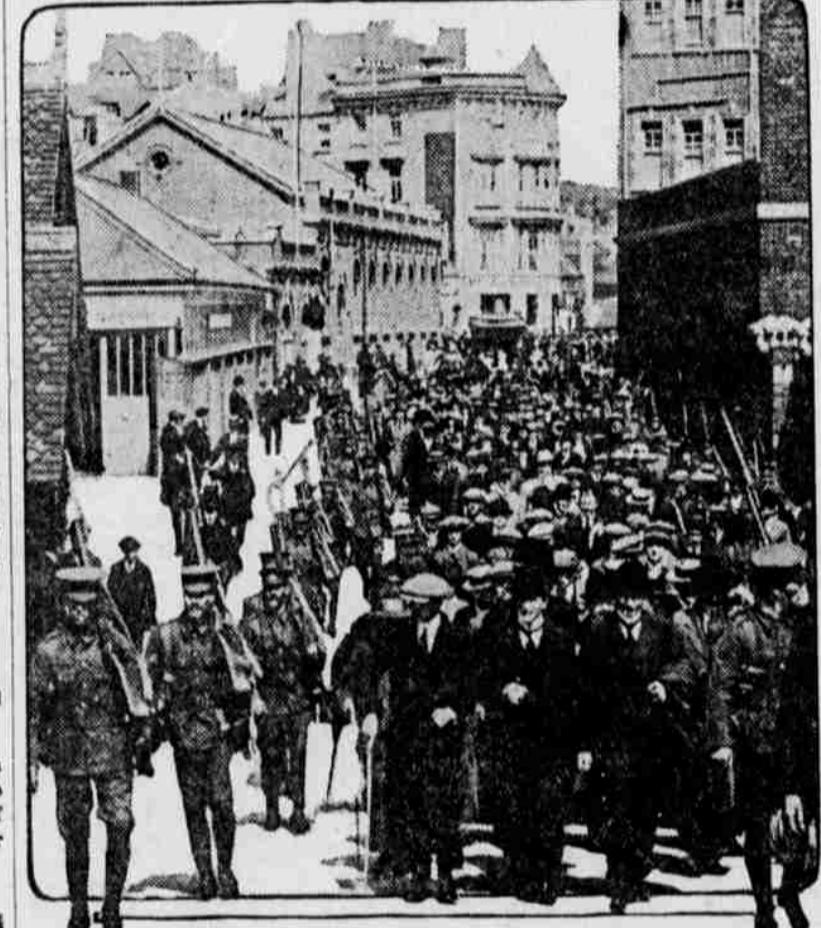
English sailors firing a salute over the graves of four English and four German sailors who perished when the British cruiser Amphion and the German steamer Koening Luise were destroyed in the North sea.

## BARRICADE ON THE SWISS-GERMAN FRONTIER



This photograph shows some of the barricades which have been erected across all the roads leading from Switzerland into Germany along the international frontier. The Swiss and German troops are only a few paces apart all along the border.

## GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND



Two hundred German reservists being marched through the streets of Folkestone by English troops. They were captured as they were about to leave for the continent.

## FRENCH SKIRMISHERS IN FLANK ATTACK



French skirmishers advancing to take the enemy in flank during the fighting in Lorraine. Inset is Gen. Paul Pau, commander of the French troops in that vicinity.

## LIVE FOREVER IN MEMORY

### Loved Dead Who Have Gone Before May Still Speak to Us With Compelling Voices.

Who has not known old men and women, bent by the storms of life, bearing on their foreheads the scars of bereavement? They have lowered into the tomb with the sons and daughters they loved the most precious thing they had on earth. But there was so much kindness in their eyes

and so much peace in their faces, that we are won, we know not how. And before the peace which their loved dead have shed about their heads, we bow as low as the hills bow before Mont Blanc. For you, young men and women, who perhaps have lost a father or a mother, no precept, no book, no example, however great it may be, can do as much as their memory at the bottom of your heart, if you keep it sacred. They are here no longer to follow you, to console you, to point out the way for you, nor to rebuke you

## WAR'S PATHETIC SIDE



Member of the British royal reserve volunteers fondly carrying the infant child as he makes his way to the mobilization point.

## GEN. VON KROBATKIN



Chief of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of War.

One Bullet in 3,000 Fatal. A regular army officer is supposed for saying that during a battle one bullet out of every 3,000 fired would kill an enemy. Two armies each of 100,000 men might go into action with 100,000 rounds of ammunition. These rounds could discharge at each other 100,000 bullets. If only one out of every 3,000 took effect, 5,000 men on each side would be killed or wounded. This would be a heavy casualty, but the army officer says, the artillery is more destructive than rifle fire.

Therefore, Proceed Slowly. Everyone is bound to bear the results of his own actions. Phaedrus.