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KAISER'S FORCES BEATEN PARIS, WHILE REFUGEES POUR INTO BERLIN TELLING OF RUSSIANS CROSSING VISTULA

HORROR OF TACTICS PRECEDED GERMANS

Trembling Old Men and Women Found Shivering in Cellars of Malines

Dutch Gentleman Who Saw Burning of Louvain Tells of Sickening Sight of Three Hundred Men and Boys, Non-combatants, Rounded Up in Square and Shot Down in Cold Blood—Paris Reconciled to Idea of Siege, and Many Change Their Minds About Not Leaving City.

Dr. Charles Sarolea, Professor of Modern History in Edinburgh University, Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.

London, Aug. 31.—On reaching the gates of Malines we first realized that all accounts of recent events were grossly exaggerated. No doubt thousands of windows were smashed and a large number of houses, from sixty to eighty, nearly destroyed, but not a single public building had substantially suffered.

The towers of St. Ombert hardly showed any traces of bomb shells. Only its largest windows had been shattered. It was at once obvious the moral effect had been of all proportions to the material destruction, and the startling revelation was made that a city can be bombarded with heavy artillery for three days without any decisive result.

"As we moved through the town we found the streets deserted. I went down into some cellars and there saw the most unhuman scenes I have witnessed during these eventful weeks. Underground passages extend in every direction and everywhere on the earthen floors and along the walls, cowering with moisture."

"I passed through the darkened doorway of about two hundred old men and women, stretched on mattresses, shivering in all their members. They stared at me in a frenzy of horror. In vain did I try to reassure them.

"They only asked: 'Are they coming?' 'Are they here?' 'Are they coming to kill us?'

"As I passed along they gazed at me even as ghosts in Hell looked up at the shade of Dante in the circle of inferno.

"Confronted with this weird underground vision in the alma house, I, for the first time fully understood what was meant by the terror of the Teutons, and why scores of thousands of refugees had fled from Malines."

THREE HUNDRED SHOT DOWN.

(By Hugh Martin, Special Correspondent of the New York World; Copyright.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 31.—Further ghastly stories continue to reach me of the events at Louvain last Tuesday and Wednesday. A Dutch gentleman, who with his wife had fled to Breda, states that at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, with a number of other prominent citizens he was standing at the railway station when a squad of soldiers drove a party of about 300 men and boys to the corner of the Boulevard Vanitien and poured volley after volley into the crowd till all were dead. The slight was sickening beyond all power of description. Among those publicly shot were the mayor, the principal of the university, and the heads of the police force.

PHYSIOGNOMY OF PARIS CHANGED.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The physiognomy of Paris has changed greatly within twenty-four hours without any panic. A general movement has set in to prepare for eventualities which a week ago were considered too abstract to be worth discussing except theoretically.

There are large stocks of flour, cattle, general provisions and coal actually within the gates, and large stores due to arrive every day. The water supply has been protected against any attempts of the Germans to cut it off.

The rush toward Bordeaux is so great that the railroad company this morning compelled to issue notice that it would not be able to transport baggage. The exodus was encouraged by the issuance of an official notice that military transports were becoming fewer in the various systems, and that the daily trains from Paris can be doubled or tripled.

A cheerful side of the picture was the assurance given out by the authorities that in the eventuality of a siege, Paris was in far better shape in regard to food supply than in 1870.

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GERMAN LOSSES ALREADY IN VICINITY OF 200,000

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and New York World.)

Paris, Aug. 31.—It is estimated here that since the outbreak of hostilities the Germans have lost 60,000 killed and 130,000 wounded or taken prisoners. Thus, it is figured, is a loss six times greater than the combined losses of the Belgian, French and British Allies.

Erice Salin-Salin and several other officers have been given special quarters in Bloemfontein. Prince Salin-Salin is a captain in the Prussian cavalry.

"These trainloads of wounded have passed through Versailles today. The chief anxiety of the men was to learn how soon they could return to the front. Learning that some of those wounded in the first days of the war already had returned to fight, the men on the trains raised cheers."

"Four more trains reached Vichy, bringing wounded."

"Forty-three wounded have arrived at Chateau Goniters."

"Three trains carrying wounded passed through Nantes today."

"Two hundred wounded have arrived at Aurillac, and 160 at Lavalet."

So the long catalogue continues. Each despatch notes that the wounds are not serious.

Two Decisive Battles in Day's News, One Ending Austrian Advance Into Lublin District of Russian Poland and the Other Won by General Paul Pau at Perennes—Allied Troops in Fighting Trim Advance or Retreat in Conformity With General Plan—Paris Has No News of Defeat but Prepares for Eventualities by Sending Many Non-Combatants to Bordeaux Which May Become the Capital—German Ambassador to U. S. Says "War is Won"—Battle at Le Fere, Seventy-five Miles From Paris.

While the allied forces in France still maintain their cordon of steel in defence of France and Paris the worst that can happen—the investment of Paris—is being prepared for and the owners of houses in the zone of action uncomplainingly yield them up for defence purposes while long lines of refugees are leaving the city.

On the other side of the war map the Kaiser is now hard pressed. Refugees from East Prussia have reached Berlin and Frankfurt and report that the Russian advance guards have been seen in the vicinity of Dantzig, which if true would mean that the Russians have forced successfully the passage of the Vistula.

A long official statement is issued by the French war office, reviewing the operations in Belgium and along the French frontier. A new retirement by the allies is recorded, while at the same time the statement is optimistic with reference to the operations which the British and French are offering to the German advance.

No definite details are forthcoming regarding the general battle, which apparently is in progress all along the line.

The French war minister has inspected the supplementary defences around Paris, which are being rapidly pushed forward in anticipation of a possible investment of the French capital.

It is likely that the chief German attack is being delivered in the neighborhood of La Fere to the north, northeast of Paris and seventy-five miles from the French capital.

An Antwerp despatch credits General Pau with a victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes. Whether this is a new victory or one to which reference was made several days ago is not known.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children have arrived in England.

According to official advices received in Washington, France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of government to Bordeaux.

Great Britain has joined with France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of German liners in connection with the plan to build up an American merchant marine.

It is reported by steamship officers arriving at Honolulu that British warships off Hong Kong are holding up all vessels, including those under the American flag, and removing Germans and Austrians bound to the scene of hostilities.

The moratorium proclaimed at the outbreak of the war in Great Britain has been extended for another month.

A Japanese destroyer, which ran ashore near Tang Tin, China, was shelled by a German gunboat. The crew of the destroyer, however, had previously abandoned her.

Germany fleeing.

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, Aug. 31, 8.30 p. m.—News received here from Berlin and Frankfurt, where refugees continue to arrive from East Prussia, is to the effect that the terror of the refugees is spreading to the towns along the railroad lines and that a great exodus from them is expected shortly.

Refugees arriving here from Danzig, Eastern Prussia, say the advance guard of the Russian Cossacks has been seen in that neighborhood.

The destruction of Louvain, Belgium, has created much indignation among the Americans in Switzerland, many of whom know the city well. It is reported there were several Americans as well as English and Swiss victims in Louvain.

Wounded coming in.

Paris, Aug. 31, 8.37 p. m.—Seven hundred wounded soldiers arrived today at Vichy. Some of them said the fighting in Lorraine was most violent.

A new convoy of wounded also arrived at Clermont-Ferrand. The surgeons there state that eighty per cent of the wounded will be able to resume their regular work before October. Already sixty of the wounded have left Clermont-Ferrand for the front. An avian was accorded them before their departure.

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Japan to Police India.

The Japanese consul-general in Washington says, according to the New York World, that Japan will police India should by any mischance riots follow the shedding of Indian troops to France. He does not, however, think after the declaration in the British house of lords of the secretary of state for India that any such contingency is likely to arise but his words are intended as an assurance to those in America, who pretend to see a danger in the action of those who were, recently, refused a footing on Canadian soil.

Autographs intimidated.

The New York World in a despatch from London says that Baroness Von Hutten, the authoress, who formerly lived in Pennsylvania, has been forced by the German police to register herself as a German and an enemy to Great Britain though divorced from her former husband, the Baron Von Hutten.

Making slaves of Belgians.

London, Sept. 1—12.30 a. m.—The Belgian commission, which is on its way to the United States to protest against the alleged German atrocities in the war zone, arrived in London tonight from Antwerp, coming on a special train from Folkestone. Count de Lechtenselde, son of the former Belgian minister at Washington, accompanied the commission as secretary.

The Belgian minister of justice, Carton de Wiart, chairman of the commission, has arranged a conference with Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, for tomorrow, after which an official statement will be made regarding the Belgian grievances.

CHANGING FORTUNES ALONG BATTLE FRONT

French Official Statement Gives Definite News of Position of Allied Armies

Army of German Crown Prince Checked on Meuse and General Pau Won Great Victory at Perennes Driving German Army Corps into the Oise—French Advance into Lorraine and Fortify as They Go—No Further News of British Troops in Action.

Paris, Aug. 31—5.55 p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the war office this evening:

"The situation in general is actually as follows:

"First—In Voeges and in Lorraine, it must be remembered our forces, which had taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations and driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterwards underwent serious checks. Before Sarreburg and in the region of Morhagne, where they encountered very solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back and to re-form, one part on Couronne De Nancy and the other on the French Vosges.

"The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops, after having thrown them back upon their positions, resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress, although slowly. It is a veritable war of stages, as each position occupied is immediately fortified.

"This explains the slowness of our advance, which is, nevertheless, characterized each day by fresh local successes.

"Second—In the region of Nancy and Southern Woivre since the beginning of the campaign this section between Metz on the German side and Toul and Verdun on the French side has not been the theatre of important operations.

BROWN PRINCE'S ARMY CHECKED.

"Third—In the direction of the Meuse, between Verdun and Mezieres, it will be remembered that the French force took the offensive in the beginning towards Longwy, Neufchateau and Paliseul. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longuyon have been able to check the enemy's army under the command of the German crown prince.

"In the regions of Neufchateau and Paliseul, on the other hand, certain of our troops have received partial checks which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse without having their organization broken up. This retiring movement has compelled the forces operating in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also towards the Meuse.

"During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces, but by a vigorous counter offensive they were repelled with very great losses. In the meantime fresh forces of Germans advanced to the district of Rocroy (in Ardennes), marching in the direction of Rethel. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Rethel, and it is still impossible to see definitely the issue of this.

"Fourth—Operations in the north—the French and British forces originally took up positions in the Dinant and Charleroi country, and at Mons. They endured several repulses, and the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet, upon our flank, compelled our troops to retire.

"The Germans seek continually to move toward the west. It was under these conditions that our English allies, attacked by the enemy in greatly superior numbers in the region of Le Cateau and Cambrai, have withdrawn toward the south, at the moment that our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chimay. The retiring movement, was prolonged during several days.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS WON ON RIGHT.

"In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Vervins, and at the same time in the Ham-Perennes district. This battle was marked by an important success by our right, where we have thrown back the Prussian guard, and the Tenth Army Corps, into the Oise.

"Owing to the progress of the German right wing, where our adversaries have united their best corps, we have had to mark a new retirement.

THE SITUATION CAN BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS.

"On our right after partial checks, we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retiring before us.

"In the centre we have had alternative checks and successes, but a general action is now being fought.

"On our left by a series of circumstances which turned in favor of the Germans and despite lucky counter attacks, the Anglo-French forces were obliged to give way. As yet our armies notwithstanding a few incontestable checks, remain intact. The morale of our troops is excellent in spite of considerable losses which also are being rapidly filled from regimental depots."

REPORT THAT GENERAL PAU WINS VICTORY.

London, Aug. 31—10.05 p. m.—An Antwerp despatch to Reuters Telegram Company, says:

"It is reported here that General Pau has won a brilliant victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes, in the Department of Somme, practically annihilating a whole army corps. General Pau was called to the western scene of action after a brilliant retrieving of the situation at Muelhausen. He is the one-armed veteran of the Franco-Prussian war."

Austrian claims 'decisive' success for her flying wedge driven into Russian Poland at Krasnik and Lublin, intended to split the Russian advance, but this is controverted by later reports.

From Russia come only assertions of an irrefutable advance on Berlin.

20,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING OUT OF 20,000,000.

London, Aug. 31.—Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, announced in the House of Commons today that German men-of-war on all the seas have captured 20,000 tons of British shipping.

There remain 20,000,000 tons to be taken," said the chancellor, amid derisive laughter.

Embassy at London Issues Statement Declaring That Neutrality Will Be Maintained

STILL SKEPTICAL

Belief That Ottoman Empire Would Like to Recover Island Lost to Greece—Conflicting News of Russian Operations But St. Petersburg Has Only One Statement—That the Advance is Steadily Pushing Forward to Berlin.

(Special Cable to New York World and Daily Telegraph.)

London, Aug. 31.—It is denied emphatically here by members of the Turkish embassy that Turkey intends to enter the general European war. The embassy says there is no intention of such an action, and adds that the Porte's stand has been communicated to the British government.

The report that Turkey was about to enter the international conflict was due primarily to a story that the German army and navy officers had joined the fighters of the Porte to teach their modern systems. This report is denied here.

It is believed, however, that Turkey has been busy with warlike preparations and that she may take the side of Germany on the hope of capturing the islands formerly Turkish but now Greek, which she recently lost.

CONTRADICTORY STORIES OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

London, Aug. 31.—From a maze of contradictory Russian, German and Austrian versions of the situation of the Russo-Austro-German frontier, the only fact uncontested is that there has been and is furious fighting through Galicia, Russian Poland and East Prussia, from Lemberg to the Baltic at Koenigsberg.

Germans claim to have taken 30,000 Russian prisoners in southeastern Prussia. Koenigsberg is said to be only partly occupied by the invading Russian army. The Germans were so hard pressed on the Vistula that the garrisons of the fortified strongholds at Thorn and Graudenz went out to help the German on the line.

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