

FRENCH VIEW OF SITUATION

ALLIES IN VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF RETIRING ENEMY—SHOW NO FATIGUE.

FIELD PIECES ABANDONED

Main Body of German Army Approaching Belgian Frontier—British Pushing Attack Which May Force Kaiser's Soldiers to Evacuate Rheims.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London, Sept. 14.—Except for the army which has been attacking Verdun, the German forces in France have fallen back all along the line, according to the French official report issued Monday afternoon.

From Nancy to Vosges they have withdrawn from French territory, while on the extreme right Gen. von Kluck and Gen. von Buelow continue to retreat to the northeast before the French and British defensive position on the River Aisne, between Compiègne and Soissons.

Further west the German detachments that held Amiens have moved northeastward to try to rejoin the German army of the right at St. Quentin. It is possible that all the Germans in northwest France have done likewise; otherwise they would be in danger of being cut off in the center.

Pushing Their Advantage. Another defensive position behind Rheims has been given up and in the Argonne a general retreat is taking place toward the forest of Belouze and Traincourt.

The allies are pushing their advantage and doing their utmost to turn the retreat into a disaster by a stern pursuit on perhaps the broadest scale yet known in war. On the right they are in good position to continue the offensive, if the men and horses are not too tired for further effort. They are based on a strong line running from the Marne to the fortresses through the hilly country south of Argonne.

While the allied left, composed largely of fresh troops with a heavy force of cavalry under Gen. Pau, is wheeling around so as to drive Gens. von Kluck and von Buelow towards Ardennes and Luxembourg, Gen. Paul's army has suffered an absolute defeat, but claim it is retiring in good order.

Gen. von Auffenberg's army, the correspondent continues, "is said to be in a dangerous position of being cut off from the main army. The Austrians have had terrible losses."

RUSS VICTORY IMPOSING ONE

Main Austrian Force Suffers Complete Rout—Germany Admits the Coup.

London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that a Berlin message received in Copenhagen admits that the chief Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat, but claim it is retiring in good order.

Gen. von Auffenberg's army, the correspondent continues, "is said to be in a dangerous position of being cut off from the main army. The Austrians have had terrible losses."

Petrograd, Sept. 14.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "On the Austrian front the Russian troops are crossing the San river. On taking position near Barwarska the Russian troops captured thirty cannon and 8,000 prisoners, and also enormous stores of war material and provisions."

"The results of the pursuit of the enemy in that territory are still unknown."

"In the marshes of Belgorod the Russians found more Austrian batteries sunk in the mud, abandoned during the retreat."

Prisoners and Guns Taken. The general army, while repulsing the last desperate Austrian attack, captured, the moment our troops took the offensive, a great number of prisoners and guns, the total number of which has not as yet been determined.

Gen. Brusiloff declares his troops gave proof of great energy, determination and bravery. The commanders of the corps he led, led their units with imperturbable coolness, snatching victory from the enemy on more than one occasion at critical moments.

Gen. Brusiloff particularly commends the activity of Bulgarian Gen. Radko Dimitrieff in the fighting.

The British official press bureau denies the reports that Russian troops landed in Belgium and declares also that there is no truth whatever in the rumors that Russian soldiers have landed in or passed through Great Britain on their way to France and Belgium.

The occupation of Amiens by the French and the preparations by the Germans on the River Aisne to make a stand against the allies are the chief announcements contained in the latest statement issued by the French government. Apparently the Germans are also preparing to resist on the heights to the north and northwest of Rheims.

Following reports that 35,000 Japanese had been landed on the Shanghai peninsula, the Japanese troops are moving toward Ping Tu, about forty miles north of Kiao Chow, the German protectorate in China.

Forward reports that the Russian army is crossing the San river and that the Russian army, in repulsing a desperate attack by the Austrians, captured many prisoners.

Copenhagen dispatch says Admiral von Sahlberg admits that the chief Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat, but claim it is retiring in good order.

WHAT ONE GERMAN SHELL DID AT BATTLE OF HAELEN



This photograph of one bit of the battlefield of Haelen, Belgium, gives a vivid idea of the destruction wrought by the German shells.

BERLIN ADMITS REVERSE BEFORE WALLS OF PARIS

Announcement Made at Berlin That There Has Been Change in Fortunes of War.

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT

Czar's Forces Driven Back in East Prussia—Petrograd Reports Success Farther South—Expert's Opinion of War's Progress—Pope Making Efforts to Restore Peace.

Victories for the allies on both the left and center before Paris were reported on September 10 in official bulletins from the French war office. Nowhere along the entire line since the battle started has a reverse been suffered by the allied armies.

An official communique issued by the French war office said that the Anglo-French troops crossed the Marne, and after fighting battles with the German's right wing at Ferte-Sous-Jourarre and Chateau Thierry, forced the Germans back until the front of the invaders have lost during the fighting covers 40 miles.

The allies were in pursuit of the enemy. During their advance many prisoners and a number of guns have been taken.

Berlin Tells of Retreat. In official communications issued in Berlin General von Stein announced that the German army, which had advanced across the Marne to the east of Paris, was heavily attacked by the enemy between Paris, Meaux and Montmorail.

The fighting lasted two days. The German army had checked the enemy and had even advanced, but stronger hostile columns came to the assistance of the allies and the enemy won the battle, compelling the German troops to retire.

Thirty guns were captured by the allies and some thousands of men made prisoners.

Cracow Won by Russians. Cracow, the strongest Austrian post in Galicia, and the one which obstructed the advance of the huge Russian center upon Breslau, is reported from Petrograd to have fallen before a furious attack of Russian cavalry and infantry under cover of the disastrous fire of heavy siege guns. The forts to the east and north of the city were shelled and the city was occupied by the Russians.

President's Work for Peace. That the administration had in any way interfered in the diplomacy of Europe in order to avert the titanic struggle has been kept a close secret. The sympathetic endeavor of the government of the United States to prevent war failed because conditions did not admit of success. At the same time it struck a keynote for peace of advantage to future steps the Wilson administration might deem it appropriate to take.

The willingness of the allies to talk peace at this time rests upon conditions which will be so distasteful to Germany that the present moves are likely to come to nothing and be valuable only as paving the way to real negotiations.

Thus Sir Edward Grey, in his reply communicated through Ambassador Page in London, declared that in order to obtain a lasting peace a number of

terms, including feeding, housing and assisting the German troops and avoiding hostile acts.

The seventh condition says: "The mayor, the clergyman and four well-reputed citizens are to appear before me at once to act as hostages during the stay of the troops. Under these conditions—I repeat it—the lives and private property of the inhabitants are perfectly secure. The strict discipline to which our soldiers are accustomed renders it possible that no inhabitant will be compelled

CITIZENS HELD AS HOSTAGES

Towns Captured by Germans Are Notified of the Conditions With Which They Must Comply.

The commanders of the German troops are issuing a proclamation to the inhabitants of every hostile town they occupy, giving seven conditions under which life and private property of the citizens are guaranteed.

The first six include the usual

HISTORY MADE IN BELGIUM

Armies Today Are Operating on Grounds That Has Been Scene of Many Conflicts.

Describing the road from Brussels to Liege, which skirts the plains of Hesbaye, Biedeker quotes the old proverb, "Qui passe dans le Hesbaye est combattu landanna."—"He who enters the Hesbaye is defeated the next day." Such was the reputation of the Hesbaye for strength and

grave questions would have to be settled, among them compensation for Belgium because of the violation of her neutrality and the suffering and losses she and her people have endured.

A dispatch from Tokyo to Petrograd states that Japan has joined the agreement of the allies not to conclude peace without the consent of the allied nations.

Private Not Optimistic. A private message from Berlin to Copenhagen, passed by the German censor, says: "The German papers evidently have been too optimistic as to the situation on the western battlefields, where overwhelming victories have been claimed. The enthusiasm of the newspapers is not found at the German military headquarters."

This message is taken to mean that the world is being prepared for the announcement of the retreat of the Germans from France. Evidently the Germans do not feel quite safe on account of the rapid and probably too extended advance to the west.

Minister of War Millerand ordered prefects throughout France to arrest all men liable to military duty not already in service. By this means the government expects to get at least 200,000 more troops.

Pope Is Seeking Peace. Pope Benedict has approached Austria and Germany through their envoys in Rome, and both informed the pontiff that they are favorably disposed to second his efforts for peace. The czar is understood to be prepared to submit the pope's offer to the deferential consideration of Great Britain and France.

German official statements asserted that the Kaiser's army had captured the French fortress at Maubeuge and 40,000 men and many guns. This assertion was vehemently denied by the French.

The German ambassador at Washington admitted in a cablegram to the president, Emperor William had protested against the use of dum-dum bullets by the allied army and the participation in the war by Belgian civilians.

Russians Meet Defeat. Russian reverses at the hands of the Germans are reported from northern East Prussia, but the czar's forces are reported successful farther south in Prussia and also continue to push back the Austrians. Russia admits the German army is advancing in East Prussia, and says its main effort seems to be directed toward the Masur lake region.

AS VIEWED BY AN EXPERT

Associate Editor of the Army and Navy Journal Gives His Ideas of the War's Progress.

The rapid advance of the enveloping movement by which the allies are turning the German right flank is beginning to have a decisive influence on the German campaign. The reported retreat of the Germans to Soissons cuts them off from their natural lines of communication.

Indeed the allied move is so threatening to the entire rear of the German's right flank that they have to consider the alternative of getting quick results in their attacks on the French lines or else retiring in time to save their right wing from disaster.

The mention of this turning force of the allies as British and French army indicates that the British have been rushing forward their later expeditions via Havre and Dieppe and moving them to the front as a separate army.

The retrogression of the German army of General von Kluck freed the

to neglect his business affairs or to desert his home and hearth.

"On the other hand, I shall adopt the most stringent measures as soon as the above conditions are not observed. In this respect I shall hold the hostages in the first instance responsible. Besides this, every citizen will be shot who is found with a weapon in his hands or committing any act whatever hostile to our troops. Finally the entire city is responsible for the deeds of every individual citizen." This was done in 1870.

burg defeated the allies under William III of England in 1793, and where a century later the Austrians, under the Prince of Cobourg, uncle of the late King Leopold of Belgium, defeated the French, led by Dumouriez and Louis Philippe.

Then, there is Quatre Bras, where Ney's division fought part of the British army and its German and Belgian allies in 1815. There had been a battle the day before at Sombrefe, and on that June night the Prussians accomplished their retreat from Ligny.

carillon of Paris from its primary duty of manning the forts. Detachments from this service can well be spared, sufficient to form an additional corps to strengthen the allies' left flank.

Dispatches seem to have developed a point of attack which has been little mentioned. The fifth German army, after making the turning movement around Verdun, seems to have moved southeast up the valleys of the Aire and Aisne rivers. So great was the pressure of its attacks that the French line was forced back to Souilly and the line of the Ornain river. The day's wireless report from Berlin of the capture of fortifications near Verdun refers to the operations of this army.

In Perilous Position. This portion of the French line is in a dangerous position. In their efforts to hold the fortress of Verdun the French left salient protruding twenty-five miles beyond their general line. This salient is now exposed to attack both on east and west. A success by the Germans on either side would take the other side in rear and would result in serious losses during the withdrawal.

If the Germans succeeded in such a move they would isolate Verdun and have a chance to bring to bear upon it the same tactical use of heavy artillery that resulted in the capture of Liege, Namur and Longwy. The French armies would be forced back to the general line running from Vitry to Toul.

Such a success on the part of the Germans would not have a decisive effect on the battle, but it would have important value in shortening their front of operations and in facilitating the supply of their troops. By throwing open a new line of operations, it would tend to counterbalance the contraction of such lines on the right flank due to the allies' turning movement.

Germans Hold Positions. The fighting reported at Easternay, ten miles south of Montmirail, and the reports of fighting along the Ornain river just east of Vitry show that the German armies are still holding their advanced positions. The success of the allies seem to have been gained mostly by the British army north of Coulommiers and by the French army and the allied army on their left.

It is too soon to make any estimate as to the outcome of this battle. While the allies have a greater total force the Germans have drawn in their columns and massed their troops in a way that gives them a numerical superiority at the point of contact.

The outcome is going to depend largely on the French artillery. If the French guns can hold their positions and maintain their fire, the German losses in assault will be so great as to make success impossible.

All signs indicate that the Germans have reached the limit of their available force for the French campaign. To gain sufficient strength for this last effort they have had to strip the country from Ghent, Belgium, to Mulhausen, Alsace.

The latest news changes the situation in East Prussia. The German armies in this region have been greatly re-enforced and have again inflicted on the Russian army of invasion a blow that will seriously delay its advance.

The German success in this district will have an important influence in delaying the advance of the central Russian army through Poland. Due to the same rail superiority Austria can move her reserves into Galicia faster than Russia can bring her forces to the front. The Austrian resistance on the front from Rawa Ruska south to Stri is stiffening.

In the rest of the field of operations the advantage lies with the Russians.

London.—A dispatch to the Central News agency from Bordeaux says that at the request of M. Ribot, the minister of Finance, the brokers are associated and decided to reopen the bourse at Bordeaux.

Paris.—Troops of the Italian army are being disembarked in Albania, especially at Valona, according to a dispatch from Trieste to the Echo de Paris. Recent advices from Valona stated that Kiamil Elbasan, at the head of 4,000 men, had threatened to sack the town.

Paris.—The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans, previously reported in news dispatches, was officially announced Sunday.

London.—A Bordeaux dispatch to Lloyd's Weekly News, says the line of communication used by the Germans has been cut and they cannot make use of the lines east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the allies on the center and right. They must, therefore, try the line through the Meuse valley and Luxembourg.

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GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORTS DECLARE TEUTONS ARE COMPLETELY ROUTED.

WEEK'S SLAUGHTER ENDED

European Military Authorities Declare Army of the Kaiser Which Swept Through Belgium Toward Paris is in Danger of Annihilation.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. The retreat of the German armies, virtually all along the line in France, continues, according to French official reports, and advices from Switzerland describe the profound impression the news of the German retreat had created along the Swiss-German frontier and in various parts of Germany.

Already the German forces have been pushed back by the allied armies at some points for a distance of sixty miles or more, and the French have succeeded in reoccupying various towns which they evacuated two weeks ago.

The Belgians have taken the offensive and are reported to have cut the German line of communication, forcing them to use the line through the Meuse valley and Luxembourg.

The senate and the assembly of the union of South Africa have pledged allegiance to the empire and have approved the action Great Britain has taken "in defense of the principles of liberty and justice, and of the integrity and sanctity of international obligations."

The Russian official advices describe the operations in Russian Poland culminating in the victories at Krasnik and Tomaszow. One million men were engaged on the Austrian and German side, and for six days the Russians remained on the defensive, finally undertaking a general offensive movement by reason of the successes of Gen. Ruzsky and Gen. Brusiloff. Servian troops have crossed the river Save, and an official statement issued at Nish describes large Austrian losses in the early fighting.

Servia apparently is preparing to undertake further active offensive operations.

From Berlin come very brief reports. Gen. von Stein has issued a statement describing meagerly the operations to the east of Paris and telling of heavy losses on both sides.

The statement adds that the army commanded by Crown Prince Frederick-William has been bombarding with heavy artillery the forts south of Verdun since Wednesday.

lin dispatch that the total losses sustained by the Germans number 6,353 dead and 12,633 wounded. A German fleet, the flagship of which carries the flag of Prince Henry, of Prussia, has been seen cruising south of the islands in the gulf of Bothnia. The fleet includes seven dreadnoughts.

CRUSH OF AUSTRIA PLANNED

German Ally Reported in Deplorable Plight—Allies Capture Their Supplies.

Nish, Servia.—It is announced that the Servian offensive continues successfully. The Servian troops have crossed the Save at several points, and it is said that the Servians are being received enthusiastically by the population of Hungary.

A semi-official statement reviewing the operations against Austria since the outbreak of the war makes no mention of the capture of Semlin, before reported, but says: "The Austrians have sent all their troops to the east to stem the advance of the enormous Russian wave. The small total force which it has at its disposal already argues fresh successes for us. If, by a miracle, Austria escapes the catastrophe by which it is menaced, it will be little Servia that has dealt the severest blow to its prestige."

The statement asserts that in August Austria threw 350,000 men at the weakest point along the frontier, on the Save and Orina from Ljubova to Shabatz.

After sanguinary fighting the tide turned on August 19, the Austrians being completely beaten and pursued along the whole line.

"The enemy's only thought," continues the statement, "was of reaching as quickly as possible the bridges it had thrown across the Drina, not thinking of destroying them completely after their passage. The enormous losses of the enemy were due to the massed formation of the Austrians. They had 10,000 killed, 6,000 of whom fell at the river Tser."

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RED CROSS WORK

WHAT RED SEAL COMMISSION IS DOING TO PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

From the Capital City, the Various State Institutions and from Many Different Parts of the Sunshine State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Armour.—The Red Cross seal commission for the state of South Dakota for the prevention of tuberculosis, was organized by Mrs. E. P. Wanzler of Armour, S. D., in November, 1913. The commission consists of sixteen representative people of the state of whom the president, Mrs. E. P. Wanzler, the secretary, F. J. Morris and the treasurer, F. G. Floete, are residents of Armour, which makes this city the headquarters of the commission.

Last year the time for work was short owing to lateness of the organization, but even with this being true, the South Dakota commission was greatly complimented by the National Red Cross for the amount of good accomplished.

Gets Good Money. Pierre.—Several weeks ago the state insurance department gave out a statement as to the possible effects both on the part of those taking insurance, and those writing policies for companies which are not authorized to do business in this state in other words, companies which seek to secure the profits of South Dakota insurance, and decline to pay the taxes demanded by the state for doing business. Some insurers, and an agent or two in the eastern part of the state are feeling the real effects of such insurance. A Kansas City company, styling itself the Stallion and Jack Owners Insurance Alliance, secured several risks in this state without accepting any responsibility, and after collecting premiums, in one case of \$22 and in another of \$75, they come back with the statement that on account of the heavy mortality among the class of stock they insure, they have decided not to carry risks any further, and returned to the \$22 man a balance of \$2, which they claimed would be due him and cancelled his policy. The \$75 man received a small sum, and notice that his policy had been cancelled. As the company has no legal standing, the policyholders have no recourse in any manner except upon the agent who wrote their policies who is liable for any amounts which the company might be liable for, and nothing doing so far as the company is concerned.

Perishes Makes a Speech. Brookings.—At least one million laboring people in the United States die each year, with no need of their dying, according to Dr. E. C. Perisho, in a "Labor day" address before a mass meeting of all Brookings churches. "The liquor traffic," said he, "is the greatest tragedy to the American laboring man, who being made unfit for work must be borne upon the shoulders of those who do labor. The trouble with America is that she has produced too many non-producers." Every dollar squandered is a dollar lost, and enormous sums are lost annually by accidents, and inability to work on account of excessive drinking. The figures are staggering, said President Perisho, the grand total amounting to something like \$200,000,000 each year, in absolute loss.

Medals Given Indians. Pierre.—A collection of medals given to the Indians, all of whom were in the Black Hills, along the "Black and Yellow Train," is one of the latest developments of the plans of the South Dakota commission to the Panama-Pacific International exposition. Commencing at Elkton a motor party with moving picture cameras will move along the route photographing all the points of the interest, scenic, agricultural, civic and commercial.

Profit on Text Books Limited. Pierre.—School text books in South Dakota should be sold to the school patrons at a profit not to exceed 10 per cent according to an opinion recently handed down by the attorney general's office. The opinion hits Minneapolis county, where the text books are sold here at an average profit of 16 per cent, the percentage of profit being less on the expensive books than on the primary texts which are in a greater demand.

Perisho at Work. Brookings.—President E. C. Perisho of the state college, has assumed his duties. The Commission club cooperated with the state college officials in a "show you day" at the college on September 12. On that occasion the farmers of the country and state were the guests of the college and were shown many practical things the institution is doing for them and the state at large.

Dakota Wesleyan in Training. Mitchell.—Fifteen gridiron huskies from the Dakota Wesleyan squad went into camp on the James river near Mitchell. With the most encouraging outlook of any season, in the last four years, the Methodists are confident of results from their first training camp.

Teachers in the Sioux Falls schools received \$33,859 in salaries during the past year, while the total amount paid to teachers in the county, including the city, was \$164,311.

Spearfish.—Joseph Wells, a prominent pioneer resident, is arranging to have a monument erected over the grave of the first person buried in the local cemetery. This was Levi Blizard, who was buried in November, 1876. He in a short time. The next four persons to be buried in the cemetery were victims of the warlike Sioux Indians, who then infested the Black Hills and surrounding territory and picked off many of the early goldseekers. The Blizard monument will consist of a fine piece of white marble from a quarry near town.

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Souvenir Sale to Help State Exhibit. Pierre.—Gov. Byrne has issued the following proclamation in relation to the movement to secure funds for a state exhibit at the San Francisco exposition next year: "There has been a general and insistent demand that the state be represented at the Panama-Pacific exposition. This demand has come from all sections of the state and from people of all callings and classes. Because of this demand I appointed a commission to consider the advisability of providing for such representation by erecting a building and conducting an exhibit of the state's