

GERMAN ARMY NOW FACING DISASTER

RETREATING AT EVERY POINT EXCEPT VERDUN

KAISER'S FORCES SAID TO BE EVACUATING BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE.

CONCENTRATING EAST OF PARIS FOR FINAL STAND

Plan is Either to Deal Allies Rebounding Blow or to Make Defense of Empire—Hope of Attacking City of Paris at Present Abandoned—Leave Much V. Material on Field.

Paris, Sept. 14.—It was officially announced this afternoon that the Germans are still retreating everywhere. They are abandoning all positions to cover a possible retreat.

The official statement follows: "First—On our left wing the enemy had prepared, to the north of Aisne, between Compiègne and Soissons, a line of defense which it was forced to abandon. Some detachments which it had held at Amiens now have retired on Peronne and Saint Quentin.

"Second—On the center the Germans had taken up a defensive position behind Rheims, but were unable to hold it. In the Argonne region they turned back toward the north beyond the forest of Belouze and beyond Triancourt.

"On the right wing the retreating movement of the Germans is general from Nancy to the Vosges. Yesterday evening French territory in this vicinity had been completely evacuated."

"Certain parts of the field of battle field of Marne, in the department of Oise, was the subject of a veritable pilgrimage Sunday. The suburban trains on the northern railroad carried great numbers of sightseers, most of whom returned with souvenirs of the great battle.

From 8 o'clock to midnight Sunday trains brought into the northern district many zouaves and wounded infantrymen.

ABANDON ATTACK ON PARIS.

German Concentrating Forces to Re-announcing Attack or Saving Empire.

London, Sept. 14.—Telegraphing from Chateau-Thierry, department of Aisne, France, the Chronicle's correspondent says:

"The German general staff's plan of campaign now involves the evacuation of the northwest of France and Belgium and a concentration eastward either for the purpose of a re-attack against the allies or to save the empire itself, as events may dictate.

"This means abandonment of the hope of attacking Paris in the near future."

GERMANS RETREAT FROM NANCY.

A dispatch to the Germans have retreated from the district of Nancy. The attack of the Germans made on Sept. 7, was directed by Emperor William.

Lunéville was retaken by the French army on Sept. 11, according to this dispatch. The Germans lost heavily at Nancy, with casualties aggregated 11,000. The bombardment of Nancy on the night of Sept. 9 and 10 caused only damage without loss of life and was followed by the retreat of the Germans.

The Belfort district is free of invaders and will be recaptured today (Sunday) the French still holding Than and the outskirts of Altkirch.

ALLIES CROSS RIVER UNDER FIRE.

The official press bureau this afternoon issued the following statement: "All day yesterday the enemy stubbornly disputed the passage of the Aisne by our troops, but despite the difficulty of fording the river in the face of the strong opposition, nearly all the crossings were secured by sunset.

"On our right and left the French troops were confident with a similar task in which, like ourselves, they were successful. Many more prisoners were taken.

"It is reported from the French headquarters that the German crown prince's army has been driven back and he has moved his headquarters from Menchold to Mént Faucon."

THE GERMAN VANGUARD.

Berlin Reports Bombardment of Verdun Forts, Otherwise is Indefinite.

Berlin, via wireless to the Associated Press, via Sayville, Sept. 14.—The headquarters of the German army in Berlin today gave out the following official report:

"The German crown prince has captured the enemy's fortified position southwest of Verdun and is now bombarding with heavy artillery the outer forts lying to the south.

"A battle is in progress between Paris and the river Marne over a front of 125 kilometers stretching from Nanteuil in the west, where the English forces are, to Vitry. The crown prince's army is separated from the main battle by the forest of Argonne.

"The army of the crown prince of Bavaria and General Von Herringen are in formal battle near the upper Moselle.

"General Hindenberg has defeated the Russians, has crossed the Russian frontier and up to the present time

has taken 10,000 prisoners and captured eighty guns and many machine guns and aeroplanes."

AUSTRIANS ARE ELIMINATED.

Petrograd Reports Entire Army Wiped Out or Captured.

London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Paris to Reuter's says: "A telegram from Petrograd to the Matin states that persistent rumors are current there that the large part of the Austrian armies capitulated yesterday."

A dispatch to the Central News from Bucharest, dated Sunday, says it is reported from Vienna on receipt of the news of the capture of Semlin by the Serbian army, that thousands of unemployed are parading the streets of the capital. The military stores and the stock of uniforms prove to be insufficient and as a result the third levy of soldiers are going to the front in civilian attire.

ussians Before Königsberg. Paris, Sept. 14.—In a dispatch from Petrograd a correspondent of the Tavas agency says it has been announced a Russian army is now before Königsberg, East Prussia.

In a dispatch from Petrograd to the Service of the communication, continues to declare that the Russian successes in Galicia are continuing.

200,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 14.—News is received here from Petrograd to the effect that Austrian prisoners in the hands of the Russians aggregate about 200,000.

Reported Cruelties Unconfirmed.

London, Sept. 14.—Lord Asquith told the house of commons today that no official information had reached the minister of war concerning the reported stories that German soldiers had abused the Red Cross flag, killed and maimed the wounded and killed women and children.

Serbian Offensive Movement Continues. Nish, Serbia, via Paris, Sept. 14.—The Serbian offensive movement continues successfully on the left bank of the Save. No important developments on the lower Drina have been reported since the Serbian victory on Sept. 9.

Slaughtering of Calves Forbidden.

Berlin, Sept. 13, via London, Sept. 14.—The federal council has forbidden the slaughtering of calves under 165 pounds live weight and of cows under 7 years old for next three months.

WEEK REVERSES CONDITIONS.

Germany Now Pursued After Being Pursuers For Days.

London, Sept. 14.—The sixth week of the war between Germany and France, Great Britain and Belgium has brought a vast transformation. The pursued now are the pursuers. The irresistible sweep of seven German armies thru Belgium into France met an immovable force at the Marne river.

The Army of General von Kluck, which so long had been retreating, General von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles to the southeast of Paris, has retired more than sixty miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian crown prince, which attacked the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal, has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to recapture Lunéville and several other towns.

General Joffre, the French commander in chief, pictures the retreat as hurried, if not disorderly, with the Germans abandoning prisoners, wounded and supplies.

Last Sunday Dark.

Last Sunday was the darkest day of the war for the allies. The French government emigrated from Paris to Bordeaux in a long, sad procession of motor cars. An attack upon the capital appeared imminent and the main German force had hammered a huge wedge into France between Paris and Verdun with its center some miles south of that line.

The French people trembled with the question whether their army was not a beaten army; whether the history of 1870 would repeat itself.

Reversal of Form.

The battle of the Marne, which was decided in a week, is regarded by military critics as the most marvelous reversal of roles of two armies known. In their view, it appears to have decided the first phase of the war and to have made impossible the plan which the German staff is supposed to have of smashing the French by one comprehensive stroke and then turning the bulk of the German forces eastward to confront the Russians.

The military experts, however, are still cautious. While recognizing the possibility that the German armies may yet rally and draw a strong defensive line, they recognize also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium.

Paris announces that the Germans have evacuated Amiens. The whereabouts of German reinforcements of 60,000 reported to be marching south on three roads in that neighborhood are unknown.

The Belgian army is credited with the determination to recapture Brussels and claims to have cut the railroad between Liege and Brussels, thus severing an important German line of communication, and to be pushing the scattered German forces, composed, for the most part, of reservists, towards the southeast.

CRUSHING DEFEAT IS AVERTED BY RETREAT

ALLIES HOLD AGAINST FIRE OF GERMAN HEAVY ARTILLERY; THEN TAKE OFFENSIVE.

JUNCTURE OF ALLIES' ARMIES CAUSES GERMANS TO RETREAT

Armies of Ourcq and Meaux and Army of Suzanne Converge, With Pivot in Region of Grand Morin—Retreat Becomes Rout, Effect of Which Has Not Been Appreciated by World.

London, Sept. 14.—A Times correspondent, who writes from five miles south of Provins, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, says:

"Monday saw a tremendous encounter on the Ourcq. In one village which the Germans hurriedly vacated, the French, in a large house, found a dinner table beautifully set with candles still burning, where evidently the German staff had been dining.

"There was a great deal of hand-to-hand fighting and bayonet work on the Ourcq, which resulted in the Magdeburg regiment beating a retreat.

"On Monday night, General Von Kluck's army had been thrown back from the Marne and from the Morin and to the region of Sezanne, and his position was serious. Immediate steps were necessary to save his lines of communication and retreat. To this end reinforcements were hurried north and tremendous efforts made to break up the French resistance at Maoux.

Allies Hold Against Artillery. "The second attempt on the Ourcq showed the fate of the first, the all Monday night and well on into Tuesday the great German guns boomed along this river and the resistance of the allies could not be broken. 'Hold,' was the command and every man braced himself to obey. While the Ourcq was being held the struggle at Sezanne was bearing splendid fruit. The German resistance on this Thursday morning was broken. I heard the news in two ways—the German guns were silent and from the wounded who poured down the bank, while the allies were being held the struggle at Sezanne was bearing splendid fruit. The German resistance on this Thursday morning was broken. I heard the news in two ways—the German guns were silent and from the wounded who poured down the bank, while the allies were being held the struggle at Sezanne was bearing splendid fruit.

Extent of Retreat Not Appreciated. "I am convinced that the full extent of this rout is not yet appreciated in England. Such a blow will not fail to have a lasting effect.

"The number of wounded entitled colossal transportation work. I counted fifteen trains eight miles away from the front, and they were very amiable except the officers.

"The enemy crossed the Marne on the return journey north under great difficulties and beneath a withering fire from the British troops, who pursued them hotly. The German artillery operated from a high position. There was again much hand-to-hand fighting and the river was swollen with dead.

GERMANS FALL BACK FORTY MILES.

"On Tuesday night the British were in possession of Laferte Sous Jouarre and Chateau Thierry and the Germans had fallen back forty miles, leaving a long train of spoils behind them.

"On the same day, in the neighborhood of Vitry-le-Francois, the French troops achieved a splendid victory. Incidentally they drove back the famous imperial guard of Germany from Sezanne toward the swamps of Saint Gond, where a century ago Napoleon achieved one of his last successes. The main body of the guards was passed to the north of the swamps but I heard of men and horses engulfed and destroyed.

"It is our revenge for 1814," the French officers said, "if only the emperor were here to see."

"On Wednesday the English army continued the pursuit toward the north, taking guns and prisoners.

"On that day I found myself in a new France. The good news had spread. Girls threw flowers at his passing soldiers and joy was manifested everywhere.

Two Detachments Wiped Out.

"The incidents of Wednesday will stand out in the world, when made known in full, that two German detachments of 1,000 men each, which were surrounded and cornered, but which refused to surrender, were wiped out almost to the last man. The keynote of these operations was the great attack of the allies along the Ourcq on Tuesday which showed the German commander that his lines were threatened. Then came the crowning stroke.

"The army of the Ourcq and of Meaux and the army of Sezanne drew together like the blades of a pair of shears, and it speedily became a rout. I repeat that English scarcely realize yet what has been achieved alike in breaking up the enemy and in heartening our troops. The chief of the German Charrier are completely justifiably."

German Line Yields Except At Verdun

The right and center of the German army of invasion is gradually withdrawing and the left wing is stoutly defending its position.

The German crown prince is continuing to hold his own in the vicinity of Verdun. The capture of a fortified position south of Verdun by the Germans and the battle between Paris and the river Marne is described in a report from the German headquarters.

A British statement reviews the operations of the British in France from Sept. 4 to 10, but reveals nothing new.

An official statement issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Paris declares that the Germans are retreating everywhere. They are, it is added, "abandoning all positions which they established to cover a possible retreat."

Statements of the fighting in Russian Poland and Galicia that conflicting, it appears that the Austrians have met with serious reverses but continued struggles established that they have not been completely overwhelmed by the Russians. Less is known of the operations in East Prussia. Russian dispatches state that a Russian army is before Königsberg, but official advices two days ago stated that Russian forces were bombarding Königsberg.

According to British reports the initial success of General Hindenberg in the west, which had been admitted in Petrograd, was followed by further German triumphs to the south of Königsberg.

The Belgian army operating from Antwerp is representing as harassing the Germans in that vicinity to prevent the two German army corps there moving south to the aid of the German main line. Belgian official reports admit that their forces were obliged to retire after a counter attack by the Germans.

The Servians claim continued successes against the Austrians, the greater part of whose armies are engaged with the Russians to the north.

SURVIVORS OF POLAR EXPEDITION RESCUED

ELEVEN MEMBERS OF STEFANSON PARTY TAKEN FROM WRANGELL ISLAND.

ELEVEN OTHERS MISSING AND GIVEN UP FOR DEAD

Two Die on Island and Bjarne Mamen, Assistant Topographer and Geologist, Dies From Gunshot Wound, Accidentally Inflicted by Himself—Dead Buried on Wrangell Island.

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 13, delayed in transmission—The United States revenue cutter Bear arrived here today with eleven survivors of the crew of the Stefansson exploring ship Kariuk, who were rescued from Wrangell Island by the gasoline schooners King and Winge.

George Stewart Macloch, geologist, of Hamilton, Ontario, and George Bratty, a fireman, died of scurvy, on the island, and were buried there. Bjarne Mamen, assistant topographer and geologist, of Christiania, Norway, accidentally shot and killed himself, with his own gun. He was buried on the island.

Eight members of the expedition are missing and are given up for dead. They left the wreck of the Kariuk and were never seen again.

FREIGHT TAX IS DOOMED

Will Not Be Incorporated in New Revenue Measure Without Indorsement of President—Wilson's Approval Not Likely in Face of Party Opposition.

Washington, Sept. 14.—President Wilson probably will not indorse a freight tax in the war revenue bill in the face of party opposition. Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, called off a meeting today pending the president's return to Washington.

"Unless the president says to us that we must have this freight tax," said Mr. Underwood, "we will drop it immediately. We can not pass it without the president's request."

Among numerous substitutes for the committee's plan, one was presented today by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas. It would tax automobiles 50 cents or \$1 a horse power, soda fountain drinks 10 cents a gallon, beer an additional 50 cents a barrel, and an additional tax on cigars.

FAILURE OF GERMAN MOVE CAUSES RETREAT

EFFORT TO OUTFLANK FRENCH ARMY OF ALLIES RESULTS DISASTROUSLY.

THREATENED BY BRITISH FROM REAR, RETREAT IS BARRED

Kaiser's Army Appears to Have Been Outgeneraled in Effort to Lay Siege to Paris—Soldiers Mised and Believed They Were About to Enter French Capital.

London, Sept. 14.—A graphic story of the movement of the troops composing the left wing of the allied army from Sept. 4 to 10 is told in reports of Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British expeditionary force, which was made public today.

"On Sept. 4 the general position of the British troops was south of the river Marne, with French forces in line on their right and left.

"On that day," the report reads, "it became apparent that there was an alteration in the advance in almost the whole of the first German army. That army since the battle at Mons, on Aug. 23, had been playing its part in a colossal endeavor to create a Sedan for the allies by outflanking and enveloping the left of their whole line so as to encircle and drive both the British and French south. There was now a change in its objective and it was observed that the German forces opposite the British were beginning to move in a southeasterly direction instead of continuing southwest to the capital, leaving a strong guard on the line of the river Ourcq, which flows and joins the Marne at Lizy-sur-Ourcq, to keep off the French sixth army, which by then had been formed and was to the northwest of Paris. They were evidently executing what amounted to a flank march diagonally across our front.

Germans Ignored British. "Prepared to ignore the British as driven out of the fight, they initiated an effort to attack the French left flank, which stretched in a long curved line from our right toward the east and so to carry out against it alone an envelopment which so far had failed against the combined forces of the allies.

"On Saturday this movement was continued and large advance parties crossed the Marne southward at Trilport, Sammeron, Latere Sous Jouarre and Chateau Thierry. There was considerable fighting with the French fifth army, which had now been reinforced, pushed on in a northeasterly direction in cooperation with the French fifth army in the north and the French sixth army eastward along the river Aurore.

"Possibly weakened by the detachment of troops to the eastern theater of operations, and realizing that the action of the French sixth army against the line of the Ourcq placed their own flanking movement in considerable danger of being taken in the rear and on its right flank, the Germans on this day commenced to retire toward the north-west.

"This was the first sign that these troops had turned back since their attack at Mons a fortnight before, and from reports received the order to retreat when so close to Paris was bitter disappointment. From letters from soldiers there is no doubt there was a general impression among the enemy's troops that they were about to enter Paris.

"On Tuesday the German movement northward continued. Their rear guards on the south of the Marne were being pressed back to that river by our troops and by the French on our right, latter capturing three villages after a hand-to-hand fight, and with serious losses to the enemy."

"The fighting along the Ourcq continued on this day and was of a most sanguinary character, for the Germans had masked a great force of artillery along this line. Very few of their artillery were seen by the French.

"The French fifth army also made a fierce attack on the Germans in Montmarin, regaining that place.

"On Wednesday, Sept. 3, the battle between the French sixth army and what was now the German flank guard along the Ourcq continued.

"The British corps overcoming some resistance along the River Petit Morin, crossed the Marne. One of our corps was delayed by a strong rear guard with machine guns at Laferte Sous Jouarre, where the bridge had been destroyed.

"On Thursday, Sept. 10, the French sixth army continued its pressure on the west, while the fifth army by forced marches reached the line of

T.-R. BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather. Sun rises Sept. 15 at 5:40, sets at 6:09. Iowa—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Telegraphic News: German Army Continues Retreat. Lines Give Way at Verdun. Retreat Averts Crushing Defeat. Russia Says Austrians Are Eliminated. Belgians Delay German Reinforcements. Russian Soldiers in Belgium. Survivors of Steffansson Expedition Rescued. Several Die in Far North. Democrats to Abandon Freight Tax Bill.

Pages Two and Three. Iowa News: Drunken Autoist Maims Boy. Iowa Campaign Plans. Bank Deposits Decreasing.

Editorial: The Country Schoolmarm's Troubles. What Say, Mr. Connolly? The Business Field. Topics of the Times. Iowa Opinion and Notes.

Pages Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight and Nine. C. News: To Go Ahead With County Fair. Despite Weather. Entry Limit Set Day Later. Former Residents Have Reunion at Portland. Green Mountain People Have Big Picnic. General and Brief City News.

Markets and General: Peace Talk Causes Collapse in Wheat. Corn Lower in Sympathy. Hogs Sell Down to 10 and 15 Cents. Cattle Steady to 10 Lower. Germany Engaged in Uphill Fight.

Chateau Thierry and Dormans, on the Marne. Our troops also continued the pursuit on the north of the latter river, and after a considerable amount of fighting captured 1,500 prisoners, four guns, six machine guns and transport wagons. Many of the enemy were killed or wounded and the thick woods which dot the country north of the Marne are filled with German stragglers. Most of them appear to have been without food for at least two days.

"Indeed in this area of the operations the Germans appear to be demoralized and the general situation appears to be most favorable to the allies.

"Brutal and Senseless Damage." It is stated on unimpeachable authority that the inhabitants have been much ill-treated.

Overtake Retreating Germans. "On the 10th of September part of our second army corps advanced into the north and found itself marching parallel with another force a little distance away. At first it was thought this was another British unit. Later it was discovered that it was a column of Germans retreating.

"The enemy was surrounded and trapped in a sunken road, where 400 men surrendered.

Wheat Prices Slumping. May Option Drops 4 1/2 Cents at Opening—Victories of Allies Over Germans Responsible—Believed by Traders to Be Factor in Hastening End of War.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Reported important victories for the allies, accepted by the grain trade as tending to shorten the war, caused an extreme decline of 4 1/2 cents at the opening of the wheat trade today.

The extreme drop was in wheat for delivery for next May. This option sold up to \$1.32 at the height of the war excitement. This morning it declined to \$1.17 1/2.

ASK CHANCE TO REMAIN. Mutual Friends Seek Reconciliation Between Farrell and Manager. New York, Sept. 14.—Mutual friends were busy today in an effort to patch up the differences between President Frank Farrell and Manager American Chance of the New York American league baseball club. It was even intimated in some quarters that Chance would remain as leader of the team the remainder of this season and that he might even be with the team next season.

COTTON FEELS WAR'S EFFECT. Exports in August Show Decrease of 90 Per Cent From Year Ago. Washington, Sept. 14.—The extent of the effect of the European war on the American cotton industry was disclosed today in the monthly report of the census bureau, showing that in August only 21,310 bales of cotton were exported while during August last year 257,172 bales went abroad.

While There's Life. "You will," said the attorney, during the course of his consultation, "you will get your third out of the estate." "Oh!" exclaimed the widow, aghast, "how can you say such a thing, with my second scarcely cold in his grave!" —Green Eas.

BELGIAN ARMY GERMANS IN REAR

SORTIE PREVIOUS REINFORCEMENTS REACHING BEATEN FORCES IN FRANCE.

ACTION HAS IMPORTANT BEARING ON PRESENT RESULTS.

Several German Divisions Marching to France Compelled to Turn Back and Fight Belgians—Latter Reinforced by Russians, According to Correspondent Who Saw Troops.

London, Sept. 14.—In a dispatch from Ghent the correspondent of the Daily News says that after two days of investigation he has confirmed the statement that Russian troops are in Belgium.

"The German army has been cut at Countenberg, between Brussels and Louvain, by a Belgian army reinforced by Russian troops," he says, "but where these Russians are and what their numbers may be it would be indelicate to tell."

Continuing, the correspondent mentions the possibility that the Russian is not the only army reinforcing the Belgians.

Belgians Halt German Reinforcements. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Antwerp contains the following official communication issued by the Belgian government.

"After four days of hard fighting our field troops which left Antwerp to attack the German forces in the Brussels-Louvain-Malines triangle, have returned within the outer ring of the Antwerp fortifications.

"The sortie, which at first seemed to be merely a skirmish operation against covering troops left by the enemy in front of Antwerp, developed into an action on an extensive scale. The enemy's position was very strong owing to the nature of the ground and the earthworks thrown up in the last fortnight.

Germans Return Hastily. "The necessity to hold this position obliged the enemy to call for all forces available. Thus the third German army corps, which had left Nancy for Nedebrackel, returned hastily and the Ninth corps, which was already marching southward on the Audenarde-Buyen road, was likewise recalled.

Result Important. "The result of this action of capital importance from the point of view of the allies' staffs since in consequence of our intervention two German army corps have been unable to go to the assistance of the German armies which are retreating in France.

Concentration of all the German forces at the end of the fourth day in the presence of superior numbers, whereupon it returned to Antwerp.

Constant Menace to Germans. "Our army continues to be a constant menace to the Germans and will oblige them to immobilize important forces which evidently are needed urgently in France.

The losses of both sides during the four days fighting have been heavy, testifying to the stubbornness of the conflict. The fire of the Germans was very poor, however, and the wounds sustained by our men, generally speaking, of a slight character."

GERMANS EXHAUSTED. Prisoners Taken by Allies Hungry and Weary—Hides and Shows. Paris, Sept. 14.—A convoy of 700 prisoners and sixty-four wounded, all from the Imperial Guard of Germany, passed thru Orbiel, eighteen miles southeast of Paris, early today. All were completely exhausted and nearly famished.

A number of trains arriving at the northern and eastern stations brought cannon projectiles, ammunition wagons and aeroplanes captured from the enemy.

Among the wounded was a sergeant who was in the fighting at Montmarin. He saw a number of German soldiers made prisoners in a field of yellow clover. The field had been cut in sheaves and when one of the sheaves was seen to move a shot fired into it brought out a German infantryman. A second shot fired into another sheaf brought out another German, and it was found that all others in the field concealed soldiers. All were captured.

General Bailloud, one of the heroes of the campaign for the pacification of Morocco, was visiting the wounded in a hospital when informed that his son was killed.

The general paled and tears rolled down his cheeks. He then became as impassive as ever and went on with his visit.