

German Centre in Retreat After Violent Night Assault Upon French Line Fails; First Phase of Great Battle Favors Allies

A. RUSTEM BEY EXPLAINS TO PRES. WILSON

Turkish Ambassador Says Occasion Justified British Charges.

ACTION FOLLOWS CALL FOR INQUIRY

Rumor Says Powers Will Oppose Annuling of Aliens' Rights.

NO FEARS HELD FOR AMERICANS' SAFETY

Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria May Arm Unless Turkey Remains Neutral.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, made an announcement in explanation of a statement issued a few days ago containing the charge that rumors of an impending Christian massacre in Turkey were being circulated for the purpose of involving the United States in the European war.

MADE OFFICER ON FIELD OF BATTLE

Young French Corporal Saves His Colonel and Captures Standard.

Limoges, France, Sept. 11.—On a train loaded with wounded which passed here to-day was a young French officer, Albert Palaphy, whose unusual bravery on the field of battle won for him the Legion of Honor.

GERMANS LEAVING UPPER ALSACE

London, Sept. 11, 4:50 p. m.—A Central News dispatch from Berlin, via Rome, states that the evacuation of Upper Alsace by the Germans continues. They are withdrawing to Strasbourg and Metz.

KRUPPS SUBSCRIBE TO GERMAN LOAN

Berlin (via Copenhagen), Sept. 11.—Among the subscribers to the German war loan are the Krupp firm and family, who have taken \$7,500,000 of the bonds. Further large subscriptions already have been received by the Reichsbank.

GERMAN CRASH PREDICTED IN 1901

Paris, Sept. 11.—The following prediction, made by Dom Bosco, a Portuguese, who died ten years ago, was published in "Le Matin" in June, 1901: "A European war will break out in 1913 or 1914. Germany will be dismembered, not, however, before she shall have penetrated into the heart of France. There a mighty army will hurl the Germans back across the Rhine. The man of pride will see his tree shattered and crushed."

CHARGED BRITISH PLOT

The ambassador's statement, which underwent the scrutiny of officials and caused the inquiry, charged, first, that Great Britain was attempting to draw the United States into the Euro-war by asking that American warships go to Turkey, agitating "before the eyes of the United States the spectre

BOY SCOUT HERO OF THE BELGIANS

Paris, Sept. 11.—The hero of Belgium to-day is the Boy Scout Leyssen, decorated by King Albert for his valor and devotion to his country.

This young man, who was born at Liège, is described by "Le Figaro" as of almost uncanny sharpness, with senses and perceptions as keen as a savage. He was able to find his way through the woods and pass the sentinels of the enemy with unerring accuracy.

Leyssen made his way through the German lines from Antwerp for the tenth time on Sunday, carrying dispatches to secret representatives of the Belgian government in Brussels. He has discovered and denounced eleven German spies in Belgium and performed a variety of other services, and all without impairing his boyish simplicity.

POPE PROMOTING A PEACE CONGRESS

Paris, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says "The Tribune" states that the appeal of Pope Benedict for peace is preliminary to an encyclical to the bishops on the same subject, and to initiative already in the course of execution with the different governments, asking for an cessation of hostilities and for the opening of an arbitration congress.

"The Tribune" adds that the apostolic delegate to Washington has been charged with a confidential mission to President Wilson on the subject of arbitration.

GERMANS TAKE OFFENSIVE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Troops from West Concentrate on the Alle and Begin Advance.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—German troops brought to East Prussia from the west have concentrated on the Alle. They have begun to advance, and large columns have crossed the line of the Mazurian Lakes.

The Russian advance guard, while delaying the German advance, has retired eastward.

In Poland General Dank's army is still being forced back by the Russians beyond Kranik, and this part of the Lublin district is almost free from Austrian troops. On the line from Tomaszow and Rawarska to the Dniester, fighting is still raging fiercely.

The long struggle in the province of Lublin is drawing to a close, and the result clearly defines itself as a victory for the Russians all along the line.

The Russian General Staff vouches for the present little more than brief intimations of events that happened a few days ago. Even these hints, however, are sufficient to reveal a striking picture of the entire breakdown of Austria's plans.

The Austrian left was successful in its northward advance on Lublin because it had on its left flank the Vistula, on the western side of which, in the provinces of Radom and Kielce, Austrian forces had been operating for some time previous to the River Bug battle. Through the provinces of Kielce and Radom German reinforcements were sent forward from Silesia some ten days ago.

This northernmost Austrian army, under General Dank, was threatening Lublin from Opole. Now we see it retreating rapidly along the way it came, and its transport trains have been scattered by Russian artillery firing from that left bank of the Vistula which so recently protected the Austrian flank.

Further east, at Frampol, Russian cavalry dashed into the very midst of Austrian transport trains.

The chief impediments to the Russian advance were fortified positions established by Austrians in hills and forests south of Lublin. From these strong positions the troops of General Auenberg have been at last dislodged, and they, too, are hurrying southward before the night of the Russian onset.

Archduke in Bad Position. Worst of all is the position of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army, which bore the brunt of the fighting near Tomaszow. The Russians attacked it vigorously from the north and east and drove it into a disorderly retreat.

The second Austrian army, which was located at Lemberg, has received reinforcements and has made a desperate effort to support the archduke's army or, at any rate, to cover its retreat by holding a line extending from the Dniester north to Rawarska.

The vital question for the Austrians now is whether by any means they can save their armies and prevent their defeat becoming a catastrophe.

KAISER IN PACT TO FIGHT TO END

Copenhagen, Sept. 11.—The "Vossische Zeitung" declares that previous to the outbreak of the war Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed, as now have the parties to the Triple Entente, not to make peace separately.

FRENCH MINISTER'S SON IS WOUNDED

London, Sept. 11, 2:55 P. M.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch the "Koelnische Zeitung" ("Cologne Gazette") declares that the son of the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, has been wounded and is in a hospital at Diedenhofen, near Metz.

Prince Frederick of Hesse, eldest son of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse and Princess Margaret, sister of the German Empress, previously reported wounded, was shot in the breast, according to this statement.

Captain Armstrong, late private secretary to Prince William of Albania, who was taken prisoner at Munich, has been released on parole.

POINCARÉ THANKS JOFFRE FOR FRANCE

Bordeaux, Sept. 11.—President Poincaré has written a letter to Minister of War Millerand, asking him to convey the congratulations of the government to General Joffre and the French army on the brilliant successes gained, in cooperation with the English allies, in repulsing the Germans to the east of Paris.

These successes are described by the minister as the greatest of the chief victories. The commander-in-chief's strategic plan was skilfully conceived and carried out with impeccable tactics.

BRITAIN OUSTS GERMAN DIPLOMAT

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 11.—At the "invitation" of the British military authorities the German chargé d'affaires and the Austrian diplomatic agent departed from Egypt to-day.

FRANCE TO CAPTURE GERMANY'S TRADE

Bordeaux, Sept. 11.—The Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies here have decided to ask the government to permit the French Socialists to obtain through the Swiss Socialist party a list of the French prisoners held in Germany. In exchange the Swiss Socialists would furnish the French Socialists a list of the German prisoners in France.

At a meeting to-day of the French Socialists it was decided also to request the government to send instructions to its representatives abroad that all necessary steps be taken to capture the trade that Germany held before the outbreak of the war.

MILITARY AVIATOR DIES FROM FALL

London, Sept. 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that Count Uxkull, a German military aviator, has died from injuries received in a fall of his aeroplane while reconnoitering.

WILL TRY EDITOR FOR SCARE HEAD

Grenoble, Sept. 11.—Because he announced in large headlines, "The Excitement of the Military Zone of Paris," Joseph Besson, editor of a Grenoble newspaper, must appear before a court-martial.

This decision was rendered by M. Millerand, French Minister of War, who considered that a reprimand previously administered had proved insufficient.

WAR CLOUD IN PANAMA

Fighting Occurs on Colombian Frontier—Indians Raid.

GERMAN CAVALRY FORCE WIPED OUT

Large Part of Invaders' Mobile Artillery and Ammunition Trains Declared to Have Been Captured and Many Prisoners Taken.

London, Sept. 12.—A correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" sends the following dispatch from the front: "The last remnants of the German cavalry have been destroyed and a large part of their mobile artillery and ammunition trains have been taken. Huge numbers of their rank and file have been either captured or cut off."

"A wireless message to Berlin, which was intercepted here to-day, said: 'We are badly in need of horses and supplies.'"

"A German general, who slept in an inn here last night, was overheard to say to one of his aids: 'A great disaster has overtaken us.'"

"An English officer of an aviation scouting corps remarked: 'It will be a miracle if any of these Germans get home again. Their only anxiety now is to increase the distance between themselves and their pursuers.'"

"There can be no doubt that the tide has turned in the allies' favor. The great German coup has failed. There will be no siege of Paris and the government can safely return from Bordeaux at once."

The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" telegraphs the following: "Besides the official news of the German debacle, there is reason to believe that there are other evidences of demoralization and another promise of victory in a corner of the field to which no official reference is made. This is the region from which Paris was first threatened, to the South of Senlis, which is twenty-seven miles north-northeast of the city."

"It would appear that the extreme German right, trying possibly to effect one of the turning movements which are the particular obsession of the Prussian staff, has been cut across by the French line from Compiègne to Meaux, while on the other side it is threatened by the army of Paris. Some 10,000 Germans are believed to be thus surrounded."

"Hard fighting took place yesterday near Nanteuil, Crépy-en-Valois and Senlis. It is reported that the French to the south of Compiègne have divided the German forces and that army corps is practically surrounded east of Nanteuil and Crépy."

VIVID STORY OF BATTLE BY FRENCH OFFICER

Wounded Zouave Tells of Fight on Banks of the Ourcq and Concludes the Germans Are Now "On the Run."

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 11.—A correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" sends the following dispatch from Creil, a town north of Paris, near Chantilly: "I could write this narrative as an historian, with details gathered from many different witnesses at various parts of the lines in a cold and aloof way, but I prefer to tell it in the words of a young officer of Zouaves who was in the thickest of the fighting. He was put out of action by a piece of shell which smashed his left arm. He told me the story of the battle as he sat back, hiding his pain by a little careless smile of contempt."

"For four days previous to Monday, September 7, he said, we were engaged in clearing out the German hordes from all the villages on the left bank of the Ourcq, which they had occupied to protect the bank of their right wing. Unfortunately for us, the English heavy artillery, which would have smashed the beggars to bits, had not yet come up to help us, although we expected them with some anxiety, as big business events began as soon as we drove the outposts back to their main lines."

"However, we were equal to the preliminary task and were heartened by the news of an ammunition convoy which had been turned into a very pretty fireworks display by '1870' Pau. My Zouaves—as you see, I belong to the First Division, which has a reputation to keep up, 'nest or past'—were in splendid form, and, of course, they wanted to get near

BODIES MARK PATH OF EBBING CONFLICT

Peasants Busily Engaged in Filling Trenches with Corpses Around Meaux as Fight Rages Further On.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 11.—The Paris correspondent of "The Daily News" sends the following dispatch: "There have been grim fights round Meaux in the last few days. It is no single battlefield, rather a continuous line of battles. The loss has been great, especially on the side of the Germans."

"Peasants to-day were shoveling into long trenches the terrible harvest of death. All around was the litter of battle, smashed muskets, smashed helmets and broken rifles. I could follow the fight foot by foot. Haystacks had been torn down and scattered over the field for trusses of shelter. Haystacks were still standing, their north sides torn and holed with shrapnel."

"Some of our own men took me around the trenches. They were finely made, but in the hurry not so finished as those which Italian workmen, turned out to this surprising task instead of digging metropolitan tunnels, have made near Paris."

"The German trenches were distinguished by their shape. They have been made more hurriedly. It was possible to follow the story by the trenches, where the shells had burst well behind; the telltale breaks where the Germans had found the range, the trample and the dead horses of cavalry charges."

"At Chantoin peasants were burying many hundred Germans by the trenches in a wastage of swords, muskets and broken saddles and arms, and in the distance, far up the Marne and Ourcq, the battle was still going on. In Meaux, as I looked over the bridge, steam barges, deep in the green shadow of the river below, were moving slowly toward Paris with yet more wounded."

"Even on this side of Meaux were overturned wagons, sunken barges and the inevitable trenches and piled trusses. Further forward, on the Ourcq were torn and scrambled banks, where, I was told, our cavalry drove the enemy actually into the river."

"Beyond Chantoin there was yet another sign, a collection of 150 German wounded, possibly too badly to move. At last we were following an advance, if only in a small corner of the great field."

KAISER'S RIGHT IS BENT FURTHER BACK; CENTRE IS DEFEATED

Armies of von Buelow and Wuerttemberg Prince, After Making Severest Attacks, Forced to Retire Around Vitry.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The allies, following up their recent successes with much ardor, to-day forced the German invaders to continue the retirement of their right flank and centre from the east of Paris. The Germans abandoned much equipment and at the same time sacrificed many prisoners and left their wounded where they fell.

The British were again prominent in the pursuit, in which, besides taking a large number of prisoners, they captured eleven cannon, while the French took another German regimental flag.

The German troops further east still maintain their positions, but they are being vigorously assailed by the allies, who display remarkable keenness despite the fact that they have been incessantly under fire for five days.

BOTH LINES FIRM IN EXTREME EAST

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GERMAN BRIDGES BLOWN UP

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These are the salient features of the official news made public to-day in two lengthy statements. Following is the one issued late to-night:

"First—On the left wing our success increases. Our progress has continued. North of the River Marne and in the direction of Soissons and Compiègne the Germans have abandoned to us great quantities of ammunition, stores, some wounded and some prisoners. We have taken another flag. The British army has captured eleven guns and some important stores and has taken from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners."

"Second—In the centre the enemy has given in right along on its front between Sezanne and Revinny. The Germans have not yet fallen back from L'Argonne. Notwithstanding the strain to which our troops have been subjected during the last five days of battle, they still find energy to pursue the enemy on its left wing."

"Lorraine and the Vosges—There is no change in this territory."

"Austro-Russian centre of operations—The Austrian army, which was defeated at Lemberg, has not been able to assume the offensive, and in spite of heavy reinforcements it is being repulsed. On the front between Jalonne and Rawa and the River Dniester the Russians are besieging the fortified town of Grodek. The second Austrian army has been attacked near Tomaszow and has been compelled to retreat."

"Austro-Serbian centre of operations—The Serbian troops have crossed the River Save at Shabatz and Obrenovatz. In Bosnia they have assumed the offensive in the direction of Vizgrad."

TELLS OF CENTRE'S RETREAT

Earlier in the day the following statement was issued: "As we already have announced, a battle has been taking place since September 6 over a front extending in a general way from Paris to Verdun."

"From the very outset of this action the German right wing, the army commanded by General von Kluk, which on September 6 had reached the district to the north of Provins, was obliged to fall back because of the danger of being enveloped. By its clever and rapid movements this army was succeeding in escaping from the allies' grip and was throwing itself with the greater part of its force against our enveloping wing to the north of the Marne and the west of the Ourcq River. But the French troops which were operating in this region, powerfully aided by the bravery of our British allies, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and gained the time necessary to allow our offensive to press forward, and at present on that side the enemy is in retreat toward the Aiane and the Oise."

"He has thus fallen back more than sixty or seventy-five kilometres (thirty-seven to forty-six miles) in four days. In the meantime, the Anglo-French forces which had been operating to the south of the Marne have not ceased to pursue their offensive. Starting, some of them from the district south of the forest of Cirey and others from the region north of Provins and south of Esternay, they opened out from the Marne on the left, the army of General von Kluk as well as the army of General von Buelow falling back before our troops."

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