

ENEMY IS IN RETREAT EAST AND WEST

AUSTRIAN ARMY IS DECISIVELY BEATEN

Has Been Defeated or Has Surrendered Along Its Entire Front

RUSSIANS ARE IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY

Following Operations in Galicia Troops of Czar Will March Direct on Vienna

Paris, Sept. 13.—6.50 a. m.—A dispatch from Petrograd to the Matin says: "The Austrian army has been destroyed..."

London, Sept. 13.—8 a. m.—A dispatch to Lloyds News from Petrograd, dated Saturday, says that the Germans...

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—via London, 1.30 p. m.—Statements coming from official Russian sources indicate that upon completion of the operations around...

New York, Sept. 13.—A cablegram received here today from Colonel Nikolai Golovinski, military attaché of the Russian embassy...

The operations in the region of Kraienk and Tomasow have ended in our complete victory over the northern Austrian armies...

Up to the present the capture of over 200 officers and 70,000 men and a great number of guns and machine guns has been reported...

BUILDINGS RUINED IN BELGIAN TOWNS

London, Sept. 12.—Copies of the Nieuwspaper, Leval de L'Ordre, which is now published under German censorship...

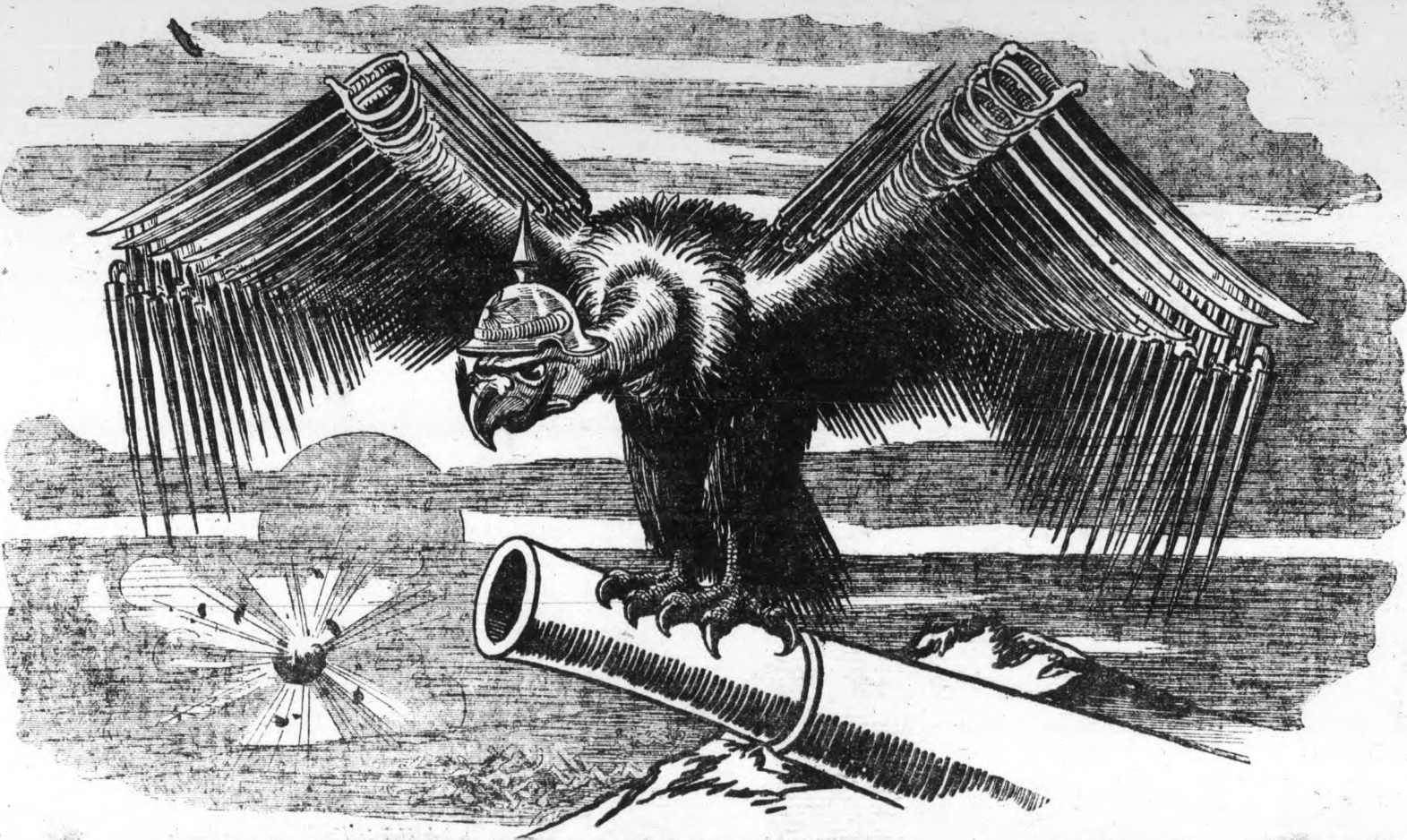
FRENCH AEROPLANE DESTROYS GERMAN ONE

Paris, Sept. 12.—News has been received here of an exciting air battle in the vicinity of Troyes.

SERVIANS WILL FORM JUNCTION WITH RUSSIA

London, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Nish, Servia, to the Exchange Telegraph company says: "Following their capture of Semlin, the Servians, acting in harmony with the plans of the Russian general staff...

THE VULTURE OF EUROPE WHOSE WINGS MUST BE CLIPPED



GERMAN ARMIES FLY BEFORE THE ALLIES

Prisoners, Wounded and Stores Are Being Abandoned in Precipitate Haste

BELGIAN FORCES, TOO, RESUME OFFENSIVE

At All Points the Common Foe Is Being Forced Back To The Border

Paris, Sept. 13.—(3.16 p. m.)—The following communication from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, was made public this afternoon: "The battle of the last five days has ended in an undeniable victory. The retreat of the first, second and third German armies is hastening before our left, and at our centre the fourth German army is commencing to fall back to the north from Vitry-le-Francois and from Sermaize les Bains, in the province of Marne, seven-tween miles east of Vitry-le-Francois."

Moreover, the enemy has left upon the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war. Also in gaining ground we have made many prisoners. Our troops show evidences of the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary efforts made by the Germans in their attempt to resist our vehemence.

Our vigorous retaking of the offensive has determined the success. Every officer, subaltern and soldier has responded to the call. All merit well from their country."

Bordeaux, Sept. 13.—(4.30 p. m.) General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, has sent a telegram to Alexandre Millerand, minister of war, saying: "Our victory appears more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat, abandoning prisoners, wounded and stores."

Paris, Sept. 13, 3.15 p. m.—An official statement issued this afternoon says: "First—On the left wing the enemy continues his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans have retired northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne to the southeast of Rheims."

Second—At the centre the enemy, though it has lost Revigny and Brabant le Roi, still holds the south end of the forest of Argonne. On our right wing the hostile forces which were along the Meurthe are still beating a retreat beyond Saint Die and Lunéville. We have reoccupied Draon, Le Tape, Baccarat, Remireville, Nomeny and Pontamousson."

In the Belgian field of operations the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive to the south of Larre. "The battle that has been in progress in Galicia for the past seventeen days has ended a great victory for the Russian army. The Austrians have retreated along the entire front, leaving in the hands of the Russians a great number of prisoners and important war material."

London, Sept. 13, 11.21 a. m.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says: "A dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, states that between Blotzhelm and Strenz, Alsace, French cavalry supported by artillery has annihilated two squadrons of German cavalry. All the horses of the invaders were killed. The number of German troops killed was very large."

Washington, Sept. 13.—The French embassy to-day received from Bordeaux the following dispatch, dated (Concluded on page 4.)

SOUTH AFRICA TO SHOW ITS LOYALTY

Will Aid Motherland in Every Way; Corps of Scouts To Be Offered

Washington, Sept. 13.—The British embassy last night made public the following cablegram from the London foreign office:

"General Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, in a speech in the Union parliament on September 9, said that when the Empire was at war, the Union of South Africa was also at war. Their conscience and duty bade them be faithful to the imperial government in their hour of trouble."

"That was the attitude of the South African government and of the South African people. The Union defence force had been mobilized and the Union troops, at the request of the imperial government, would undertake certain operations in German South-West Africa."

"General Botha dwelt on the righteousness of Great Britain's cause and said the future of South Africa was being decided on the battlefields of Europe. He also alluded to the grant of a constitution to South Africa and to the fact that Great Britain ever since had regarded South Africa as a free people and sister state."

"As an example of how the imperial government treated South Africa, he instanced the loan of £7,000,000 which the imperial government had just made to the Union government. This was the spirit of co-operation and brotherhood which invariably animated the imperial government towards the Union government. The Union government on their side were offering South African products for the use of the troops."

"The speech was enthusiastically received by all parties."

London, Sept. 12.—6.35 p. m.—The African World says an active movement is on foot to offer Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, a corps of picked British and Dutch Afriander scouts for use with Field Marshal French's army under the command of General Christian Rudolf Dewet, the former Boer commander."

London, Sept. 13.—3.17 p. m.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Nalrobla, British East Africa has crossed the frontier, occupied Karangu and are advancing on Kisili, a hilly district near Lake Victoria. British forces have been dispatched to meet them. There was a battle between Germans and British last Sunday, the details of which are not available. The wounded are being brought to Nairobi.

PRUSSIAN STRATEGY FAILS BEFORE POWER OF ALLIES

London, Sept. 13.—The famous plan No. 2 has failed, declares a well-known military expert. It was checked and muddled at Liege, and, almost at the gates of Paris, it has been smashed into utter confusion. Nothing can change this significant fact. Victory on the battlefield of Vitry—the ultimate taking of Paris—cannot change it now. Plan No. 2 has failed, and in its failure you may read—if you will—a forecast of the far-off end of the war.

The German general staff had elaborated four plans for the invasion of France. The moment war was declared—the moment the covering troops of the seventh army corps were rushed across the Belgian frontier—it was known that the war was to be fought on Plan No. 2.

No mystery was made of it. It was divulged with what seems foolhardy bravado. In Bavaria, for instance, the officers of Rupprecht's army hailed each other with laughing shouts of "Swell." That meant a German dash across the open Belgian plain north of the Meuse to the undefended Belgian frontier of France. It meant a direct march upon Paris. It meant disaster for the confident German officers, not a rendezvous for dinner at the Cafe de Paris on the evening of August 17.

This in a nutshell was plan No. 2. Its dash depended entirely upon the rapidity with which it could be executed. The art of war, after all is said, consists of beating someone weaker than yourself. The essential of plan No. 2 was that the foe should be surprised in a muddled state of inferiority. The attack must be made before the French defensive, stretched leanly along the entire frontier from Belfort to Lille, could be concentrated to meet it. And it was just this chance of falling swiftly upon an inferior foe that was lost in the sullen and bitter delay in front of Liege. Prussian strategy is iron-rimmed and inelastic. Its elaborate plans cannot be lightly changed.

And with grim valor—with the most appalling sacrifices of life the world has ever known—the huge, rigid, complicated German war machine has been pushed on according to the plan first decided upon.

Only it is too late. It is too late for that swift return upon the Russian forces which was an essential part of Plan No. 2. It is too late for throwing into Vosges those victorious troops which were to stamp out the last dying struggles of the French republic.

That is the fierce and significant fact that stands out of the war news to-day. No victories can hide it. No subsequent success can compensate for it. The famous Plan No. 2 has failed. It is not in the swift retreat of the German forces—in their falling back before the savage assaults of the allies—that intimation of an ultimate defeat of the Kaiser's army are to be found. Of more sinister significance is the fact that in the very midst of battle they have been forced to elaborate a new plan of action. What has failed is not the German fighting men. It is Prussian strategy.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK WITH TERRIBLE LOSS

London, Sept. 13.—3.40 p. m.—A Central News dispatch from Petrograd says that the German forces in East Prussia have been driven back with great losses near Muishents, but are still bringing up reinforcements. The Germans are making their chief efforts in the region of Mauersee lakes.

MAY EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

London, Sept. 13, 3.35 p. m.—A Reuter Telegram company dispatch from Amsterdam says that an agreement has been reached whereby France and Germany will exchange an equal number of prisoners, officers and men, who may rejoin their respective armies.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT THOUGHT IMMINENT

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 13.—Five warships, the British cruiser Newcastle, the Japanese cruiser Izumo and the German cruisers Leipzig, Nuernberg and Emden were reported yesterday to be within a radius of 250 miles off this coast. The Leipzig, according to fishermen returning to port yesterday morning, came in near Point Loma at daybreak under cover of a light fog, disappearing to sea when the mist began to lift.

The Emden was authoritatively reported off the Lower California coast in the vicinity of Todos Santos Bay yesterday morning. The Nuernberg was sighted Friday afternoon cruising southward off Point Arguello, evidently heading for the Santa Barbara channel. The Newcastle is reported to be steaming south to join the Izumo off San Pedro. An engagement is believed to be imminent.

Reports that the Australian cruiser Australia also is in North Pacific waters is scouted by passengers aboard the British steamer Maitai, which arrived here yesterday from Wellington. They stated that many Australian warships and several vessels from the British fleet on the China station are being used as convoys for the Australian and New Zealand troop ships now en route to Britain.

The duty of looking after British ships in the China sea has been shared by the Japanese fleet, leaving a large part of the British fleet free to afford protection to troop ships.

BERLIN COMPELLED TO ADMIT RETREAT

May Be Preparing Populace For News of Serious Reverses

Paris, Sept. 13.—10.15 a. m.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Bordeaux gives the following official communication issued at Berlin:

"The news is received from headquarters that the army situated east of Paris, which had advanced across the Marne, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy proceeding from Paris between Meaux and Montmirail. The battle lasted two days, resulting in heavy losses on both sides. The French troops advanced and our troops retreated, followed by columns of strong fresh French troops."

"The situation in the region of the Vosges remains without change. In Eastern Prussia fighting has recommenced."

"The news is received from the army commanded by the Crown Prince that the forts south of Verdun have been bombarded since Wednesday by heavy artillery."

The foregoing is signed by General von Stein.

London, Sept. 13.—2.15 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says that it is officially announced in Berlin that the army of the German Crown Prince Frederick William has captured a fortified position southwest of Verdun, and it is now beginning an attack with the heaviest artillery pieces on the forts south of Verdun.

The capture by the Germans of a fortified position southwest of Verdun was reported in dispatches Saturday.

BATTLE RAGING AT FOOT OF THE VOSGES

London, Sept. 13.—5.50 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says: "It is reported engaged in a fierce battle between Thann and Senheim. The Germans occupied the Gebweiler valley, at the foot of the French Vosges. The outcome is not known."

REPORTED TO BE PRISONER.

London, Sept. 12, 6.25 p. m.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Petrograd says that Henry Sienkiewicz, the Polish writer and author of "Quo Vadis," who recently issued an appeal to the Poles to support Russia in the war, has been taken prisoner by the Austrians and sent to Cracow.

How von Hollweg Went Into the War

German Chancellor Was Angry at Britain's Intervention--An Illuminating Record.

Chancellor Von Hollweg lost his temper completely when he learned that Great Britain would intervene if Belgium's neutrality was menaced. The White Paper issued by the British foreign office throws an illuminating light upon the conversations between Sir Edward Goschen, his majesty's ambassador at Berlin, and the various German statesmen.

The report is dated August 8, and says that in accordance with instructions of August 4, from Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, the ambassador called on the German secretary of state, Gottlieb von Jagow. He inquired whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality. "Herr von Jagow," the report continues, "replied that he was sorry to say his answer must be no, as in consequence of the German troops having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality had already been violated."

Quickest Route.
"Herr von Jagow again went into the reasons why the imperial govern-

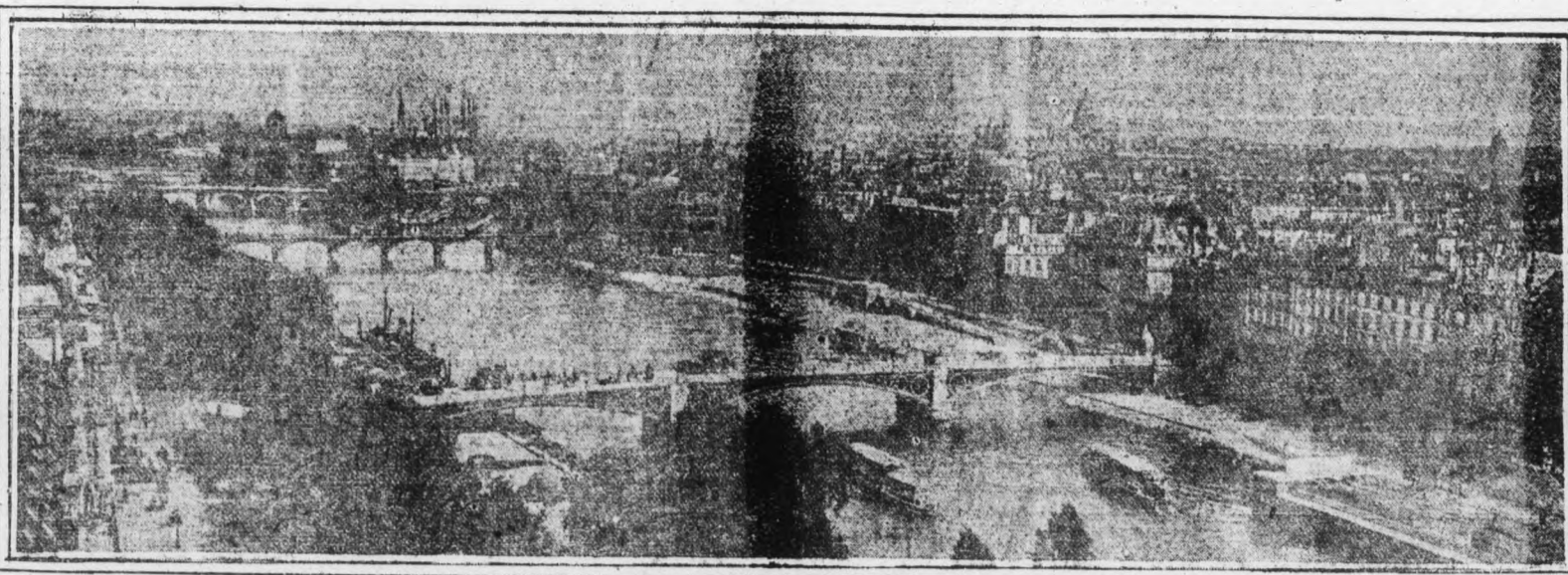
ment had been obliged to take this step, namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavor to strike some decisive blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life or death for them, as, if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time.

Aids Russians.
"This loss of time would mean the gain by the Russians for the bringing up of their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was the inexhaustible supply of troops.

"I pointed out to Herr von Jagow that this fall account of the violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceedingly grave, and I asked him whether there was still not time to draw back and avoid possible consequences which both he and I would deplore.

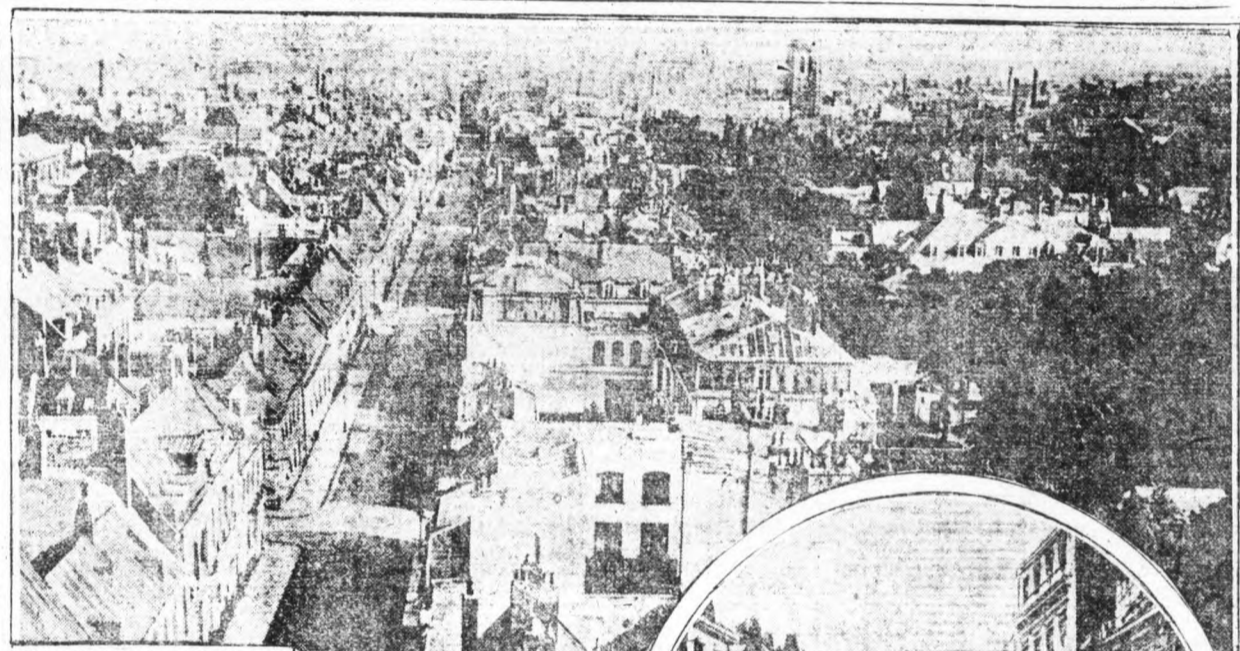
"He replied that for reasons he had given me it was now impossible for him to draw back."

Panoramic View of City of Paris, Which Germans Failed to Reach



This photograph of the city of Paris shows City Island, the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the Institute of France, the Pantheon, the Bridge de Austerlitz, Bridge Notre Dame, Bridge au Double and Bridge St. Michel.

VIEWS OF LILLE, FRENCH FORTIFIED CITY TAKEN BY GERMANS



VIEW OF LILLE, FRANCE



THE MUNICIPAL THEATRE OF LILLE



A BUSY STREET OF LILLE

The French city of Lille, reported occupied by the Germans, is an important point in their progress toward Paris, which by the line of the Northern railway, lies only 150 miles from Paris on the southwest. It is in the centre of a broad plain, which permits rapid advance toward Paris. The only obstacle in the way of fortifications in a direct line between Lille and Paris are the fortifications at Amiens and Peronne, although south of the direct line between Paris and Lille are the fortifications of La Fere and Soissons. The rich agricultural country about Lille would be of great aid to the invaders' foraging parties.

maintain peace between Austria and Russia.

"I said that this was part of the tragedy which saw two nations fall apart just at the moment when the relations between them were more friendly and cordial than they had been for years. Unfortunately, notwithstanding our efforts to maintain peace between Austria and Russia, war had spread and brought us face to face with a situation which entailed our separation from our late fellow-workers. He would readily understand that no one regretted this more than I."

The British ambassador declares he included a telegraph report of the conversation to the telegraph office in Berlin for transmission, but that it never reached the British foreign office.

The British ambassador proceeded to the German foreign office again the same afternoon, and informed the secretary of state that unless the imperial government could give assurances by 12 o'clock that night they would proceed no further with the violation of the Belgian frontier, and stop their advance. He had been instructed to demand his passports and to inform the imperial government that His Majesty's government would have to take all steps in their power to uphold neutral Belgium and the observance of the treaty to which Germany was as much a party as Great Britain.

"Herr von Jagow," says the report, "replied that to his great regret he could give no other answer than that which he had given me early in the day, namely, that the safety of the empire rendered it absolutely necessary that the imperial troops should advance through Belgium."

"I gave his excellency a written summary of your telegram and pointing out that you had mentioned twelve o'clock as the time when His Majesty's government would expect an answer, asked him whether in view of the terrible consequence which would necessarily ensue, it was not possible even at the last moment that their answer should be reconsidered. He replied that if the time were even 24 hours or more his answer must be the same.

"That evening Herr Zimmermann, under secretary of state, called on Sir William Goschen and asked whether the call for his passport was equivalent to a declaration of war. The ambassador replied that there had been cases where diplomatic relations had been broken off in which war had not ensued, but his instructions answered that if a reply was not received by 12 o'clock the British would take steps as her engagements required.

Herr Zimmermann said that it was in fact a declaration of war, as Germany could not give the assurances required. Soon afterwards a fly sheet was issued by the Berliner Tageblatt stating that Great Britain had declared war against Germany.

"Immediately," says the report, "an exceedingly excited and unruly mob assembled before the embassy and the police were overpowered. We took no notice of this until the crash of glass and the handling of cobblestones in the drawing room where we were all sitting warned us that the situation was getting unpleasant."

The ambassador telephoned to the foreign office and police were sent and cleared the street. No more direct unpleasantness occurred. Herr von Jagow called and expressed his regrets. He said that the behavior of his countrymen made him feel ashamed more than he could say. He had decided that the news of the declaration of war should not be published until the following morning, and for

that reason had only sent a small force of police to protect the embassy.

The ambassador speaks very highly of the courtesy received at the hands of Herr von Jagow and the officials of the foreign office. The minister sent him a letter couched in the most friendly terms. On the morning of his departure the ambassador and members of his staff were smuggled in taxicabs through streets patrolled by strong forces of police, and every arrangement was made for their comfort. A colonel of the guards accompanied the train to the Dutch frontier and was exceedingly kind in his efforts to prevent the great crowds which thronged the platforms of every station where the train stopped from insulting the British representatives.

Germany Meant War From the Beginning

Analysts for the German and Austrian governments have striven to fasten the responsibility for the war upon other powers. Certain technical details which have been published by the French newspaper, the Temps, so to prove that Germany meant war from the beginning. It will be remembered that the course of events was briefly as follows:

July 23, 6 p. m.—The Austrian ultimatum was presented to Serbia.

July 25, 6 p. m.—The Serbian reply was given and the Austrian minister quitted Belgrade.

July 28—Austria, after some hostile actions, declared war on Serbia.

July 28 or 29—Russia ordered a partial mobilization.

August 1—Germany declared war on Russia.

The Temps has shown that while events were in progress and during the course of negotiations, represented as showing Germany earnest in the cause of peace, active military preparations were in full swing in Germany.

On July 25 before the reply of Serbia to the Austrian ultimatum was due—all leave was stopped for garrisons on the French frontier.

On the evening of the same day all bridges, viaducts and similar works near the Franco-German frontier were placed under military guard.

On the same day all the measures concerning the preparation of fortresses for war were put in application. Undergrowth was removed, wire entanglements set up, advanced batteries set in position, ammunition distributed and telegraphic communication established. These measures were steadily continued from that date.

On the morning of July 26 orders were given to the railway companies to distribute their engines, rolling stock, etc., with a view to mobilization and to clear the mobilization platforms.

On the evening of July 26 all men on leave were recalled and all troops engaged at the instruction camps or manoeuvre grounds returned to barracks.

On July 27 the work of local mobilization and commanding began. The principal supplies establishments, in particular the most important flour mills, were occupied by troops.

On this same day, in advance of Austria's declaration of war, the German "covering troops" began to take up their position and all frontier roads were barred. It may be explained that the "covering troops" are special corps stationed on the frontier, which are kept unusually strong in peace time, their duty being to repel any early attacks which might break up the railway system and otherwise hinder the concentration of the main body.

On the same day the telegraphic censorship came into force and the German fleet was prepared for service.

On July 28, 29 and 30 the "covering troops" were brought up to their full effectiveness by the calling up of individual reservists, at least 125,000 men being so called up. Horses and motor cars were commandeered, and all along the French frontier, particularly in the neighborhood of Metz, the corps usually stationed at some distance were brought up into close proximity with the frontier.

The preparations for the war of the German government thus date from a very early period in the negotiations which preceded hostilities.

German Prince Who is Leading at the Front

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who is commanding a large portion of the Kaiser's army on the French frontier,



Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who is commanding a large portion of the Kaiser's army on the French frontier,

"I said that in that case I should have to demand my passports.

"The interview took place about 7 o'clock. In a short conversation which ensued, Herr von Jagow expressed his poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire 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.

"I said that this sudden end to my work in Berlin was to me also a matter of deep regret, but in view of our engagements, his majesty's government could not have acted otherwise than they had done."

The ambassador then went to see Imperial Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and he found him in a very excited condition.

All Over Word.

"The chancellor," says the report, "began a harangue, which lasted about twenty minutes. He said the step taken by Great Britain was terrible to a degree. Just for a word, 'neutrality,'—a word which in war time has been so often disregarded; just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation, who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office, was tumbled down like a house of cards.

Solemn Compact.

"What we had done was unthinkable. It was like striking a man from

behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen.

"I protested strongly against this statement and said that in the same way as he and Herr von Jagow wished me to understand that for strategic reasons it was a matter of life or death to Germany to advance through Belgium, and to violate the latter's neutrality, so I wished him to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of life and death for the honor of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked. A solemn compact simply had to be kept, or what confidence could anyone have in engagements given by Great Britain in the future?"

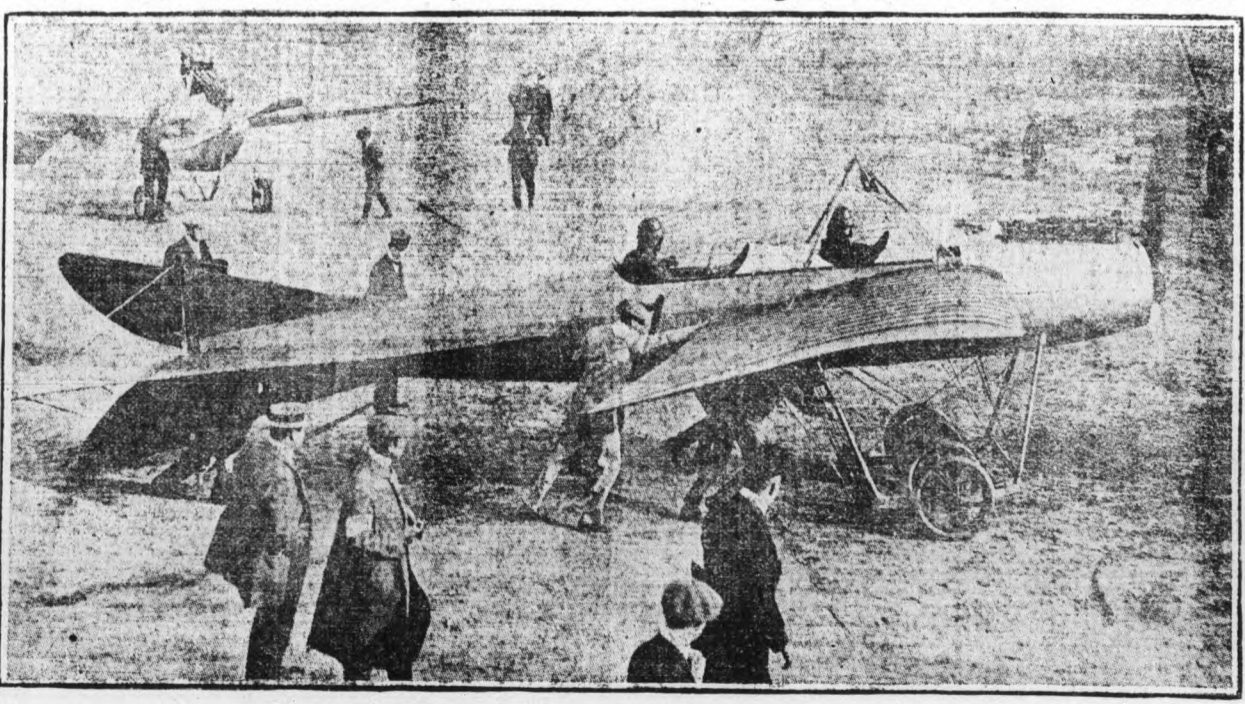
Wouldn't Hear Reason.

"The chancellor said: 'But at what price will that compact have been kept? Has the British government thought of that?'"

"I hinted to his excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking a solemn engagement. But his excellency was so excited, so evidently overcome by the news of our action, so little disposed to hear reason that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by further argument.

"As I was leaving he said that the blow of Great Britain joining Germany's enemies was all the greater because almost up to the last moment he and his government had been working with us and supporting our efforts to

Types of German Monoplanes Now on Belgian and French Frontiers



How News of Waterloo Was Received in London

FILES of The London Times of June, 1815, contain preliminary rumors, then the official announcement of victory—also Napoleon's melancholy confession to the French Parliament—Wellington's Official Dispatch—There Were No Censors in Those Days.

Waterloo was fought June 11, 1815, and the news got to London June 21. Next morning's London Times gave to waiting England the announcement of Wellington's great victory, and the downfall of Napoleon. Then as now England's fate hung in the balance. Maybe there was waffling in the narrow, stony, dirty streets of the capital, but the Times occupies itself with the serious news of the day, from Brussels, from Paris, Antwerp, from the Peninsula, and from America, where Mr. Madison, thought of none too highly, was president.

The files of the London Times of 96 years ago, set forth the rumors and facts with names and incidents that afford a striking parallel to the momentous events of the European war of 1914. Geographical names in the dispatches of 1815 and 1914, are frequently identical. Then, as now, there were days of skirmishing that preceded the heavy battles, and the preliminary encounters were given great importance in rumor and reported in exaggeration. But when the final event transpired its transcendent importance crowded into the background the trifling news previously reported. Before the battle such items as the fact that Wellington slept at Genappe, or that the emperor retired to his tent at 8 o'clock found space in the Brussels, Paris and London papers.

Censors Not on Duty.

There seems to have been little attempt at censorship. The London Times printed copious reports of the proceedings of the two chambers of the French parliament, apparently taken from Paris papers. The Times and the Paris papers followed the same lengthy style in reporting parliamentary proceedings, with pretty full summaries of speeches and interpellations, in quotation and in indirect discourse. After Napoleon's defeat, his ministers addressed the French representatives setting forth that house was free to take of the emperor's offer to abdicate if the interests of France so required, and the report was made that soldiers surrounded the Chamber ready to deal with those who seized upon that suggestion rather than the alternative of a forced loan, and a continued struggle, the debate was fully set forth. Apparently no censor concerned himself with the effect such publication might have, in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The Times reported that colloquy quite fully.

Precious to the battle Napoleon was in Paris in the midst of his abandoned courtiers, dealing with affairs of state, and issuing manifestos. Wellington was concentrating the forces of the allies. There was division and uncertainty, but Wellington had got together to understand and agree to his plan of campaign.

The London Times was gathering news from Brussels and from the English governments. On June 21 it printed rumour of victory accredited to Brussels sources, but the next day it issued the following thrilling news:

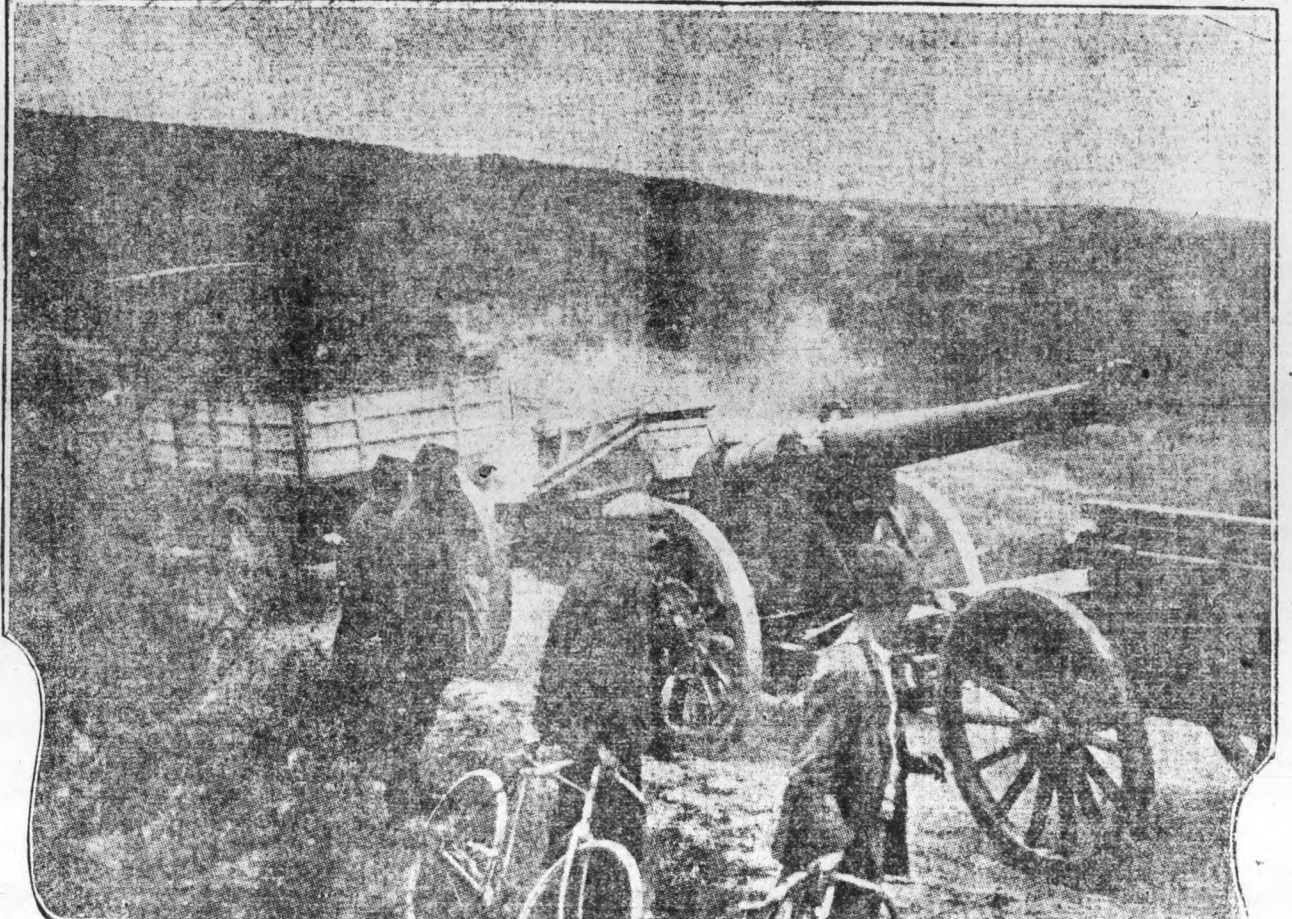
London, Thursday, June 22, 1815.
Official Bulletin.

Downing street, June 22, 1815.

"The Duke of Wellington's dispatch, dated Waterloo, the 12th of June, states that on the preceding day Buonaparte attacked, with his whole force, the British line supported by a corps of Prussians, which attack, after a long and sanguinary conflict, terminated in the complete overthrow of the enemy army with the loss of one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon and two eagles. During the night the Prussians under

intention to break through the centre of the allied armies, instead of moving round both flanks. With a little reserve, he had declared he would open the campaign on the Meuse and Sambre. In short, by a refinement in finesse, he had exposed his true plan, imagining that nobody would believe that such was his real intention. . . . Two hundred and ten pieces of cannon! When, where, how is this loss to be repaired? Besides, what has become of his invincible guard, of his admired and dreaded cuirassiers? . . . To the official Bulletin we have as yet little to add. The dispatches, we understand, were brought by Major Percy, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. . . . Already we hear numerous desertions have taken place from the Rebel Standard; and soon it

A HEAVY ARTILLERY WEAPON OF THE FRENCH ARMY ON ITS WAY TO THE FRONT



These guns, which are intended to reply to the heavy Krupp guns of the Germans, are drawn by specially constructed motor tractors of 35 horse-power, as seen in the above picture. The motors can draw a heavy gun along a good road at the rate of ten miles an hour.

Japanese Commander

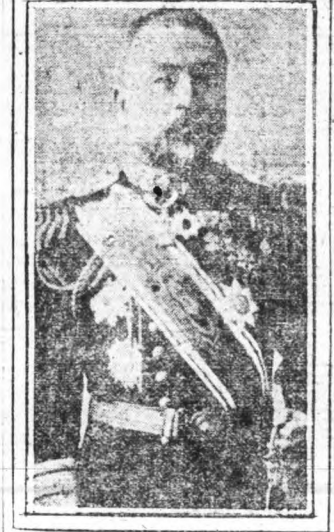


VICE-ADMIRAL TOMOSABURO KATO
Commander of Japanese army sent to occupy Kiau Chau, Germany's leased territory in China.

Infantry of the French Army in the Field



Japan's Naval Leader



ADMIRAL DEWA
Admiral Dewa is commanding the Japanese fleet bombarding Tsing Tau, Germany's fortified seaport at Kiau Chau.

must have fallen in the common carnage; but he trusted his men, and his men felt that they deserved the trust.

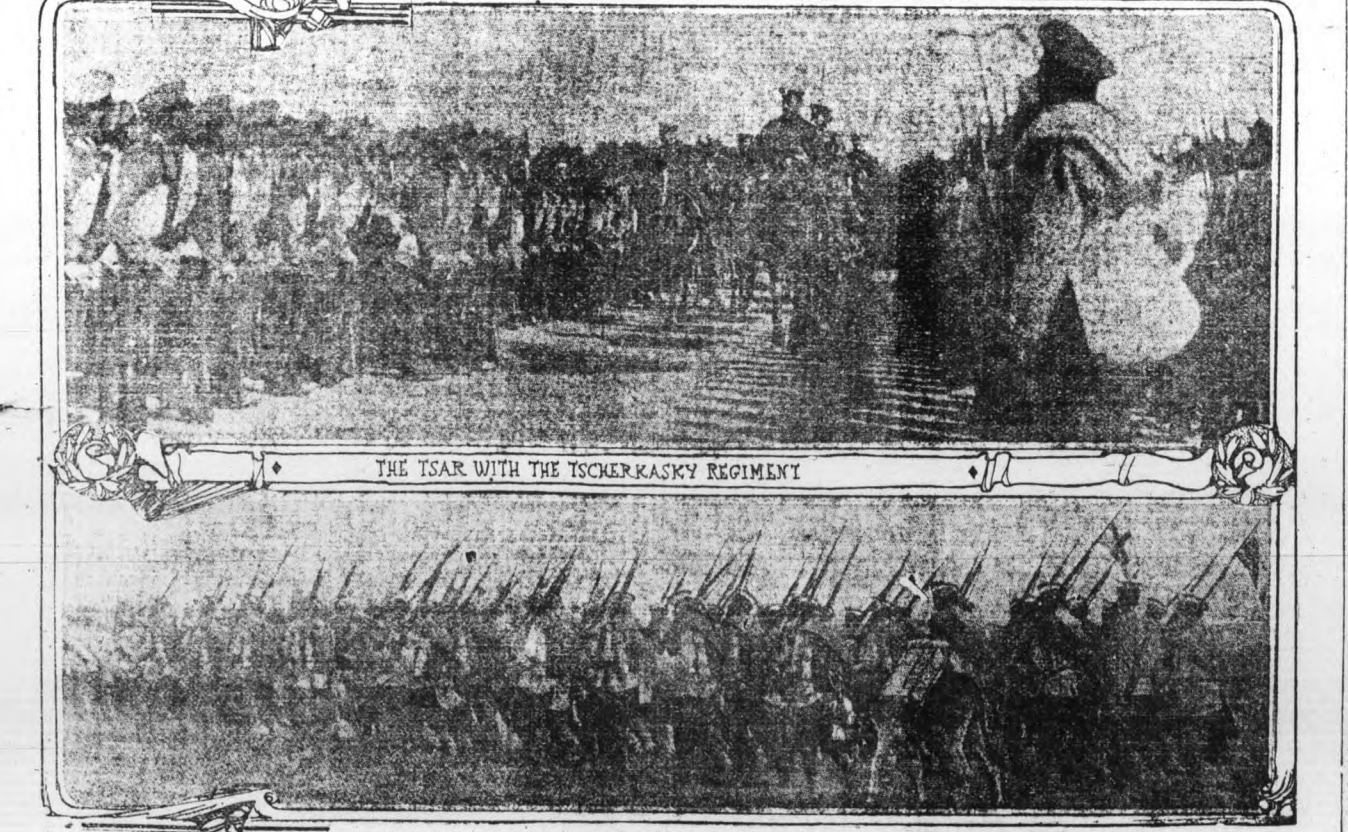
All of the Duke of Wellington's aides-de-camp were either killed or wounded, except Major Percy, who was assisting his wounded comrades at the time he was called on to set off for England with the dispatches, and left immediately with only the clothes he had on at the time. Soon after his arrival in London he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Yesterday he waited upon the Princess Charlotte to communicate the particulars of the fall of her royal relative (the Duke of Brunswick). The Earl of Liverpool also waited upon her Royal Highness, as did Lord Castlereagh, Her Royal Highness has not left the house since. A number of distinguished characters called yesterday to pay their respects.

The latest accounts make the number of cannon taken 266. Omnium reached 95, upon yesterday and left off about 94. Consols in proportion.

London, Monday, June 20, 1815.

Buonaparte is returned to Paris. He has exposed the whole extent of his misfortunes to the two Chambers and called on them for support. . . . Buonaparte asserts that up to four in the afternoon the battle was in his favour; but after that there was a fatal change, which he attributes to the impetuosity of the young guard having led the old guard until both were thrown into entire confusion. At the moment, says he, an universal cry of "Save himself who can" ran through the French ranks. The rout became general. The whole of the artillery was lost; and the left wing of the army was totally destroyed. Some intimations of these disasters had previously got abroad; for the funds, which opened on the 19th at 57, fell, before the close of the day, to 53 1/2. On the 20th, late at night, Buonaparte reached Paris and on the 21st laid this melancholy statement before the chambers. What must be their indignation and rage may be easily guessed. . . . Ten times more bitter must their disappointment be after the insubstantial Bulletin which spoke so contemptuously of the pretended flight of Wellington and Blucher.

Noted Russian Regiments Now in Field Fighting Germany



THE TSAR WITH THE TSCHEKASKY REGIMENT

It will be noted that the Russian infantryman is heavily clad. The splendid physique of these troops enables them to make marches of from thirty to forty kilometres a day without experiencing any great fatigue. The men wear their grey-colored overcoats "en bandolier," fashion and not rolled up in rectangular fashion as is usually the case. Always the Russian keeps his bayonet fixed, even when moving in ordinary column of route.

is to be hoped, the perjured wretches Ney and Desnoettes, and Excellmans and Ladlamand, and Labedoyere, and their accomplices in baseness and treason will be left alone as marks for the indignation of Europe and just sacrifices to insulted French honor.

Those who attended minutely to the operations of the stock exchange yesterday were persuaded that the news of the day before would be followed by something still more brilliant and decisive. Omnium rose in the course of the day to 6 per cent, premium, and some houses generally supposed to possess the best information were among the purchasers. . . . For our part . . . we frankly own that this full tide of success was more than we had anticipated.

Omnium referred to the total of the different issues of the British loans. On June 23 the Times printed what was apparently Wellington's entire despatch, filling two of its wide columns of small type. Here are extracts from the ninety-nine-year-old chronicle.)

London Gazette Extraordinary, Thursday, June 22, 1815.
(As this Gazette appeared in part only of our yesterday's impressions we reprint it.)

Dispatch From Wellington.
Downing Street, June 22.

Major the Honorable H. Percy arrived late last night with a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G., to Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the war department; of which the following is a copy:

Waterloo, June 19, 1815.

My Lord—Buonaparte having collected the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th corps of the French army and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all of the cavalry on the Sambre and between the river and the Meuse, between the 10th and the 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th and attacked the Prussian posts of Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre, at daylight in the morning. I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare

to march and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movements upon Charleroy was the real attack. (Here follows a detailed description of battle.)

Our loss was great, as your Lordship will perceive by the enclosed returns; and I have particularly to regret the loss of the Duke of Brunswick, who fell fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

(Here was more detail of the fighting and a description of the failure of the final charge of the French, their confusion, and the timely English counter-charge and general advance movement.)

As Marshal Prince Blucher had joined in person . . . I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point.

The Times of Saturday, June 24, 1815, contained the following:

Flanders Mail.
Brussels, June 19, 1815.

The Duke of Wellington arrived this morning in this city. The victory gained yesterday and in the course of last night is complete and decisive. The wrecks of the enemy's army are flying in the greatest disorder, abandoning an immense material of artillery and all their baggage.

London, Saturday, June 24, 1815.

We are happy to find that our own Government is sending out reinforcements to the Duke with great promptitude. The country will highly applaud and support any measure calculated for this important end; and if half the militia in the kingdom could be at once transferred to his Grace's ranks, it would, we are sure, be no less wise in point of policy than it would be gratifying to the brave fellows themselves. The firmness, and nerve, and independence of the British soldier, the stamina of his courage, what the pugilists call bottom, is that which renders our armies invincible.

All His Aides Were Shot.

There were moments when all around his Grace despaired of the event, when perhaps his own anticipations were of doubtful complexion. In one of these he threw himself into a square of infantry, which he knew could not be broken without the certainty of a general rout, and where he

Duke Who is Leading Large German Army



DUKE ALBRECHT OF WURTEMBERG
Duke Albrecht is commanding a large German army operating on the French frontier.

STORY OF GRIM WAR BEFORE LIEGE TOLD

German Tells of Charge Made in Attempt to Capture Forts

New York, Sept. 12.—A vivid description of the fighting before Liege, attributed to a German officer seriously wounded in the battle, is published by the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, copies of which reached here today. Under the caption "From the Border to Liege" the officer describes his experiences and feelings in a letter which reads in part as follows: "Our trip to the Belgian border was a triumphal procession. It was pouring rain as we marched through the Ardennes. The towns seemed deserted. We had no rest and during the night were fired upon. At 5 a. m. (August 6) we marched through the Ourtz valley, meeting obstacles everywhere. The roads were blocked by felled trees and boulders; of bridges there were only a remnant. In the afternoon we took quarters in a village south of Liege. "Seven o'clock an alarm is sounded; the captain shouts, 'Sturm Liege.' It is impossible. We cannot go farther; the forts are 35 kilometres away, but we press on. Thirty minutes pass and we are fired upon from the heights. Now shots are fired directly at us from nearer points. We draw our revolvers and rush forward. "The field is alive with troops of all arms. It is raining in torrents; a thunderstorm is roaring and the night is pitch dark. We press on. We see soldiers falling. Now they fall in masses and do not rise. The sky clears, the moon shines; we hear cannonading. "Suddenly we hear that our baggage has been attacked. One company turns

back. The village has been burned down and all the people shot. Such are the atrocities of the Franco-Tireurs. Meanwhile we keep on, close to Liege, and turn off behind the woods. Four regiments lay down their knapsacks and 'iron rations' are taken out. The last exhortation is given; we form in ranks for the charge. "Shells whizz past, but without aim. We gallop by our artillery, stuck helplessly in the mud up to the stomach. A wild hail of bullets bursts on us from a point directly opposite. Our men are firing upon us, but just in time we are recognized. Now we are directly in front of the firing line of the forts. There is wild clamoring. The patrol 'Woerth' is given. Friend and enemy look alike. "I am lying before a barricade of trees and barbed wire with my comrade, Lieut. G., on my left and the captain on my right. Shells explode all around us, everywhere is the infernal noise of musketry fire. The air is hot. A few yards ahead we may get better cover. I nudge Lieut. G. and ask: 'Shall we go forward?' No answer; he is dead. The captain jumps to his feet and falls back, shot in the breast. I raise by arm and the company responds to my word of command. "I rush forward. A terrible blow throws me back three feet. I have received a shell in the left thigh; the pain is terrible. Before me an officer calls out his name, holds out his hand to me and then falls back—dead. In front of me there is a flag and I try to crawl up to it. The bearer is dead. A second shot strikes me in the left arm; a third in the right arm; I bite the earth with pain. A few steps in front are the Belgian rifle pits. Our men advance. I lie in one place nearly twelve hours, yet despite the hail of bullets nothing happens to me. A doctor comes with bandages. At noon I am carried away, shivering with fever. I meet our regiment. Its losses are terrible—three captains, six lieutenants dead, nearly all from my battalion. "I am taken to a field hospital. During the first few days I suffer terribly, but now I am much better. There are others who have to suffer greater pain than I; that makes one keep quiet. I have lost everything; the clothes I wore were so soaked with blood that

they were burned. A Russian brought me some underwear and a sympathetic little woman is washing a uniform for me." GERMAN ARMIES FLY BEFORE THE ALLIES (Continued from page 1.) September 12: "General withdrawal of German forces, which are vigorously pursued. Their retreat has been a precipitate one, especially at Montmiral, Fromentieres, Sermatzke and Revinoy. "On our left wing on the eleventh the front of the Germans was reported on the line Soissons-Braine-Fismos-Rhelms. At the centre and at our right wing they have evacuated Vitry and the course of the Saulx as far as Pargny. Abandonment of much artillery. Lack of provisions and ammunition. Horses tired out. (This is taken at the embassy to refer to the German forces.) Ninth cavalry division of Germans remained four days without any provisions. "In the Argonne the German army was pushed back toward the north through the forest of Selonne. In Lorraine we have slightly progressed. Saint Die has been evacuated by the southern army. "The Belgians are attacking vigorously the troops that are investing Antwerp. The Servians occupy Semlin." GERMAN FINANCIERS AND PEOPLE ANXIOUS Constance, Sept. 12.—The headquarters of the 114th German infantry is in mourning, as practically the entire regiment has been destroyed. Many pitiful scenes are enacted when the women come to examine the posted list of the dead. "The war loan is causing anxiety to German financiers, as it will force the hands of the bankers, while the attitude of the people is somewhat uncertain in view of the imminent disastrous retreat of the German army in France.

PITIFUL STORY OF A MOTHER'S FLIGHT Lost Two of Her Children While Trying To Get Out Of War Zone

New York, Sept. 13.—Among the passengers on the Campania, which docked last night, was a tall, handsome woman dressed entirely in black. Her eyes showed that she had undergone intense strain and her pale, hollow cheeks spoke of suffering. At her side, and tightly clasping her mother's hand, walked a three-year-old girl. Suddenly a middle-aged man rushed up to her, placed his arms about her and pressed his lips against her cheek. Then his eyes fell upon the girl. "Where are the two other children, Anna?" he asked. "The woman broke into tears. "They are in heaven," she cried hysterically. "One lies buried in Wirballen and the other in Vilna. They were both killed while I was trying to carry them away." She was Mrs. Anna Gibbs, of Berkeley, Calif., and the man who met her on the pier was her cousin. Her husband, Curtis Gibbs, in Berkeley, does not know that two of his three children were killed. As the Campania steamed slowly up from quarantine, Mrs. Gibbs, clasping her only remaining child in her arms, told her pitiful story. It is pathetic in every line. "On the first day of August," she commenced, "I was lying comfortably in Wirballen, Russia, where I had gone the first of June to spend the summer with my mother-in-law. I am an American citizen. Wirballen is one of the frontier towns between Germany and Russia. "I awoke on the morning of August 2 to find the town had gone wild. Cannon thundered in the distance. Now and then a shell would race through the town, smashing houses

and churches. Somewhere we knew a battle was on. "Unfamiliar with the country as I was, I could think of no flight only toward the west. I hastily dressed my three children—there was Curtis, seven years; Orclana, four years, and Martha, three years old—and fled from the town. "I was so excited that I did not notice where I was going. But the smoke appeared to cling more closely to the earth as we went along, and the sound of the firing grew more distinct. Men were running past us as we hurried along. Bullets whistled and sang as they passed over our heads. At last, after I had walked for an hour or so, I realized that I had led my children to the very heart of a pitched battle. "A soldier led us up to the Russian rifle pits, where men were firing. It was our only chance of safety. All through the day and well into the night we stayed there, afraid to move. Curtis had been ill, and I noticed that he grew weaker as the hours went on. Just as dawn broke on the battlefield he passed away. "I could stay there no longer. Gathering his silent little form in my arms, I fled back to Wirballen. The town was nearly deserted. I went to an undertaker's shop and found the owner away. With my own hands I took a coffin and laid my son in it. Two old men helped me carry it to my mother-in-law's home, where we covered it with a scant mantle of earth in the garden. "Mrs. Gibbs once more fled from Wirballen. She walked with her two children for four long days, sleeping beneath the stars and getting food wherever she could. "Just as we reached Vilna, on August 7," she continued, "Orclana, my second child, died from exposure. We buried her in a little Russian cemetery with nothing but a cross to mark the grave." Still penniless, but with only one child to care for now, she pushed on to Finland. Here she was found by Mrs. Maria Louise Bruce, of Hoboken, N. J., who helped her on to Stockholm, and there the American consul gave her enough money to cross the Atlantic.

PEACEFUL SUNDAY FOR MILITIA IN CAMP Special Attention is Being Given to Marksmanship, as Lord Kitchener Requested

Now that it is formally known at what strength the militia regiments will be maintained, and the opportunities which remain to secure appointments with a view of active service, matters are settling down quietly, and Sunday was observed in camp to-day with band concerts, and divine services in the morning, the Fusiliers attending St. Paul's garrison church, the 50th Regiment having its service in camp at the Willows. The Fifth Regiment band fulfilled an engagement at Beacon Hill park in the afternoon. Special attention is being given to rifle shooting, and a general improvement in marksmanship is shown on every hand. The Clover Point range, and the miniature range at the Willows are being engaged to the utmost limit. All over the empire officers have directions to improve the capacity of their units for rifle shooting, events of the past month at the seat of war having shown the absolute necessity of accurate marksmanship in an emergency. The Orangemen of Victoria have decided that their best service to the community can be done as a home guard, and a company of that organization has been formed, with the following officers, Capt. Grimison, First Lieut. Marsh, Second Lieut. Baxter, Color Sergt. Blythe, Sergeants Painter, Payne, Henderson and Stone. The newly organized branch of the Canadian patriotic fund will hold its meeting at the offices of President A. C. Flumerfelt to-morrow afternoon, for organization and selection of sub-committees. At Thursday's meeting of the Vancouver Red Cross society Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was able

to announce that over \$2,000 had been sent to the headquarters of the society in Toronto as a result of personal activity in canvass by himself. Major C. E. Doherty, of the 194th Regiment, well-known as the medical superintendent of the Coquitlam Mental home, has been appointed commander of the base hospital which will be established near the front for the first Canadian overseas contingent. The artillery section of the Vancouver volunteer reserve is now 85 strong, most of them being old soldiers. Yesterday afternoon Lieut. Pilcher, who has left for England with Mrs. Pilcher, having been granted sick leave, was accompanied by a detachment of the naval volunteers, with the cadet band, from his quarters to the 239 boat, the party escorting the departing officer with the band playing suitable music. Lieut. Pilcher acknowledged their kindness in a brief address at the wharf. A presentation had already been made to him, in recognition of his great activity in the organization of the volunteers. BRINDISI HARBOR MINED? Paris, Sept. 12.—(429 p. m.)—A Havas Agency dispatch from Brindisi says the Italian authorities there have forbidden vessels in the future to leave the roads except between sunrise and sunset. AUSTRIANS IN A PANIC Paris, Sept. 13.—(Via Paris.)—News from the Austrian frontier says that the Austrian army in Galicia is demoralized and that the efforts of the officers to restore confidence are in vain. It is added that the Austrian soldiers are in a panic and are fleeing for safety. GERMAN TRANSPORT AFFECTED. London, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Bordeaux to Reuter's Telegram company says that the Temps repeats the report that the stock of gasoline in Germany is becoming exhausted, and adds that as the German army depends largely upon its motor transport for supplies of all sorts, this greatly aggravates the situation.

BELGIAN INFANTRY TAKING WELL EARNED REST AFTER DRIVING BACK GERMANS AT HAELEN



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE WAR IN BELGIUM