

SHOT DOESN'T STOP STEAMER

Torpedo Destroyer Chases Vessel Not Responding to Signals.

FLURRY IN NEW YORK HARBOR

All Outgoing Boats Must Pass Near United States Battleship Florida and Make Their Identity Known.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The first notable flurry in the harbor since the naval guard was stationed down the bay to watch against violations of the neutrality laws, occurred tonight.

The Clyde steamer Pawnee, which runs between this port and Philadelphia, was chased by a torpedo destroyer after failing to respond to signals as she was passing out and was brought back inside the Narrows.

The incident appeared to be due to the Pawnee's failure to observe the new port regulations established as a neutrality safeguard. All outgoing vessels at night are required to pass near the Florida and make their identity known.

KAISER LEAVES IN MOTOR CAR FOR ALSACE FRONTIER

(Continued from Page One.)

ing the city had been abandoned, and in less than half an hour later the French, loudly cheering the tricolor, occupied Muelhausen.

Germania retire to smaller towns. Later, it is learned, the Germans had retired in the direction of Neubreisach. The spirit of the troops was excellent and the occupation of the city will have a great effect.

General Joffre, who has received the congratulations of the War department, addressed a proclamation to Alsace, saying that the French soldiers were the first workers in a great task of revenge.

Enthusiasm in France.

The invasion of lower Alsace by a French army under the command of General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing that the occupation of Altkirch and Muelhausen by the French troops is not of high strategic importance, believe that the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect.

It is also officially reported that Kolmar, further to the north, has fallen into the hands of the French. None of these three places was strongly fortified and all of them lie outside the line of real German defense, being regarded as outposts of the strongly fortified cities.

Their German garrisons were numerically fairly strong, but it was understood that in case of attack they would merely endeavor to hinder the French advance before falling back on to their supports.

Places Strongly Fortified.

Neu Breisach, where they are said to have retired, lies to the east of Kolmar and is strongly fortified, while Strassburg, situated some distance to the north, is the center of a great aggregation of German troops, is strongly fortified and supposed to be prepared for a long siege.

The Alsatian inhabitants are said to have been so overjoyed at the appearance of the French army that they tore up the frontier posts.

Reports of the arrival of an Austrian army corps on the Swiss frontier near Basel were the object of close attention by the French military authorities.

It was said that several Austrian army corps were being organized in the Tyrol whence they would later be sent toward the French frontier. In view of this the French government today asked the Austrian-Hungarian ambassador to France, who still remains at his post, to explain the intentions of Austrian-Hungary in regard to France.

Before retiring from Muelhausen the German troops are reported to have set fire to numerous buildings in that city, especially warehouses where food and forage were stored and to have been near Koltner is said to have been razed.

Martial Law in Alsace.

Martial law has been established in Alsace where it is said the German authorities that any person suspected of sympathizing with the French would be executed without delay.

Details of the fighting around Liege, state that the forts there were not seriously affected by the fire of the German siege guns, which were of large caliber. Not a shot has been fired there since yesterday morning according to official reports and during the two days cessation of fighting over 50,000 civilians have been employed in throwing up between the ring of forts entrenchments which are said to have rendered the city almost impregnable.

Detailed orders were issued today by both the French and Belgian government, making the industrial resources of the two countries common property while the arms factories in France and Belgium are working in co-operation in supplying military material. Coal and grain are to be utilized in common by the two countries and there is to be complete co-ordination of military resources.

Germany German Colony.

The governor general of French west Africa telegraphed to the colonial office today stating that the French forces, in co-operation with an English warship, have occupied the German colony of Togoland. At the same time a British warship, appeared off Port Lome, the French garrison of Grand Popo in Togoland, crossed the frontier and occupied the eastern part of the German colony.

All the wireless stations in France and Algeria were suppressed today by the government, except in cases where special authorization had been given or where they were used for military purposes.

Joseph Calliaux, former premier has joined the French army and has been attached to the Treasury department as inspector of finances.

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GERMANS INSIST LIEGE CAPTURED, BELGIANS SILENT

(Continued from Page One.)

occupation of the town by the Germans. A German cavalry patrol was sighted today near Dinant to the south of Namur and far behind the Belgian position at Liege.

Not a Shot in Two Days.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—(5:35 p. m.)—An official announcement issued today says the Belgian garrison of Liege has enjoyed a two days' rest, during which not a shot was fired.

No fewer than 52,000 civilian laborers have been working yesterday and today throwing up entrenchments between the twelve forts surrounding Liege. The work has been pushed forward without cessation night and day with the idea of rendering the city impregnable.

The heavy guns used by the German artillery during their bombardment of Liege were pinch weapons. The missiles produced no effect on the heavy steel domes over the forts. The resistance of the forts was greatly facilitated by the excellent military engineering work which had been carried out on the scarps and ditches.

It is reported that the German troops in Belgium are without provisions. Isolated patriots are said to be surrendering in order to obtain food.

It is announced that cavalry engagements between the French and Germans south of the Meuse have occurred.

BERLIN HEARS LIEGE FALLS

(Continued from Page One.)

one general was made prisoner. The German forces numbered 120,000; the Belgian defenders 40,000.

"The German attack lacked cohesion. On the contrary the Belgians utilized their reserves with consummate skill. The German artillery in general was badly supported by dense attacking columns. The guns were badly served and inaccurate.

Fortis Intact.

"The Belgian forts are intact. Not one soldier was killed and not one wounded during the three hours' bombardment of Fort Evigne, the steel cupola of which was not damaged.

"The Belgian fire was well placed and accurate, proof of which was the destruction of two German heavy pieces. German air craft, to deceive the Belgians, carried Belgian flags.

"Three German army corps are engaged in the attack of Liege, the Sixth, under General von Fritzelwitz, the Seventh, under General von Elm and the Tenth, under General von Emmich. General von Emmich has in addition supreme command of the three corps, known as the army of the Meuse.

"The German columns crossed the Belgian frontier during the night between August 3 and 4.

"German cavalry came into contact with the Belgians' advanced posts to the east of the forts at 2 p. m., August 4.

"The plan of attack developed during the day of August 5. Each German column had a different objective. Forts Fleron, Barchon and Evigne, constituting the northeastern section, being the first point while the second column attacked the southeastern section comprising Forts Bonnelles and Embourg.

"The first attack of the northeastern German columns was made on the left. It attacked Fort Fleron itself and the intervening space between Fleron and Evigne and has in interval between Forts Fleron and Chandorfaine.

"The attack from the beginning was without dash. The artillery fire from the forts was heavy and well placed.

"The Belgian attack from the intervals between the forts was energetic. The German offensive movement soon was checked and the engagement then became an artillery duel, the Belgian guns having a deadly effect on the German forces.

"A German column attacking Fort Barchon spread out into a fan-shaped formation to the extreme right and followed around the fort. It made for the city but the Belgian reserve brigade delivered a prompt counter attack and threw the Germans back in great disorder. Their losses were enormous.

"The German heavy artillery fire was concentrated against Fort Barchon but seemed badly directed. The heavy Belgian artillery dominated the German fire and destroyed two of their heavy guns."

"The German central column attacked the Evigne. The Belgian reply was two actions—artillery cross fire from Forts Fleron and Barchon, supported by a counter attack by the Belgian infantry. The German advance was stopped.

"At this moment General von Emmich sent a flag of truce demanding surrender. He informed the commandant, Lieutenant General Leman, that if he did not surrender immediately a Zeppelin dirigible would drop an explosive upon the headquarters of the general staff.

"The refusal was an summary as the request. The fire from the forts reopened heavily, and the offensive also was taken by the Belgians. The Germans abandoned their positions and retired for a distance of six miles. The Belgian troops followed up their advance without delay and the German retreat was accelerated.

Encounter Entanglements.

"Coincident with these events on the northeastern front, the second part of the German attack was being carried out upon the southeastern defenses. The German troops sought to make their way through the Belgian positions on the Huy side. They also attacked Forts Bonnelles and Embourg, but they encountered entanglements which had been numerous placed, and were appreciably retarded. They continued their advance and made a direct attack, which failed. Their losses were heavy.

"In the obscurity there was some confusion and one small German column of infantry succeeded in entering the city. The German officer wore an undress cap to deceive the Belgians. He spoke English. To complete the deception, his men carried their rifles at the shoulder. They got to within fifty yards of general headquarters when the gendarmes recognized them and opened fire. Violent street fighting followed and the Germans were driven out of the city. General Leman then transferred his headquarters to one of the forts."

Three Corps in Position.

BRUSSELS, Via London, Aug. 9.—(5:35 p. m.)—The three German army corps which attacked Liege remain in their positions, but it seems that they must soon cross the Meuse by passing around the forts toward Vise and between Liege and Huy. An extensive movement of the troops has already been observed in the neighborhood of Huy and it is presumed that they intend to attack the Belgian army before the arrival of the French reinforcements.

President Poincare, in informing King Albert of the decoration of the "valiant city of Liege" with the cross of the Legion of Honor, today said:

"The government of the French republic wishes to honor the courageous defenders of Liege and the whole Belgian army with which, since this morning, the French army is shedding its blood on the battlefield."

According to reports received here from Liege several German regiments marched into battle under the Belgian flag and wore Belgian cockades in order to deceive the defenders.

The war office has issued an official statement saying that 13,000 Germans participated in the assault on the forts at Liege, but that they completely failed to make any impression on the fortifications. Three army corps engaged in the attack were cut up and rendered useless, it is declared.

"For many days," reads the statement, "our little army, by tenacity and courage, rendered highly valuable service to the French army, which for some days under forced march, has been hurrying to our assistance and now occupies a considerable portion of our defenses."

Germania Lack Enthusiasm. "Hundreds of German prisoners have been captured. These are chiefly cavalrymen. The spirit of the German soldier lacks enthusiasm. They appear to be fighting lethargically, while their officers endeavor to pass themselves off as Frenchmen."

The operations of the Germans were based on the hypothesis of rapid success. Consequently they were organized with little regard for provisioning the army. The Belgians retarded the advance for seventy-nine hours, with the result that their army was increased with troops destined to reinforce Liege.

The confidence of the Belgians has been increased by the suspension of hostilities requested by the Germans. King Albert in an order to the third division and the fifteenth mixed brigade, who assisted in the heroic defense of Liege, took occasion to salute them and the army in the name of the nation.

German Division Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—(5 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Brussels says that a division of German cavalry which had succeeded in fording the Meuse to the north of Liege was surprised and practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry and infantry, supported by a battery of heavy artillery. The German rout was complete. Seven German regiments surrendered.

According to late dispatches this morning, quite an important engagement between French and Germans occurred in Belgium Luxembourg.

FRENCH TAKE MUELHAUSEN

Invading Forces Enter City with Population of About 100,000.

ENTHUSIASM GREET'S REPORTS

Paris Hears of Invasion of Fatherland with Rejoicing—No Mention of Losses is Made.

BULLETIN.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9.—(Via London, Aug. 9.—(5:35 a. m.)—The minister of war announces that the Germans suffered 30,000 casualties and the French 15,000 in the battle at Altkirch which resulted in the capture of the Alsatian village by the French troops.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—(5:05 p. m.)—It is officially reported that French troops have entered Muelhausen.

Muelhausen is the second largest town of Alsace-Lorraine and lies sixty-one miles to the south, southwest of Strassburg, the capital. It became a free city of the German empire in 1273; in the fifteenth century it entered into an alliance with the Swiss which lasted until 1798 when the city became French. It was taken from the French in September, 1870, and was ceded to Germany with Alsace in 1871.

Muelhausen is garrisoned by a full infantry brigade, comprising about 9,000 men, and a full cavalry brigade of about 21,500. It has a population of about 160,000 and is the principal seat of cotton spinning in western Germany.

Capture Village. French troops today entered Alsace and captured the village of Altkirch near the Swiss frontier, seventeen miles west of Basel.

The official report of the French invasion of Alsace today says the French troops crossed into Alsace and delivered a fierce attack on the German forces at Altkirch. The French troops took the village, a place of nearly 4,000 inhabitants. The German forces retreated, pursued by the French troops in the direction of the great fortress of Muelhausen.

The Alsatian natives were so delighted at the arrival of the French soldiers that they tore up the frontier post.

Received Enthusiastically. News of the first French victory of the war, the capture of the village of Altkirch in Alsace, which probably was much more important than the official announcement, was received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

Shortly after the war office issued the bulletin newsmen tore through the streets waving leaflets with the huge headlines: "Victory for the French in Alsace." Observers in Paris were prepared to hear that the French had been obliged during the first days of the fighting to give way before the German advance. The rejoicing was all the greater, therefore, because the first important engagement had been fought in German territory and the French had obtained a footing in Alsace.

The capture of Altkirch appears to have taken place two or three days ago. The French army has now penetrated the enemy's country considerably further.

No Mention of Losses. There was no official mention of the losses, but they are believed to have been heavy.

Military authorities had been convinced that the French army would assume the offensive at the first opportunity because during the last eight years the word "defensive" has disappeared from the French text book on strategy. The instructions in tactics have been always to go forward.

It is officially announced that officials of Alsace-Lorraine are to be enrolled in one of the foreign regiments being organized to help France.

Immediately upon signing for the duration of the war such volunteers become of French nationality and may then be transferred to any regiment. The personnel of the Russian embassy at Vienna has been conducted to the Swiss frontier and is coming to Paris.

The Belgian government has given orders to place itself at the disposition of the French military administration, the same as Belgian.

Arrive Before Nightfall. An official report of the capture by the French of the village of Altkirch, in Alsace, says that the French advance guard arrived before the place before nightfall Friday. The town was defended by strong earthworks and occupied by a German brigade.

The French in about equal number, carried the breastworks in a fierce bayonet charge. The Germans broke, abandoning the trenches and the town. A regiment of French dragoons pursued the retreating Germans in the direction of Wallheim and Truolschen, inflicting further heavy losses.

French Advance Stops. BRUSSELS, Aug. 9.—(Via London.)—German frontier guards in upper Alsace were attacked by the French marching from the direction of Beaufort. The advance of

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War Notes

Stand Together.

STOCKHOLM, Via London, Aug. 9.—Norway and Sweden have exchanged obligatory assurances with the view of preventing hostile measures being taken by either against the other because of the war.

Couldn't Last Long. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—While no reports have reached the executive departments of any general rise of prices growing out of the European war, officials here anticipate an early move in that direction will be made by dealers. They take the position that any boost in prices on that score are unjustified and predict that, if attempted, they will not continue long.

Steamer Requisitioned. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 9.—The Grand Trunk Pacific steamship, Prince George, was requisitioned today by the Canadian government as a transport, and left Seattle for Vancouver to enter the government service.

Arrives at Southampton. SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 9.—The White Star liner Olympic, which left New York August 1, arrived in Southampton this afternoon after a fast trip. The steamer proceeded north of the usual lane of travel with all her lights extinguished at night. No German warship was sighted.

Suggests Mrs. Wilson Fund. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—A Red Cross fund to be carried over to the American Red Cross society, and to be known as the Ellen Wilson Red Cross fund of that society, in memory of the wife of the president of the United States, was suggested today by a Milwaukee woman

as a tribute to the life and character of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Women's Offer Accepted. LONDON, Aug. 9.—The admiralty has accepted the offer of the women of Canada to provide a hospital ship for the British navy.

Franconia Sails. BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—The Cunard liner Franconia sailed tonight for Liverpool. More than 40 of the 600 passengers who had been booked, cancelled their reservations and the steamer carried a smaller cargo than usual.

Deportations Stopped. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Deportations of undesirable aliens have been stopped everywhere in the United States, pending the war developments. The only exceptions are in the cases of immigrants coming on lines not affected by the war, and these can only be ordered away after individual consideration of each case by the Washington authorities.

Asks Impartial Treatment. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The United German alliance, in resolutions made public today, calls upon the press of the country to accord "impartial and just treatment to all sides" in the European conflict and condemns what is styled as the "attitude of certain portions of an English-speaking American press to spread impressions which lead to hatred of Germany and Germans." The resolution absolves Emperor William from responsibility for the war and attributes it to "France's desire for revenge for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, Russia's unappeasable appetite for world power and England's jealousy of Germany."

Urges Simple Living. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The National Homeowner's league today sent to all its members throughout the United States an appeal urging that every family live as simple as possible while the war in Europe is in progress. "Extravagant living at this time," the appeal asserts, "will inflate prices and cause great suffering among the poor."

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AMUSEMENTS. BASE BALL MOORE PARK. Des Moines vs. Omaha August 7, 9, 10. Sunday Two Games—First Game called at 2 P. M., Monday, Ladies' Day, Games called at 3 P. M.

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