

DRIVING GERMANS FROM FRANCE (Continued from Page 1.)

awaiting orders to go forward were very cheerful. The Turcos (the French Algerian troops) were hard to keep in check. They have an utter disregard of danger and when the orders finally came to charge, drove forward recklessly, their laughter rising over the sound of musketry. Their one ambition seems to be a desire to outstrip the French regulars in the charge. The French army organization is marvelously compact and efficient. The cavalry, infantry, artillery and supply trains work coolly, in close formation, without a hitch or without a trace of excitement.

FRENCH NOT EXCITED.

Traditional excitable Latin temperament nowhere is in evidence so far as I could see. Officers were coolly fraternizing with their men, overhauling their food and keeping their ammunition replenished. This in marked contrast to the brutal German methods which have been reported from all parts of the fighting line. The French commissary is simply wonderful. It is maintained very close to the fighting line. Not a single moment is lost in moving food supplies and ammunition as needed. The drivers of the supply trains smoked their cigarettes, read newspapers and sang while awaiting orders to move to the front. The Red Cross organization kept in the rear and wounded were taken back in such vehicles as could be used. Germans all along the battle lines have abandoned their wounded to the mercy of the French. The French doctors who arrived at the front from Paris, expressed the utmost surprise that there were no French officers galloping excitedly across the battlefield or with melodramatic orders rushing here and there from all points of the compass. Instead everything was moved with clock work regularity, the field telegram and telephone system keeping commanding officers at all times in touch with every section of the field. The proverbially stolid British officer is being outdone by the French commanders whose confidence in the French army is superb. Talks with officers of French and British forces convince me the Germans have sustained a crushing reverse but they are still far from having been completely defeated. Regardless of the large number of prisoners and the enormous quantities of supplies that have fallen into French and British hands, the Germans are retiring in comparatively good order. Their lines generally remain unbroken. Defeat will necessitate reorganization of the entire German army and many officers with whom I talked expressed the belief that this will take place behind the German frontier. The German forces were obviously exhausted by their forced marches which while sensational in the extreme as an offensive movement, left the Germans exhausted that they had nothing in reserve when the allies assumed the offensive along the lines of battle previously selected by General Joffre and Sir John French. The German army on defense is infinitely inferior to the German army on offense. Every officer with whom I talked agreed to this and this fact is very likely to have a most important result on the ultimate outcome of the war. As soldiers after the Germans abandoned their positions, I counted 145 used shells about a disabled German gun. This shows the rapidity of the German fire. Between Meaux and Soissons I passed nine deserted burned auto trucks and their trailers loaded with ammunition that had been exploded and abandoned. The roads were also littered with German small guns and impediments which showed how precipitate had been the German retreat.

West of Chateau Thierry I saw many of the Paris auto-busses with farm wagons attached as trailers, crossing the field gathering up the French and German dead. Peasants have been pressed into service and are reverently burying the dead in long trenches which they have dug. Soldiers detailed for that purpose collect metal identification tags and their valuables which will be returned to friends in the happier days to come.

GRAVES ARE MARKED.

The officers are buried in separate trenches and all are marked with crosses. The stench of the putrefying corpses is detectable miles away from the battle fields. Officers and surgeons who have inspected the bodies of the slain are surprised to find that more than half

have been killed by artillery fire, indicating that the field guns have far outstripped the rifles as man killers in this war. As a matter of exact fact the German rifle fire has been very poor. The Germans make a pretense of lifting their rifles to their shoulders in the general battles, but fire at will from under their arms and waste many of their bullets. They also fire so low that the majority of the French and British wounded are injured below the hips.

The result of the battle of the Marne has erased from French memories the nightmare of 1870. Officers declare that it is now proven that the defeats of that campaign were due to the numerical superiority of the Germans and that France's fighting spirit is still supreme.

OVER-CONFIDENCE AND OVERWORK (Continued from page 1.)

British aviators have made a daily average of nine reconnaissance flights of more than 100 miles each, establishing the individual ascendancy of the British methods. Whenever hostile air craft have been seen, the British have immediately attacked with one or two machines and have driven them off, killing many of them. Whenever Germans occupied villages on the line of march, the report of General French says it was their invariable custom to abuse the inhabitants. They destroyed furniture in the homes they occupied, even going to the extent of pulling pictures from the wall and demolishing them.

The report is filled with striking incidents, but one of the most remarkable deals with the operations of a part of the British second army corps. On September 10 this section of the British forces was marching northward. Another force was reported marching in the same direction along a parallel road. For a time it was believed this body was British troops. Finally a scout reported it was composed of Germans, who were retreating. The British commander immediately took steps to give battle to the enemy. First they headed off and then when in the trap, an endeavor was made to give battle by the Germans. They had all the worst of the position however, being trapped in a sunken road with a great marsh on their flank. The Germans were badly defeated and one body of 400 surrendered.

The same day a small party of French troops under a non-commissioned officer, was surrounded by a body of Germans. They fought desperately until only the officer and one man was left alive. Both were badly wounded and surrendered. The German officer in command of the detachment shook hands with both, complimented them on their bravery and permitted them to retain their arms as they were carried off on stretchers side by side.

RUSSIANS IN BELGIUM.

Advices from Antwerp today say strong bodies of Russian troops have been landed in Belgium and are to cooperate with the Belgians in attacking the German lines of communication. The advices say that included in the newly arrived forces are Cossacks and infantry and that they number not less than 200,000 men. It is stated that twenty-four steamers were used by the British authorities in transporting troops from Archangel to England, among them the Aquantania of the Conard line.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—That the army of Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, comprising the flower of the entire German field force, has been driven northward across the Aisne river, was the significant announcement of the official war bureau at 5:30 this evening. It stated as a result of the fierceness of the French assault in force, the crown prince had been compelled to remove his headquarters from St. Menchould on the main highway 23 miles southwest of Verdun, to Montfaucon which is 15 miles northwest of Verdun.

Official circles explain that this movement means that the German attack on Verdun must soon be lifted as the French are advancing in force toward that fortress and if the army of the crown prince is unable to maintain its present lines, the force around Verdun will have to retire or be in grave danger of capture. They say that this movement represented here, indicates hasty retreat of the Germans toward the gap at Stenay through which the crown prince's

army entered France from Luxembourg. The bureau discussing the other movements in France says: "Headquarters report that yesterday the Germans stubbornly disputed the passage of forcing a passage of a river of this character in the face of the Germans who were holding strong positions, the allies had gained nearly all of the crossings by sunset. "On the right and left the French armies, although confronted by similarly difficult tasks, have been equally successful. "We have captured many additional prisoners."

That part of Sir John French's report which deals with the fighting between September 6 and September 10 and which has not previously been made public, takes up the campaign with the British troops south of Marne and with the French holding the line on their right and left. It was at that time, he says, the Germans began their flank march diagonally across the British front. On the 6th, says the report, heavy German forces crossed the Marne and pushed around the British right. The French that night attacked them, capturing three of their villages at the point of the bayonet. On the seventh, the allies advanced. The British, who had been reinforced cooperated with the French and pushed forward in entire strength against the Germans who were in strength on the Ourcq river. The Germans, it soon developed, had been weakened by the detachment of large forces withdrawn for operations in the east and the allied attack was determined. The German commander, apparently realizing that at last his own flank was in danger, ordered a retreat toward the northeast. This was the first time that the Germans had turned their backs since they drove the allies from Mons and started on their rapid advance southward. From that time on the retreat has been continuous and rapid.

The report then details the movements to date, all of which have been previously covered in these dispatches.

The German retreat has not become a rout, but it differs in two important respects from conditions that contributed to the orderliness of the recent retirement of the allies. First the allies had the great fortress of Paris, not far in the rear as a back stop and rallying point, while the Germans are without any such nearby base; second, all roads, railways and bridges were in perfect condition behind the allies to assist their retirement, whereas the routes over which the Germans must now move have been partly destroyed and very generally damaged as a result of operations during the allied retreat from Belgium.

Russia's reports of her Galician victories do not mention any gain in territorial advance corresponding to the enormous losses the Austrians have suffered. The area of operations is still in the Lemberg district, where it began. The answer to this puzzle may be that successes in Russian Poland where strong German opposition is being met are not so decisive as in Galicia. A Galician advance westward, therefore may be waiting more favorable conditions in the north to avoid a flanking movement from that direction.

WHAT THE WAR MOVES MEAN (Continued from page 1.)

The "P" can be pierced while General French goes round the top of the figure, the German forces may be unable to escape a huge defeat. They will be separated and the eastern army can be driven back against the French frontier fortified line south of Verdun, while the western army will have to rush back toward Belgium and Luxembourg with all chance of saving its line of communications. The German retreat has not become a rout, but it differs in two important respects from conditions that contributed to the orderliness of the recent retirement of the allies. First the allies had the great fortress of Paris, not far in the rear as a back stop and rallying point, while the Germans are without any such nearby base; second, all roads, railways and bridges were in perfect condition behind the allies to assist their retirement, whereas the routes over which the Germans must now move have been partly destroyed and very generally damaged as a result of operations during the allied retreat from Belgium.

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FRANCE (Continued from page 1.)

of retreat at many points into veritable quagmires. As a result, many of the German's heavy guns have been abandoned. Only those drawn by traction engines and autos have been saved as others have sunk so deep into the roadsides that horses cannot move them. The army of General Von Kluck and part of that of General Von Buelo are north of Laon, apparently headed for the Givet-Namur line rather than following the roads farther west. Part of the extreme right wing is believed already to have been cut off by the British who have been closely following up their advantage. The armies of General Von Hausen and that of the prince of Wurtemberg who made heroic efforts to pierce the French center, only to be defeated finally with heavy loss, are believed to be moving toward Reims where lines of entrenchments are known to have been constructed. The armies of Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, the crown prince of Bavaria and of General Von Heeringen are reported here to be retreating all along the line and it is believed that of General Von Heeringen has already been forced back across the Lorraine frontier.

According to officials of the war office the battle of the Marne as the great conflict of last week is now referred to in official circles, was the greatest in history so far as the number of men were concerned. The German forces totalled upward of 900,000 men while the allied forces probably reached at least one and a half mil-

lion men, including those sent forward from the army of the defense of Paris. There are no estimates of the losses, although it is admitted they were very large. The Germans, however, far outnumbered the French as for more than half of the battle they were essaying to assume the offensive. The French are today believed to be making extreme efforts to isolate large bodies of German stragglers who are reported to have been cut off from the main armies in the Argonne district. King Albert of Belgium today wired his congratulations to President Poincaré on the sweeping victory of the French arms. He said: "Belgium heartily congratulates the French arms on their notable successes. The abominable cruelties which our population is suffering, only increase the energy and the ardor of our troops."

In reply President Poincaré wired King Albert: "When the hour of reparation arrives, none will forget what the heroic Belgians have done for the triumph of the common cause of civilization and liberty."

BELGIUM (Continued from page 1.)

office covering the Belgian operations was as follows: "After fighting for four days in which they carried out a definite program, the Belgian troops have returned within the outer ring of Antwerp forts. The original movement developed into a general action on extensive scales. The positions of the enemy was very strong, owing to the nature of the ground and their extensive entrenchments thrown up during the last fortnight.

"The necessity of holding their positions compelled the German's hurried withdrawal of the 9th German army corps which was marching southward on the Audenarde-Renaix road, and the third corps which was enroute south from its operations near Antwerp, and they were thrown against the Belgians who after inflicting great damage, retired. "The results obtained were of supreme importance to our allies since they prevented these two army corps going to the assistance of German armies who are retreating from France. Our army will remain a constant menace to the enemy and will oblige them to remain to oppose our troops which are now most urgently needed in France, where the Germans have been completely defeated."

RETREAT CONTINUES. PARIS, Sept. 14.—The war office at 3:30 this afternoon issued an official communication at Bordeaux which as given out at military headquarters here declaring the German retreat continues at all points. The statement says the Germans had prepared a line of defenses north of the Aisne and in the vicinity of Rheims, where they had attempted to rally their forces and make a stand, but that the overwhelming strength of the French pursuit forced them again to retire.

"The Germans have evacuated Amiens retreating in the direction of Peronne and St. Quentin. "From Nancy to the Vosges the retreat is general. The French territory in this vicinity is now totally evacuated."

COMPLETE ROUT. (By Wm. Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

PARIS, Sept. 14.—(3:30 p. m.)—The German retreat continues uninterrupted. Every attempt of the Germans to rally their men and attempt to prevent French pursuit, has failed. General Gallieni's reports show conclusively at no point in France are Germans now dangerous. They probably will try to make a stand in the north, in the vicinity of St. Quentin where early in the month they defeated the British. But it is doubtful whether they will even be able to hold this position as the pursuing French armies now outnumber the Germans nearly two to one and the spirit of the French pursuit is very enthusiastic.

French territory from Nancy south to Vosges is now reported to be entirely evacuated by the Germans. They have been crowded over the frontier with very heavy loss as they made a most determined resistance at this point. According to General Gallieni the military governor of Paris, the Germans were unable to hold a single one of their fortified positions along this line. All of the prisoners who have been passing through to the concentration camps are completely exhausted. It is stated that the number of prisoners is very large, the British having surrounded and taken several complete units.

BOMB KILLED FIFTEEN. LONDON, Sept. 14.—General French in reporting to the war office today explained that he had not been using the British aviator corps for bomb dropping, members being needed chiefly for collection of information. He reported one night raid on a German bivouac, however, which was successful. An aviator dropped a petrol bomb which struck an ammunition wagon, which exploded, killing fifteen.

ENGLAND (Continued from page 1.)

many against the war. Only in Prussia was it popular with the people. The majority of other German states had no lifting for conflict so far as the rank and file of the public was concerned. Now that Germany is on the defensive; since the attempt to take Paris has proven abortive and above all, that the losses to the fatherland have been so enormous, there is real danger of a popular uprising which may change the present German system of government. The Germans as a people seldom forgive mistakes and they consider, as a criminal mistake the inauguration of the war that ranged almost the entire world against the German government. Suggestions that the kaiser may yet be forced to abdicate are made. They are as yet only suggestions, but when the truth is known in Germany, those making them here say they may become realities. Meanwhile the British officials quietly but emphatically say peace suggestions at present are out of the question.

RUSSIA (Continued from page 1.)

rection of Grand Duke Nicholas, the assault is being kept up. Strong Russian columns are being sent down the territory between the San and the Vitulva rivers from the north to attack the Austrians on the flank and prevent further German reinforcements reaching them. At the same time the centre army commanded by General Ruzsky is driving the main Austrian forces from the vicinity of Grodek. That the situation of Austrians is

desperate is indicated by advices received here showing the entire Austrian landsturm has already been called to the colors. With Servians sweeping north and the effective fighting of the active army sent into Galicia and Russian Poland already reduced at least one half in killed, wounded and prisoners with more than half of the entire Austrian field artillery already captured or destroyed, officials of the general staff here today had no hesitancy in declaring that the Austrian situation was extremely desperate. They declare that when the Austrian people realize the exact situation, the emperor will either have to sue for peace regardless of promises to Germany, or face a revolution that will tear him from the throne. Every high official here emphasizes the fact that the Austrian campaign has completely collapsed and losses to the dual empire are appalling.

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DUNCAN-SCHELL Furniture Co. AN \$8.50 VALUE SEPTEMBER SALE PRICE \$6.39 The best cleaner—a vacuum cleaner and carpet sweeper combined. Eats the dirt.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS United Press Association Telegraph Market Report Over Gate City Landed Wire.

Grain Review. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The crushing defeat suffered by Austria and serious talk of early peace in Europe caused a sharp decline in the wheat pit today, prices going down 4 to 6 cents below Saturday's close. All traders construed the peace talk bearishly and reports indicated heavy marketing of grain. Corn fell under the influence of wheat decline and moved steadily downward after a weak start. At noon prices were 1/2 to 1% under Saturday's closing figures. Oats sympathized with the other grains and lost 1/2 to 1%. A weak hog market and the decline in grain caused a decline in provisions at the start. Later the market recovered the early loss.

Daily Range of Prices. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14.— Open. High. Low. Close. WHEAT— Dec. 110 1/2 110 3/4 104 1/2 105 May 118 1/2 118 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 Sep. 106 106 102 102 CORN— Dec. 72 72 70 70 May 74 74 72 72 Sep. 77 77 75 75 OATS— Dec. 50 50 46 46 May 53 53 51 51 Sep. 47 47 44 44 PORK— Jan. 20.25 20.55 20.15 20.15 Sep. 17.75 17.75 17.75 17.75 LARD— Jan. 9.75 10.00 9.77 9.82 Oct. 9.27 9.30 9.12 9.15 RIBS— Jan. 10.62 10.75 10.57 10.57 Oct. 11.30 11.37 11.25 11.25

Chicago Cash Grain. CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03@1.08 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.02@1.07; No. 3 hard, \$1.03@1.07 1/2; No. 3 spring, \$1.02@1.06 1/2; No. 3 spring, new, \$1.11. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77 1/2@78 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 77 1/2@77 1/2; No. 4 yellow, 75 1/2@77 1/2; No. 5 yellow, 75 1/2@77 1/2; No. 6 yellow, 75 1/2@77 1/2; No. 2 white, 79 1/2@80; No. 3 white, 78 1/2@79 1/2; No. 4 white, 78 1/2@79 1/2; No. 5 white, 77 1/2@78 1/2; No. 6 white, 77 1/2@78 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 77 1/2@78 1/2; No. 4 mixed, 76 1/2@77 1/2; No. 5 mixed, 75 1/2@76 1/2; No. 6 mixed, 75 1/2@76 1/2; spring, 74@75. Oats—No. 3 white, 46 1/2@47; No. 4 white, 45 1/2@46 1/2; standard, 47@48 1/2. Peoria Grain. PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—Corn—Market 1/2c lower. No. 2 yellow, 78 1/2@79 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 78 1/2; No. 3 mixed, 79 1/2; No. 5 mixed and No. 6 mixed, 78c. Oats—Market nominally 1c lower.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; market, slow, 5@10c lower; mixed and butchers, \$8.30@9.40; good heavy, \$8.25@9.15; rough heavy, \$8.10@8.25; light, \$8.70@9.40; pigs, \$4.75@8.25. Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; market, steady; 10c lower; beefs, \$6.30@10.30; cows and heifers, \$5.40@8.25; Texans, \$6.35@7.50; calves, \$8.00@12.00. Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; market, strong; 10c higher; native, \$5.35@6.15; western, \$5.40@6.10; lambs, \$6.80@8.35; western, \$7.10@8.50.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Cattle receipts, 1,200; market steady. Texas: Receipts 350; native beef steers, \$7.50@10.50; cows and heifers, \$6.00@9.55; stockers and feeders, \$5.00@7.50; calves, \$6.00@11.00; Texas steers, \$6.00@8.00; cows and heifers, \$4.00@6.50. Hog receipts 8,500; market steady. Mixed and butchers, \$9.00@9.30; good to heavy, \$9.15@9.25; rough, \$8.00@

New York Produce. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Flour market dull, steady. Pork market easy. Mess, \$24.00@24.50. Lard market weak. Middle west spot, \$9.40@9.50. Sugar, raw, market firm. Centrifugal test, \$6.27; Muscovado 89 test, \$5.27. Sugar, refined, market firm. Cut loaf, \$8.15; crushed, \$8.05; powdered, \$5.37@5.60; granulated, \$5.25@7.00. Coffee Rio No. 7, 7 1/2c. Tallow market quiet. City, 6 1/2c; country, 6 1/4@6 1/2c; special, 6 1/8c. Hay market quiet. Prime, \$18; No. 3, \$5@9.00; clover 90@1.02 1/2. Dressed poultry market firm. Turkeys, 15@26c; chickens, 14@25c; fowls, 13@20c; ducks, 15@15 1/2c. Live poultry market firm. Geese, 14 1/2@16c; ducks, 14 1/2@17 1/2c; turkeys, 13@16c; chickens, 13@13 1/2c. Cheese market quiet. State milk common to special, 11@16 1/2c; full skims, 3@5c; skims common to special, 7@14c. Butter market quiet. Receipts 6,786; Creamery extras, 32@34c; dairy tabs, 23@30c; imitation creamery flats, 24@25c. Egg market firm. Receipts 11,097. Nearby white fancy, 38@40c; nearby mixed fancy, 39@32c; fresh, 26@32c. Cotton Report. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The monthly census bureau report issued today shows cotton exclusive of linters, consumed during August totalled 284,205 running bales, as compared with 432,350 bales in 1913. Held in manufacturing establishments August 31, were 667,498 bales against 71,774 in 1913, and in independent warehouses 546,857 bales, against 457,903 bales last year. Cotton spindles active August 30,349,902 against 30,602,282 in August, 1913. —Read The Daily Gate City, 10 cents per week.

The Woman Who Takes the proper help to keep her digestion right and her system free from poisonous accumulations, is not troubled with headaches, backache, languid feelings, unnatural sufferings. All women who have tried BEECHAM'S PILLS know this famous remedy to be the proper help for them. A few doses will make immediate difference and occasional use will cause a permanent improvement in health and strength. They cleanse the system and purify the blood and every woman who relies on Beecham's Pills, not only enjoys better physical condition, with quieter nerves and brighter spirits, but also Enjoys A Clear Complexion Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

