

"They Won't Be So Cocksure Next Time We Give Them Hell"

This Remark of Wounded British Soldier Sums Up Lesson Learned by German Uhlans in Four Days' Battle

British Troops Achieved Remarkable Task of Holding Position Without Support of Artillery While German Cavalry Employed Machine Guns—More Proof of Base Expedient to Overcome 700 British at Tournai—London Daily Mail Says Indian Troops Only "Drop in the Bucket," and That the Whole Empire Should Answer to Call.

(Special Cable.)

Boulogne, Aug. 31.—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 it was.

The Uhlans is at least a wiser man today. He has found that breaking a British line of steel is not such easy work as harassing a countryside shorn by murder of its menfolk.

German cavalry, estimated to number 5,000 men, may have overwhelmed a little British force of 700, which was hourly awaiting relief, but not before its own ranks had been badly thinned nor yet without having recourse to the base expedient of mounting quick fires in Red Cross wagons.

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 but 300 remain. When all was lost there ensued no savee qui peut. Calmly harassing their pursuers with a murderous fire all that was left of them retreated with the wounded of their convoy intact.

POSITION IN REAR OF TOWN.
It is a simple story, a last stand one, that should thrill every British heart from New Zealand to Alaska. On Wednesday morning British troops had taken up a position slightly in the rear of the town, upon high ground. On the extreme right of a semi-circular position were two big guns of garrison artillery. At first these found a splendid 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.

The fight had begun at 11.30 a. m. The position became critical for the 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 in infantry and artillery, the British were holding their own when hordes of Uhlans seemed to suddenly sweep down through the town. They galloped with amazing disregard for themselves on to the very nucleus of the enemy's field guns.

There must have been 3,000 of them here alone. A survivor tells me: "The last I saw was one of our officers holding a revolver in either hand firing away, executed by the guns. He alone must have accounted for a dozen Uhlans. They were falling on all sides of him!"

MANY PREFER CHARGE.
There can be no doubt in regard to the charge preferred by the British soldiers in regard to the machine guns on Red Cross wagons. No fewer than five survivors have been emphatic in their indictment. The infantry suffered heavily from this new exclusively German weapon of war. It was indeed the appearance of a third ambulance gun that necessitated the retirement of a few scattered scores of infantrymen that remained if the convoy and the wounded were to be saved.

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

The Uhlans kept up a continuous attack and at midnight two hostile airplanes 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 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 3,000 strong bivouacked after a forced march of seventeen 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.

SMASHING RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN EAST

Paris, Sept. 2.—3.35 p. m.—"In the north there are no signs of hostile troops at Arras, Lille, Bethun, Douai, and Lens," according to an official announcement made today.

"Paris of several German army corps in Belgium," the statement continues, "are moving eastward into Germany."

The official statement adds: "In Lorraine our advance continues on the right bank of the Saone. In the south the situation is unchanged. In Upper Alsace the Germans appear to have left. Before Belfort there is only a thin curtain of troops."

Another German cavalry corps has pushed on as far as the line from Scissons to Anizy Le Chateau. In the region of Rethel and of the Meuse the enemy is inactive."

BRITISH WIN AT ONE POINT IN BATTLE.
London, Sept. 3.—12.15 a. m.—The official press bureau has issued the following:
"Continuous fighting has been in progress all along the whole line of battle. The British cavalry engaged with distinction the cavalry of the enemy, and brushed them back and captured ten guns."

"The French army has continued the offensive, and gained ground in the Lorraine district. In other regions of the war the Russian army is investing Koenigsberg. The Russian victory, which is complete at Lemberg, has already been announced."

BORDEAUX IS TEMPORARY CAPITAL.
Paris, Sept. 3.—12.02 a. m.—A proclamation has just been issued by the government announcing that the government departments will be transferred temporarily to Bordeaux.

The Paris Bourse was closed today. Aviators have pursued a German aeroplane over Paris. There was an exchange of shots in the air, but the Germans succeeded in getting away.

BRITISH CAPTURE TEN GERMAN GUNS.
Paris, Sept. 2.—3.15 p. m.—"A German cavalry corps marching toward the forest of Compiègne, on the left wing of the allied forces, engaged the English Tuesday, Sept. 1. The English captured ten guns."

This statement was given out officially today. OFFICIAL STATEMENT BATHER REASSURING.
Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian war office tonight:

"After a battle lasting seven days the Russian army seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg, about ten or twelve miles from the town. The Russian troops then advanced towards the principal forts."

"After a battle yesterday which was fiercely contested, the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandoning heavy and light guns, parks of artillery, and field kitchens."

"Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy, who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners."

"The Austrian army operating in the neighborhood of Lemberg was composed of the third, eleventh and twelfth corps and part of the seventh and fourteenth corps. This army appears to have been completely defeated."

"During the pursuit by the Russian troops the Austrians, who beat a retreat from Gulla Lips, were forced to abandon an additional thirty-one guns."

"Our troops are moving over roads encumbered with parks of artillery and convoys loaded with provisions of various kinds."

"The total number of guns captured by the Russians around Lemberg amounts to 150."

The above despatch was sent direct from St. Petersburg by the St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency, the semi-official Russian news agency, and is the first despatch received in New York direct from the Russian capital since the declaration of war.

4,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN BATTLE.
Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2, 3 p. m.—A general staff announces that the Austrian fifteenth division was completely routed near Lustchoff on August 28, and that 100 officers and 4,000 soldiers were taken prisoners.

The official statement adds that the commander of the Austrian division, the commander of a brigade and the chief of staff of the division were killed. Of the 4,000 men made prisoners, 600 had been wounded. The Russians also captured twenty guns and the flag of the Sixty-fifth regiment.

BERLIN GUARDED BY SEVERAL ARMY CORPS.
London, Sept. 2, 5.20 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam declares that telegrams received there from Berlin set forth that the German capital is being guarded by several army corps.

RUSSIAN STORY OF REVERSES.
London, Sept. 2, 2.35 p. m.—The Russian embassy here has received from the general staff at Petrograd the following account of the Russian reverses in East Prussia:

"Our offensive continues in our western position in Eastern Prussia. Our troops have destroyed the railroad stations at Landsberg, Roesel and Bischofsstein, and the Heilsberg-Zinten and the Barstein-Koenigsberg railroads."

"In the southern portion of East Prussia the Germans brought up reinforcements along our whole front and attacked our two army corps. These corps suffered a check, caused by the heavy artillery which the Germans brought up from neighboring forts on the Vistula."

"Our contact with the enemy remains unbroken, and fresh Russian troops are arriving on the Austrian fronts."

"The stubborn fighting continues."

MONTENEGRINS ON OFFENSIVE, PURSUE AUSTRIANS.
Cettinje (via London), Sept. 2, 8.32 p. m.—Although numerically inferior the Montenegrins have defeated the Austrians near Bilek in Bosnia.

General Vokovitch, according to the announcement, has taken the offensive and is marching on Tschainich in pursuit of the Austrians.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES AT JEDAR 40,000.
Nish, Serbia (via London), Sept. 2, 9.45 p. m.—An official statement issued today gives new and fuller details of the battle of Jedar. The Austrian force, it says, was composed of 200,000 men and held a favorable position. By its retreat it admitted defeat. The Austrians left on the field of battle 10,000 dead and more than 2,000 wounded.

"Altogether," continues the statement, "forty thousand of the enemy were placed hors de combat. We have sent to the interior more than four thousand men whom we took prisoners and have captured sixty guns, much ammunition, the material for the construction of a 600 metre bridge, and a train."

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



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TOLL OF LIFE FEARFUL ON EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS

London, Sept. 2.—Advices have been received here from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian general staff frankly confesses to disaster to two army corps, including the loss of three generals.

London, Sept. 2 (9.40 a. m.)—A despatch to the Daily News from Rome says:

"Besides advancing to East Prussia, the Russians are also invading Germany in Northern Galicia, their objective being Koenigsbutte, in Prussian Silesia, whence presumably they will march on Berlin via Breslau."

GERMAN ADVANCE CONTINUES
London, Sept. 2.—The Times correspondent at Dieppe, France, has telegraphed his paper as follows:

"In the main northern theatre of the war, the German advance appears to continue without slackening its pace."

"It must indeed be an over-wearied army that the Germans are bringing towards the forts of Paris."

"They have made an effort which nearly deserves to be called superhuman. Nothing like it ever was seen in war."

"Yet we may be sure they have spent themselves in vain."

British Cavalry Losses.
London, Sept. 2.—The official casualties suffered by the cavalry brigade and of three of the divisions, less one brigade, from the headquarters in France of the British force in France, follow:

Killed—86 officers and 127 men.
Wounded—57 officers and 629 men.
Missing—66 officers and 4,188 men.

This report was received in London from the headquarters in France of the expeditionary force.

AUSTRIANS ACT IN INHUMAN MANNER.
London, Sept. 2, 9.30 p. m.—William Arthur, of Lander (Wyo.), accompanied by nine Sioux Indians, who were attached to a circus which was performing in Trieste when the war broke out, reached London today after many exciting adventures.

In relating his experiences, Mr. Arthur said that in crossing Austria, he had seen many persons suspected of being spies killed by infuriated mobs. Among them were some women. At one town he witnessed the arrest of three hundred Serbians, who were charged with poisoning wells. They were lined up before walls and shot.

At Munich, according to Mr. Arthur, the Indians were arrested and badly handled by a mob before the police were able to afford them adequate protection. The mob had raised the cry that the Indians were spies.

"You don't seem enthusiastic about elevating the stage," "No," said the theatrical manager. "The more you try to elevate the stage, the more depressed the box-office seems to become."

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GERMANY WITH ALLIES TO CRUSH IN

Most Critical Stage Halted and Other Disaster Must Coast May Have

London Sept. 3.—The battle now and of great strategic importance. The battle from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin half way to Soissons, being a total of 100 prominent cities of France and are "It would not be a disaster in this The Allies will certainly The Star's military initiative from the necessary from most SETTING RULES The Daily News not to say dramatizing through Belgium interpose themselves three French armies "If so the German setting the rules of the Anglo-French co- to envelope its right German LILLY London, Sept. 8— Company says: "The Germans to south of Namur), after alleged shots had been "The Germans in Dinant, the city. He of 100 prominent cities "The Germans at the heights. While of the city were "Among those a weaving factory, and killed in the presence of the National Base, River Meuse and a which is crowned by sections of which it been considerably streets are consequently crowded and a considerable houses are built the density. A century, rich interior; two hospitals are its principal school are the principal fishermen are paper salt refineries, oil works for the cutting black marble, which neighborhood. Population 12,000. Dinant is a city of