

Fourth Day of Battle Favors Allies;
British Drive Germans Back 25 Miles;
French Line Holds Firm from End to End

GEN. FRENCH'S
OWN ACCOUNT
OF CAMPAIGN

British Commander in
Chief Tells Story of
His Retreat.

ENEMY'S FATIGUE
STOPPED PURSUIT

Troops Took Up Position
on Line with Mons
as Centre.

BELIEVED 2 ARMY
CORPS OPPOSED HIM

Retirement Carried Out Success-
fully, He Reports, Amid
Continuous Fighting.

London, Sept. 10.—"The London Gas-
ette" issued late last night contains
a dispatch from Field Marshal Sir John
French, commander of the British
forces in France, reporting the pro-
ceedings of his force.

The British took position on August
23, the report says, on a line from
Ondé on the west, through Mons and
Bische on the east. General French
understood that at the most two army
corps were in front of the British po-
sition.

At 5 o'clock on the evening of Aug-
ust 25 he received a most unexpected
message from General Joffre, the
French commander in chief, to the
effect that three German army corps
were moving frontally on the British
and that another corps was engaged in
a turning movement from Tournai.
General Joffre also stated that the
French army on the British right was
retiring.

As a result of this information he
determined to retire to a position
which he had previously reconnoitred
extending from Maubeuge west to Jen-
lain, southeast of Valenciennes.

Support from Maubeuge.

There was a certain amount of
fighting along the whole line of the
right. The retirement was carried out
successfully throughout the 25th amid
continuous fighting.

"As the French troops were still re-
quiring" General French continues, "I
had no support except from the fortress
of Maubeuge and determined attempts
of the enemy to get around my left
flank assured me it was his intention
to press me against that place and sur-
round us. I felt not a moment must
be lost in retiring to another position."

"This operation was full of danger
and difficulty, not only owing to the
superior force in my front, but the
exhaustion of my troops. The retire-
ment recommenced early in the morn-
ing of the 25th to a position near Le
Cateau.

"Although the troops had been or-
dered to occupy Cambrai, Le Cateau
and Landreies, and that position and
ground had during the 25th been par-
tially prepared and entrenched, I had
grave doubts, owing to the information
I received regarding the accumulating
strength of the enemy, as to the wis-
dom of standing there to fight.

Needed Time for Rest.

"Moreover, the retirement of the
French troops on my right continued,
and I determined to make a great ef-
fort to continue the retreat till I could
put a substantial obstacle, such as the
Somme River or the Oise River, be-
tween the British and the enemy and
afford the former some opportunity for
rest and reorganization.

"Therefore, the corps commanders
were ordered to retreat as soon as pos-
sible to a general line from St. Quentin
to Ribemont."

"General French then describes the
march through all that day and until
late in the evening, during which time
he was incessantly harassed by the
enemy, who continued the attack late
at night on the exhausted British.

General French continues:
"General Sordet, commanding three
cavalry divisions, whom I had called
to my assistance, though he rendered
valuable aid, later was unable to af-
ford any support on the most critical
day, the 26th, owing to the exhaustion
of his horses.

"At daybreak the 26th it became ap-
parent that the enemy was throwing
the bulk of his strength against the

WAR POEM BY
THOMAS HARDY

London, Sept. 9.—"The Times" to-day
published the following poem by
Thomas Hardy:

What of the faith and fire within us,
Men who march away,
Ere the barncocks say
Night is growing gray,
To hazards whence no tears can win us?
What of the faith and fire within us,
Men who march away?

Is it a purblind prank, O think you,
Friend with the musing eye,
Who watch us stepping by
With doubts and dolorous sigh?
Can much pondering so hoodwink you?
Is it a purblind prank, O think you,
Friend with the musing eye?

Nay, we see well what we are doing,
Though some may not see—
Dalliers as they may be—
England's need are we;
Her distress would set us rueing;
Nay, we see well what we are doing,
Though some may not see.

In our heart of hearts believing
Victory crowns the just,
And that braggarts must
Surely bite the dust,
March we to the field ungriving;
In our heart of hearts believing
Victory crowns the just.

Hence the faith and fire within us,
Men who march away,
Ere the barncocks say
Night is growing gray,
To hazards whence no tears can win us;
Hence the faith and fire within us,
Men who march away.

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To hazards whence no tears can win us;
Hence the faith and fire within us,
Men who march away.

FRANCE NOW CALLS
EXEMPT TO COLORS

All Rejected Because of
Defective Health To Be
Examined Anew.

Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—President Poin-
caré has signed a decree calling all
Frenchmen, previously exempted from
military service on the ground of de-
fective health to undergo a further
medical examination. Those found fit
will at once be drafted into the army.

A committee of Deputies and Sena-
tors is organizing lecturing tours
through the country districts with the
object of explaining the origin of the
war and the justice of the French
cause.

The Chamber of Commerce of
Bordeaux has requested the Ministry of
Finance to arrange with the Bank of
France for loans upon security with
which the manufacturers of Bordeaux
were enabled to resume work.

Alexander Ribot, the Minister of Fi-
nance, replied that the French govern-
ment could not order this, but that the
Bank of France would extend to the in-
dustries of Bordeaux as large credits as
possible.

The government has authorized the
Ministry of Finance to advance \$700,-
000 to the Chamber of Commerce of
Nantes in order that sufficient wheat
and flour may be imported to feed the
population of that city during hostil-
ities. The advance is made conditional
upon the repayment of the money.

Every day Bordeaux is becoming
more crowded. The political and so-
mone crowd in the city is becoming
more and more numerous.

Thanks to the splendid organization
of political and municipal officials and
the generous grants of the public, all
the necessary needs are now provided with
some sort of lodging.

It is officially announced that mil-
itary authority, under necessity, is re-
serving to itself the greater part of
traffic on the various branch railways.
Supplementary trains, which have
been run from Paris during the last
few days, are, therefore discontinued,
only the ordinary service being main-
tained.

CZAR INTENDS
TO ENTER BERLIN

London, Sept. 9.—"The Evening
News" publishes a dispatch from Rome
to the effect that Emperor Nicholas is
reported there to have declared:
"I am resolved to go to Berlin to-
morrow, if it costs me my last Mou-
jik."

The Japanese Ambassador at Petro-
grad, having expressed to the Emperor
a wish to see the soldiers of Japan
fighting side by side with those of Rus-
sia, the Emperor replied:
"I shall do my best to realize your
wishes."

SLAVS IN FRONT,
PRISONERS SAY

London, Sept. 9.—The correspondent
of the Central News at Petrograd sends
the following:
"The Slavonic natives of war de-
parting here as prisoners of war de-
clare they were placed in front of the
battle line purposely by the Austrians.
It is proposed to lodge the wounded
Austrians and Germans in the empty
German and Austrian embassies.

BRYAN ACTS
ON GERMAN
PEACE MOVE?

Kaiser's Message to Presi-
dent Encourages Hope
for Mediation.

DIPLOMATS ASSERT
AUSTRIA IS READY

Suggestions for Bringing
Conflict to End Made
in Washington.

STATE SECRETARY
MAKING INQUIRIES

Sounds Representatives of
Powers—Dual Monarchy
May Sue in 15 Days.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Serious con-
sideration is being given in Washing-
ton to the prediction, frequently made
by New York financiers familiar with
the resources of European powers, that
a war of the dimensions of the conflict
now raging could not last more
than a month.

The month has ended and sugges-
tions of peace, adroitly made, are the
subject of intense diplomatic specula-
tion in Washington. On trustworthy
authority it may be said that intima-
tions have been made to Mr. Bryan,
the Secretary of State, who has en-
deavored to ascertain to what extent
they proceeded from the powers in-
volved in hostilities. Diplomatic repre-
sentatives of the powers have been
sounded. It remains to be seen
whether or not already made will
lead to negotiations which may provide
a basis for mediation.

The fact that the Kaiser had ad-
dressed a personal communication to
the President denouncing the catastro-
phe of the war gave impetus to the
peace discussion to-night. It was
not disclosed at the White House
whether the Kaiser made any reference
to mediation or peace. Nevertheless
the tone of the message was said to
be encouraging from the point of view
of administration officials who hope
that the vague intimations that the
time for mediation is near may result
in definite action.

The intimations ostensibly come
from German sources, although the offi-
cial position of the German government
is that hostilities cannot end until Ger-
many has triumphed. Representatives
of the allied powers, confident of ulti-
mate success, take the view that the
peace suggestion is merely an attempt
to weaken the attitude of their govern-
ments, and, accordingly, scout the idea
until there has been a decisive issue to
the war.

It is assumed as probable that Ger-
many will be willing to make a settle-
ment on the basis of present condi-
tions, and for this reason the peace
suggestion, coming from German
sources, is looked on as a matter for
serious consideration. The allies are
not disposed, however, according to the
attitude reflected by their representa-
tives in Washington, to settle on the
basis of present conditions.

The result of the peace suggestions,
although they have not led to anything
like a definite purpose, and apparently
find their way to give an impetus to
the discussion of mediation.

Belgian Soldiers Thus Attired
Started the Trouble, Says
German Commander.

London, Sept. 9.—In a dispatch from
Copenhagen the representative of the
Central News says that General Man-
teuffel, the German military com-
mander at Louvain, Belgium, has made
an official report in which he asserts
that an investigation has shown that it
was Belgian soldiers who had drawn
on civilian attire over their uniforms
who fired on German soldiers from
house-tops of the city.

ONLY PEACE CAN
SAVE DUAL EMPIRE

In Grip of Terror, with Mutiny
Rife and Facing Starvation,
Austria Is Desperate.

Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—In well informed
circles here the general opinion is that
Austria is in a desperate plight, view-
ing matters from military, political and
financial points of view.

A telegram from Petrograd says that
both in Russian and in Austrian circles
there it is believed that the
Vienna government will have sued for
peace within fifteen days, this being
the only means of averting the com-
plete breaking up of the empire.

"The Times" states that Austrians are
responsible for many atrocities, and it
gives a list of their officers who or-
dered the massacre of non-combatants
and the burning of villages.

Milan, Sept. 3 (delayed).—A corre-
spondent who has just returned from
Vienna says:
"Panic rules to-day in Austria. The
great, unwieldy, bankrupt empire,
dragged reluctantly like a tame dog at
the heels of Germany into the world war,
is in a state of desperate and first
fear. Her armies, half-hearted at first
and openly mutinous, are beaten back
at every point by the Russians to the
north and east and by the Serbs and
Montenegrin mountaineers to the south.

Austria is like her methods of war.
Her soldiers advance blunderingly in
vast serrated masses. They are baffled,
bewildered and finally mown down
by enemies fighting deftly in open
order.

A statesman said: "Germany has

TURCO TAKES HEAD
OF Foe AS TROPHY

London, Sept. 9.—A correspondent of
"The Daily Express," telegraphing
from St. Malo, France, says:

"There are many wounded here and
at Dinard. Many public buildings have
been turned into hospitals. Among the
patients are numbers of Turcos, a
tough lot.

"One of these medieval soldiers
brought back a German's head in his
knapsack and he was angry when they
took it away from him. He regarded it
as his most precious souvenir, and they
had to compensate him to keep him
quiet. He was still furious this after-
noon when I visited the hospital, and
declared he must have his trophy."

GERMAN RIGHT
MAY BE CUT OFF

London, Sept. 10.—"The Daily News"
to-day says:

"Have the communications of the
German right been cut? The question
is suggested in two ways: (1) by the
hurried retreat of this portion of the
enemy's army and (2) by the phrase in
the French official communiqué which
records the amount of fruitless attacks
on the allies occupying the right bank
of the Ourcq in an attempt to protect
their communications.

"There is more than one indication
in the news from France of a remark-
able development of the allies' attack
on the German right. Possibly the first
of Lord Kitchener's surprises is
making itself felt."

GERMAN RAILWAY
FOR FRENCH TOWN

Berlin, Sept. 9.—The "Koenigsche
Zeitung" correspondent reports from
Montmédy, in the French Department
of the Meuse, twenty-two miles south-
east of Sedan, that German trains are
already running into France as far as
that place.

The German engineers are building
a railway line around the city and
French prisoners are being employed
in clearing the railway tunnels.

GERMANY ABOUT
TO MAKE BIG LOAN

London, Sept. 9.—"The Times" says
that from German newspapers just
received it appears that the government
is about to make a loan issued before
the outbreak of the war. The Reich-
stag authorized borrowing up to 250,-
000,000 pounds sterling. It is prob-
able, however, that the government will
not fix the amount of the issue, but
will take all it can get.

Israel Zangwill, president of the
Jewish Territorial organization, has
asked the British Foreign Office to au-
thorize him to say that England looks
with sympathy on the cause of Jewish
emancipation in Russia, and has re-
ceived from Sir Edward Grey assur-
ance that he is fully aware of the im-
portance of the subject and would
neglect no opportunity of encouraging
the reform in question.

LOUVAIN SHOOTERS
IN CIVILIAN DRESS

Belgian Soldiers Thus Attired
Started the Trouble, Says
German Commander.

London, Sept. 9.—In a dispatch from
Copenhagen the representative of the
Central News says that General Man-
teuffel, the German military com-
mander at Louvain, Belgium, has made
an official report in which he asserts
that an investigation has shown that it
was Belgian soldiers who had drawn
on civilian attire over their uniforms
who fired on German soldiers from
house-tops of the city.

LAW MAY CANCEL
DEBTS TO GERMANS

London, Sept. 9.—Attorney General
Sir J. A. Simon introduced a bill in the
House of Commons to-day, which would
considerably enlarge the scope of exist-
ing provisions for the suppression of
trade with the enemy. It would even
prohibit the making of any payment to
an alien enemy, though the obligation
arose out of a contract made prior to
the outbreak of the war.

The bill provides for the imposition
of a fine of £100 on any person who
within a month of the date of the con-
viction and seven years' penal servitude
on conviction after indictment.

UHLANS ROUTED BY
BELGIAN CYCLISTS

London, Sept. 10. Goods requisit-
ioned by the Germans from the city
of Ghent, says Reuter's Ostend corre-
spondent, telegraphing yesterday, were
forwarded to-day by cart trains to
Bertrigem, fourteen miles south of
Ghent.

Near the station of Deynze, twelve
miles south of Ghent, the correspond-
ent adds, "an engagement took place
between a body of Uhlans and Belgian
gendarmes and cyclist riflemen. The
Germans took flight in the direction of
Cruyshaker and Haysse, leaving be-
hind them fifteen dead or wounded. A
German officer was captured."

WHITE STAR LINER
OCEANIC WRECKED

Steamer "Taken for Government Service" Announced
by British Official Press Bureau as a Total
Loss on North Coast of Scotland.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 9.—The official press bureau announces that the armed
merchant cruiser Oceanic, of the White Star Line, was wrecked yesterday
on the north coast of Scotland, and has become a total loss.

All the officers and crew were saved.
The announcement gives no details of the wrecking of the liner or
of what mission she was engaged. The Oceanic is announced in the Navy
List, published yesterday, as being "taken for government service."

The White Star liner Oceanic, considered by shipping men to be the
finest model yet seen in this port, came here on her maiden transatlantic
trip in 1899. She was at that time the biggest merchantman afloat, and
was the pride of Thomas Ismay, father of J. Bruce Ismay, president of
the White Star Line.

The elder Ismay gave orders when the Oceanic was building at the
Belfast yards of Harland & Wolff that money was not to be spared either
in her construction or fittings, and even to this day her dining room was
said to be the finest of its kind. It was made of solid hand carved oak,
covered with gold.

The Oceanic was assigned to the command of Captain Herbert J.
Haddock, now commander of the Olympic, soon after the late Captain
Smith assumed command of the Titanic.

On her last run to this port she was commanded by Captain Harry
Smith. She was a vessel of 17,274 tons, with a beam of 68 feet and a length
of 685 feet.

BRITISH CAPTURE LINER NOORDAM
WITH GERMANS FROM NEW YORK

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 9.—The Exchange Telegraph Company announces that
the Holland-America liner Noordam, bound to Rotterdam from New
York, with German reservists and a general cargo also destined for Ger-
many, has been captured in the Atlantic and taken to Queenstown by a
British cruiser.

GERMANS' RETREAT IN
PLACES BECOMES ROUT

By GEORGE DRU.
[Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Paris, Sept. 9.—The main feature of the fighting has been the vigor-
ous offensive assumed by the British and French armies in co-operation,
by means of which the Germans have been driven back at many points
and compelled to withdraw, partly in a northerly and partly in a north-
easterly direction. In many parts of the battlefield the German retreat
locally has assumed the character of a disorderly flight, in the wake of
which the allied armies, hotly pursuing the enemy, have captured prisoners,
ammunition, food supplies and other material of war.

At every point of contact between the British and Germans the
British troops revealed the tremendous superiority in fighting qualities
and military efficiency which previously had been shown in their with-
drawal from Mons. They have clearly outmatched the Germans in ac-
curacy and steadiness of aim, in artillery fire, in dash and resourcefulness.

The Germans, repelled with great losses at these points, made des-
perate efforts to break through the weaker parts of the Franco-British
line. Their onslaughts were delivered with all the formidable weight
resulting from numerical strength. They concentrated their men in such
a way as to hurl dense columns at numerically inferior bodies of the
allied forces.

So far all these attempts have failed, and in most cases the Germans
have been decisively repelled. The French have driven back with tremen-
dous losses a large part of the opposing German forces, have repelled

MAUBEUGE FALLEN,
BERLIN REPORTS

Berlin, Sept. 9 (by wireless telegraphy to The Associated Press, by
way of Sayville, Long Island).—Official announcement was made to-day
at army headquarters that the French fortress of Maubeuge, on the
Sambre River, had fallen.

The Germans took 40,000 prisoners, including four general. Four
hundred guns also were captured.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse has been wounded.

Maubeuge is a French fortress of the first class. It is situated in
the Department of Nord, about six miles from the Belgian frontier.

The German onslaughts on this position have been determined, and,
judged from incomplete news reports, they have been going on for a
week or more. Dispatches from London on September 5 said that part
of the British expeditionary force was at Maubeuge, aiding the French.

The German General Staff announced in Berlin September 7
that two of the Maubeuge forts had fallen and that the fire of the Ger-
man artillery was being directed against the town, which was in flames.
On the same day an official communication given out in Paris said that
Maubeuge continued its heroic resistance.

French official announcement September 7 referred to the French
defense of Maubeuge as follows:

"The Minister of War has telegraphed to the Governor of Mau-
beuge, expressing the government's admiration for the heroic defense
and saying: 'Stop at nothing to prolong resistance until the hour of your
approaching deliverance, which I hope will be soon.'"

"The commander in chief has placed the name of the Governor of
Maubeuge in the order of the day for his splendid defense."

London, Sept. 10.—Newspapers here point out that the official German
wireless news received at Marconi House yesterday contains no reference
to a battle or even to an Austro-Russian battle. This is the third day on
which the operations in France have not been mentioned.

"GERMANS BEGINNING
RETREAT MOVEMENT"

SAY THE FRENCH

Kaiser Forced Back Across Marne River
by the British and Are Checked Be-
tween Montmirail and Vitry.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN EAST IS SLOW

Kaiser's Reinforcements Coming Down from
Chalons--General Pau Reported Marching
to Plateaus Which Command Centre.

Bordeaux, Sept. 9, 10:45 P. M.—The following official an-
nouncement was issued to-night:

"On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French
lines on the right bank of the Ourcq River have failed. We have
taken two standards.

"The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has
fallen back about forty kilometres (twenty-five miles).

"On the centre and right wing there is no notable change."

Following is the afternoon official statement:

"On the whole, the Germans appear to be beginning a move-
ment of retreat. The strategic position of the French troops is
improving, but one cannot judge of a battle extending over one
hundred kilometres (about sixty-three miles).

"The Germans seem to experience certain difficulties in pro-
visioning.

"In general the French troops seem to be gaining the ad-
vantage."

London, Sept. 10, 12:30 A. M.—A Reuter dispatch from
Ostend says a German army corps seems to be marching to the
south, passing between Oudenarde, East Flanders, and Grammont.
It is probably intended to reinforce the German right wing, which
has suffered a check in France.

German reinforcements estimated at sixty thousand men,
says another dispatch, are advancing into France in three columns.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The allied armies to-day continue to have the
advantage, according to French official reports, in the great battle
extending from Meaux, northeast of Paris, to the fortress of Ver-
dun, two hundred miles further east.

The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, are strik-
ing at the allies' left and centre between Montmirail and Vitry-le-
Francois, a front of from fifty to sixty miles, but each time they
have been driven back.

Wounded soldiers arriving here say that the Germans nearer
Montmirail on this line are running short of ammunition and offer-
ed feeble resistance to the attacks of the allies, who captured
many prisoners and a regimental flag.

GERMANS APPROACH THROUGH SWAMPS.

The Germans have been compelled to advance through the
swamps of the Petit Morin River and then over bare uplands to
the strong French position on the right. It is their only chance,
and it is thought they will strike and strike again.

They are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons-
sur-Marne on the roads leading to La Fere-Champenoise, ten miles
east of Sezannes, Sommesous and Sompuis, in the face of the French
artillery posted in an advantageous position on the heights.

General Pau, who commands the centre of the French army in
this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezannes toward
the plateaus which command the centre of the whole battlefield.

On his left the British force has driven the Germans across
the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, and, according to to-
night's official announcement from Bordeaux, across the Marne
itself, while on the extreme left the French sixth army, advancing
from Paris along the Ourcq River, has had further successes and is
threatening General Kluk's communications.

In the east the Germans so far have failed in their attempts
to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne between
Vitry-le-Francois and Verdun, on the right wing of the allies.

Again, according to official reports, there has been no action
against the great circle of Nancy, in the Vosges, and in Alsace
the situation remains unchanged.

An official statement issued this afternoon, which, unlike the
one made public to-night, speaks of a general advance of the
French Centre, follows:

"First—On the left wing, although the Germans have been
reinforced, the situation remains satisfactory. The enemy is re-
treating before the British army.

"Second—At the centre our advance is slow, but general.
On the right wing there has been no action of the enemy against
the great circle of Nancy, in the Vosges, and in Alsace the situa-
tion remains unchanged."

All this favorable news has cheered the allies, but military
critics insist that the battle has not yet been won and that there