

A Busy Man Can Find What He Wants In the T-R.

Evening Times-Republican

All the War News Which Has Not Been Denied

VOLUME FORTY

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RETREAT OF GERMANS ALMOST A ROUT

KAISER'S MEN OFFER FEEDBLE RESISTANCE

GERMAN ARMY APPEARS TO BE RETREATING ALONG ALMOST ENTIRE BATTLE LINE.

FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS PUSHING THEIR ADVANTAGE.

Invaders Appear Exhausted and Soldiers Captured Are on Verge of Starvation—Retreat Reported Rapid at Some Points—General Von Kluck's Army Escaped Annihilation.

London, Sept. 12.—News of a decisive character from east of Vitry-le-Francois, where the army of Saxony and parts of the armies commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg and General Von Buelow, are fiercely striving to break thru the French right and center, still hangs fire and the anxiety of both forces grows keener as it is recognized that the result of the battle in this quarter is likely to have a decisive result on the whole line.

Should the Germans break thru in this district they would turn the line of the French frontier force and seriously endanger the rear of General Castellan's Sixth army corps, already engaged up to the hilt with a corresponding force of Germans before Nancy.

It is fully realized here that the driving back of the German right wing and right center in no way is conclusive, and as the Franco-British forces rallied after their long retreat, so may the Germans return and retrieve their last position.

The public is warned that the present situation is merely the first phase of a great battle and that the battle itself is only the first stage of a Titanic struggle which will continue so long as the main armies remain intact as they are at present.

The latest official reports tell of considerably larger numbers of German guns and prisoners being captured than were mentioned in the last official communication.

Belgian reports speak of a rout of the Germans by troops moving southward from Antwerp but while there is no reason to believe the Germans are evacuating, it is believed they are avoiding battle as the main object of their southward move is to get within the fighting zone of the Marne and relieve the pressure there.

Paris, Sept. 12.—It was officially announced here this afternoon that the German forces to the east of Paris are generally retreating and that they are offering only a feeble resistance to the French and British troops.

The official communication says: "On our left wing the Germans have begun a general retreating movement between Oise and the Marne. Yesterday their front lay between Soissons, Brajeux and Fismes and the mountain of Reims. Their cavalry seems to be exhausted. The Anglo-French forces which pursued them encountered on Sept. 11 only feeble resistance.

German Evacuate Many Points. "At the center on our right wing the Germans have evacuated Vitry-le-Francois, where they fortified themselves.

"They have also evacuated the valley of the Saulx river, attacked at Sermaise, and at Reims, they abandoned a large quantity of war material.

"The German forces which have been occupying the Argonne region have begun to give way. They are retreating to the north thru the forest of Bellemeuse.

"In Lorraine we have made slight progress. We occupy the eastern boundary of the forest of Champenoux, Rehainvillers and Gerbenvillers.

"The Germans have evacuated Saint Die.

"In Belgium the Belgian army is acting vigorously against the German troops who are before Antwerp.

"In the Serbian field operations the Serbians have occupied Semlin, Austria.

Terrific Fighting at Cisse Range. Forty German prisoners, all wounded by bayonet thrusts, have arrived here and give a hint of how the Germans suffered near Marne. It appears that the German force sent to that region to face the Paris army was an important one and has been strongly entrenched.

RETREAT REPORTED RAPID.

Germany Said to Be Making Fast Time in Backward Movement. London, Sept. 12.—According to official announcement made here this afternoon, the German army has captured all the artillery of one German army corps, and adds:

"Our aeroplanes report that the enemy's retreat is very rapid."

"Our troops have crossed the river Ourcq and are moving this (Saturday) morning in rapid pursuit of the enemy."

"The retreat is very rapid. It is an announcement made here this afternoon by the official press bureau.

"Two hundred prisoners were captured. The cavalry of the allies was between Soissons and Fismes last night. The enemy are retreating north of Vitry-le-Francois.

5,000 Germans Captured. A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says:

A note of car brings news from the front that the First and Second divisions of the British army, with French cavalry and artillery, cut off and defeated a large force of the enemy, sixty miles northeast of Paris, taking 6,000 prisoners and six guns.

"The allied forces were severe but they are as nothing in comparison with those of the enemy who are now retreating north of the Marne and west of the Ourcq.

"The artillery of the German army corps consist of two regiments of field pieces (eighteen batteries, one of field guns and six batteries of field howitzers, a total of twenty-two pieces), one or two batteries of heavy field artillery and a machine gun group.

A dispatch from Bordeaux to Reuter's Telegram company says that the Temps repeats the report that the stock of gasoline in Germany is becoming exhausted, and adds that as the German army depends largely on its motor transport of supplies of all sorts this greatly aggravates the situation.

RETREAT APPEARS GENERAL.

French Reports Indicate Withdrawal of Germans All Along Line. Washington, Sept. 12.—The following dispatch from Bordeaux, dated yesterday, was received today at the French embassy:

"The French general staff made known today that the first German army corps has retreated. Three divisions of the corps were repulsed last night between Villiers, Colletets and Soissons. We have in four days gained from sixty to seventy-five kilometers.

"In the second army the Tenth corps and the guards, driven back to the Saint Gond swamps, are also withdrawing.

"In the Compiègne the third German army is also retreating. The German center is thus at last giving ground.

"After a hard fight in the region of Sezanne and Vitry, in the Argonne, the fourth German army has been pushed back to the north of the Trois Fontaines forest.

"A fifth German army after attempting a very serious effort on our right wing was thrown back. Our troops occupy Vastincourt.

"The general situation has thus been modified to our advantage during these last days.

"On the other side the Austrian army, attacked near Tomaszow, was forced to a disastrous retreat. The whole army has been pushed back to the west of Rowa Ruska and the Eleuter river. The Russians besieged Crodek."

VON KLUCK ALMOST TRAPPED.

German Commander Narrowly Escaped Loss of Entire Army. Paris, Sept. 12.—The admirable discipline of the censorship was revealed by yesterday's communication which showed the only ones outside of the allied camp who knew of the strength of the French forces before the beginning of the great battle were the Germans. The latter learned of it none too soon and the diversion of their route to Paris heretofore attributed to their fear, was nothing less than a clever movement to escape a desperate situation. The Germans penetrated France in three forces. The plan evidently was for a quick direct attack on Paris by General Von Kluck, while the armies of General Von Buelow, the Prince of Wurtemberg and Saxony and the Crown Prince dealt with the other armies of the allies.

Still in Danger. The audacious commander of the German right wing, surprised by the resistance of the allies at Guise and at Compiègne, was rendered cautious and must have discovered the presence of the army of Paris on his flank. He showed his resourcefulness by a sharp counter movement against this projecting force. The critics give Von Kluck full credit for skill as well as hardihood, and referring to General Joffre's plan, say it is a match between masters in the art of war.

General Joffre failed, they believe, by the narrowest margin in gaining one of the most brilliant victories in history.

THREE BIG BATTLES IN WAR THEATERS

TREMENDOUS STRUGGLES IN PROGRESS WITHOUT DEFINITE RESULTS.

TIDE OF BATTLE VARIES ON DISTANT BATTLE FIELDS.

Belgians Still Making Good Progress in Austria, But Meet With Check in Efforts to Invade East Prussia, Where Germans Were Reinforced.

London, Sept. 12.—Three tremendous struggles are waging along many battle lines and from none of them comes a report of a decisive result.

The mystery of the western operations is complicated by the news from Berlin which ignores General Von Kluck's effort on the German right, while indicating that the German attack on Verdun is proceeding successfully.

Official thanks to the Bavarian Sixth corps seems to indicate that that army is merely expected to prevent the allies from sending reinforcements northward.

The situation along the Russian borders is becoming as obscure as are the western operations. Berlin reports that the victory of General Hindenburg will clear East Prussia of Russians, but military experts at Petrograd declare that it is incredible that the Russians should give up the investment of Koenigsberg unless suffering greater disaster than that which has been reported.

Belgians Check Russians. In Russian Poland the Russians still seem to be successful while operating against the Austrians alone, but they make less impression against the combined German and Austrian armies on the Vistula. The stand being made on the Vistula has caused experts at Petrograd to assert that German reinforcements are being sent to Galicia instead of to East Prussia, as first reported.

This is done, according to the experts, because Germany feared an overwhelming disaster in the event of the dual monarchy to conclude peace independent of Germany. Other observers in Petrograd are equally firm in the opinion that the German veterans from the fields of Belgium and France have been sent to East Prussia, where their presence is believed to account for the Russian check.

Gains Against Austria. The greatest gain in the last twenty-four hours for the Russians has been the capture of Tomaszow which probably clears the way for the advance of the Russian center against the Austro-German forces in the Vistula river.

Both Belgium and France today are optimistic enough to again reconsider occupying their capitals. Brussels is still in the hands of the Germans, but there are signs that the Germans are moving. Agents reported to have been recaptured by Belgian troops following the departure of the Germans without waiting for supplies promised by that city.

The story of a mysterious booming of guns in the North sea has been revived. It is, however, given no credence inasmuch as a recent sweeping of the North sea by the British ships did not disclose the presence of any German warships.

BELGIANS FORCE GERMANS BACK

King Albert Participates in General Offensive. London, Sept. 12.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following:

"A courier brings news of fighting at Hafstede near Malines. King Albert motored out and participated in the general offensive, which is apparently going well.

"The German artillery figured considerably but the Belgian infantry, well supported by guns, forced the Germans back."

BERLIN LACKS OFFICIAL NEWS.

Emperor's Message to General Hausen Throws Little Light on Fighting. Berlin, via Copenhagen and London, Sept. 12.—No details of the battle eastward of Paris and around Verdun have been received from the general staff or from correspondents. A telegram has been made public which was sent by Emperor William to the king of Saxony congratulating him on the achievements of his army Sept. 9, after hot fighting. The telegram throws little light on the fighting near Paris.

The telegram refers to the army of the Saxon General Hausen, in a position between the armies of General Von Buelow and Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg. Its line of march led southward over Wresle, so it presumably occupied a position on the left wing of the left center of the German forces, the right wing of which effected a retreat before superior forces.

The captured guns and prisoners yesterday mentioned in official reports are probably the fruits of the success mentioned in the emperor's message.

The German counter stroke near Paris was delivered by the army of Crown Prince Frederick William, which captured a French fortified position. This position interposed a barrier between the German Marne army, the left wing of which extended to Vitry-

le-Francois, and the crown prince's forces. Its occupation enables the close co-operation of the two sections of the German invading army. The attack on the barrier forts south of Verdun, supported by the German siege artillery, promises, in case of success, a completion of the encirclement of Verdun. An attempt of the garrison to break thru the line has been expected for several days.

BELGIANS OCCUPY GHENT.

Belgians Evacuate City Without Receiving Arms Requisitioned. London, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"According to a Ghent dispatch, the Belgian government, having opposed the delivery of the arms requisitioned by the Germans, a Belgian force has again occupied Ghent. The arms were not delivered."

Ask Restoration of Treaty Rights. Constantinople, via London, Sept. 12.—The ambassadors of some of the great powers have presented an identical note to the Turkish grand vizier, protesting against the decree issued by the porte recently, under the terms of which the treaty rights accorded foreigners in the past are abolished.

British Seize German Islands. London, Sept. 12.—The admiralty announced this afternoon that the British fleet has occupied Herberstoehe on Blanche Bay, the seat of government of the German Bismarck archipelago and the Solomon Islands.

[The Bismarck archipelago, with an area of 18,000 square miles and a population of 200,000, is off the north coast of Australia, and southeast of the Philippines. The group was assigned to the German sphere of influence by an agreement with England in 1885. German New Guinea is included in the jurisdiction.]

To Attack Simpson's Haven.

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 12.—The British expeditionary force, which occupied Herberstoehe, plans to attack Simpson's Haven tomorrow.

QUAKES DESTROY TOWN

Peruvian Town of Caraveli Again Destroyed by Earthquake—No Mention of Loss of Life in Brief Message From Stricken City—Place Wrecked Year Ago But Since Rebuilt.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 12.—News has reached here that an earthquake had destroyed the city of Caraveli, in the department of Arequipa. The report says the people are in panic but no mention is made of loss of lives.

Caraveli is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, 130 miles northwest of the port of Molienda. Early in August, a year ago, the place was wrecked by an earthquake, but since has been rebuilt. The district in which Caraveli is located is subject to frequent earthquakes.

CURRENCY BILL PASSED.

Increases Amount of Commercial Paper Accepted as Emergency Money. Washington, Sept. 12.—The emergency currency bill, amending the Vreeland-Aldrich act so as to make 75 instead of 50 per cent the amount of commercial paper to be accepted from banks as security for emergency currency, act as extended to state banks and now goes to the house. The measure is one of those made necessary by the European war.

One amendment adopted provides for the issue of emergency currency thru state banks and trust companies to insure wider distribution of relief excepted. The amendment was generally supported by southern senators, who declared that only by issuing emergency currency to the state banks could the needed circulation be brought to the small farmer and small merchant.

They asserted the national currency could not, or would not, loan emergency currency at reasonable rates to these small producer who most needed it.

Under the amendment all of the privileges conferred on national banks under the Vreeland emergency currency act are extended to state banks and trust companies having a capitalization of \$25,000 or more and surplus of 20 per cent. The amendment excepts such notes as may be issued to state banks from the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation imposed in 1875.

The senate voted down, 33 to 10, a proposal that cotton producers should be given preference in the loaning of emergency currency in cotton states and that the interest charged should not exceed 6 per cent. Senator Overman, proposing the amendment, declared that the purpose of emergency currency in the south was to relieve the cotton situation, and said that by his amendment relief to the cotton producer would be assured.

HOLDS UP REVENUE BILL.

Democratic Revolt Against Freight Tax Causes Delay. Washington, Sept. 12.—Because of a democratic revolt in the house against the freight tax proposed in the war revenue bill, Democratic Leader Underwood today decided to await the return of President Wilson to the capital before introducing the measure.

A petition was circulated among democratic members today demanding a caucus next week on the proposed bill. Southern and western democrats began the caucus petition. The alternative they propose is to increase the tax on beer by \$1 a barrel, which would net \$55,000,000, and an increase on whiskey and other distilled liquors, and possibly a tax on automobiles. The slogan of the fight will be "tax the luxuries and not the necessities."

MILITARISM'S DEATH THROES, SAYS BRYAN

SECRETARY OF STATE SEES PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR FINAL ARMED CLASH.

NEW INTERPRETATIONS FOR FREEDOM AND BRAVERY

Predicts War Era Has Ended in United States and is Drawing to Its Close in Foreign Lands—Bryan Speaks For President Wilson at "Star Spangled Banner" Celebration in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—"The convulsions thru which Europe is now passing are the death throes of militarism," declared Secretary of State Bryan here today in his address at the "Star Spangled Banner" celebration.

"We are entering upon a new age," said the secretary. "We are entering upon an age in which freedom will be given new interpretations, and bravery will find new forms of expression."

Mr. Bryan came as the personal representative of President Wilson, who was unable to attend. He took for his subject "The Flag."

"Our banner derives its splendor from the fact that it floats over the land of the free and the home of the brave," said Mr. Bryan. "We might well spend this hour in thanksgiving for all that has been achieved under the red, white and blue, but gratifying as that would be more advantage can be gained from the contemplation of the part which we must play today and tomorrow in determining what the flag shall signify. What kind of freedom shall it represent to the world, for what sort of bravery shall it stand?"

World Longs For Freedom. "The world has longed for freedom through the ages—not of the privileged few, but of the countless multitudes. Some have at all times had freedom—freedom resting not on respect for human rights but upon the power of might."

"Bravery has never been lacking, the bravery of the conqueror who risked his life to secure the authority that he coveted. But the freedom of the despot and the bravery of the tyrant are not the virtues of which Key sang.

"The masses have gradually won their way to freer air and larger liberty, but every inch of ground has been contested. Long before Columbus began his voyage in search of the northwest passage substantial progress had been made, but it was reserved for our forefathers to lay upon the soil of a new continent the foundation of a doctrine that all men were created free and equal.

Death Throes of Militarism. "There has come a type of courage which man has manifested. There has been a constant growth in the spirit of brotherhood—an increasing tendency to unite efforts in defense of common rights and the advancement of common good."

"This war era has ended in the United States and is drawing to its close in foreign lands—the convulsions thru which Europe is now passing are but the death throes of militarism. We are entering upon a new age. Our constitution has become the pattern followed by other nations. Our experiment in self government has answered all the questions formerly asked by arbitrary power. The triumphant democracy of the new world has stimulated the friends in the old to new advances until everywhere we see increased limitations placed on monarchies of hereditary power."

Bear Burdens Jointly. "But no matter how high man rises or upon how lofty a plane he plans his life, the flag will still wave above him. Theorists may delude themselves with belief that man will have no need of government when he becomes a law unto himself; but he comprehends but a part of the problem. The sovereign part of government will diminish as civilization advances—even now a large proportion of the people have no need of the 'thou shalt not' of the criminal law, but while the restraints of the statutes may be expected to fall into disuse because unnecessary, the co-operative part of government is ever increasing. The people find it economical to do together thru the instrumentality of organized government what they could not do by individual effort. The freedom of the future therefore will bring the substantial satisfaction that comes from voluntary acts of helpfulness—the joy that is to be found in the willing bearing of joint burdens."

Noble Life vs. Heroic Death. "Let no one think that the texture of our manhood will be of a lower quality when its strength is no longer tested by the stress of war. We could not worship God as we do if we were convinced that each generation was exercised in blood-letting in order to prevent stagnation. There is as much inspiration in a noble life as in a heroic death.

"It is 3,000 years since Solomon declared that it is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city; and yet the world is just now coming to understand this truth. In the day that is dawning the bravery of self-restraint will take the place of that bravery which tramples on the rights of others."

T-R BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather. Iowa—Unsettled weather tonight and Sunday; probably showers; warmer tonight in central portion.

PAGE ONE.

Telegraphic News: German Retreat in France General. People's Resistance to Pursuing Allies. Big Battles in Three Theaters of War. Austrians Again Defeated in Galicia. Germans Check Russian Invasion of Galicia. Germans Accuse Belgians of Atrocities.

Bryan Discusses War as Final Great Conflict. PAGES TWO AND THREE.

Iowa News: Schools Asked to Sing "Star Spangled Banner." Beauty Spots of Iowa on Films. Gathered in the Byways. Bryan Takes Turk Diplomat to Task. PAGE FOUR.

Editorial: The Secretary Can't Collect It. The Schoolmaster's Boarding Place. Some Pertinent Questions. Topics of the Times. Iowa Opinion and Notes. PAGE FIVE.

Iowa News: Hos Cholera Decreasing. Ames Students Bust Trust. PAGE SEVEN.

New Serial Story: The Last Shot. (Opening Chapter of Page 2.) PAGES SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE.

City News: Free Cement For Paving on Lincoln Highway in County. Two Miles to Be Laid Next Spring. Big County Fair Begins Monday. Rev. and Mrs. S. F. Millikan Celebrate Golden Wedding. Marshalltown Twenty-five Years Ago. Local Comment. General and Brief City News. PAGE TEN.

Markets and General: Liverpool Influences Harden Wheat. Corn Market Firm. Cattle Market Steady. Hogs Sell Lower. Britons Fought to Escape Annihilation. PAGE TEN.

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CHARGES BELGIANS WITH ATROUS CRIMES

Belgians Accused of Atrocities Committed by Belgian Lower Classes Cited by Prince.

CHARGES MINOR CATHOLIC CLERGY WITH PARTICIPATION.

Gauging Out of Eyes, Cutting Out of Tongues, Cutting Off of Limbs, Murdering Wounded Men, and Treacherous Assaults Among Alleged Atrocities—May Appeal to Hague.

New York, Sept. 12.—Gauging out of eyes, cutting out of tongues, cutting off of limbs, murdering of those ready to be taken to hospitals, and treacherous assaults were among the atrocities performed on wounded German soldiers in Belgium by the lower classes of Belgium, according to a letter written by Prince Henry, the Duke of Brabant, to Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, under date of Aug. 15, and received today. The letter says in part:

"I hope that we have already protested to the government in Brussels against the atrocious assaults which were committed by the lower classes of the Belgian population against our brave soldiers, especially against wounded ones. It seems that the Belgian government is either helpless or else does not know the least about these things, which are worse than the cruelties committed during the Balkan war.

Shameful Spot in Belgian History. "It might be very advisable if the Belgian government were asked from The Hague to take energetic steps in the Belgian districts not yet occupied by the German army, to see that no such things, which are worse than the cruelties committed during the Balkan war, are committed during the Balkan war.

"The Belgian government apparently has no idea of all these things and it surely does not meet her intentions that the people commit these crimes which naturally the government will have to be blamed for in the future. It is still time to prevent scores of crimes.

Heinous Crimes Are Charged. "The cruelties in question are: The gouging out of eyes of the wounded soldiers; cutting out of tongues; cutting off of limbs; murdering of the wounded who are lying on stretchers ready to be taken to the hospitals; treacherous assaults by peasants, etc. Priests who received our troops in a friendly manner during the day were at night time detected with revolvers in their hands participating actively in the outrages."

CUTS \$20,000,000 FROM PORK BILL. Democrats Trim Rivers and Harbors Measure—May Abandon It. Washington, Sept. 12.—At a conference of the democratic members of the senate committee on commerce last night it was decided to cut \$20,000,000 from the river and harbor appropriation bill, now pending in the senate.

The measure, with this large slice of "pork" lopped off, will be presented to the senate within the next few days in an effort to get immediate favorable consideration. The conference was presided over by Senators Burton, Kenyon, Norris, and Gallinger informed the democratic leaders they would continue to fight the bill until further changes are made in the system of appropriating money for internal waterway improvement.

The cut was made last night provides that the appropriations shall continue for eight months, instead of twelve. This means