

Ottumwa Tri-Weekly Courier

IOWA—Showers cooler in east Sun rises 5:37; sets 6:14.

LOCAL TEMP.—9 p. m., 67; 7 a. m., 65; 2 p. m., 70.

VOLUME SIXTY-SEVEN

OTTUMWA, WAPELLO COUNTY, IOWA. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

NUMBER 12

ALLIES WIN GREAT VICTORY

GERMAN HOSTS BEING DRIVEN BACK TOWARD FRONTIER BY THE ARMIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Pursuit Is Not Hot, But Teutons Are Losing Many Men and Great Quantities of Stores, According to Information From the Paris News Bureaus

RETREATING FORCES IN GRAVE DANGER OF HAVING COMMUNICATION SEVERED

Britons on the Left Are Progressing at Great Speed and Threatening to Envelop the Enemy; Crown Prince Takes Fort Near City of Verdun

London, Sept. 14.—The first stage of the battle of Marne, which, from the number of fighting men engaged, the extent of the line of battle and the terrific slaughter, is perhaps correctly described as "the battle of the ages," appears to have been won by the French and British armies, but the main German army is still intact and the supreme clash is still to come.

The present week may see even more desperate encounters than any which have yet taken place. Metz, capital of Lorraine, and the chain of forts thence to Deidenhofen on the Moselle seventeen miles north of Metz, form a strong pivot for the German left, while the river courses and the dense forests on the frontier, together with the strategic roads, give the German army of invasion, now in retreat, a splendid opportunity for defensive action should the French pursuit extend this far.

London, Sept. 14.—"Incontestable" is the adjective used by General Joffre commander in chief of the French forces, in describing the victory claimed by the allies along the western battle front. The latest official communication from Paris indicates that the advance is continuing all along the line with the allies left wing now across the river Aisne.

Little news and that of the vaguest sort filters through from Germany regarding the operations in the west though it is evident from the tone of Berlin official statements that the people are being warned not to be too optimistic as certain reverses may be expected. The latest actual battle news in Berlin describes a sortie from Paris on Sept. 6 which it is stated has been repulsed.

Austrians Still Fight. Dispatches from many sources including Vienna indicate that the Austrian army in Galicia is in sore straits, but the story of its complete destruction is evidently exaggerated as the latest Russian reports indicate that General Ruzsky's forces are still meeting with organized resistance. It is evident however, from the disposition of the combatants that the Austrian center was crumpled up while the left wing was hurled back into the marshes of the river San. This left wing, composed of the flower of the Austrian troops, may be caught in a trap, making unconditional surrender the only alternative to destruction. The official statements given out in Petrograd say that General Rannenkampf in East Prussia is stubbornly retiring before a superior force rather than risk the turning of his left flank by the Germans.

The Belgian mobile force has returned to its Antwerp base with the official explanation that it has served its purpose in preventing German reinforcements from joining the army in France. This force operated for four days in the Brussels-Louvain-Malines triangle forcing the Germans to abandon much of that portion of Belgium. In connection with this movement it is reported that the Belgians are cutting German communications. Other sources declare that the Belgians were compelled to retire because the Germans were strongly reinforced from Liege. One of the most interesting rumors coming out of Belgium is a report in a Paris newspaper that the German government of the occupied Belgian territory entered Antwerp under an agreement of safe conduct in a fruitless attempt to come to an agreement with the Belgian government.

Austria Fears Italy. Italy is still preserving neutrality, but joined the triple entente ambassadors in a protest against the revocation of the capitulations by Turkey. Austria evidently fears hostile action on the part of Italy, according to newspaper reports from Rome, for feverish efforts are being made to fortify

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Belgian Army Again in Evidence as Germans In France Retreat



With the Germans retreating in France, the Belgian army is doing its best to add to the embarrassment of the invaders by striking at their lines of communication. On one sortie from Antwerp the Belgians reached Brussels, but feared to attack the few Germans there through fear that the city might be burned. The photo shows the Belgians firing at German Uhlans from behind barricades during a skirmish at Malines.

RUSSIAN ARMY IS AIDING BELGIANS

HINT MADE THAT SOLDIERS OF OTHER NATIONALITIES ARE THERE ALSO.

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. Afternoon papers of Ghent, the correspondent says published last Saturday a statement as follows: "The German army has been cut at Countenberg, between Brussels and Louvain by a Belgian army, reinforced by Russian troops." His investigation confirmed this, "but where these Russians are and what their numbers may be, it was indiscreet to tell," he says. Continuing the correspondent mentions the possibility that the Russian is not the only army reinforcing the Belgians.

AMERICANS ABLE TO RETURN HOME

FORTY THOUSAND REFUGEES CAN SECURE PASSAGE IN COURSE OF NEXT MONTH.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—Forty thousand Americans remaining in Europe, can get transportation home within a month, according to today's dispatches to the war department. Five hundred will sail from Genoa some time before Sept. 26. Capt. Schindel, U. S. A., has left Christiania for Petrograd to care for the few Americans remaining in Russia and in response to a report that forty Americans were stranded in Burcharest, Capt. Mathew A. Cross in Budapest was given discretionary orders to go to that city if necessary.

GERMAN CAVALRY LOSSES ARE HEAVY

London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Express from Paris says: "The German losses in cavalry are appalling. A German cavalry officer who competed at the Olympia horse show a few years ago and is now a prisoner estimates that the wastage in cavalry horses, especially in Belgium amounts to two-thirds of the total strength allotted to the army operating in the direction of Paris."

NOTED COMPOSER DIES. New York, Sept. 14.—Ludwig Engländer, noted composer of operettas died yesterday after a long illness at his home in Far Rockaway. He was born in Austria 63 years ago. Mr. Engländer's compositions include 35 comic operas and operettas.

GERMANS SEND OUT NEWS OF BIG BATTLE

Successes By the Army of the Crown Prince Announced and No Mention Made of Defeat Sustained East and North of Paris; Reassured as to U. S.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—(Bywireless to the Associated Press by way of Sayville, L. I.)—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. "James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, has given out an interview to the press denying persistent reports that the United States was preparing to join the allies; that Mr. Whitlock, the American ambassador at Brussels, has attached the mayor of Brussels to his staff; that the American flag had been raised at Ghent; that the Tuckerton incident

was unfriendly discrimination against Germany and that he is advising Americans to hurry away because the United States was going to war. "General Hindenberg has defeated the Russians, has crossed the Russian frontier and up to the present time has taken ten thousand prisoners and captured eighty guns and many machine guns and aeroplanes." Another official report issued today says: "The garrison at Antwerp has been repulsed. "The crown prince's army is now attacking the forts between Verdun and Toul on both sides. Prince Joachim arrived today in Berlin and has been lodged in Bellevue palace. Last night's official details of the battle to the east of Paris cannot yet be made public. A new battle is in progress which up to the present has been favorable to the Germans. Reports from

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FRESH ARMY IS AFTER GERMANS

HALF MILLION MEN AVAILABLE NEAR PARIS TO FOLLOW RETREATING FOE.

London, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: "The general in command in Paris has a half million fresh troops under his control which will be used presumably in pursuing the enemy. News that the German force from Pont-a-Mousson at St. Die are falling back, shows that the five German armies of Generals Von Kluck, Von Below, Crown Prince Frederick William, the Duke of Wurttemberg and that operating in Moselle are in retreat. "The difficulties of the retreating army are many and there are good chances that the allies may annihilate them before they reach the frontier. The Germans appear to be abandoning their natural route, the valley of the Oise, endeavoring to withdraw further eastward to the barren and difficult country of the Champagne where the roads are poor and provisions scant."

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English Press Bureau Reviews Operations of the Allies In Repelling the Investment of Paris

London, Sept. 14.—The official press bureau issued the following statement this afternoon: "The following report is compiled from information sent from the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, under date of Sept. 11. A summary of the operations of the British army in France was issued by the war office on the sixth instant, and an account, stated to be incomplete of further operations, was issued from the bureau on Saturday night, the 12th inst.

"Today it is possible to give more complete reports of the movements of the British force and of the French armies in immediate touch with it. The account is compiled from data received from the front and carries the operations from the 4th to the 10th of September, both days inclusive.

"It will be remembered that the general position of our troops on Sunday, Sept. 6, was stated to be south of the river Marne on our right and left. Practically there had been no change since Saturday, Sept. 5, which marked the end of our armies' long retirement from the Belgian frontier through northern France.

"On Friday, Sept. 4, it became apparent that there was an alteration in the advance of almost the whole of the first German army. That army since the battle near Mons on the 23rd of August had been playing its part in a colossal strategic 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 to the 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 on to the capital, leaving a strong rear guard along the line of the river Ourcq (which flows south of 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."

Try Flank Attack. Prepared to ignore the British as being driven out of the fight they were initiating an effort to attack the left flank of the main French army which stretched in a long curved line from our right toward the east and so to carry against it alone an envelopment which so far failed against the combined forces of the allies.

"On Saturday, the fifth, this movement on the part of the Germans was continued; a large advance party crossed the Marne southward at Trilport, Sammerone, La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre and Chateau Thierry. There was considerable fighting with the French fifth army on the French left which fell back from its position south of the Marne towards the Seine.

"On Sunday large hostile forces crossed the Marne and pushed on

through Coulommiers and past the British right further to the east. They were attacked at night by the French

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England and the Other Allies Plan to Crush Germany

London, Sept. 14.—London does not talk peace, and rumors from America of some such suggestions by Count von Bernstorff arouse little comment, but as time passes it becomes apparent there are certain things which Germany must pay if the allies win.

One thing is an enormous indemnity to Belgium. Conversations with higher officials here indicate that this stands foremost in England's mind at the present moment.

Alsace and Lorraine must be returned to France and it is expected France also will demand the return of the indemnity of 1870.

Still another payment, if many people have their way, will be dismantlement of the German fleet. There is no mistaking the intention of the allies once for all to destroy German militarism, making it impossible for the kaiser ever again to disturb the world's peace.

GERMAN DEFEAT BECOMING ROUT

English Correspondent Says Victory of the Allies Is Not Yet Realized

INVADERS BROKEN BY FALLING TRAP

Giant Army Now Retreating at Great Speed Toward the Frontier Line

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

"I have traveled to this point practically along the whole line of the allied army though of course always in the rear. General Von Kluck's host in coming down over the Marne and the Grand Morin river to Sezanne, twenty-five miles southwest of Epernay, met little opposition and I believe little was intended. The allies in fact, led their opponents straight into a trap. The English cavalry led the tired Germans mile after mile and the Germans believed the Englishmen were running away. When the combined advance reached Provins the allies plans were accomplished and it got no further. Fighting on Sunday, Sept. 6, was of a terrible character and began at dawn in the region of La Ferte Gaucher. The allies troops, who were drawn up to receive the Germans, waited until the Germans were within a few miles and then held out to the best of their ability in order that the attacking force at Meux might achieve its task in security. The battle lasted all night and until Monday. The German artillery fire was very severe but not accurate. The French and English fought sternly on and slowly beat the enemy back.

Held at River Marne. "The attempts of the Germans to cross the Marne at Meaux entailed terrible losses. Sixteen attempts were foiled by the French artillery fire directed on the river and in one trench six hundred dead Germans were counted.

"The whole country was strewn with the dead and dying. When at last the Germans retired they greatly slackened their rifle fire and in one place retired twelve miles without firing a single shot. One prisoner declared that they were short of ammunition and had been told to spare it as much as possible. "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 on the table, where evidently the German staff had been dining. A woman occupant said they fled precipitately.

Fight Hand to Hand. "There was a great deal of hand to hand fighting and bayonet work on the Ourcq, which resulted in the terrible Magdeburg regiment beating a retreat. On Monday night General

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HAMBURG GETTING HUNGRY

Great German Seaport Hard Hit By War — Eggs Sell at \$2.50 Per Dozen.

Rome, Sept. 14.—The Giornale d'Italia declares that Hamburg is in a serious situation on account of lack of food and unemployment. A returning traveler brought the information and says that while he was in Hamburg eggs were selling there at ten marks (\$2.50) a dozen, while fresh meat was priceless, all cattle having been requisitioned. The smallest quantity of fresh milk, butter and eggs is reserved for the hospitals, the remainder, together with all other available food is taken to the army storehouses where it is accumulated by the general staff for use of the army.

PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF STRANDED SHIP

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 14.—Nineteen women, a small girl and eleven men who comprised the passengers of the steamer Atlantic City, were landed safely here today by federal life guards. The steamer was inbound from New York when she grounded on the Atlantic ocean bar off the upper end of this city. One of the passengers said they were brought ashore after they had presented a petition to Captain Townsend demanding to be landed. He had wanted them to remain aboard until tugs pulled the steamer off.