

RUSSIAN ARMY REPORTED IN BELGIUM; GERMANS OCCUPY VALLEY OF SOMME

Czar's Forces Travel by Way of England--Allies Forced to Abandon La Fere--Turkey Refuses to Allow U. S. Ships to Enter Dardanelles

New York.—A Russian army of 72,000 men, transported from Archangel, Russia, was landed at Aberdeen, on the east coast of Scotland, on August 27, and conveyed on special trains to Harwich, Grimsby and Dover, where transports were waiting to take them to Ostend, in Belgium, according to officers and passengers that have arrived here from Liverpool.

Every precaution was taken by the English and Russian military authorities, persons on the Mauretania said, to keep the fact that the foreign soldiers were being transported through England secret.

Service on the east coast railway lines was suspended during the seven-hour train trip.

It was generally believed by those on the Mauretania who made these statements, that the Russians would be joined at Ostend by British marines waiting there to receive them, and that the combined forces would co-operate with the Belgian army at Antwerp.

Forced to Retire.

London.—An undated French dispatch to the Times says: "The valley of the Somme has been abandoned. La Fere has been taken after a bloody combat. We were obliged to retire."

"The right wing of the Germans," says the correspondent, "is too far advanced, and there is a chance that it will be cut and caught between two fires if the British should be found in force. Our center is resting very well and the right wing of our army appears to be taking the offensive."

The Paris correspondent of the Mail sends the following dispatch: "I have just returned from Compiègne. The English have left town. The bridges over the Oise were blown up. The Germans were expected hourly."

"One important section of the battle which drove back the allies' left was fought at Bapaume. The Germans brought up many machine guns in a dense fog, and in a six hours' engagement the French suffered severely. A British force unexpectedly arrived and occupied the French position and allowed the weary French to retire. Then though hard pressed, the British continued to fight a magnificent rear guard action."

Sure of Victory.

Berlin.—The departure of Emperor William "in the direction of Mayence" (that is as much as the press was permitted to know or report about it) may be said to mark the beginning of this great European war, so far as Germany is concerned.

As in 1870, the more important of the emperor's advisers went to the front with him. The party included Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Secretary of State von Jagow, War Minister von Falkenhayn and other high governmental and army officials.

The plan of campaign was thought out many years ago and never since departed from—to bend all energies at the very outset to the smashing of Germany's western neighbor. Russia is to be left to Austria until France shall have been disposed of.

No one can come in daily contact with the officers of the general staff without being impressed with their confidence in an eventual and absolute victory, no disposition to underestimate the ability of the enemy, but there is a grim determination to win at any cost. That the cost will be terrifically high is not for a moment doubted, but the men in charge of operations are determined to make any sacrifice, no matter how appalling, to reach their goal.

Riot Aboard Ship.

New York.—A riot aboard the German steamer Bluecher at anchor in the harbor of Pernambuco, Brazil, in which three of the Bluecher's crew and fifty of the 800 steerage passengers were killed was described by passengers aboard the Brazilian steamer Sao Paulo on her arrival here from Brazilian ports, whence she sailed at the commencement of the European war.

The Bluecher was bound from Buenos Aires for Hamburg, under the German flag when Germany and England went to war. Upon learning that war had been declared, the Bluecher put back to Pernambuco. She had aboard, the Sao Paulo's passengers asserted, several million dollars for London, and 800 Spaniards and Portuguese in the steerage. When Pernambuco was reached the steerage passengers insisted that the ship proceed to her destination, and on the refusal of the Bluecher's officers to do so, the riot was started. The bodies of the steerage passengers who were killed were thrown overboard, according to the Sao Paulo's passengers.

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Declines Request. Washington.—Turkey has declined to grant the request of the United States for permission to send the cruiser North Carolina through the Dardanelles to Constantinople to deliver \$150,000 in gold deposited here for the relief of Americans in the Ottoman empire.

The grand vizier has informed the American government that the waters of the Dardanelles have been mined and that it would be unsafe for a vessel as large as the North Carolina to go through the straits. He declared also that it might establish a precedent for the passage of other foreign warships and suggested that the American naval yacht Scorpion,

Paris.—An immense and complicated system of entrenchments is being constructed outside the city. It is reported that the engineers in

received by Emperor Nicholas from Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, the victory was won after seven days of fighting. The climax came when the Austrians were routed in a final desperate assault on the Russian center, which was held by General Ruzsky.

The Austrian army in Galicia was acting in close co-operation with two German army corps facing Breslau and seeking to envelop the Russian forces in Poland.

Their plans, however, met with a series of disasters, ending in a complete rout when an attempt was made to pierce the Russian center.

Turks Gather Slowly. Petrograd (St. Petersburg), via London.—The Turkish mobilization on the Persian boundary is slow. Many Christians and Kurds have refused to join the movement. The Turks are forcibly enrolling all persons of military age.

There has been a serious conflict between Turks and Armenians at Bitlis, in Turkish Armenia.

Preparing for Siege. Paris.—An immense and complicated system of entrenchments is being constructed outside the city. It is reported that the engineers in

charge of the work are keeping several hundred thousand men busy.

No persons may leave or enter Paris between 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning without a military pass. Automobiles may enter freely during the day, but cannot leave without permits. Pedestrians are permitted to pass without challenge through certain gates, while others are closed. Gardeners bringing fresh vegetables to the city are permitted access at half-hour intervals during the night.

Russians Invest Lemberg. London.—The feeling of confidence was greatly increased by the news of the great victory of the Russians in Galicia. Reports from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) tell of the entry of Russians into Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. These appear credible, as news of the defeat of the Austrians in that district has been received from several sources.

The battle of Lemberg was one of the greatest ever fought. Evidently it resulted in a decisive and perhaps overwhelming defeat of the Austrians. The battle line extended over 200 miles and it is estimated that 1,500,000 men were engaged.

According to an official dispatch received from Lemberg, the Russian forces, much ammunition, the material for the construction of a 600 meter bridge and a train."

The battle was of great importance because it was decisive. The enemy retreated to Santzeck.

Washington, D. C.—Chinese officials have called the attention of American consular officers at Che Foo to the landing of several thousand troops by Japan on Chinese territory at Lung Kow, near Huang Hain.

This, Chinese officials claim, is a distinct violation of neutrality.

the German methods in this respect, to take retaliatory measures in the near future.

"We may either have to use mines for the purpose of preventing German mine laying vessels leaving German ports," says the correspondent, "or we may decide that crews of vessels used as mine layers should be given short shrift as pirates" in the near future.

New Shell Is Destructive. London.—The Bologne correspondent of the Express sends his paper

the following: "A French artillery officer who has just arrived wounded, from the front, spoke with the greatest earnestness regarding the new siege guns which the Germans are using. He says the gun uses a new and highly explosive shell, which has a most devastating effect."

This new gun and shell were recently developed at the Krupp works and the fact that the Germans had it was kept a profound secret until it was brought into action at Liege, Namur and Louvain.

Mission Fails. Rome, via Paris.—The German socialist deputies, Hugo Haase and Albert Sudekum, came to Italy in an effort to induce the Italian socialist party to use their influence to have Italy join Germany in the war. The mission failed and the Italian socialists have published a protest at what they describe as an attempt against the dignity of Italy. They also express the hope that the infamous war will crush all of those who have provoked it.

To Supply Arms to Belligerents. Washington, D. C.—American manufacturers have contracts to supply \$20,000,000 in arms and ammunition to certain European belligerents. Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, asserted on his return from New York.

The ambassador said he did not know of any violation of neutrality were involved and was not yet in a position to say whether or not the matter would be called to the attention of the American government.

GEN. VON KROBATKIN



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TITANIC STRUGGLE AROUND CHARLEROI AND MONS TOLD FROM ALLIES' SIDE

(Special cable to "The Chicago Tribune" from a correspondent whose information was obtained from British and French sources.)

Boulogne.—When the history of the tremendous struggle in the neighborhood of Mons and Charleroi—a titanic combat lasting five days—is written the historian will pen perhaps the most glorious chapter which has ever been or ever will be added to the history of British and French arms.

When in the course of time we are able to weigh up all the features of that stupendous combat, in which were locked the vast stern forces of Prussian military autocracy and the pick of British and French military strength, the forces of freedom; when we know the gain and loss the tragedy and heroism of it all, there will shine resplendently forth a stirring story of martial glory which will make it matter but little which way the advantage went.

Gathers Story From Soldiers. From the lips of those who took part in it, from the wounded out of the battle of giants, from the refugees who fled from their blurred and blackened homesteads and their villages destroyed by fire and shattered by shell, I have during the last two days heard enough to be able to piece together the story of a struggle which dwarfs all the decisive battles of the world.

It was a fight against the finest cohorts of the kaiser, endeavoring to crush their way through the allies' lines by sheer weight of numbers, aided by all the strength of the artillery that could be brought into action.

Meets the British Wounded. (Here the correspondent takes up his story of a meeting with the British wounded.)

It was all so quietly said I could not help casting my eyes again over the trim, khaki-clad figure of the little soldier who had come through that ghastly ordeal, come through it to tell me in a few short hours afterward that he was eager to be with the forces at the front again. "And," he added, "I shall have to go to England without a cap. A shrapnel bullet knocked mine off in the darkness."

I turned to his companion. "Yes," he said, "that's the story. It was the first time the German artillery really got at us. As a rule, their big gun fire was mighty poor, though they did go in for quantity. In the trenches we used to watch the German gunners trying to hit our conspicuous parts of Mons, and every time they missed we gave them a cheer which they could hear."

Work of the Artillery. "They are not shots, either. It was really astounding what they could miss. I think we can beat everybody at marksmanship."

"And the British artillery?" I asked. "Why, it was magnificent. If there had only been more of it. But there the Germans got us. As it was, it was perhaps a good deal more than they ever expected."

"On one occasion—I think it was late on Monday—we held a position about 500 or 600 yards from the German lines. We could see them quite clearly. They were mostly standing up. Fresh troops, I think they were, being brought up for another attack."

"The order was given us to fix bayonets. It was evidently to be a charge—the thing we especially had been waiting for. In the sunlight our bayonets flashed and we waited for orders."

Hall of Bullets Comes. "The Germans must have seen our bayonets flashing, for they went down on their faces. If there is one thing they fear it is a bayonet attack. There developed suddenly an hall of bullets and the order to charge did not come."

"We retired a little way after that and before night fell advanced to much the same position again. Just as darkness came we could see the ground well in front of us simply littered with German dead. It cost us a lot, too."

"At one time early next day we got within a couple of hundred yards of their dead. I am sure we must have nearly wiped out those in front of us."

Fight Rages Furiously. From others I have gathered how furiously for days the fight raged against the French forces on the right of the British. The English soldiers speak in highest praise of the coolness under fire of the French infantry.

In the end, however, the fierceness of the successive onslaughts was too much for the exhausted French troops, against whom the ever-fresh forces of the enemy were hurled. It was here, indeed, that the long encounter was really decided. Gradually weight told—weight of regiments and of artillery.

With magnificent heroism the men held their positions. If they gave a yard to the enemy bought it at tremendous cost. But they were ready and prepared to pay it, and pay it they did.

The final order to retire came. Slowly the French positions on the right of the British were given up throughout Tuesday.

700 Hold Back 5,000. London.—A British correspondent from Boulogne writes:

"It has taken the British expeditionary force just four days to shatter the illusion which has been drummed into every German that the fighting qualities of British troops are negligible beside the mighty race whose business is war."

The uhlan is at least a wiser man

good fortune could give us a smashing victory and enable us to annihilate the foe. It is our business to keep our wicket up while Russia makes the runs.

"The Russians have a most brilliant role in this war. Russia must reach Berlin within a couple of months. If, at the end of that time, our claws are still fast in the German armies in the west, and if Serbia still has her teeth in Austria's back, then the strategic and political object of the war will be achieved."

Supporting Force Fails. It was not for the 700 to reason why. The supporting force never appeared. They just stood their ground to a man, and it seems that only 300 remain. When all was lost there ensued no saute qui peut. Calmly harassing their pursuers with a murderous fire, all that was left of them retreated with the wounded of the convoy intact.

It is a simple story, a last stand one, that should thrill every British heart. On Wednesday morning British troops had taken up a position slightly in the rear of the town (censor forbids name of town) upon high ground. On the extreme right of a semi-circular position were two high guns of garrison artillery.

At first these found an excellent range, dealing death by wholesale to the invaders, who were some miles away. Then with the steady German advance the range was lost toward 1 p. m.

Position Becomes Critical. The fight had begun at 11:30 a. m. The position became critical for the heroic British defenders. As every vital minute slipped by anxious eyes looked back for the promised help that was never to come.

Even at a terrible disadvantage—at least ten to one infantry and artillery—the artillery was holding its own, when hordes of uhlands seemed suddenly to sweep down through the town. They galloped, with amazing disregard for themselves, on to the very muzzles of the enemy's field guns.

There must have been 3,000 of them here alone. A survivor tells me (the correspondent):

"The last I saw was one of our officers holding a revolver in either hand, firing away, screened by the guns. He alone must have accounted for a dozen uhlands. They were falling on all sides of him."

Towards 2 p. m. the 300 gallant survivors, the majority of them wounded, began to fall back. They reached a safe position by nightfall.

Keep Up Continuous Attack. The uhlands kept up a continuous attack, and at midnight two hostile airmen began dropping bombs on the British camp, but fortunately without causing its destruction. Perhaps I may be permitted to give verbatim the following eloquent summing up from a gunner who was shot in both legs:

"They won't be so cocksure the next time we give them hell."

I have been able to gather details of severe engagements in which British troops were concerned. On Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock detachments of 3,000 strong bivouacked after a forced march of 17 miles. Through lack of air scouts (I am asked to emphasize this point) the exact position in the neighborhood of hostile troops in superior numbers was misjudged.

Leave Wall of Dead. Within an hour with the uhlands leading the way, the Germans swarmed down on our fatigued men, approaching within 50 yards. With the quick fire of the British position, however strong, and the Germans were repulsed, leaving a wall of dead.

By all accounts the German plan of campaign is being carried out regardless of human life. The German artillery fire is spoken of as deadly, but the infantry is beneath contempt.

After repulsing attack after attack and not suffering considerably, the British force was able to select and save a base five miles distant. That the attacking force was more or less crippled is clear, for they made no effort to follow up their opponents.

Lauds Conduct of French. An Ardens dispatch to the Daily Chronicle says:

"The French retirement, before the German horde advancing from Namur down the valley of the Meuse was mastery. The Germans won their way at a cost in human life as great as in defeat; yet they won their way."

"For France that retirement is as glorious a story as anything in her annals."

"It was nearly a fortnight ago that the Germans began concentrating their heaviest forces on Namur, pressing southwards over the Meuse valley. After the battle of Dinant the French army was heavily outnumbered and fell back gradually in order to gain time for re-encorement to come to its support."

"The French artillery was posted on the heights above the river and swept the advancing Germans with a storm of fire. On the right bank the French infantry was entrenched, supported by field guns and mitrailleuses. The infantry did deadly work, holding the positions with great tenacity and dropping back only to occupy new positions just as doggedly."

"The fighting extended for a considerable distance on both sides of the Meuse, and many side line engagements were fought by the cavalry. There was a memorable encounter near Mezieres which was evacuated last Monday the French taking up magnificent positions commanding the town and bridges."

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