

ALLIES HOLDING GERMANS IN CHECK ALL ALONG 250 MILES OF FRENCH FRONTIER

RUSSIAN ARMY TAKES OFFENSIVE, MAKING GREAT PROGRESS IN ITS ADVANCE ON GERMAN CAPITAL

Is Only Sixty Miles Northeast of Koenigsberg—German Cruiser Goes Aground In Fog and Crew Saved By Torpedo Boat Under Heavy Fire From Russian Fleet In Gulf of Finland—Sailor Soldiers of Great Britain Sent to Ostend To Prevent Its Occupation By Germans.

The French and British armies on a battle line of 250 miles across are still strenuously opposing the advance of the German forces across the French frontier. The British troops are reported to be occupying a strong position and are supported by the French on both flanks.

White the Germans have occupied the French cities of Lille, Valenciennes and Roubaix, the official report from the war office described hopefully from the viewpoint of the allies, operations to the east. Apparently the French troops in the Voages district have resumed the offensive and have forced the Germans to retire on the St. Die side.

The former British ambassador at Berlin, Sir William Edward Goschen, in an official report published by the government in the form of a white paper, tells in an interesting way of his interviews with the German minister for foreign affairs, Herr Von Jagow and the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, at the time of the British ultimatum, demanding that Germany should cease violation of Belgian neutrality.

According to the official report, Herr Von Jagow deplored the step which Great Britain had taken to take, as he saw the end of his policy and that of the imperial chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain, and then, through Great Britain, to get closer to France.

Similarly, the German chancellor was taken aback, he declared Great Britain's action was "terrible to a degree," and declared that his policy, by this step, "was tumbled down like a house of cards." He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen, and asked if the British government had thought at what price the compact to defend Belgium's neutrality would be kept.

The French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, in a communication to Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, pays high tribute to the heroism of the British army, which he says, "did not hesitate, but threw its whole strength against forces of great numerical superiority."

London, Aug. 28.—1.10 a. m.—The conflict of millions appears at last to be in progress. Even such news as the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse pales beside the Titanic battle evidenced by the tributes of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, to the British arms, and the realization that the allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, with the Germans hardly further away than New York is from Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the Russians are drawing nearer to Berlin. Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia, on the far Manchurian plains, was the enormous battle fought in such impenetrable silence, as far as concerns the outer world.

Only the vaguest generalities are given to the people of Great Britain and France by their respective governments. Probably the German people know little more of what their armies are accomplishing.

All the information the British public obtained today was the report from the French, announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, that the army was engaged on Wednesday against a superior force and fought splendidly.

Hundred German Cannon Captured by Russians.

Paris, Aug. 27.—An official statement by the war office this afternoon says: "The German troops retired from the region of Metz, in East Prussia, after the Russian victory. A Russian advance is unopposed in that country, which presents difficulties, and the outlet of which to the west was occupied yesterday. It is confirmed that 100 cannon were taken from the enemy."

British Warships to Protect Oil Traffic in Gulf of Mexico.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 27.—An official statement from the British consulate today said three warships have been sent at full speed to protect oil

EARL OF DUNDONALD MAY TAKE COMMAND OF CANADA'S ARMY

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 27.—The fact that by the change in plans made today the Canadian overseas expeditionary force will go to the front and take part in the war as a separate division renders necessary the appointment of a general commanding officer. When asked tonight who this officer would be, Col. Hughes replied that no decision could yet be reached. The prevailing opinion in military circles here is that the Earl of Dundonald, a distinguished Scottish soldier who was for a time commander of the Canadian forces, will be offered the appointment.

CANADA'S ARMY TO SERVE AS SOLID UNIT

Not Likely to be Split up With British Regulars—Hundred Thousand Americans Ready to Volunteer.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Aug. 27.—"I can get one hundred thousand Americans if I want them," said Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, tonight on his return from Valcartier where the Canadian overseas expeditionary force are mobilizing.

"It is the struggle for liberty that appeals to Americans," Canada's war lord added to a distinguished American officer offered to supply him with seven thousand experienced fighters. He admitted that he had refused all those offers with reluctance, for he had the greatest admiration for the Americans as fighters.

An unexpected communication from the United States is to the effect that many Americans in Florida are anxious to join the British ranks against Germany.

"How's the Camp?" Col. Hughes was asked on his return this evening. "It would do your heart good to see it," he replied, and said that there were many more men in camp than we expected for the first division. "There are nearly 25,000 in camp and about 9,000 men on their way. This means that considerably over 30,000 men will be in camp in a few days."

In addition to sending the full division a line of communication unit is also being sent at the request of the war office. "This indicates," said Col. Hughes, "that they intend to put us in a solid division."

This is an alteration of the first intention which was that the Canadian units would be split up with the British brigades.

The line of communication unit will be made up as follows: One supply column consisting of 345 officers and men and 53 trucks.

One Reserve part consisting of 277 officers and men, 358 horses and 155 wagons.

One ammunition park, 471 officers and men and 113 mechanical transports; 3 general hospitals; 328 officers and men; 85 nurses and six horses; 2 stationary hospitals; 189 officers and men and six horses.

One clearing hospital, 85 officers and men and 8 horses.

ENGLAND PROUD TO BE BELGIUM'S ALLY, WITH HER TO END

(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) London, Aug. 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Rt. Hon. Marbath Asquith, the prime minister, rose amid cheers and moved the following resolution: "That an humble address be presented to His Majesty praying him to convey to His Majesty the King of the Belgians the sympathy and admiration with which this house regards the heroic resistance offered by his army and people to the wanton invasion of his territory; and an assurance of the determination of this country to support in every way the efforts of Belgium to vindicate her own independence and the public law of Europe."

Very few words are needed to commend to the house the terms of this address. The war which is now shaking to its foundations the whole European system, originated in a quarrel in which this country had no direct concern. We are defending at the same time two great causes, the independence of a small and useful state, Belgium had no interests of her own to serve (Cheers), save and except the one supreme and overriding interest of every state, great or little, which is worthy of the name—the preservation of her integrity and her national life. (Cheers.) History tells us that the duty of asserting and maintaining that great principle, which is, after all, the wellspring of civilization, has again and again, at most critical periods in the past, fallen upon states relatively small in area and in population, but great in courage and resource (Cheers)—On Athens, Sparta, the Swiss Cantons, and, not less gloriously, three centuries ago on the Netherlands (Cheers).

BELGIANS HAVE WON IMMORTAL GLORY BY WAR

"Never, I venture to say, has the duty been more clearly and bravely acknowledged, and never has it been more courageously and heroically discharged, than during the last two weeks by the Belgian King and the Belgian people. They have faced, without flinching and against almost incalculable odds, the horrors of eruption, devastation and of outrage. (Loud cheers.) They have stubbornly withstood and bravely arrested the crush of a wave after wave of gigantic and overwhelming forces in the defence of Liege. (Loud cheers.) In the affairs of liberty the Belgians have won for themselves the immortal glory which belongs to a people who can count to the end on their wholehearted and unflinching support." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

On Premier Asquith's motion the house adopted an address to King George, praying His Majesty to convey to the King of Belgium an expression of admiration of the heroic resistance to the German invasion.

John Redmond, on behalf of the Nationalists, said he associated himself with everything that had been said by the prime minister and Mr. Asquith. "In no quarter of the world has the heroism of the Belgian people excited more genuine enthusiasm and admiration than it has within the borders of Ireland."

The resolution was agreed to unanimously, amid cheering.

KAISER RENOUNCED HIS BRITISH TITLES WHEN WAR DECLARED

Proud of Them, but in View of Changed Conditions Must Divest Himself of Them—Apologized for Mobbing of British Embassy.

London, Aug. 27.—That the German emperor renounced his British titles when the rupture of the nations occurred is confirmed in the official account of the final despatches of the British ambassador, Sir Wm. Edward Goschen, with the German government, published tonight. High tribute is paid to the American ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard.

The morning after war was declared the emperor's aide brought to the British ambassador this message: "The emperor has charged me to express to Your Excellency his regret for the occurrences of last night, but to tell you, at the same time, that you will gather from these occurrences an idea of the feelings of his people respecting the action of Great Britain in joining with other nations against her old ally of Waterloo."

"His Majesty also begs that you will tell the King that he has been proud of the titles of British Field Marshal and British Admiral, but that in consequence of what has occurred he must now at once divest himself of these titles."

The remark expressed was over the mobbing of the British embassy. Referring to Ambassador Gerard, the British ambassador reports: "I should also like to mention the great assistance rendered to us all by my American colleagues, Mr. Gerard and his staff. Under cover by the hooting and hissing with which he was often greeted by the mob, on entering and leaving the embassy, His Excellency repeatedly came to me to see how he could help me, and to make arrangements for the safety of British subjects."

"He extricated many of these from difficult situations, at some personal risk to himself. His calmness and his firmness in dealing with the Imperial authorities, gave full assurance that the protection of British subjects and interests could not have been left in more efficient and able hands."

BRITISH ARMY BRAVELY FACES GERMAN'S VASTLY SUPERIOR IN NUMBERS

Threw Whole Strength Against Enemy and Put Up Splendid Fight—Gen. Joffre Pays Tribute To The Great Fighting Qualities Shown By Them—Gen. John French Considers Prospects In Impending Battle Satisfactory.

London, Aug. 27.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force had reported that he was yesterday engaged against superior German forces. The British troops fought splendidly and General French considered the prospects in the impending battle satisfactory. Premier Asquith added: "General French speaks in high terms of the quality and efficiency of the French regular troops and their officers."

GEN. JOFFRE'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH TROOPS

General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, in a telegram to Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, says: "The British army did not hesitate, but threw its whole strength against forces which had great numerical superiority. In so doing it contributed in a most effective manner to securing the left wing of the French army."

"It exhibited in this task devotion, energy and perseverance, to which I must now pay my tribute, qualities which will be shown again tomorrow, and make certain the triumph of our common cause. The French army will never forget the services rendered it. Our army is inspired with the same ardor, and the determination to conquer which animates the British forces, and will make good to them its debt of gratitude in the battles of the near future."

London, Aug. 28.—The British press bureau at 12.30 o'clock this morning gave out the following statement: "The French operations of war over a distance of some 200 miles have necessitated certain changes in the position of their troops, who are now occupying a strong line to meet the German advance, supported by the French army on both flanks."

"The morale of both parties appears to be excellent and there is little doubt that they will give good accounts of themselves in the positions they now hold."

LONGWY CAPITULATES AFTER WITHHOLDING SIEGE FOR 24 DAYS.

Paris, Aug. 27.—In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive movement has continued uninterrupted for five days. The German losses have been considerable: 2,500 bodies were found on a front of three kilometres southeast of Nancy and 4,500 bodies on a front of four kilometres in the region of Vitrimont.

"Longwy, a very old fortress, the garrison of which consists of only one battalion, which had been bombarded August third, capitulated today, after holding out for over twenty-four days. More than half the garrison was killed or wounded."

"The Belgian field army attached to Namur and a French regiment which supported it have joined our lines."

"In the north the British have attacked forces greatly superior in number and were obliged, after brilliant resistance, to withdraw a little in the rear on their right."

"Our armies maintained their positions in Belgium. The army of Antwerp, by its offensive, has drawn off and held before it several German divisions."

PARIS MAKES FRENCH ARMY READY AGAINST POSSIBLE SIEGE

EXPERT'S VIEW OF SITUATION

Paris, Aug. 27, 6.05 p. m.—General De La Croix, the eminent military critic of the Temps, writes as follows on the situation: "In judging of the actual situation, one must, before all, separate the events which are unfolding upon the Franco-Belgian frontier and the conflict which is going on between Germany and Russia. The Russians are advancing in Eastern Prussia and Galicia, and they are far from having all their forces in the movement, because of the immensity of their country."

"Germany, which is moving the majority of her forces against us, and attacking with extreme violence, because of the urgency of her situation, is in great danger. She must transfer part of her army now engaged against France and send it against Russia. We must hold fast, no matter what the sacrifice and prevent the realization of the German plan to withdraw part of her troops."

"Our army in the north must not be content to defend, but, when the moment arrives, it must again take the offensive. By our offensive we will be able to know that Germany is stripping off its front and as resistance before us becomes less we will push forward."

"I most sincerely congratulate you, dear friend, also the young heroes, your dear son the crown prince and the Crown Prince Ruprecht, as well as the incomparable brave German army. Words fail to express what moves me, and with me my army, in these days of world's history."

(Signed) "FRANCIS JOSEPH."

FRANZ JOSEPH SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO EMPEROR WILLIAM

London, Aug. 27.—A German official wireless despatch was received tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. It reads as follows: "Emperor William has received the following telegram from the Emperor