

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY ATTACKS PARIS FROM THE SKY

North Sea Fleet Sends Five German Warships to the Bottom

A despatch from London says: "A glorious victory has fallen to the British fleet.

"With all the courage and fearless enterprise that have distinguished British officers, who many times have gone into the very jaws of the enemy, Rear-Admirals Beatty, Christian and Moore conducted combined operations in the Bight of Heligoland, where the enemy had all his strength at his command.

"Their triumph was complete. The German light cruiser Mainz and another of the Koein class and a third, whose name is unknown, were destroyed, as well as two torpedo-boat destroyers.

"Evidently a concerted attack was planned, just as the seamen of old would have planned it, to begin in the dark and reach its decisive point at dawn.

To Sir David Beatty fell the opportunity and the honor which will make him and his officers the envy of the whole fleet, for to him fell the conduct of the operations, under the direction of Sir John Jellicoe, the commander-in-chief.

Sir David Beatty is one of the most brilliant of the navy's officers. With him were Rear-Admiral A. G. W. Moore, Rear-Admiral A. H. Christian, Commodore R. J. B. Keyes, Commodore Reginald C. Tyrwhitt and Commodore William E. Goodenough.

Complete as was the victory, the British suffered little, all their ships being afloat and in good order.

What is to be especially noted is the high efficiency of the British gunnery. Not a German cruiser escaped, and the torpedo-boat destroyers fled wildly in search of shelter.

Not only were two of their number sunk, but not a few others were damaged by the British fire.

In addition to not losing a single ship, the British loss of life was not heavy.

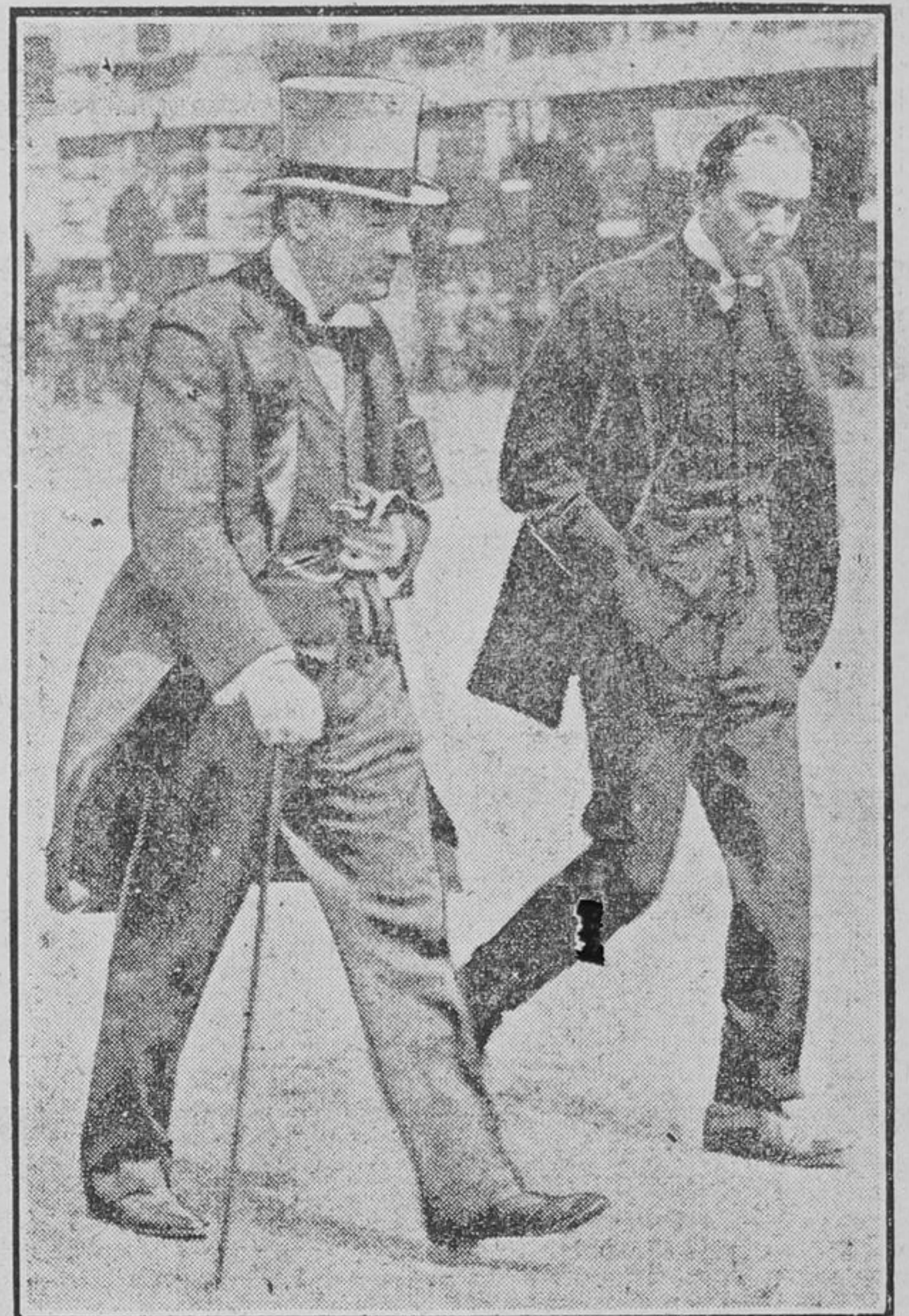
The attacking force comprised a battle cruiser squadron, light cruiser squadrons and destroyer and submarine flotillas. Rear Admiral Beatty is the youngest flag officer afloat.

Zeppelin Flew at Height of 6,000 Feet and Bombs Did No Damage.

A despatch from Paris says: This city has been thrown into great excitement. It was caused by an aeroplane bearing a German flag which pattered across the city and slowly encircling the line of forts dropped a small parachute containing a German flag and a message to the Parisians reading: "The German army is at the doors of Paris. All you can do is surrender." (Signed) Lieut. von Heidsen.

The German aviator also dropped five bombs, which fell in the most populous quarter of the city. One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at the corner of Rue Albouy and Rue des Vinaigriers; two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode; the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recollets and Rue Marcin, neither of which exploded.

The military governor of Paris has ordered all persons within the sections covered by the forts of Paris to evacuate their houses within four days and demolish them under pain of death!



Churchill Leaving His Office After Declaration of War.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, guarded by a detective, leaving the Admiralty Office after the declaration of war. Under his right arm he is carrying a despatch box.

BRITISH ARMY IS UNDAUNTED

Refitted, Reinforced and Rested for the Next Great Battle.

A despatch from London says: After four days of desperate fighting, the British army in France is rested, refitted and reinforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War. In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the Minister says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Lord Kitchener's statement, which was issued through the medium of the official information bureau, follows:

Lasted Four Days.

"There has been a four days' battle—on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of August. During the whole of this period the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defence.

"The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the British front. On Monday, the 24th, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge.

"This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted, and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted on the enemy, who, in dense formation and in enormous masses, marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines."

RUSSIAN FRONT OVER 100 MILES

Many Desperate Fights Mark Czar's Invasion of East Prussia and Austria.

A despatch from London says: Desperate fighting is in progress between the Russian armies of invasion and the German and Austrian defending forces along a line extending more than 100 miles from the Vistula River, in East Prussia, to the Dnieper River, in Galicia, according to reports from St. Petersburg and Berlin. The Russian War Office announces that Allenstein, south-west of Koenigsberg, has been captured, but according to the Berlin advices, fighting is still going on at that point. Koenigsberg itself is announced from St. Petersburg and also from Paris to have been invested successfully by the Russian forces, so that this fortress no longer presents a menace to the flank of the Czar's army's advance in the direction of Berlin.

Engagements are reported from Thorn and Gradeuz. From Killce troops are being sent along the right bank of the Vistula to participate in the battle east of Lemberg, where the Russians made three thousand prisoners. At Podgaytzy the Austrians have lost three thousand men, thirteen guns and large stores of provisions.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP BANK.

Warning Issued in London to Examine All Boxes.

A despatch from London, England, says: "An attempt to blow up one of the chief London banks," says The Evening News, "has led to an official warning to all banks to examine thoroughly upon delivery all deep boxes deposited with them. A harmless looking deep box," the paper continues, "was presented at a London bank for deposit in the strong room. A sharp ear caught an ominous ticking, and an infernal machine was discovered in the box."

MARCHING TOWARD PARIS

German Armies Advancing in Wedge-shape Formation

A despatch from London says: An official bulletin issued by the French War Office said:

"The progress of the German right wing has obliged us to yield ground on our left."

An earlier bulletin by the French War Office said:

"Our forces have advanced to Lorraine. We occupy a line along Mortagne and our right wing is pushing forward. No news has come from Meuse.

"Sunday a violent battle occur-

red in the region of Manoy, near Lille, Signy, L'Abbayes, and Chateau Porcian, but the result has not been decisive and the attack will be resumed to-morrow.

"Four French army corps engaged in a violent battle on the left wing. The right wing of these four corps, taking the offensive, drove back on Guise the tenth German army corps and the guards, both suffering considerable losses.

"Our left was less fortunate. The German forces are advancing in the direction of La Fere."

TURKEY WILL DECLARE WAR

German Officers Are Pouring Into the Ottoman Empire.

A despatch from London says: Reuter's announces that confirmation has been received in well-informed quarters of the reported fresh military activity in Turkey and the sending of German officers to Constantinople. It also is understood that the matter already has been made the subject of representations to the Ottoman Government by the allies.

A news despatch from Germany of a very definite character says that on August 24 a train passed through Philippopolis with 150 German officers and subalterns aboard, of whom 45 were naval officers. On the following day another train passed through Sofia with 90 German sailors and three German officers. On August 26 a detachment of German marines passed through Sofia bound for Constantinople and more are expected.

Situation Grave.

The fact is that Turkey may declare war at almost any moment. The efforts of the nations of the Triple Entente hitherto have failed and the situation is described at the Turkish Embassy here to be grave.

The arrival of the German light cruiser Panther at Smyrna is the concluding incident in Turkey's preparations as they are understood here. The Panther, like the battle cruisers Goeben and Breslau, will be bought by Turkey, according to the reports here.

Shocked King George.

A despatch from London Says: An Antwerp despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that King Albert of Belgium has received the following message from King George: "I am shocked to hear of the danger you have run from the throwing of bombs. I hope that the Queen and the children have not suffered. I am following with admiration the great deeds of your brave army."

War Tax of \$300,000.

The Germans have imposed a fine of \$300,000 on the Belgian town of Charleroi.

Italian Army Will Enter the Field

A despatch from Rome says: A despatch to the Gazette de Lausanne says: "Italy is arming to join the Triple Entente. Troops are passing incessantly from Liguria and Piedmont, their destination being Udine. The French frontier has been entirely evacuated. In Venetia and on the frontier there are 800,000 men. Within a few days the Italian army will enter the field."

ANNEX TO NAVAL HOSPITAL. Admiralty Has Accepted Proposal as Alternative for Ship.

A despatch from London says: It is announced that a cargo of 15,000 quarters of wheat and 300 quarters of oats has just reached Hull from Montreal. The Mersey Dock Board has just decided that Canada's gift of flour shall be handled and warehoused free of cost.

As intimated by the correspondent ten days ago the Admiralty has preferred to accept the modi-

fied offer of the women of Canada to provide and maintain a naval hospital rather than a hospital ship. The new hospital will be supplementary to the Royal Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, and will be named the Canadian Women's Hospital.

200 British Wounded.

A despatch from Southampton says: The first hospital ship from France arrived here with 200 British wounded from the first battle at Mons. Nearly all the men were injured by shell fire.

CITY OF LOUVAIN WAS RAZED

Intellectual Metropolis of the Belgian Lower Countries a Mass of Ruins

A despatch from London says: The war information bureau announces the following:—

"The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs reports that a German army corps after receiving a check withdrew in disorder to the city of Louvain. The Germans on guard at the entrance of the city mistaking the nature of this incursion fired upon their countrymen, who they mistook for Belgians.

"In spite of the denials from the authorities the Germans, in order to cover their mistake, pretended that it was the inhabitants who had fired on them, whereas the inhabitants, including the police, all had been disarmed more than a week before.

"Without inquiry and without listening to any protest, the German commander announced that the town would be destroyed immediately. The inhabitants were ordered to leave their dwellings and some were made prisoners. The women and children were placed on trains, the destination of which are not known, and soldiers furnished with bombs set fire to all parts of the city. The splendid church of St. Peter, the university buildings, the library and scientific establishments were delivered to the flames. "Several notable citizens were shot. The city, which had a population of 45,000 and was the intellectual metropolis of the low countries, is now nothing more than a heap of ashes."



English Troops Leaving London En Route to Belgium