

## ALL FIVE GERMAN ARMIES IN FRANCE RETREATING; SERIES OF BRILLIANT VICTORIES WON BY THE ALLIES

### AUSTRIANS IN GALICIA REINFORCED

News Indicates German Army Corps Have Been Thrown In to That Province

### FIGHTING IS STUBBORN

Russians Have Made No Notable Advance in Prussia Since Recent Reverse

News dispatches indicate the Russians have not overwhelmed the Austrians in Galicia as has been claimed.

Fresh stubborn fighting in that province is reported, and this has given rise to the speculation that German army corps brought from the west may have been thrown into Austria instead of East Prussia.

The situation in East Prussia is in doubt, but there is nothing to show that the Russians have made any notable advance since their reverse at Allenstein.

A Petrograd report says the Serbians are continuing successfully their offensive against Austria.

London, Sept. 12.—The situation on the Russian borders is becoming as obscure as the western operations. Berlin reports that the victory of General Hindenburg will clear East Prussia of the Russians, but military experts at Petrograd declare it is incredible that the Russians should give up the investment of Königsberg unless they have suffered greater disaster than that reported.

In Russian Poland the Russians still seem to be successful while operating against the Austrians alone, but they are making less impression on the combined German-Austrian armies on the Vistula.

Russian Attack Repulsed. Washington, Sept. 12.—A German embassy wireless from Berlin says: "General Hindenburg's victorious progress in East Prussia continues. The attempt of the Russians to relieve the pressure on their defeated left wing by launching an army corps against Hindenburg's flank was defeated. Several batteries were captured from the main Russian army."

Finnish Army Corps Beaten. London, Sept. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says: "The general staff announces that the Twenty-second Russian army corps of Finland has tried to force an entrance into East Prussia by way of Lyck. The Russians were defeated at Lyck."

Austrians Lose 130,000. Rome, Sept. 12.—A Petrograd dispatch says: "In the second battle in Galicia, the Austrian losses are estimated at 130,000, of whom 90,000 are prisoners. The result was more satisfactory to the Russians than the first battle."

Russians Claim Successes. Washington, Sept. 12.—"The fortified positions of the Austrians at Opatowitz and Turbin (villages lying between Lublin and the San river) has been taken by our troops," says a cable last night to the Russian embassy here from the Petrograd foreign office.

"On September 10, during the pursuit which followed our success, some of our columns in one day covered a distance of twenty miles, fighting all the way. Our cavalry is in the rear of the enemy. Tomaszow has been taken by our troops after a stubborn battle. Serious fighting continues along the line from Rowa Ruska to the river Dniester."

"On the East Prussian front the Germans continue to advance. Their main effort seems to be directed toward the region of Mazur lake. Near Myshinetz and Horjele our troops have repulsed the Germans, inflicting on them heavy losses."

The two last named points are on the east Russo-Prussian frontier, southeast of Ortlesburg. Official Austrian Denials. New York, Sept. 12.—Dr. Alexander



### IRON CROSSES CONFERRED ON 196 GERMANS

Kaiser Rewards Fighting Men for Distinguished Services

Berlin, via London, Sept. 12.—Emperor William has conferred 196 iron crosses for distinguished services on the field. Eighty-six went to members of the 53rd regiment and 110 to the 83rd regiment garrisoned at Cassel.

Honors for Aviators. Newspapers report that the decoration of the Iron Cross has been awarded to a number of German aviators, including the well known civilian pilot Helmut, Hirth, and Ingold.

Emperor William has bestowed the order of the Iron Cross, first and second class, also upon Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, but it is not announced whether the recipient is the father or son of the same name.

THREATENS TO DROP STATE REPRESENTATION. Lansing, Sept. 12.—Governor Ferris has called a meeting of the Michigan commission appointed to solicit funds for the erection of a Michigan building at the Panama-Pacific exposition and the members of the commission will be informed that unless sufficient funds can be secured to make a good showing that the whole affair will be dropped and Michigan would not be represented at San Francisco next year.

REPORT ATTITUDE OF THE TURKS AS ALARMING. New York, Sept. 12.—The Italian steamship Ancona arrived from Naples today with 154 Americans. Some of the passengers coming from Syria said the attitude of the Turks was alarming.

POPE WORKING FOR PEACE. London, Sept. 12.—A Rome dispatch says the pope has charged the foreign cardinals to urge their governments to cease hostilities and convolve a peace conference.

### BRITISH OCCUPY CAPITAL OF THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO

London, Sept. 12.—The admiralty has announced that the British fleet has occupied Herberschloe on Blanche Bay, the seat of government of the German Bismarck archipelago and Solomon islands. The Bismarck archipelago has an area of 18,000 square miles and a population of 200,000. It is off the north coast of Australia.

### 167,000 TROOPS ARE SENT THROUGH CANADA TO WAR.

New York, Sept. 12.—Persons arriving here from Canadian points say that already 167,000 British troops, including soldiers from India, Australia and New Zealand have crossed Canada from Vancouver en route to France to fight Germany. Many of these soldiers have already started across the Atlantic, having been put on board the transports at St. Johns.

No information regarding the troop movements is permitted to be published in Canada, these persons say, and all messages referring to troop movements of any sort are killed by the Canadian telegraph companies by orders of the ministry.

The steamer Stephano, in from St. Johns today, reported that troop transports were leaving there daily. All are conveyed by British warships sent across the ocean for that purpose.

### WILSON DOES NOT EXPECT THE WAR TO LAST MORE THAN TWO MONTHS LONGER

Washington, Sept. 12.—President Wilson does not expect the war to last more than two months longer. His diagnosis of the situation is that the war started, and that the president of the United States will have to be the mediator.

It is evident from the manner in which the war is discussed by the president and those who are in his confidence that the offer of mediation will be renewed by Mr. Wilson the moment he thinks the opportunity is ripe; and that he believes that moment will be when one side or the other wins a decided advantage.

### OPPOSITION TO FREIGHT TAX DELAYS BILL

Will Not Be Introduced Until Wilson Returns to Capital

Washington, Sept. 12.—Because of the Democratic revolt in the House against the freight tax proposed in the war revenue bill, Leader Underwood has decided to await the return of the president to the capital before introducing the measure.

Cut Rivers and Harbors Bill. The Democrats have cut eighteen and one-half million from the proposed fifty-two million rivers and harbors bill. The Republicans, however, are not yet satisfied.

All the reductions are proportionate. The Mississippi river was cut from eight to six million.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE JUBILEE SEEMS UNLIKELY.

Plans Probably Will Be Abandoned Because of War. Washington, Sept. 12.—The celebration planned for next spring in commemoration of the 100 years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in all probability will be abandoned as a result of the war, it was reported today.

A series of celebrations were planned in about 75 cities and towns in the United States and large celebrations were to have been held in New York and Washington.

Those in charge said that while the abandonment of the plan had not been definitely decided on, England had indicated that it would be rather embarrassing for her to participate while she is engaged in a great war herself.

### ONLY TWO OF EVERY 100 FRENCH TROOPS SLAIN.

Bordeaux, Sept. 12.—The health department of the war office has reported that the war is not resulting in a very heavy loss of life. It asserts that of every hundred men placed hors de combat, only two are killed.

"While our wounded are numerous," says the report, "their injuries are generally slight, consisting mainly of wounds in the legs and arms. Such injuries heal rapidly and many wounded have returned already to the front."

The low mortality rate is attributed to the generally poor fire of the Germans. Neither their bullet or shrapnel fire has proved very deadly.

## IMPORTANT GAINS BY FRENCH AND ENGLISH BUT RESULT IS NOT YET CONSIDERED DECISIVE

### All Artillery of One of the Kaiser's Army Corps Captured by the French

### GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY

### General Pau Takes Ammunition Column Four and Half Miles in Length

London, Sept. 12.—According to an official announcement here, the third French army captured all of the artillery of one German army corps. (The artillery of a German army corps consists of two regiments of field pieces, eighteen batteries of field guns, six batteries of field howitzers, a total of seventy-two pieces, one of two batteries of heavy field artillery and one machine gun group.)

"Our aeroplanes report the enemy's retreat has been very rapid," says the official statement. "Our troops have crossed the river Ourcq and are this (Saturday) morning in rapid pursuit of the enemy."

"Two hundred prisoners had been captured. Cavalry of the allies were between Soissons and Pirmas last night. The enemy is retreating north of Vitry Le Francois."

(Soissons is fifty miles northeast of Paris, and Pirmas is fifteen miles east of Soissons.)

### Brilliant British-French Victory.

London, Sept. 12.—A Paris dispatch says: "A motor car brings the news from the front that two divisions of the British army, with French artillery and cavalry, cut off and defeated a large force of the enemy sixty miles north-east of Paris, taking 6,000 prisoners and fifteen guns."

"Under cover of a small wood, fifty British cyclists wiped out 150 of the enemy's cavalry."

"The allies' losses were severe but nothing in comparison with those of the enemy."

German Losses Are Heavy. London, Sept. 12.—Reuter's correspondent at Meaux telegraphs: "The allied forces, which repulsed the Germans on the banks of the Marne, inflicted enormous losses in men and material. The Germans made repeated efforts to cross the Marne. The French, having destroyed the bridges, the Germans tried to construct three bridges of boats. Sixteen times the bridges were on the point of completion and each time they were reduced to match wood by the French artillery."

Telegraphing from Mantel, Thursday's date, the Daily Telegraph's correspondents says General Pau scored a tremendous advantage in capturing an ammunition column four and one-half miles long. This he destroyed.

### May Soon Re-Occupy Capitals.

London, Sept. 12.—Both Belgium and France, it appears in London, are optimistic enough to begin to consider re-occupying their capitals. Brussels is still in the hands of the Germans, but there are signs they are moving out of that section of the country.

It is reported the Belgian troops have re-occupied Ghent, the Germans leaving without waiting for supplies promised by way of that city.

The story of mysterious booming of guns in the North Sea has been received. It is, however, given no credence.

### DISORDERS IN AUSTRIAN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

London, Sept. 12.—A telegram from Bologna, Italy, states that the wires at Pola, where 120,000 Austrians are said to be concentrated, have been cut. It is reported a bomb was thrown into the barracks, which were burned. As a result of these disorders a number of executions have taken place.

### Von Kluck's Skill Robbed Joffre of Great Victory

Paris, Sept. 12.—The German diversion from their route to Paris, heretofore attributed to their fear of the defense works, was simply a clever maneuver to escape a desperate situation.

The audacious commander of the German right wing, surprised by the resistance of the allies at Guiz and 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 force.

Critics give General Von Kluck full credit for his skill and in referring to General Joffre's skill say it was a match between masters of the art of war. Joffre failed, they believe, by the narrowest margin in gaining one of the most brilliant victories in history.

### U. S. WILL JOIN PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH ACTION

Washington, Sept. 12.—Administration officials predicted that the United States will join the protest of the powers against Turkey's abrogation of capitulations which were granted to foreigners, extra territorial rights and otherwise restricted sovereignty of the Ottoman empire.

As early as 1656 the sovereigns of Constantinople granted charters of extra-territorial privileges, called "capitulations" from the fact that they were divided into chapters. The Venetians were the first granted the right of trial by judges appointed in Venice and permanently residing in Constantinople.

Immediately after the Young Turks gained control of the government, the powers were sounded as to possible abrogation of the capitulations. The reply was unfavorable, it being held that the new regime should justify its ability to govern wisely and administer justice fairly before the powers would surrender the rights under which their citizens in Turkey were protected.

### OBJECTS TO NAVY CENSORS.

Marconi Wireless Company Demands To Know Where is Authority. Washington, Sept. 12.—Secretary Daniels has before him a formal protest against navy censors in Marconi wireless telegraph stations. Through its counsel the company contends that the navy department has no jurisdiction or authority over its operations.

The company's communication was in reply to a notice from the navy department that the recent handling of a message from the British cruiser, Suffolk, at the Seaconset station, ordering provisions and newspapers, was unneutral and liable to subject the station to being closed. The company contends the message was not unneutral; that the navy has no power to close the station and that it may be closed only by the department of commerce by revoking the license for cause.

The company renews a former request to know under what authority Secretary Daniels has acted in placing censors.

### LOUVRE IS GIVEN A COAT OF MAIL.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Unique among the protective and defensive measures which Paris has adopted are those by which the city hopes to save some of her famous art treasures. The Louvre has been completely done over, great steel plates have been fixed about the ceilings and walls of a room which now shelters the famous Venus de Milo, the "Winged Victory" and La Gioconda. The famous Grecian room, containing priceless statues by Phidias, is filled with sacks of earth.

### BELGIAN WAR DAMAGE IS PUT AT \$200,000,000.

Antwerp, Sept. 12.—The government estimates that the actual monetary damage resulting from the war totals \$200,000,000.

It is believed here that this retreat.

### Official Statement From Paris Says Germans Are Offering Feeble Resistance

### CENTER GIVING GROUND

### News From Berlin Indicates Invaders Are Successfully Attacking Verdun

Up to early this afternoon no statement had been issued from the German war office. The latest official German reports said their forces had captured the fortress southwest of Verdun, and the news dispatches indicate the purpose of the Germans is to surround and cut off from the allies' line the strongly fortified city of Verdun.

Paris, Sept. 12.—It is officially stated that the German forces to the east of Paris are generally retreating and offering only feeble resistance to the French and British troops.

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

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

If the German attack on the southern exposure of the Verdun forts, assisted by great siege guns, succeeds, the complete investment of Verdun will ensue.

All German Armies Retreating. Washington, Sept. 12.—The French embassy has received the following from Bordeaux, dated yesterday: "The first German army continues its retreat. Three of its army corps were repulsed last night between Villers, Colleters and Soissons. In four days we gained sixty to seventy-five kilometers."

"In the second army the tenth corps and guards also are withdrawing."

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

"After hard fighting the fourth German army has been pushed back north of the Trois Fontaines forests."

"The fifth German army, after attempting a serious effort on our right, was thrown back and our troops occupy Vassincourt."

"The Austrian army was attacked near Tomaszow and was forced to disastrous retreat. The whole army was pushed back to the west of Rowa, Ruska and the Dniester river. The Russians have besieged Grodek."

Hardest Blows of Battle. London, Sept. 12.—The hardest blows appear to have been struck between Vitry-Le-Francois and Sezanne. Here the French were drawn up on a road over which they could move rapidly. They were repeatedly attacked by von Bulow's right army and the Prince of Wuertemberg's right.

These attacks, which continued until Thursday night, were of a most violent character, according to the French reports, and were stopped only when General Pau got possession of the hills north of Sezanne, from which his artillery could command the valley down which the Germans would necessarily advance on their way from Châlons. It was for the possession of these hills that the French fought hard early in the battle and it was here that daily a fight occurred which first went in favor of one side and then the other.

Continued on 2nd Page, 2nd Column.