

1,624 BRITISH DEAD IN NORTH SEA. GREAT NAVAL DISASTER

by the allies is at fearful cost. The only comforting note in the entire affair is the statement that the Germans are at least losing fully as many.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 23 (United Press).—The positive declaration that the flank of the German right wing has been turned and that von Kluck's army is in danger of being cut off was made to-day at the War Office.

It was stated that while reinforcements are being rushed to his rescue from Belgium they will not be able to alter the situation. They will not be able to prevent the German right being encircled and forced either to retreat in haste toward Belgium or meet an attack from all sides by an army of vastly superior force.

The British and French columns now outnumber the Germans two to one in the western section of the line. There are more than 1,000,000 French and British engaged in the battle along the entire front, and nearly half that number held in reserve should they be needed.

Although the fighting in the neighborhood of Rheims continues without interruption, it is stated that the French are now occupying a much better position. They resisted a night German assault in force last night, driving the enemy back in great disorder. The bombardment of the French position continues with the Germans using their heaviest artillery. It is believed that under cover of this they are already withdrawing the major portion of their forces.

The Germans are making a desperate effort against Verdun and the lower lines of the forts in an effort to reduce them, but the official reports reaching here say that all are still intact.

Summing up the entire situation it was stated at the War Office to-day that it has never looked so promising since the commencement of the war.

BRITISH REPORT OF ALLIES' CAMPAIGN.

French Gunner Blows Up Trains Filled With German Soldiers

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Mail's war correspondent states that he hears that two trains of badly needed German reinforcements were blown up between Peronne and St. Quentin through the feat of a French gunner, who managed to tap a telephone wire connecting two German stations.

By this means he gained the information that the trains were coming and was able to place guns to command the line. By a quick attack, he was able to ambush the trains.

The Mail's correspondent also says that on Sunday the entire General Staff of one German division were brought prisoners to Amiens.

GERMAN REPORT ON FRENCH CAMPAIGN.

French Centre Retreating, Declares Berlin War Office

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The German Embassy to-day received the following wireless from Berlin:

"The French offensive spirit is weakening. The French losses are enormous. Their centre is retreating. Verdun is being successfully bombarded, the effect of German mortars being again tremendous."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23 (Central News).—A telegram from Maestricht says that 50,000 wounded Germans have been conveyed from French battlefields to the interior of Germany by way of Liege.

BELGIAN REPORT OF ALLIES' CAMPAIGN.

King Albert Heads New Raid Against the German Lines

ANTWERP, Sept. 23 (United Press).—The Belgian army under King Albert is again raiding the German lines to the south. The Germans are withdrawing the bulk of their forces and the Belgians are taking advantage of this fact.

Because of the great danger of reprisals the Belgians have made no movement toward Brussels. It is realized here that in their present temper the Germans would not hesitate to make the former capital another Louvain.

Fighting to-day was reported in progress near Malines and also in the general direction of Liege. The Belgian forces continue to attack and retreat, inflicting great damage on the Germans, but receiving only light losses in return.

Nine Miles of Trenches Filled by German Dead

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Paris says: "After terrific fighting the German right appears to have been turned and they say there are nine miles of dead in the trenches between those two towns. Peronne was evacuated by the Germans four days ago."

"They occupied a strong position with the hills behind them and marshes in front. The French received orders to take this position at all costs. The reason can be easily divined by looking at the map. The Germans would be enveloped by the outspreading wings."

"First the trenches were combed out by artillery fire, but the Germans still held their position and their guns on the heights behind were doing execution among the French. Then it was decided to storm the position across the marsh."

"In the half light before dawn Monday the French advanced in a number of narrow columns. They suffered badly, but never wavered or flinched. When they reached the trenches, where the Germans, contrary to their custom, had waited for them, there was a fierce and deadly struggle, breast to breast."

"The French had the advantage in dash and vigor. They were the attackers. They stabbed and stabbed 'till their arms ached,' as one of the wounded put it. Of course their losses were very heavy, but they gained their point."

"The Germans fell back on St. Quentin and the French, fresh troops coming up, pursued them hotly into the suburbs of the town. There was some fighting in the streets and, yard by yard, the Germans were driven back until they received orders to abandon the town."

"What will be the consequences of this magnificent feat of desperate assault one cannot yet say, but one may hope for a great deal. Just as I am sending this off I hear that the battle is still going on at St. Quentin, where the Germans are making an effort to retake the town."

AUSTRIANS DESERT TO CZAR'S COLORS, RUSSIANS DECLARE

Prefer to Fight With Slav Brothers Than to Be Sacrificed, Petrograd Says.

PRZEMYSL BOMBARDED.

Gen. Dankl Must Surrender, Says War Office—Report Victories Everywhere.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23 (United Press).—That many Austrians are deserting to the Russians was announced at the War Office to-day. It was stated that the members of the Landwehr and of the Ersatz, or supplemental reserves, who have been pushed to the front, believe they are deliberately being sacrificed by the army chiefs and so are refusing to fight. In addition many of these men are Slavs, and they prefer to take their chances with the Russians than to remain with their own colors.

It was officially announced to-day that Jaroslav, the noted Austrian fortress on the San River, north of Przemyel, was taken by direct assault and was not surrendered by the Austrians. The official statement says that the Russians, after shelling the city for hours, attacked on all sides in force. The Austrians were driven from their positions at the point of the bayonet, but succeeded in firing most of their reserve supply depots, destroying them before the Russians could interfere.

The fall of Jaroslav is regarded as a most decisive stroke. Russian occupation of this important fortified railroad centre is considered as likely to have a greater effect on events in the western arena of the war than anything reported from France for several days past. The Russian army which took Jaroslav is in hot pursuit of the Austrians, who are reported to be retreating on Cracow. As Przemyel is now isolated, it seems probable that the Muscovites will be content to make this fortress while they push on to Cracow with the view of joining up their forces preparatory to a march in the direction of Breslau.

Further north the Russians have resumed the offensive against the Germans in East Prussia, and they are reported preparing to reattack Koenigsberg, the home of the Kings of Prussia.

That the Austrian army of Gen. Dankl has not been extricated from its difficulties, as claimed by Vienna official statements, is asserted here. The War Office says Gen. Dankl is almost completely surrounded, and that either he must surrender or be annihilated.

Disease is proving almost as great a factor in the demoralization of the Austrian army as has the Russian assault. Dysentery and accompanying epidemics, brought about by a polluted water supply and poor food, are decimating the Austrian field forces. The War Office says.

ROME, Sept. 23, via Paris, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—News received here from Cetinje says that within this week the Montenegrins expect to have on top of Mount Lovchen long range cannon capable of dismantling the forts at Cattaro and bombarding the Austrian ships, thus allowing the Anglo-French fleet to capture the stronghold.

BOULDEAUX, Sept. 23.—The Minister of Marine announced to-day that a French fleet has landed heavy guns and a detachment of gunners at Antivari, Montenegro. The guns will be mounted on Mount Lovchen, whence they will open an energetic bombardment on the forts and harbor of Cattaro, in Dalmatia. The forts at the mouth of Cattaro harbor were destroyed some days ago by a bombardment carried out under the direction of Admiral de la Peyrolle.

NIBH, Sept. 23 (United Press).—The War Office to-day announced that the Serbian and Montenegrin armies have captured the fortress of Foteha, which was enveloped and masked when the march against Sarajevo was begun. They have also taken the entrenched camps at Raguzitta, Prast and Odassak, on the direct line southeast of Sarajevo.

VIENNA (via Rome), Sept. 23 (United Press).—The War Office to-day denied positively the Serbian-Montenegrin claims of the taking of Sarajevo and of a disaster to the Austrian army near Lonska.

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd says German columns which in considerable strength crossed the Russian frontier at Miawa on Sept. 19, have retreated.

DYING GERMAN CONSOLED BY PROTESTANT BLESSING CATHOLIC TRANSLATES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 23.—A young German soldier lay dying of his wounds this morning in a Bordeaux hospital. When he asked for spiritual consolation a Protestant chaplain came to his side. The chaplain, however, spoke no German, and hearing the difficulty a Catholic priest volunteered to interpret.

The Protestant minister pronounced the words of consolation and peace in French and the priest translated them into German to the dying man, who breathed his last peacefully.

Belgian Army Carrier Pigeon With Cipher Message on Wings



Carrier pigeons are being used with great success by the Belgian Signal Corps. This picture shows one of the birds before its release with a message in code for headquarters. The message refers to a wood, a bridge and a mine. "Bois" is French for woods, "pont" for bridge and "mine" for mine.

WAR SUMMARY

Events that may be the decisive factor in the battle of the Aisne are in progress in the vicinity of St. Quentin, where the allies are making a furious attempt to turn the German right wing.

Vague but persistent reports, unofficial, but coming from several points, suggest that the Franco-British turning movement is developing.

An English correspondent declares that the German right has been turned between Peronne and St. Quentin.

The British Admiralty has not made public its estimate of the casualties when three British cruisers were sunk by German submarines, but press reports indicate that probably from 1,200 to 1,500 officers and men were lost. Reports that two of the attacking submarines were sunk lack confirmation.

The German casualties so far as reported number 63,467 according to an announcement at Berlin. The latest casualty list, issued last night, bore 5,895 names. The deaths of Gen. von Wrochem and Gen. von Arbon are mentioned.

An official statement issued at Paris at 3 o'clock this afternoon says that the allies have advanced their western wing after severe fighting. It is also declared that German attacks on the west wing of the allies have been repulsed.

Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, in reporting the capture of Jaroslav says there is no change in the situation on the northwestern frontier.

It is announced officially at Nish that after a nine days' struggle the Austrians are in full retreat along the front from Lubovia to Lonska. The Belgian army at Antwerp is reported as continuing occasional sorties against the German army whose base is at Brussels.

BRITISH AVIATORS MAKE A RAID ON GERMAN FLIERS' CAMP.

ANTWERP, Sept. 23 (via London).—A successful raid by a squadron of five English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bickendorf, near Cologne, is reported by the Handstahnd. Bickendorf is the centre for the Zeppelin air craft, and according to the story the British, from a height of 1,600 feet, dropped bombs that set fire to the hangars. Four of the aviators returned to the point of their departure, while the fifth was obliged to descend owing to engine trouble. He succeeded, however, in landing in Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23, via London.—Referring to the raid of English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bickendorf, a German newspaper received here says that only two bombs were dropped and the only damage done was the breaking of a few windows.

BERLIN VORWAERTS CLOSED THREE DAYS FOR MAKING PROTEST.

LONDON, Sept. 23 (United Press).—A despatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that the Berlin Vorwaerts, Socialist organ, announces that the commander-in-chief has ordered that the paper suspend publication for three days.

The action, the Vorwaerts says, was due to its free criticism of the alleged bad treatment of prisoners of war by Germany in comparison with the good treatment accorded German prisoners in France and England.

432 CITIZENS KILLED IN SMALL BELGIAN TOWN, GHENT HEARS

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Ghent quotes a local newspaper as saying that 432 inhabitants of the small Belgian town of Tamines, in the Namur district, have been killed, presumably on account of some act against the Germans occupying the district. The dead include the priest and the local notables.

After wholesale executions, says the despatch, the torch was applied so effectively that only one house remains standing in the district.

VON SCHOEN'S TALK OF U. S.-JAPAN WAR IS BEFORE WILSON

Bryan Sees President on Interview Credited to Attache of German Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—An interview published here and attributed to Baron von Schoen, former Secretary of the German Embassy at Tokio and now attached to the Embassy here, dwelling upon the probability of war between the United States and Japan, was called to President Wilson's attention to-day by Administration officials. After Secretary Bryan had talked with the President on another matter, he said he had seen the interview, "but nothing had been done about it."

It quoted the Baron as saying: "You may safely say that the mass of the Japanese people believe that war with the United States is inevitable. Throughout Japan there is an intense hatred of the American people."

When the Japanese troops were being mobilized for the war against Germany, the Baron is credited with saying that many of the natives thought Japan was going to strike the United States.

"Should both Japan and England be victorious in the present war, I believe the danger to the United States will be great," the German attache is declared to have said.

The interview attracted a good deal of attention in official quarters. It is rather in line with the criticism of the Vera Cruz evacuation by Sir Lionel Carden, former British Minister to Mexico, and the talk of A. Rustem Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Washington.

Secretary Bryan declined to say whether the same source would be pursued in von Schoen's case as followed in the Carden and A. Rustem Bey episodes.

KILLS SELF AND CHILD TO JOIN DEAD HUSBAND

Bronx Widow Writes She Feared to Face Life With Help-mate Gone.

George Westerman, caretaker of a little house at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and Bristow streets, the Bronx, called at the place this afternoon to see the tenant, a Mrs. Anna Hrusa, thirty-nine years old, a widow whose husband died two weeks ago in the German Hospital. Mrs. Hrusa and her six-year-old daughter Anna were found dead in the bedroom from inhaling illuminating gas.

The woman left two notes stating that she was afraid to face life alone with her child and had gone to join her husband.

In one corner was a little altar in front of which two candles had been burned. The coroner's physician believes the woman and child died Monday night.

COPENHAGEN HEARS KAISER'S SON IS DEAD IN BRUSSELS HOSPITAL.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23.—A report brought by a news agency that the Kaiser's son Prince Adalbert had died in Brussels has greatly astonished the German Embassy here.

Officials declare they have not received any information of such an occurrence.

Prince Adalbert was born on July 14, 1884, and is the only one of the Kaiser's six sons who is in the navy. The outbreak of the war he was attached to the cruiser Koenig, which was one of the ships sunk in the fight in the night of Heligoland. It was reported recently that he was wounded and in hospital.

400 GERMAN-AMERICAN REFUGEES PROTEST AT HAVING TO PAY FARE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Because they did not find special steamers chartered by the American government to carry them home about 400 German-Americans held an indignation meeting here to-day and presented a protest to the American Relief Committee.

They showed printed statements from the American Consuls at Coburg and Mannheim saying free hotel accommodations and transportation on chartered steamers would be provided at London.

"These people were met at the railroad station in London by representatives of the committee and taken to an excellent hotel."

They protested heatedly when they found that those with money must pay their own passage to the United States while the penniless would be provided with only third class accommodation. It is believed that the statements referred to were given out when the rumor of the chartering of ships was current on the Continent.

Liege Ports Ready to Resist Attacks.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The correspondent of the Central News says that travelers who have arrived in the Italian capital from Sebenico, in Dalmatia, declare that the Austrian garrison Maria Theresa and Admiral Blaus have put into that port already in condition to be used for de-

ONE GERMAN SUBMARINE U9 SANK THREE BRITISH CRUISERS

(Continued From First Page)

torpedoes and scored five hits. The Aboukir was struck simultaneously forward and aft and practically blown to pieces. Her boilers exploded, hardly a member of her crew being uninjured. The Hogue was putting over her boats when a torpedo struck her squarely amidships and she likewise went down. Two torpedoes struck the Cressy below her water line and practically tore her loose from her hull.

The latest estimate of the dead is 1,624 and included are believed to be practically all the officers of the three ships, which carried a total of 2,965 men.

Crowds of townspeople silently watched the arrival of the cruiser and a flotilla of destroyers, which carried the survivors and which reached the harbor at 8 o'clock.

All during the afternoon the little town had been on a tiptoe of excitement, and rumors of all kinds had been rife. The townspeople had seen a fleet of local destroyers leave at top speed early in the day, and it was evident that this was the prelude to news of great importance.

As the rescuing boats came up the harbor the sound of cheering aboard the torpedo boats in the harbor was heard. The crews of the welcoming boats were cheering those who had been rescued from the sailors' bed of honor in the North Sea.

Soon after 8 o'clock the first party of survivors was landed at Harwich pier. They appeared to be officers.

SURVIVORS ARE CLOSE GUARDED.

The news of what had happened spread like wildfire, although nobody had been allowed to talk directly with the survivors. In the crowd there were soon many tearful faces, for most of those along the pier and beach had relatives or friends aboard the sunken cruisers.

Following the landing of the uninjured survivors a little hospital boat shoved off from the pier and took off the injured from the cruiser and the destroyers. These were transferred at once to the Shotley Naval Hospital, while the uninjured survivors went to the Great Eastern Hotel, now used as a military hospital, where they will be allowed to rest for several days.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first. The Hogue and the Cressy drew in close to her and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed. All were armored cruisers of a comparatively obsolete type, built fourteen years ago.

Their tonnage, armament, &c., were identical. These vessels had a displacement each of 12,000 tons, were 440 feet long, 69.5 feet wide and drew 26 feet of water. Each had a complement of 755 men, including officers and crew.

COOL WEATHER PROMISED IN WAKE OF SHOWERS "DOPEY BENNY" HELD ON EXTORTION CHARGE

Rain Late This Afternoon or Tonight Will Probably Send Mercury Down.

With a promise of cooler weather this evening and to-night, with showers, the Weather Bureau recorded to-day lower temperature than those of the last two days.

The thermometer showed the following readings: 10 o'clock, 80 degrees; 11 o'clock, 84 degrees; 12 and 1 o'clock, 89 degrees; 1:15 o'clock, 90 degrees; 2 o'clock, 87 degrees; 3 o'clock, 84 degrees. The humidity, which is the index of mugginess, was, however, higher than yesterday, ranging from 69 to 49 per cent.

Cool weather is promised for Thursday.

Reports from the West show that cooler weather, with moderately heavy rains has reached the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and the Southwest. There were light frosts last night at Milwaukee and Des Moines.

U. S. CUTTER TAHOMA WRECKED ON REEF

Crew of 72 Men Saved From Wreck of Total Wreck on One of Aleutian Islands.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 23.—The United States revenue cutter Tahoma is a total loss on a reef ninety miles west of Kodiak Island in the Aleutian chain, according to wireless advices received here early to-day. Her crew of nine officers and sixty-three men was taken off by the steamer Senator, bound from Seattle to Nome.

The Tahoma, it is believed, struck the reef Sunday night. Her wireless calls started a number of vessels to her aid, and great anxiety was felt because after 5 o'clock Monday morning the wireless of the cutter stopped working. It is supposed that her dynamo was put out of order by an influx of water.

DIED. WALSH.—JOHN of Bonarba, County Carr, Ireland, beloved husband of Jennie Lawin, native of County Clare, Ireland, to his 45th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 861 Water st., Friday, 10 A. M.; thence to St. Mary's Church, Ridge and Grand sts., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of the soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HELP WANTED—MALE. COUNTERMAN for lunch counter, must speak English. See Mr. Nathan, 318 W. 57th st. SECOND COOK; must speak English. See Mr. Nathan, 318 W. 57th st.

CANBY PENNY A POUND PROFIT

The Joy of Every Home Circle

Special for Wednesday
NEW ORLEANS STYLE CUP-CAKES
NEW YORKERS deliciously blend
combination of Pure New
Yorkers with the finest
"choicest" Great Cornmeal and
simply irresistible.
CUP-CAKES 10c

Let Us Tempt You With the Following:
ITALIAN SYRUP CHOCOLATES
LAVAS or Hot Buns and Chocolate
Cakes, all included in the
"choicest" class, you'll
delight in this to be the more
delicious you are the greater
will be your appreciation.
CUP-CAKES 30c

Special for Thursday
YAKS or Hot Buns and Chocolate
Cakes, all included in the
"choicest" class, you'll
delight in this to be the more
delicious you are the greater
will be your appreciation.
CUP-CAKES 40c

Loft
12 Stores