

LOUVAIN MAN SAYS HE SAW MASSACRE

Hollander Saved From Sacked City Declares Germans Shot 300 Men and Boys.

BODIES LITTER STREETS

Survivor Accuses Soldiers of Pillaging, Firing at Random, Killing Priests and Separating Families.

ROTTERDAM (via London) Sept. 4.—A vivid description of the sufferings in Louvain was given today by a Hollander, who arrived in Breda. He was a prominent resident of Louvain when the war broke out.

"We Hollanders in Louvain," he said, "at first had nothing to fear from the Germans, but all the houses that had been abandoned by their owners were ransacked, notwithstanding the warnings of the military authorities forbidding them to pillage."

"In Louvain, as in all other towns they occupied, the Germans imprisoned as hostages of war the burgomaster, the magistrates and several influential citizens."

"Before the Germans entered the town the civic guard was disarmed and weapons in the population's possession were given up. Even toy pistols and precious collections of old weapons—bows and arrows and other antique arms useless for modern warfare—had to be surrendered. All these things, sometimes of great value to their owners, were destroyed by the Germans. The value of one private collection was estimated at \$5000."

Priests Calm Citizens

"From the pulpits the priests urged the people to keep calm, declaring that was the only way in which to prevent harm from being done them."

"A few days after the entry of the German troops the German military authorities agreed to cease looting their men in private houses on the payment of 100,000 francs (\$20,000) daily. In some of the houses between 40 and 50 men had been living."

"The beautiful rooms in the town hall, where civil marriages took place, were used as stables for the cavalry horses."

"On Sunday August 23, influential persons were aroused from their beds. We were informed that an order had been given for 250 mattresses, 200 pounds of coffee, 250 loaves of bread and 500 eggs, and that they must be at the market place within an hour."

Night Order Obedied

On turning out we found the burgomaster standing in the market place and crowds of citizens, half naked or in their night clothes, carrying everything they could lay their hands on to the market place that no harm might befall their burgomaster. After this had been done the German officer in command told us that his orders had been misinterpreted—that he only wanted mattresses."

"All houses in the fashionable parts of the town and the boulevard had to be lighted through the night by order of the German authorities. The doors of houses had to be left open."

"On Tuesday, August 25, many of the troops had left town. We had a few soldiers in our house. At 6 o'clock in the evening, when everything was ready for dinner, alarm signals were sounded and the soldiers rushed into the streets. Shots whistled through the air and cries and groans arose on all sides."

Residents Take to Cellars

"We did not dare to leave our houses and took refuge in the cellars, where we stayed through the long and fearful hours. Our only lights were furnished by the reflections of burning houses. Firing continued unceasingly and we feared that at any moment our houses would be burned over our heads. At daybreak I crawled out to the street door and saw nothing but a raging sea of fire. At 9 A. M. the shooting had diminished and the soldiers made a dash to the station, abandoning our home and all our belongings except what we could carry."

"We rushed out what we saw on the way to the station is hardly describable. Everything was burning; the streets were covered with bodies of victims who had been shot, some of them half burned."

"Everywhere proclamations had been posted summoning every man to assist in extinguishing the flames and ordering women and children to stay in the houses. The station was crowded with fugitives. I was just trying to show an officer my papers when the soldiers separated me from my wife and children. All protests were useless. A lot of us were marched off to a big shed in the freight yard from where we could see the billowing smoke, the city and beautiful historical monuments being burned."

300 Men and Boys Shot

"Shortly afterwards German soldiers drove before them 300 men and boys to the corner of the Boulevard Van Tienen and Maria Theresa street, opposite the Cafe Varmalen. There they were shot. The sight filled us with horror."

"The burgomaster, two magistrates, the rector of the university and all the police officials already had been shot."

"With our hands bound behind our backs we were then marched off by soldiers without having seen our wives and children. From Mont Cesar we had a full view of the burning town. The church of St. Pierre was in flames, while the troops incessantly sent shot after shot into the unfortunate town."

"We came through the village of Hecont one single heap of ruins, where another group of prisoners, including half a dozen priests, joined us."

"Suddenly, about 1 o'clock, evidently as the result of some false alarm, we were ordered to stand in lines and stood behind us with their rifles ready to fire, using us as shields. Fortunately for us, nothing happened. After a delay of half an hour our march was continued. No conversation was allowed and the soldiers continually maltreated us. One soldier struck me with the butt end of his rifle. I could hardly walk any farther but had to go."

"After 26 hours of ceaseless excitement and danger, we arrived at Malines, where we were able to buy some food and from there we escaped to Belgium. I still do not know where my family is."

EVERY BRITON SUMMONED

(Continued From First Page.)

er alone, was responsible for the war, and that power was Germany."

"Not a single colleague in the cabinet repented the decision, which has passed from one of diplomacy to one of honor," he declared. "It would be a criminal mistake to underestimate either the magnitude, the fighting qualities or the staying power of the forces arrayed against the allies," the Premier went on. "It would be equally foolish and insensible to belittle our

own forces, whether in resistance or attack."

He praised France and Russia as two of the greatest powers who did not mean to separate themselves from Great Britain any more than Great Britain meant to separate herself from them. He declared that if Great Britain were to play a worthy part in this war, she must enlarge the scale of her forces, increase her numbers and multiply many times her effective fighting power.

Indian Troops Now on Way

Referring to the Indian troops, Premier Asquith said that two divisions of that magnificent army were already on their way. Their association with the home and Dominion troops, he declared, would maintain the flag which symbolizes unity and which no arms could dissever or dishonor.

Referring to affairs at home, the Premier declared that since the order of mobilization had been given between 250,000 and 300,000 recruits have been secured. He made an appeal to the commanding officers to return to the army and offer their services.

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As to the progress of the war, the Premier declared that in his judgment, in whatever direction he looked, there were abundant grounds for pride and comfort.

"I will not say more," he said, "because I think we should bear in mind that we are at the present time watching the fluctuations of fortune in the early stages of what is going to be a protracted struggle, and we must cultivate patience, endurance and steadfastness and everyone must do his or her appropriate part in the common cause."

Honor Law Accuses Kaiser

The Guild Hall meeting came to an end with speeches by Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons, and ex-Premier Balfour.

"Our self-governing dominions throughout the empire, without any solicitation on our part, demonstrated with an spontaneity and unanimity unparalleled in history their determination to affirm their brotherhood with us and to make our cause their own. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, children of the empire, assert, not as an obligation, but as a privilege, their right and their willingness to contribute money and material, and what is better than all, their strength, their sinews, their fortunes and the lives of their best men, to the common cause, with no less alacrity, claimed her part."

"Patriotic Memories Invoked." "Let us keep in mind our patient and indomitable seamen, never relaxing for a moment their stern vigil on the lonely seas. Let us keep in mind our gallant troops, who today, after a fortnight's continuous fighting, under conditions which try the mettle of the best army that ever existed, maintain not only an undefeated but an unbroken front."

"Finally, let us recall the memories of the great men and the great deeds of the past. Let us not forget the dying message of the younger Pitt in his last public utterance in the Guildhall itself: 'England has saved herself by her exertions and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example.'"

"The England of those days gave a noble answer to his appeal and did not sheathe the sword until, after nearly 20 years' fighting, the freedom of Europe was secured. Let us go on and do likewise."

Mr. Law declared that the key to peace or war had been in Berlin for nearly a generation. The head of the German government had merely to order his officers and men to march and there would have been no war. "He did not speak that word," Mr. Law continued, "but drew the sword, and may the accurate system for which he stood perish by his hand."

Mr. Balfour said Great Britain had entered the war because honor and interests could not be divided and he caused of a nation which strove for great power, but which was utterly ignorant how to use it.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem. Later in an apartment adjoining the Guild Hall, many recruits were enrolled.

RECRUITING RUSH PROGRESSES

Events in Northern France Call Out Sportsmen to Soldierly.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Events in Northern France and the campaign started by Premier Asquith and other leaders have given immense impetus to recruiting. It is confidently predicted in official circles that Lord Kitchener will have the 500,000 men he desires. The Association of Rugby Football Organizations has canceled all its games, most of the players having joined the forces. Every player on the list of the national team either is serving in the army or navy or is training for the service.

EXCHANGE IS RESUMED

BANK OF ENGLAND ARRANGES TO PROVIDE NEEDED FUNDS.

Acceptors Placed Under Obligation to Collect From Clients as Soon as Possible.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced tonight that an arrangement has been arrived at to remove the difficulties caused by the breakdown of foreign exchanges.

Under the arrangement the Bank of England will provide acceptors with the funds necessary to pay at maturity all bills contracted before the moratorium was declared. Acceptors will be under obligation to collect from their clients the funds due them as soon as possible and apply those funds to the advance made by the bank, for which interest will be charged at 2 per cent above the ruling bank rates.

The bank undertakes not to claim repayment of any amount not recovered by acceptors from their clients for a period of one year after the war.

Until the end of this period the bank's claim will rank after claims in respect of post-moratorium transactions.

In order to facilitate fresh business and the movement of produce and merchandise from and to all parts of the world, the joint stock banks have arranged, with the co-operation of the government, to advance to clients the amounts necessary to pay their acceptances at maturity when the funds have not been provided in due time by the clients of the acceptors.

PARIS PASSES NEEDED AT PARIS

Military Adopt Precautionary Measures at French Capital.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Beginning tonight, no persons may leave or enter Paris between 8 o'clock and 11 o'clock in the morning without a military pass. Automobiles may enter freely during the day, but cannot leave without permits.

Persons are permitted to pass without challenge through certain gates, while other gates are closed. Gardens bringing fresh vegetables to the city are permitted to enter at half-hour intervals during the night.

AMERICANS ARE LAUDED

Paris Embassy Men Win Approval of French Press.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Decision of the American Government to maintain its embassy in Paris during the days to come is commented on with warm appreciation by nearly all the newspapers of the capital. The services of Elihu Benjamin Washburne to his countrymen and to all the residents of Paris in 1871 are recalled. Washburne was American Minister here between 1869 and 1877.

William Graves Sharp, appointed to succeed Ambassador Herrick, and who, pending the transfer, will assist Mr. Herrick here, and Robert Bacon, a former Ambassador to France, now here, have been referred to as a "delegation of eminent Americans, whose presence will be on the side of conscience and reason."

Mr. Bacon probably will visit Bordeaux.

CENSORSHIP TARGET

London Times Would Remedy "Dangerous Situation."

TENNIS NEWS IS INSTANCE

Fear That "McLaughlin" Might Be Code for Some German Spy" Holds Up News of Winning Trophy by Australasians.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times in an editorial article this morning compares the prompt manner in which the German authorities treat the dispatches filed by Italian correspondents on the progress of the war with the delays, amounting to from 24 to 48 hours, which the British censorship imposes on Dutch, Italian and American newspaper correspondents in England.

As a result, so-called German news, the Times declares, gets a long start throughout the world and to the United States over news reciting the operations of the allies.

"No time is to be lost if this regrettable and indeed dangerous situation is to be remedied," the Times says.

"The war may last long and it may affect the very existence of the empires and the countries involved in it. It is not too much to ask that our government should spare neither pains nor money to insure that neutral countries, whose attitude, at critical moments, may be of vital importance, shall not be left without authentic and veracious information of the progress of the war and of the fortunes of the allied arm."

The vagaries of the British censorship pass all understanding. The war Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, children of the empire, assert, not as an obligation, but as a privilege, their right and their willingness to contribute money and material, and what is better than all, their strength, their sinews, their fortunes and the lives of their best men, to the common cause, with no less alacrity, claimed her part."

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MEN SPIES DIE CALMLY

WOMEN FOUND DISGUISED AS RED CROSS AIDES.

Feminine Folk, Also Attired as Nuns, Notify Germans of Enemies' Movements.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(Special cable in the Morning Telegraph.)—The Daily Mail's Ostend correspondent describes certain conditions in Belgium, where fighting has been going on, in a very vivid manner. In part he writes: "The spying system of the Germans is said to be remarkably complete. One spy was captured in a forest at Liege, where he had been enrolled as a reserve officer. Women spies are frequently found disguised as nuns or Red Cross helpers. These latter are known to press a notice across battlefields frequently and notified the enemy of the movements of the Belgian troops, while pretending to be succoring the wounded. The execution of these spies has been caught and executed. Belgian officers tell me that most of the men spies die calmly and bravely. The execution of the women spies, however, is generally made a terrible scene. The women who have been sentenced to death on the recent battlefield usually have struggled and scratched as they have been dragged to the post for execution."

"Pillaging has started on the battlefield. One Belgian officer, who was slightly wounded by a lance, told me he was stripped of all his pocket possessions, and then his boots and socks were taken. The Association of Rugby Football Organizations has canceled all its games, most of the players having joined the forces. Every player on the list of the national team either is serving in the army or navy or is training for the service."

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Come to Our Birthday Party and Share in Saturday's Sales All Over the Store Are Birthday Sales for Men, Women and Children

Lipman Wolfe & Co. "Merchandise of Merit Only"

Boys' New \$1.25 to \$2.00 French Felt Hats at 75c

In regulation shapes with high and medium crowns, having stitched or bound edges. In castor, Oxford, steel gray, brown, red, navy blue, black and white. Also telescope shapes in black and gray only. Sizes for boys from 2 to 12 years. —Fourth Floor

New Collars and Vestees of Organdie Special 50c

Sheerest organdie collars in square and round effects, in flaring shapes that can easily be wired, vestees with collars attached, trimmed down front with dainty little crochet buttons, finished with picot edge and many with hemstitching. Also broad cuff sets and separate collars of fine picot. —First Floor

Imported Pearl Necklaces \$3.00 Each Of Indestructible Pearls Regular Price \$7.00

These exquisite necklaces were bought by one of our buyers in Europe and were especially selected in one of the foremost shops of Paris. Which makes it possible for us to offer them at this price. There are exactly 120 strings in the assortment, in cream, white and rose, in opera lengths and mounted with gold clasps.

New Hat Pin Novelty 25c

Cunning little imitation golf bags, containing two sterling silver hat pins in the form of golf sticks—and this novelty sells complete for 25c. Would make an ideal gift and could be used for favors at a luncheon.

French Jet Beads 50c Real French jet cut beads, graduated in opera lengths, and long lengths to be worn with the coat. —First Floor

New Fall Coats for Girls 2 to 8 Years

Zibeline, plush, corduroy, velvet, astrachan, broadcloth, boucle and fancy English mixtures are the materials. In black, Labrador blue, Copen, new brown, navy, new green, red, plaid and checks. Made in box style, with or without wide belts, many in Russian style. Cape coats, some of which have adjustable capes. Yoke effects, coats that button close around the neck, single and double breasted styles. Trimmings of fur, velvet, plush, Roman striped and moire silk and fancy buttons. Coats for every purpose are to be found in our new stock. —From \$3.00 to \$17.50. —Fourth Floor.

For the Girl Who Is Just Between Sizes

We are making a specialty of dresses for the growing girl who is over-developed, and not old enough to wear junior styles. These dresses are in pretty girlish styles, yet are proportioned to fit the girl who could not wear the average sizes. They show the new tunics, plain or plaited, simulated basque and plaited waists, others with vests, deep belts of satin, collars and cuffs of contrasting silks. Serges and challies are the materials, and they come in many desirable colors. Sizes 11, 13, 14 and 15. Priced from \$6.50 to \$17.50. —Fourth Floor.

New Rain Coats for Girls Which Would Sell Regularly at \$17.50 Birthday Sale \$10.95

These coats are well tailored throughout, and made of a serviceable quality of Priestly mixture cloth. They are in loose-belted style, with yoke in the back, large, close collar and strap sleeves and come in three-quarter length. Splendid coats for school wear and stormy weather. Sizes 15 and 17. —Fourth Floor

25c English Juvenile Cloth 20c —The greatest of all material for school dresses, also admirably adapted for house dresses, boys' wash suits, men's shirts. The colors guaranteed. Of higher count and heavier weight than any similar cloth on the market. In stripes, checks and solid colors. —Basement

The First Big Sale of the Season of Boys' High-Grade School Suits

Suits Selling From \$10.00 to \$11.50 for \$7.95 Suits Selling to \$13.50 for \$8.95 Suits Selling to \$14.50 for \$9.95

Three groups of fine clothing for the schoolboys, which come from one of the most exclusive manufacturers of boys' clothing in America. Made of fine all-wool tweeds, homespuns and fancy imported cloths, in mixtures, checks, herringbones and diagonals. In gray, brown, Oxfords, tan, blue and black with white. You will find Norfolk and sack styles, fancy English models with patch pockets and stitched down or loose belts. And pants in knickerbocker style, full lined and taped seams. These suits are perfect as to workmanship and finish, splendid fitting and made to withstand the hardest kind of wear. —Fourth Floor



Boys' Corduroy Pants \$1.00 In Sizes From 5 to 16 Years

These pants are made of extra quality corduroy in tan golden brown and mouse color. They are well made, all having taped seams and fashioned in the knickerbocker style. —Fourth Floor.

They Have Just Arrived New School Dresses for Girls From 6 to 14 Years

And Join the Birthday Sale Today \$4.00 Wool Serge Dresses \$2.95 \$6.00 Wool Challie Dresses \$3.95

The wool serge dresses are of a very fine quality and fashioned in the long-waisted style and with tunics, and set-in sleeves. Trimmed with a plaid silk belt, and fine pleating around the collar and cuffs. Can be had in navy blue or brown. These little dresses have just come in and express very cleverly the new styles for the new season and yet are very youthful and at the same time practical.

The Dresses of Wool Challie can be had in both light and dark colors in neat, dainty patterns in floral and conventional designs in contrasting effective colorings. There are two distinct models—one with the very long-waisted belted style and plaited skirt, having new set-in sleeves, and Medici collar forming vest of white silk and white silk cuffs and belt. The second model has a double tunic skirt and long waist-deep yoke, piped with satin and satin girdle, lace collar. —Fourth Floor.

First Showing of Hats and Bonnets for Little Girls

The newest styles for the little girls are now here. Many of them are exact copies of imported models. Velvets, velours, felts, plushes are most in evidence, hardly two hats alike. They have the new soft crowns, and turned-up brims faced with pretty colors, many are in bonnet shapes, or in plain turned-down effects. Trimmings of fur, French flowers, laces, silks, Roman striped and plain ribbons, rosettes. Some have strings to tie, others fastened with elastic. —Priced from \$1.50 to \$7.50. —Fourth Floor.

New Fall Suits and Coats for Girls and Young Women

Every few days the scene changes as new arrivals add the spice of the most recent styles in apparel for girls. Among the Autumn suits, \$15.00 to \$40.00, these are the predominating features: New coats, full length, or shorter models. Country Club, Redingote and Russian styles. Materials, serges, poplins, cheviot, diagonals, checks and fancy weaves. Broadtail, silk braid and velvet trimmed. Skirts plaited or in yoke and tunic effects. Colors are navy, brown, green, prune, Copen and Labrador blue. —Sizes 15 to 17 years.

Young Women's Coats \$10.00 to \$25.00

Full swing skirt and English flare styles, also cape effects with detachable capes. Close-fitting and convertible collars and large rever effects. Deep cuffs. Trimmings of velvet, broadtail, fancy buttons and silk braid. Made of plain and fancy zibeline, cheviot, boucle, plaid or English mixtures. —Sizes 15 to 17 years. —Fourth Floor.

Complete Readiness in the Girls' Millinery Shop

with hats for misses and children for school and ready to wear, showing the latest. Fall Models of plush, corduroy, mixed cloths and plaids, new shapes and trimmings. Prices 95c to \$2.50. —Second Floor.



Advertisement for The Bush & Lane Piano, featuring an illustration of a piano and text describing its quality and availability.