

# The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Sept. 12, (11 a. m.)—It is now apparent that the primary cause of the confusion into which the German plan of campaign before Paris has been thrown, was due to the German right wing occurring the rest of the Kaiser's advancing front. The news that the German right reached Provins gives the key to the mystery. This town is fifty miles southeast of Paris, and dominates the highways which the German center and left would have used in proceeding to envelop Paris from the south.

The German right got to Provins too soon. Its phenomenal speed from the Belgian frontier to Paris seems to have been unchecked after reaching the capital and carried it down the roads across the Marne river to join the Germans coming from the northeast, at Provins. But the Germans from the northeast didn't arrive. They were held in check in the Catalaunian fields district where Attila and his forces were defeated in the fifth century. The speedy German right therefore became isolated. The French garrison emerged and fell on its flank. During the present week it has been forced back until now it is fifty miles northeast of Paris. That the defeat of the German right wing was due to deep strategy by the allies is refuted by the frank admission of the Paris and London official reports earlier in the week, that the movements of the Germans were very puzzling. They were puzzling because they constituted a sixth error in computing the time the center and left wing Germans would swing around

Paris. Somebody among the German higher officials seems to have blundered badly and Germany strategy is now seriously affected for it must rearrange its objectives. The German attack on Verdun is an attempt to open a doorway into France from the east, the alternative invasion route to the unfortunately chosen way through Belgium. Verdun is the northernmost point of the famous fortified eastern barrier that runs along the Meuse forty miles to Toul and after a forty mile strategic opening to Epinal continues in a series of strong forts along the Mosel river to the Swiss frontier. The capture of Verdun if it were followed by the occupation of the other military works to Toul might seriously interfere with the French invasion of Lorraine and would be of great benefit to German lines of communication. The nearest railway approach from Germany to the present field of operations runs through Verdun.

Russia's effort to recommence her march to Berlin has again met with a reverse. The Germans are shoving the Slavs out of east Prussia at about the same speed that they are themselves retiring in France. The battle of Lyck, reported as an important German victory, occurred only fifteen miles inside the east Prussian boundary, and Russian Poland is again in danger of serious invasion. The confidence of the German general staff in their ability to hold off Russia's advance for an appreciable time, with second line troops, seems to have been well founded—much more so than the belief that the offensive in France could be continued indefinitely.

were dead dark. Passing a cafe in the main street, I heard strange subdued sounds and suddenly found it the massed whispering in the darkness of scores of men and women seated at the little walk tables under the cafe canopies. Waiters were feeling their way about, serving drinks as best they could under strange circumstances. I took a seat among the whispering crowd. I heard the word Zeppelin whispered at every hand. The British have brought a Zeppelin here to fight the Germans. Yes but the Zeppelins have gun decks on top of the gas bag and carry two great rifles. What chance does an English balloon have against a Zeppelin fitted like a battleship!

But after all, what has been done, but add new horror to warfare, a new chill for humanity. Little children and mothers will say their prayers in Ostend tonight and then be awake, for it is hard to believe that even the good God can save you from bombs that drop from the sky. Ostend lies tonight helpless. Even the great guns of the great English battleships in the harbor cannot insure Ostend against the Zeppelin. Viva Zeppelin, inventor of a new fear.

Paris to strike at Turkish coast N Turkey declares war. General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, announces his belief that danger of siege of Paris has passed. Offensive operations of allies continue toward Soissons and Rheims, with Germans in full retreat. German center continued to break and entrenched positions there are hastily evacuated by retiring invaders. Reported in London British column captures 6,000 Germans and fifteen guns northeast of Paris. German forces continue movement to envelop French frontier entrenched camp at Verdun. Russians report Austrian forces in Galicia driven back to west of Rawruska and Dniester river. British warships seize German colony in Solomon islands.

## HONORS FOR WEEK BELONG TO ALLIES

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blunder was committed somewhere. After occupying the strong fortified line of La Fere-Laon-Rheims as victors last week, the Germans are now compelled to fall back as the vanquished, toward these same half-way fortresses between Paris and the Luxembourg-Belgium frontier. The danger of envelopment that threatened the French during the German advance on Paris is now haunting the invaders. If the Germans can get away it seems as if the La Fere-Laon-Rheims fortifications were again to become French possessions, establishing a unique precedent and testifying to their usefulness under the new conditions of warfare.

The German retirement is toward the northeast and should interrupt the attempt to subdue the powerful fortresses of Verdun, the key to France's protective barrier against invasion from the great German concentration centers in northern Lorraine. The entire strategy of the French campaign has been changed by German indecision after reaching Paris and the week closes with honors belonging to the allied forces.

Russia's operations in Galicia during the week have been held in the district about Lemberg by the arrival of German reinforcements to support the broken Austrian army. That the Russian troops cannot make such headway against the German battalions as against Austrian is proven by the renewed check Russia has received during the week in east Prussia.

Russia eventually must overcome the opposition in Galicia and start on her deferred way to Berlin. The meagre advances made by the enormous Slav armies during the past week, however, do not afford much encouragement for an early estimate of the real starting date for the Kaiser's home town on the Spree. The pace of fighting in France is far out of proportion to the ponderous movements along the five hundred mile battle line from Konigsberg to the Karpathians.

## FRANCE

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to reinforce him. It is admitted here that General Von Kluck with superb strategy escaped from a trap that had been laid for him east of Paris, withdrawing his army just in time to avoid a flank attack in force by the army of defense of Paris which had been sent into action by General Gallieni for that purpose.

The Belgian army has resumed the offensive in northern Belgium while additional reinforcements have landed in western Belgium and northern France from England. These troops are expected to raid the German lines of communication. The Germans will be unable under present conditions to reinforce their lines through Belgium and may be forced to abandon them and depend on the Luxembourg-French frontier routes.

NO RETREAT. PARIS, Sept. 12.—The General Joffre had resolved to stake everything on the result of the battle of the Marne developed here tonight. The commander in chief in his official orders, declared death must come before surrender. "No hesitation will be tolerated," read the official order of the general in command. "Soldiers when unable to advance, must not retreat. Soldiers should always be soldiers and be willing to die rather than to surrender a single inch of ground that is already won."

As a result of this order the French fought with the utmost desperation. It is stated, officers and men freely throwing themselves at seemingly impregnable positions.

WILL MOVE BACK. PARIS, Sept. 13 (Sunday).—It was announced here late last night that further continued successes of the French armies in the field will probably result in the immediate return of the government from Bordeaux.

PARIS, Sept. 2. (by mail to New York).—"It was like hell let loose," is the way an officer of the French Zouaves described the charge of the Turcos, France's black troops, at the battle of Charleroi.

Telling of the terrific charges of the blacks the officer declared they fought at such close quarters with the Germans that many men got hold of the noses of the enemy with their teeth. "When the fighting was at its height, our colonel suddenly ordered 'give the Turcos free rein,'" said the officer. "They tore along the Ger-

man batteries for a full mile. They were chanting the "Marseillaise" but no man could ever hear the man next to him in the ranks, so terrible was the pounding of the guns. Infantry and artillery poured shot into them and they fell by the dozen, but dashed on. When they were within fifteen yards of the batteries the Germans had to cease firing to avoid shooting their own guards. A bloody bayonet fight then followed. While a man was bayonetting a German and could not release his weapon at once, he would whip out his revolver and shoot another. In the meantime a companion by his side would be attacking the bayoneted foe with the butt of his rifle. The Germans were like giants but they fell like flies. Blood splashed everywhere. I must have shot a dozen myself. When our survivors got back to Charleroi we must have lost scores. The Germans mounted a howitzer on the building flying the Red Cross flag."

## RUSSIA

(Continued from page 1.)

Austrian center rests on the fortified town of Grodek and it is here that the German artillery has been centered to aid the hard pressed forces of the dual empire. Meanwhile it is reported at the war office that the Russian forces under General Bennenkampf in east Prussia have blocked the attempt to relieve Konigsberg, driving the Germans back with very heavy losses. The German Austrian advance into Russian Poland was checked by the defeats at Myszyne, Chorzelsk, Opole and Tourbaine, where the Russian cavalry distinguished itself by a series of daring raids on the enemy's flanks.

The entire situation from the Russian viewpoint was declared to be excellent tonight. Russian troops have crossed the Carpathian mountains at several points and a strong Russian force is now in Transylvania, having passed through the Borgo pass. Nearly every large city in Bukowina is held by the Russians. It is stated that the Slav population of this province welcomed the Russians with open arms, many of the Austrian troops surrendering without firing a shot, because of their Slav sympathies.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.—The war office announces that the efforts of General Von Auffenberg to reorganize his fleeing forces in Galicia have failed and that the Austrians are still in full retreat. The total losses of the Austrians in the last two days are declared to total 125,000, of whom 80,000 were taken prisoners. It is declared that so many Austrians have been taken prisoner that the problem of caring for them is a most serious one. It has been necessary to detail additional troops to guard them until they can be sent to the interior concentration camps. The occupation of Tomaszow entailed a desperate charge by the Russian forces on a strongly fortified position. The Austrians, heavily reinforced by the Germans, fought desperately, but were badly cut up and forced to retire in the utmost confusion. The Russians took many prisoners here including two generals of divisions. The Germans and Austrians who were driven from Tourbaine and Opole in Russian Poland, are still being harassed by strong bodies of Cossack cavalry.

It was stated that in the last engagement in the vicinity of Gorodek, only thirty men survived out of nine Hungarian regiments which were attacked by three Cossack regiments. The Russian general advance continues. Petroff and Tzuzlstoehoff have been occupied. It is stated that Russian armies are now being aligned for a movement against Breslau and Posen. The Austrian-German center in Galicia is now reported to be near the junction of the Vistula and San rivers and it is admitted that during the last twenty-four hours they have been heavily reinforced. It is estimated that 500,000 additional Russian troops have been sent forward and that the total strength of the Russian armies in the field in Galicia and Russian Poland exceeds 1,250,000.

## NOTABLE SUCCESSES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.—That the Russian field forces have again gained notable successes over the Austrians and Germans along the Russian Poland and Galician frontiers was announced at the war office today. In addition it is declared the driving movement of the Russians against the Austrian main army has resulted in the complete cutting off of the Austrian left wing commanded by General Dankl and that its capture or utter destruction is now considered certain.

The war office also confirms the reported capture of Tomaszow where General Von Auffenberg's troops were reported strongly entrenched. It is stated unofficially, but from a reliable source that there will be no attempt at a general advance into east Prussia at this time. The Russian plan of campaign from the outset has been planned with the complete crushing of the Austrian offense in mind. After Austria is crushed and the effectiveness of its fighting line ended, then the main Russian army will move against Berlin. But at no time will it move through east Prussia. The campaign in that section will be more in the nature of a defensive than an offensive one. It is not even certain any determined effort is to be made to take Konigsberg which is now being besieged and bombarded in a desultory manner.

A strong force, however, will be

# What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

ENGLAND—It is officially announced that British pursuit of retreating German right wing continues and that the Germans badly exhausted are losing many men captured, as well as guns and munitions of war. First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill declares England will maintain at least 1,000,000 men in the field and that there can be no peace until Germany is completely crushed.

FRANCE—The Germans are still being forced back all along the line. The French have captured enormous quantities of supplies and taken thousands of prisoners. All of the artillery of a single army corps has been captured.

BELGIUM—King Albert has gone to the front in command of the Belgian forces which have assumed the offensive against the Germans in northern Belgium. Ghent has been recaptured by the Belgians and the German troops which were threatening Antwerp have retired to the south.

RUSSIA—It is announced that the

Austrian army of General Dankl has been cut off by Russians who are continuing their successes in Galicia having assumed the offensive again with a largely increased army. Austrians are reported to have suffered further heavy losses of both men and war material.

GERMANY—The official war office announcement declared Germans have assumed offensive in east Prussia and Russians being driven back with heavy losses. It is stated that a force has been sent to raise the siege on Konigsberg by the Russians.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO—Serbian troops have crossed the Danube near Belgrade to co-operate with the Serbian forces that occupied Semlin. The combined Serbian-Montenegrin armies are reported closing in on Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

GREECE—Reports from Rome say that Greece has given England a naval base within striking distance of Turkish naval bases and that British Mediterranean fleet near there is ready if Turkey enters the war, to crush the Turkish navy.

maintained in this section, prepared to check any attempt at an invasion in force which the Germans sent east.

## ENGLAND

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ty-nine miles northwest of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine river. This movement, the enemy attempted to cover by throwing out a large flanking force to the west of the Ourcq river, an affluent of the Marne. Our air scouts reported this and it was plain that the enemy's entire right wing was in a dangerous position. In consequence, it was decided that the allies could assume the offensive.

The general attack by the allies began on September 8. The allies attacked from both front and flank while at the same time the covering force was assailed by the army of the defense of Paris. This army was brought into action on the line from Nanteuil Le Handon, ten miles southeast of Senlis, through Rethel to Meaux in department Seine Et Marne, twenty-seven miles northeast of Paris. At the same time the British army attacked frontally, the enemy's right wing with the French troops of the army and of the north co-operating.

"The combined operations were a complete success. The German flank was forced back with heavy losses to the river Ourcq, where it made a strong defense, executing several vigorous counter attacks. However, the combined French and British aided by the Paris defense army, proved too strong for the enemy. The right wing was finally driven back upon the line of the Morin river and then pushed back across both. The main body of the right wing was in grave danger because of the complete defeat of the covering force.

"On the tenth, the German right wing affected a retreat over the Marne river. The British army with a portion of the French forces crossed the river below Chateau Thierry. This movement obliged the enemy's forces west of the Ourcq to retreat hurriedly to the northeast in the direction of Soissons.

"Since the tenth, the whole German right wing has fallen back a considerable distance and is being closely followed and hard pressed by the British and French armies.

"The British troops have taken 6,000 prisoners and fifteen guns. On the tenth and eleventh, the enemy was reported to be rapidly retiring over the Aisne river. The British cavalry advance was reported today in the northwest of Rheims.

"While the German right wing has been sent back and thrown in disorder, the French armies to the east have heavily engaged the German center which had pushed forward to Vitry Le Francois and finally scored a notable success. On the eleventh, the Germans finally showed signs of giving way and today they were compelled to abandon their entrenched position at Vitry. The French are driving the enemy northward to the Argonne forest.

"Since the third, the French army has captured approximately 160 guns. The enemy who is retreating along the whole line of the Meuse river, is suffering greatly, not alone in personnel and war materials, but in the morale of his troops."

## THE GUNNER'S STORY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—(By mail to New York).—Wounded British soldiers are now pouring in from the continent and are being cared for at Aldershot, Birmingham and other points. All have stories to tell of the fighting against the Germans. Among the wounded at Birmingham is a sergeant gunner, so seriously wounded in the jaw that he cannot speak. He placed a pad on his knee, however, and wrote a statement of his experience. "The 13th, 22nd and 31st were at Tarnal," the gunner wrote. "The shells fell like rain. The 13th soon had only one officer left. My gun was on flank. I fired sixty rounds in 40 minutes. But we were in need of support which did not come. It was about 500 English trying to save a

flank against 1,000. As fast as you shot them down, more came. But for their aeroplanes the German's guns would have been useless. I was firing for an hour from 1,500 yards down to 700 so you can imagine what it was like."

All of the wounded told of the wonderful effectiveness of the German aeroplanes in directing artillery fire. They said they could hear the German guns booming but were apparently in no great danger until an aeroplane would be sighted over head out of rifle range. A few bits of what appeared to be white paper would flutter from the machine and within a few minutes shells would begin crashing about them and they would be driven from their position.

## ONLY RUMORS.

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Sunday).—The Ostend correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company wires that a report is in circulation there that Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm of Germany, Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, and Prince Carl of Wurtemberg have died in a Brussels hospital.

The above report is without confirmation from any other source. Various stories regarding the crown prince have been printed and denied since the war began. The latest communications from Berlin and Paris have indicated that he was with his army in the field near Verdun. Prince Adalbert is a sailor and has been supposed to be with the German fleet near Wilhelmshaven.

Prince Joachim, the Kaiser's youngest son, was recently reported wounded in the thigh by a piece of shrapnel.

## GERMANY

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announced at the war office tonight. It was stated that despite the fact that the Russians far outnumber the combined Austrian-German central army, the latter is gaining ground. It has driven the Russians back some distance from Grodek. The Russians are declared to be commanded by General Rozusky but every attempt that they have made to break through the Austrian lines has been defeated.

The general situation is believed to be improving. The Germans are now aiding the Austrians at many points. It was reported here today but not confirmed that the Austrian troops who have been held at Prague have been sent to the west to reinforce the German army now hard pressed in France.

## BELGIUM (via The Hague), Sept. 12.

The Germans are driving the Russians before them out of east Prussia, according to an official announcement made at the war office today. German reinforcements have clashed with the Russian advance and the latter has retired in disorder in the direction of the frontier. German troops co-operating with the Austrians have checked the Russian advance from Lemberg and are now pushing them back in the general direction of that city. Germans and Austrians are again in Russian Poland in strong force and the situation in the eastern theatre of war is described as very much improved from the German-Austrian viewpoint. A strong force has been sent to attack the Russians who have been besieging Konigsberg and been relieved is expected momentarily. The war office made no morning announcement regarding the progress of the battle in the west. It was announced late last night that German successes in the center and on the left wing continued. The attack on the strong fortress of Verdun is proceeding satisfactorily and its capture is considered certain.

## Fought All Day.

ANTWERP, Sept. 12.—Fierce fighting between the Germans and the Belgians continued all day Saturday to the southeast of Antwerp. The Belgian division has been compelled to give ground on the left but is gaining successes on the right and centre.

## SLAUGHTER OF RETREATING GERMANS

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the other where they were hurriedly thrown to clear the way for the living. At other points great charred masses show where the dead have been hastily thrown; high proof inflammables poured on and the whole fired. This was absolutely necessary to prevent pestilence.

French peasants have been pressed into service and are aiding the French soldiers in burying the German dead. The identification tags are being preserved and will be forwarded to the relatives after the war is over. It is estimated here that in the fighting on the center, the Germans lost four to one as compared with the French.

## RECORD OF BRAVERY.

Not in the history of civilized warfare have men been sacrificed as were those on the German center. The German general officers sent their men time and again into the face of certain death and not once did they falter. Nothing but words of highest praise are heard for the German soldiers. They did all that men could, but the impossible was expected of them. General Joffre had massed his troops all along the line through Vitry Le Francois to Gemicourt, realizing that here the supreme test was to come. The French artillery had been massed all along the strategic line selected by the French commander, selected three weeks ago where the final stand was to be made. The country had been thoroughly charted. Ranges were known, and as a result, the slaughter of the Germans was terrible. Entire companies were mowed down, yet they kept on coming in solid mass formation, the German commanders plainly believing that they could do as they did at Namur, at Mons and at Compiègne, overwhelm the French defense by actual weight of numbers. But this time their calculations went wrong. They were meeting the French on their own selected battle ground and the French lines were made to hold indefinitely. So fast as one French regiment was de-

pleted, fresh ones were shoved into the line. The French met the Germans half way in this maneuver in utilizing only fresh troops and they had the largest supply.

The heavy rains are adding to the suffering of the wounded. All are being gathered up and cared for as rapidly as possible, but many will die as the result of exposure. The German wounded are being given exactly the same treatment as the French are receiving. They are being cared for in the field hospitals and many are being brought here for treatment. Shell wounds and bayonet wounds predominate.

## KILLED ON BRIDGE.

The French 75 millimeter gun, the best piece of artillery in the French army, has had as much to do with the present French victory as any other single element. It was stated today that through their use of it, the German retreat across the Marne was turned into a rout. When the Germans were finally defeated and started to retreat across the Marne, in the neighborhood of Meaux, these guns posted on the heights, commanded the crossing. Sixteen times the German pontoons were strung, only to be demolished by shell fire just as soon as the Germans began to cross. Thousands of Germans were killed here. Many wounded fell into the river and were drowned before they could be rescued. Finally the Germans managed to force the French artillery to withdraw and succeeded in getting across the river. As an indication of the extent of the German reverses, it was announced tonight that train service with Amir would be resumed tomorrow. This indicates the town has been evacuated.

## OSTEND TREMBLES AT ZEPPELINS

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aren't all of us sure that there are comets that might hit us and bring the world to an end, but we do know there are Zeppelins and they drop bombs which may bring our own particular world to an end in one second. Later I went about the dark streets of this once gayest shore resort in Europe. Its palatial hotels

## WAR NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK

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In severe fighting along Marne river. Attempt by German left wing along the Lorraine border to advance, is repulsed.

Russians claim to have captured 82,000 prisoners in Galicia. Mikolajoff, a strong Austrian position, twenty miles south of Lemberg, captured by Russians.

Ghent, Belgium, surrenders to the Germans who agree not to occupy the city in force.

Turkey reported to have decided not to go to war against the allies.

## WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Allies continue to press their offensive against the German right wing to the west of Paris. British cross Marne river to north and Germans are driven back twenty-five miles.

Berlin reports fall of French on entrenched camp, Maubeuge with capture of 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns. French statements deny this.

France expresses belief that the danger of siege of Paris is over for the present. Russians report great victory over the Austrians at Rawruska, forty miles northwest of Lemberg.

Russian troops investing Konigsberg are reinforced by large bodies of reservists.

German emperor telegraphs President Wilson protest against English use of dum dum bullets and regrets the necessity for the destruction of Louvain.

Strong sentiments to Russia are spreading throughout Roumania.

## THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.

British announces Germans are still retreating to east of Paris after suffering heavy losses.

French official reports say allies are holding Germans at every point. Left flank of allies has advanced thirty-six miles in fighting since week began.

Belgian army resumes offensive against small forces of Germans left in Belgium.

Statements are issued at Vienna, admitting Austrian losses of 120,000 in Galician fighting.

House of commons votes additional 500,000 men for British army, bringing force up to 1,400,000.

Japanese land operations about Tsing Tau are indefinitely postponed because of unprecedented floods.

Turkey announces abrogation of all treaties granting special treatment to foreigners in Turkish territory.

Premier Botha announces South Africa loyalty to England and the commencement of operations against German Southwest Africa.

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

General retirement of German line to east and northeast of Paris. German center is reported to be slowly breaking. Berlin reports German troops before Paris captured fifty man reinforcements in Galicia assist man reinforcements in Galicia assist Austrians resist their retirements, invasion of east Prussia is prevented fifteen miles from frontier. Reports of Germans in east Prussia, Germans taking the offensive. Winston Churchill declares Great Britain must prepare to have a million troops on the continent by next summer. Turkish ambassador at Washington is rebuked by President Wilson for criticizing American domestic affairs.

## SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

British Mediterranean fleet pre-