

VON KLUCK IS REPORTED IN DANGEROUS PREDICAMENT; GERMANS BADLY DAMAGE THE OUTER ANTWERP FORTS

CRACOW NOT YET INVESTED BY RUSSIANS

Only Cossacks In Advance of Invaders Have Reached That Neighborhood

CONFLICTING REPORTS

Successes Claimed by Both Armies--Germany Will Make Desperate Stand

Petrograd, Oct. 5.—Emperor Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, has arrived at the headquarters of the active armies, says an official announcement.

London, Oct. 5.—Russian reports indicate that the German offensive toward the Niemen River from the East Prussian frontier ended in a German rout after the battle of Augustowo, which was under way since September 25. If these reports are true it means not only has General Rennenkampf been given an opportunity to resume the offensive, but that the important fortress of Ossowetz has been relieved from investment.

An official message from the commandant of the German fortress at Koeningberg, however, directly contradicts the Russian report, and the Berlin version maintains that the Germans along the East Prussian frontier have generally been victorious.

Cracow Not Yet Invested. As expected, subsequent reports have discredited the rumor that the Russians were investing Cracow. It was hardly possible for the Muscovites to have reached there in such a short time, but that Cossacks have reached the neighborhood of Cracow is distinctly credible.

While the allies in the west are congratulating themselves upon the excellence of the railway service which enabled them to bring up all necessary transports and re-inforcements, the Russians in East Prussia are suffering from lack of such facilities. No matter how great the Russian invading host proves to be, physical conditions alone would prevent any duplication of the wonderful march of the German forces through Belgium and Northern France.

Four Million Fighting Men. In the eastern theater the Germans would appear, according to English observers, to be contemplating a period of defense before undertaking the offensive. They are busily engaged between Thorn, East Prussia, and Galicia, entrenched against the Russian hosts gathering on the other side of the frontier.

It is calculated that in the eastern arena there are no fewer than four million fighting men, and a repetition of the long siege battles, which have been such a feature of the struggles in France seems a certainty.

Russians Menace Budapest. The Russians continue to push eastward on Cracow, evidently with the hope of thence retreating to Breslau, and then go on stretching their tentacles out toward Budapest.

Cossacks are well on the plains of Hungary. Budapest admits they have crossed the River Theiss, regarded as one of the main obstacles in their progress. By getting across the railroad at Szigeth they secured a second line leading to the Hungarian capital. They already have seized the Lemberg-Budapest line at Ungvár.

Paris Reports German Defeat. Paris, Oct. 5.—(Afternoon—Official).—"In Russia, after a ten days' battle, the German army operating between the Eastern Prussian front and the Niemen River, was driven back along the entire line, and made a retreat, abandoning considerable quantities of war material. This army has evacuated completely the territory of the Russian provinces of Suwalki and Lonsk."

FRENCH FLOOD GERMANS FROM CHALONS TRENCHES

Invaders Retire, Leaving Many Dead and Wounded.

London, Oct. 5.—The correspondent of the Times, writing from Chalons, France, under date of Monday, says:

"The Germans are gone and Chalons is rejoicing. The latest reports seem to indicate a general retirement from the strong line of defense which the Germans constructed to the north of Rheims.

"Their trenches on this line are wonderful works of art. Dug to a depth of six feet, they are covered and protected in many places with layers of concrete.

"Up to this line the French worked their way foot by foot until in places their front was not 100 yards from the German trenches. The condition of these undrained trenches when examined will be found to be terrible. The wounded as well as the dead lie where they fell. The French in the advanced trenches could hear cries at night coming across the narrow belt over which the two armies fought.

"To some of the trenches on the heights above Rheims the French laid lines of hose and filled them breast high with water.

"Chalons suffered little from the German occupation. Not a single house is damaged and only one inhabitant was killed. The German governor imposed a fine of \$400,000 on the department of Marne, of which Chalons is the principal town. Later this was reduced to \$100,000, which was paid."

DENIES KILLING OF PRIESTS BY GERMAN TROOPS

Cardinal in Bavaria Declares the Atrocity Tales Are Untrue

Berlin, Oct. 5.—(Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Official).—"According to a statement of Cardinal Bettinger, the highest Roman Catholic authority in Bavaria, statements appearing in English and American newspapers that priests have been shot and bayoneted by German soldiers while attending the wounded in Belgium, are considered absolutely untrue.

"English correspondents overlook the fact that a large proportion of the German army is Roman Catholic," he said.

"A manifesto signed by Harnack, Bode, Hauptmann, Suderman, Roentgen, Humpferdick, Liebermann, Lieht and other prominent savants and artists indignantly protest against the unceasing lies about the pretended barbarous warfare of the Germans.

"Russia is issuing \$75,000,000 in unsecured notes."

SPECTACULAR OPERATOR ON COTTON EXCHANGES DEAD

New Orleans, La., Oct. 5.—William P. Brown, who was connected with some of the most spectacular operations in the history of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges, is dead, aged 55. At times he was associated with Eugene Scates, James Patten and Frank Hayne, whose activities in the 1910 crop were taken up by the government. Patten pleaded guilty for conspiring in a monopoly and paid a fine of \$1,000. Pleas of noble contumace of the others were accepted later.

The twenty-second Russian army corps, comprising the left wing of the Russian army, on crossing the Niemen River were defeated after a furious battle lasting two days. More than 2,000 unwounded Russians were made prisoners and a large quantity of guns and machine guns captured.

German Line Strongly Held. The Austro-German right flank is centered on Cracow, while the left extends to the fortress of Posen.

The entire line is strongly held, it being estimated that the German forces alone number at least 750,000 men, while additional troops are constantly arriving.

Precautions are being taken to prevent a flanking movement by the Germans against the Russians now in Galicia.

The chief difficulty, so far as the Russians are concerned, has been the heavy rains.

This has interfered with speedy movements of transport. In this respect, however, the Russian army is better equipped than the German army.

CONGRESS NOT TO BE CALLED IN NOVEMBER

Wilson Says Only Some Extraordinary Emergency Would Necessitate Extra Session

TO ADJOURN OCTOBER 15

Important Work of Present Term Likely Will Be Completed by That Date

Washington, Oct. 5.—President Wilson told callers today that no extra session in November is contemplated. Only some extraordinary emergency would necessitate an extra session, following the adjournment of a short session in March.

The president said the war tax bill, the Clayton anti-trust bill and the Alaska coal leasing measure would complete the important work of the present session, and when these were disposed of he saw no reason why adjournment should not be taken. October 15 is the date tentatively agreed upon.

Regarding the presidential primary bill, which he favors, the president said it would be difficult to complete the legislation in this Congress, but he was still at work on the subject.

That the president is about to make peace with Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, as well as with George Harvey, editor of the North American Review, whom he saw the Louisville Courier-Journal, as well as suggested today when the president told callers he hoped to see Watterson at the executive mansion. He added that no arrangements for a meeting had been made.

PLAN TO PLACE MILITIA OF U. S. ON WAR FOOTING.

Perfect Arrangements for Rapid Mobilization in Time of Need. Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—Plans which would permit the quick mobilization of the militia of the various states in time of war or threatened war are being perfected by the war department.

The importance of formulating these plans in advance of the necessity of carrying them out has been emphasized by the lessons in the mobilization of the German and French armies afforded by the European war.

Tables of organization for the militia covering in detail all of the division of the service were issued by the division of military affairs. The tables, which are based on the field service regulations of 1914, set forth in concise form all of the orders and circulars that have been issued by the war department relative to organized militia.

As far as possible the tables make organization of the militia conform to that of the regular army. In order to do this, the peace strength of the infantry companies has been increased from fifty to sixty-five and the war strength fixed at 150, which is the same as the regular army.

The cavalry companies are increased from fifty-eight to sixty-five with the war strength at 100. The coast artillery has been increased from sixty-two to sixty-five.

This change does not apply to the regular strength of militia organizations, but is fixed largely to make the militia a better nucleus for a war mobilization.

It is planned to have the peace equipment of the different states and to have additional equipment and arms at the federal armories or storehouses.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS MANY IN TWO TURKISH TOWNS

Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, Oct. 5.—The towns of Isaharta (population of 25,000) and Burdur (12,000) in the province of Konaka were severely damaged by an earthquake last night. The loss of life was very heavy. These two towns are the center of the carpet industry.

LAND IS LAID WASTE TO SAVE BELGIAN CITY

Destruction Estimated at \$50,000,000 in Antwerp Vicinity

London, Oct. 5.—Cutting of forests, destruction of houses and flooding of lowlands around Antwerp as precautions against attack have cost the Belgians \$50,000,000 is the estimate of J. H. Whitehouse, member of parliament from Lancashire, who has returned from visiting Belgium to assist in relief measures.

Mr. Whitehouse made the journey outside Antwerp with two military cars, attended by Belgian officials. In describing the damage which he says the Belgians had to inflict upon themselves to supplement the defenses of Antwerp, he said:

"Hundreds of thousands of trees had been cut down so that at some points of our journey we had the impression of passing through a wilderness of roots. The tree trunks had been removed so as to afford no cover to the enemy.

"In the villages all ordinary life was halted. Women and children were standing or sitting, dumb and patient, by the roadside. Half way to Termonde we could hear plainly the booming of guns and saw many evidences of the battle.

Termonde an Utter Waste. "I had read newspaper accounts of the destruction of Termonde and had seen photographs, but they had not conveyed to my mind any realization of the horror of what actually happened. Termonde a few weeks ago was a beautiful city of about 16,000 inhabitants.

"I went through street after street, square after square, and found every house destroyed with all its contents. It was not the result of bombardment; it was systematic destruction. In each house a separate bomb had been placed, which had blown up the interior and set fire to the contents. All that remained in every case were portions of the outer walls, which were constantly falling.

"Of the population I thought that not a soul remained. I was wrong, for as we turned into a square where the wreck of what had been one of the most beautiful of Gothic churches met my eyes a blind woman and her daughter grouped among the ruins. They were the sole living creatures in the whole town. Shops, factories, churches and houses of the wealthy all were destroyed similarly.

Threatened With Starvation. "The whole life of the nation has been arrested. Food supplies which ordinarily would reach the civilian population are being taken by the German troops for their own support. The peasants and poor are without the necessities of life, and conditions of starvation grow more acute every day.

"The completeness of the destruction in each individual case was explained to me later by the Belgian minister, who described numerous appliances which the German soldiers carried for destroying property. Not only were hand bombs of various sizes and descriptions carried, but each soldier was supplied with a quantity of small black discs, a little bigger than a 6-penny piece. When lighted they burn brilliantly for a few minutes and are sufficient to start whatever fire is necessary after the explosion of a bomb."

JAPANESE REPULSE NIGHT ATTACK BY THE GERMANS

Tokio, Oct. 5.—(Official)—The Japanese repulsed a surprise night attack by the Germans at Tsing Tau, killing forty-eight. The Japanese lost five killed and eight wounded. Cannonading by land and sea continues. Four Japanese shells hit the German gunboat Hela, which retired to the inner harbor after an exchange of shots.

FORTS STILL RESIST FIRE OF INVADERS

Germans, However, Claim to Have Forced Breach in Outer Antwerp Fortifications

ATTACK IS VIOLENT

Heavy Artillery Pounds Unceasingly--Defenders Stop Teutons' Advance

Antwerp, via London, Oct. 5.—It is officially announced that the situation of the fortified positions around Antwerp is unchanged.

London, Oct. 5.—It seems certain that the forts in the outer right of the Antwerp defense are still occupied by the defenders, but these must have suffered greatly. Desperate efforts by the Germans to cross the River Nethe, where their advance lines rest, have been repulsed. Along this line one of the great German siege guns is said to have been lost in the swamps. If true it is a serious disaster to the Germans for the huge weapon could not easily be replaced.

Difficult Task For Germans. London, Oct. 5.—The outer forts of Antwerp, although untaken, according to the Belgian advisers, are only the first line of defense of the city and, besides two more powerful lines, the bestowers will have to contend with a large inundated area. This extends along the rivers Scheldt, Rupel and Nethe as far as Duffel, as well as to the north and the east of the town.

Heretofore fortresses have not stood long after the big German siege guns have been brought up. But Antwerp is in a different category, as in addition to being stronger than any fortress yet attacked, there is a considerable space in which the field army can operate against the besieging forces.

Germans Pound Way Through. Berlin, Oct. 5.—(Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Official)—"In the siege of the Antwerp forts of Lieure, Waelhem and Koningsoyck, and intermediate redoubts, thirty guns have been taken. Thus a breach has been made in the outer circle of forts, rendering an attack on the inner circle of forts and the town itself possible."

Germans Make Frantic Attacks. London, Oct. 5.—Telegraphing Saturday, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Germans continue their desperate efforts to capture Antwerp, pounding unceasingly with heavy artillery at Forts Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherine, and flinging infantry forward in frantic efforts to break through.

"Their losses have been enormous. German shells have practically wiped out most of the little village hamlets in the outer circle of the Antwerp defenses."

German Regiment Destroyed. London, Oct. 5.—Fort Waelhem, outside of Antwerp, destroyed an entire regiment of besieging Germans on Saturday, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News.

Holland Guarding Neutrality. Flushing, Holland, via London, Oct. 5.—Owing to renewed activity on the part of the Germans in Belgium the state of siege which has been declared to exist over this port is being strictly maintained. Every preparation has been made to close the mouth of the Scheldt river at a moment's notice. Likewise, the principal bridges which connect the Zealand islands with the continent have been mined. Strong detachments of troops keep constant guard over these stretches. The greater part of the rolling stock of the railroads has been sent to the center of the country.

TWELVE KILLED AND TWELVE HURT IN MINE EXPLOSION.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 5.—Twelve men are known to be dead and twelve were injured in an explosion at the Mulga mines of the Woodward Iron Co., eighteen miles northwest of here, this morning.

AUSTRALIA TO SEND 20,000 TROOPS TO FRANCE.

Recruits Mainly From Cities, With 70 Guns and 7,477 Horses.

Melbourne, Oct. 5.—Recruiting for the Australian Imperial expeditionary force, which is the official title of the army of 20,000 which the commonwealth is devoting to the aid of the empire, is finished.

While in some districts a special effort was being made to get the bushmen from the country, the cities have furnished the greater part of the material, owing to the system of compulsory military training which the commonwealth put in force a year or two ago. Australia is much better qualified to raise a volunteer army than was the case at the outbreak of the Boer war, when no such comprehensive system existed.

The force is made up of a light horse brigade and a division of infantry, 2,312 horses, and 19 guns, and the division of 17,555 men, including officers; 5,162 horses and 79 guns, or a grand total of 18,779 men and officers, 7,477 horses and 79 guns, to which are to be added 221 other officers and men, who are to be employed in various capacities. The volunteers have been taken from the states on a territorial basis, and therefore New South Wales and Victoria have contributed the most men.

DEFERS DIVIDEND ACTION. New York, Oct. 5.—The Miami Copper company deferred action today on its quarterly dividend.

WAR HORRORS DESCRIBED BY U. S. A. OFFICER

Lieutenant Saw Thousand Dead Germans in 600-Yd. Radius

New York, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Lieutenant A. Elliott Brown, U. S. A., who visited the battlefield of the Meuse, just after the fighting, reached New York today. He gives a vivid description of the battlefield.

So great has been the carnage, he said, that within a radius of six hundred yards, he saw one thousand dead Germans. Bayonet charges of the allies, he said, were responsible for the great slaughter as the Germans were so strongly entrenched they could not be dislodged any other way.

"I saw Captain Parker of the United States army while I was in France," said Brown. "He told me the German army's retreat from its near approach to Paris had been a perfect military movement and he had seen but one dead German left behind. The German soldiers were friendly to the French peasants, he said, and he found no trace of the atrocities he had heard so much about."

CLASH AT NAGO, MEXICO, NOT VERY SERIOUS AFFAIR

Nago, Sonora, Oct. 5.—Pot shooting by both sides opened the third day of the battle of Nago today. Governor Maytorena's troops so far have made no progress. General Hill of the Carranzaarrison reported that his losses up to today, were light, only six killed and eight wounded.

Private Wilson of the United States cavalry was slightly wounded by a stray Mexican bullet yesterday. He was taken to Fort Huachuca today.

Silliman to Washington. Washington, Oct. 5.—John R. Silliman, the president's personal representative in Mexico, has not advised President Wilson of the object of the hurried trip he is making to Washington. He is expected here tomorrow, officials here are paying little attention to the fighting at Nago.

BALKAN STATES FEAR TO JOIN EITHER SIDE IN WAR. London, Oct. 5.—In the Balkans mutual jealousies among the small states used to threaten the peace of Europe. Now they are conspiring to preserve what is left of it for each is afraid to cast its lot with either side for fear of attack from its neighbor.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER OF POLISH FUNDS A SUICIDE. Chicago, Oct. 5.—Simon Cechowicz, former secretary of the Polish National Alliance, under indictment for the alleged embezzlement of \$7,000 of the alliance's funds, committed suicide by asphyxiation here today.

FIGHTING AT DOUAI MAY DECIDE ISSUE

Allies Attempting Decisive Blow at German Right Which May Be Caught in Trap

FRENCH YIELD GROUND

Officially Admit Repulse at Certain Points North of the Oise River

London, Oct. 5.—Fighting is reported around Douai, fifteen miles northeast of Arras, and if true, General Von Kluck is in a dangerous predicament as he has been since the allies began their determined movement to turn the German right. A full, battling day, occurred Sunday along most of the great battle front.

The fact that fighting is now in progress in and around the town of Douai, midway between Arras and Valenciennes, on the railroad to Mons, is taken in London to show how surely the allies in northern France have pushed forward the movement they hope will envelop General Von Kluck's right wing in a net of steel.

Apparently the allies' intention now is to attempt something decisive against the German right, and if possible bring to an end this contest which, for magnitude and stubbornness, is without precedent in history. The Germans have had a long time in which to make their positions secure, so there is a lot of hard fighting for both the attacking forces and the defenders. The defensive role is now apparently being assumed by the invaders.

Germans Pushed Northward. In the Argonne district, where the crown prince's army attempted an advance a few days ago, there has been additional fighting, with the result that the Germans have been pushed back northward.

In southern France, the French are "making progress, but very slowly," against the Germans, who crossed the Meuse at St. Mihiel; but later were forced back over that river. In Lorraine and the Vosges, there is no change in the position of the opposing armies. This probably is accounted for by the fact that the Germans have not sufficient forces to attack the almost impregnable line of fortifications, while the French are too busy elsewhere to attempt an invasion of the lost provinces. They have set themselves the task of getting the Germans out of northeastern France and, if this can be accomplished, they are faced with the necessity of attacking the German positions in Alsace-Lorraine.

German Report is Optimistic. London, Oct. 5.—A Reuter's Berlin dispatch gives this official statement, issued last evening:

"The battle on the right wing and in the Argonne district is proceeding successfully.

"Operations off Antwerp and in the eastern theater have been carried out according to plan."

French Admit Losing Ground. Paris, Oct. 5.—(Afternoon—Official).—"On our left wing to the north of the Oise the battle continues with great violence. The result remains indecisive. We were obliged at certain points to yield ground.

"Along the remainder of the front there is no change."

Poincare Visits Battle Front. Bordeaux, Oct. 5.—President Poincare, accompanied by Premier Vivanti and Minister for War Alexandre Millerand, left at noon yesterday to visit the battle front.

The president goes to the battle line, not to take part in the strategy, as is the case of Emperor William and possibly Emperor Nicholas, but that he may personally congratulate the troops upon the bravery they have displayed in the long and stubborn fighting.

Portugal to Enter War? Berlin, Oct. 5.—(Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Official).—"A force of nationalistic opinion in Portugal is reported to be preparing to enter the war."

Continued on 2nd Page, 1st Column.