

“IRON RING” IS RAPIDLY CLOSING AROUND PARIS
DISASTER TO AUSTRIAN ARMS AT MEAGRE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY ARE
HANDS OF RUSSIANS IMPORTANT MADE TODAY; ALLIES SUCCESS BUT TEMPORARY

TREMENDOUS LOSSES SUSTAINED BY EMPEROR JOSEPH'S FORCES; GREAT PRIZES CAPTURED BY MUSCOVITES

Estimated That Dead Number Over 30,000-- Czar's General Says His Own Men Buried 10,000 of the Enemy--Details of Austria's Heavy Loss

Rome, Sept. 5.—Sergius Sazonoff, Russian minister, telegraphed the Russian embassy here that the Austrian defeat near Lemberg was much greater than at first appeared. The Austrians, in escaping, left on the battlefield besides 25,000 men, nearly 200 cannon, flags, ammunition carriages and thousands of horses. Sazonoff adds that the Russians also have invaded Austria from Tomazow. As a whole the Austrian division is practically annihilated. Among the killed is the Austrian general-in-chief with his staff. A large number of prisoners, including a number of officers, were taken.

Nish, Servia, Sept. 5.—According to the official organ, Sepski Novine, the following special captures by the Servians in the battle of Jadar are: "A hundred cannon of which 92 were field guns, 8 siege guns, 8,500 horses, three hospitals, 7,000 Mauser rifles, 114 full cassettes containing 500 shells for each cannon, ammunition and 4,600 prisoners, including a large number of officers, and one military band with its conductor. The regimental cash boxes full of money and one aeroplane also were taken. "The Austrian dead are estimated to number between 30,000 and 32,000. "General Yovanovitch reports that he alone had 10,000 of the enemy's dead buried."

FIVE CORPS FROM WEST ARRIVE. Paris, Sept. 5.—Five German army corps have arrived at the Vistula river, according to the Rome correspondent of the Paris Matin. These corps are mostly from Belgium and the north of France. The correspondent says they were brought up to oppose the advance of the Russians.

PLAN PROTECTION FOR BORROWERS

Special Session of Legislature of Manitoba to Defend Them.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 5.—A special session of the Manitoba legislature, called for September 16, to enact legislation to prevent mortgage companies foreclosing on those financially crippled by the war, and prevent real estate from being forfeited if complete payments have not been made for the same reason. The federal government has agreed to the proposal.

BUILD UP TRADE

South Americans Confer With United States Business Men. Washington, Sept. 5.—With the object of building up trade, a conference of diplomats from South and Central America, and American bankers and business men will be held here Thursday.

CANAL REOPENED

Copenhagen, via London, Sept. 5.—Ship owners have been informed that the Kiel canal has been reopened to traffic, but that only a limited number of ships would be allowed to traverse it.

THE WEATHER

North Dakota: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight and in east portion Sunday; probably frost tonight in north extreme west portions. UNIVERSITY WEATHER. 7 a. m. 54; maximum 72; minimum 24; wind 2 miles south-east; barometer 29.72.

6,000 AMERICANS REACHED LONDON

Of These, 600 Were Destitute, Says Chairman Concerning Week's Work.

London, Sept. 5.—Herbert J. Hoover, chairman of the American relief committee in London, reports his committee has just finished the most strenuous work in "encountered since the war started. The committee estimates that during the last week a total of 6,000 Americans came into England from the continent of which 600 were destitute.

RAN AGROUND

Tokio, Sept. 5.—The commander of the Japanese second squadron has reported to the navy department that a Japanese destroyer has run aground in Kiao-chow bay. It has been impossible to float the vessel, but her crew has been taken off.

RETURNS FROM FRANCE

London, Sept. 5.—Christabel Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, who, in other days gave the authorities plenty of trouble, and who has been in exile in France for about two years, has returned to England to carry on a campaign of patriotic propaganda.

REPORT DENIED

Rotterdam, via London, Sept. 5.—The British consul here denies that his government has asked an ultimatum demanding permission to transport British troops up the river Scheidt to Antwerp. He says the British government is anxious to preserve Holland's neutrality.

MUST REPAY MONEY

Copenhagen, via London, Sept. 5.—The emperor of Russia, in a letter to a relative in this city, says that all the money that Belgium has been made to pay to Germany, the latter country will be forced to repay with interest in East Prussia.

ITALIAN MOBOLIZATION IS MATTER OF HOURS, SAYS ADVICES FROM CAPITAL

Orders Still Unsigned, but Expected Today—British Ships Plying Between United States and England Cannot Carry Mounted Guns.

Paris, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Midi, from Rome, under today's date, says: "The order for a general mobilization of the Italian forces was still unsigned at the moment of telegraphing, but it is expected today. The mobilization by individual summons is less active."

Paris, Sept. 5.—An official announcement says: "The enemy is pursuing his wide movement. He continues to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on his right and to march in a south-east direction."

Washington, Sept. 5.—British authorities have directed that British passenger ships plying between England and the United States, carry no guns. Orders to that effect have been received at the embassy here.

London, Sept. 5.—Russia, Great Britain and France have signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations.

New York, Sept. 5.—The German Cruiser Karlsruhe has engaged and badly disabled the British cruiser Bristol, off the coast of Hayti, according to H. H. Weisner, lieutenant of the German army, leader of the Germans, who arrived here on the Clyde liner, Algonquin, from Puerto Colombia, on their way to join the colors.

London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that King Albert of Belgium was slightly injured by a shrapnel splinter while he was heading the retreat of the Belgian troops to Antwerp.

GIRLS TO WAR IN MEN'S CLOTHES

Daughters of Russian General Permitted to Enlist in Regular Army.

London, Sept. 5.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times telegraphs a story to the effect that two daughters of General Tomilovskiy, one of the Russian commanders, have volunteered for war. In compliance with their persistent requests, they have been permitted to dress themselves in soldier's uniforms and they will be sent to advance positions with the Russian troops.

GETS \$500 FINE

Chicago Lawyer Found Guilty of Contempt of Court.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Maclay Hoynes, state's attorney, who criticized Judge William F. Fenimore Cooper in a speech, was fined \$500 and sentenced to ten days in jail, for contempt of court, by Judge Cooper.

GERMANY IS NOW LAND OF MOURNING

Casualties Estimated at 100,000, Chiefly Among Mons Lines.

New York, Sept. 5.—The Tribune's Copenhagen correspondent, Count Rudolph Ehrenberg, cables as follows: "I have just returned from a trip through Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg and other large German cities. In spite of the difficulties of transportation and the suspicious reception of foreigners, I was able closely to observe the condition of the country and the state of the people.

"At the outset, during the period of general mobilization, the whole country resembled an armed camp. Soldiers were everywhere, and ordinary railway traffic was suspended to allow their trains to pass. There was much haste and activity and unbounded optimism prevailed. The troops went slinging to the front. No thought but of speedy victory entered the minds of the great masses of the German middle classes.

"Black Predominant Color. "Now Germany is a land of universal mourning. Black is the predominant color. The train which conveyed me from the capital to Hamburg was full of weeping women in black. Women in Germany are either desolate or racked by the torture of suspense. Each knock at the front door causes a panic in every household, as it may be the dreadful official message announcing the death or mutilation of a husband or son, or brother.

"Germany has called in her last line (Continued on Page 8.)

JAPAN STANDS BY DUTY, SAID KATO

Asked by England to Participate in War, and Necessarily Complies.

Tokio, Sept. 5.—Baron Kato, minister of foreign affairs, at the opening of the Japanese diet, today reviewed at length events leading up to the war with Germany. He said early in August England asked Japan's assistance, and that Japan necessarily complied. After a full frank exchange of views, Japan advised the Germans of the Japanese ultimatum, which was unanswerable and was declared. Baron Kato closed his lengthy speech with a tribute to the United States government.

"To the American government, for the courtesy which it has been good enough to extend to Japan in connection with the present trouble," he said, "and for the protection of Japan's subjects and interests in Germany and Austria, I desire to express the sincere appreciation of the imperial government."

London, Sept. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Reports reach London from Liverpool that England has placed more than 80,000 Russian troops in France by means of transports sent north of the Scandinavian peninsula to Finland, where the Cossacks embarked and were safely landed at French ports.

Because of the mines in the Baltic and North seas, and the presence of the German fleet, it was regarded as impossible for Russia to reach France except by marching through Germany. A constant stream of empty ships has been moving south from Liverpool ever since the declaration of war, but there had been no observations of ships northward bound, and the rumor that England had helped Russia into France has given rise to much speculation as to where these ships sailed from. However, the secrecy which surrounded the movement of the expeditionary army was so complete that the public is willing to believe that the English government has it within its power to conceal any movement.

SHERWOOD JAIL FIRE IS FATAL

Prisoner Burned to Death in Conflagration Early this Morning.

Sherwood, N. D., Sept. 5.—Nels Nelson of this city was burned to death early this morning, when the town jail in which he was confined for drunkenness was partially destroyed by fire. The blaze broke out shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. Its cause is unknown. Nelson was the only prisoner in the building and was alone at the time the fire broke out.

L. Sheron, town marshal, says that he visited the jail at 2 o'clock as was his custom. At that time there was no sign of fire. When he returned a short time later, however, he found the entire frame structure in flames. Sheron immediately turned in an alarm and the fire was extinguished before the building was entirely consumed. Desperate efforts were made to save Nelson, but when it became possible for the rescuers to enter the building only his charred body was found.

Nelson was a painter by trade. He had resided in Sherwood for some past, and is survived by his wife. He had been arrested for drunkenness some three hours before the fatal blaze took place.

500 HORSES SOLD

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Horses are being bought here for the British cavalry, according to reports today. An agent who said he represented a Canadian firm, yesterday purchased 500 and negotiations were today under way for many more. Because of the Mexican war scare and the present European conflict, horses are \$100 higher than they were a year ago.

BRITISH PUBLIC HUNGRY FOR NEWS OF OPERATIONS IN FRANCE BUT HAS TO CONTENT ITSELF WITH BUT SLIGHT INFORMATION AS TO STEPS NOW BEING TAKEN

Germans Appear Both to the East and West of Paris, Moving on French Capital in Great Semi-Circle, With Forces of the Allies Giving Ground Slowly Before Kaiser's Men

Conflicting news dispatches and vague official statements, leave the fortunes of the immense armies struggling before Paris a matter of conjecture. All accounts agree, however, that the moment is approaching swiftly when the French capital must resort to its own defense. Despite occasional temporary successes of the allies, their line appears to be slowly giving ground before the German advance. The Germans, in a semi-circle, seem to have reached points both east and west of Paris, their left wing touching LaFerte-Sous-Jouarre in the department of Saine-et-Marine.

London, Sept. 5.—What is described as the arrowhead of the German army, which slowly has been forcing its way through the Anglo-French army toward Paris, has made further progress. According to German official reports it now has driven the allies back behind Conde. Laferre was captured without resistance, with the exception of those at two points, now under attack, all outpost forts are now in the hands of the Germans. Cavalry raids are being pushed towards Paris. The forts will be the next stop of the allied armies.

This news caused great disappointment and concern here, in view of earlier reports from Paris, that the Germans had suffered a check. London, Sept. 5.—The English public, hungry for news of the operations of the allied armies in the western theatre of war, was forced to content itself today with brief official announcements from Paris and Bordeaux. These were scant, and only whetted the appetite. Military experts believe the Germans are preparing for a grand assault upon Paris in the hope of battering down the defenses of the French capital. The siege of Paris, while the huge mobile army of the allies is outside that city, would not appear to be the logical part of the swift German campaign.

News of the withdrawal of German troops from the west toward the Prussian frontier is not generally credited here, because with their supreme effort in the west as the primary object, the Germans hardly are likely to weaken their forces. News from Belgium indicates the Belgian troops are recovering from the grueling punishment inflicted upon them by the German invaders and are resuming activities.

In some quarters the belief prevailed that the German plan of campaign may be changed radically because of the great Austrian disasters, but in spite of this, observers are of the opinion that Germany must continue her remorseless advance in the west without considering the misfortunes of the Austrians. Landing the Russians. London, Sept. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Reports reach London from Liverpool that England has placed more than 80,000 Russian troops in France by means of transports sent north of the Scandinavian peninsula to Finland, where the Cossacks embarked and were safely landed at French ports.

REMOVE HEADQUARTERS TO MONS. London, Sept. 5.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Central News says the German general staff has been moved from Brussels to Mons. Another Amsterdam dispatch reports that Termonde, sixteen miles east by south of Ghent, was destroyed, and railway communication interrupted.

Paris, Sept. 5.—It becomes apparent to observers here that the Germans do not intend to engage the allied armies sent to meet them northwest of Paris. The Germans evidently are making an extended turning movement. London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Bael, Switzerland, declares that the German troops which crossed the Rhine to attack Belfort, have not carried out this intention, owing to the urgent demand for troops in East Prussia. Only a covering force has been left before Belfort.

London, Sept. 5.—The British government made official denial to the German charges that "dum-dum" bullets had been found on English and French prisoners. New York, Sept. 5.—Bowes Castle, a British freighter, was sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, off St. Lucia island in the vicinity of Hayti.

London, Sept. 5.—The report that several army corps from the northernmost part of Russia had been sent via the east coast of England to reinforce the lines of the allies during the German advance to Paris, brought to this country first by officers and passengers of the Cunard liner Mauretania on Thursday evening, was confirmed by additional passengers of that vessel today. The Russian reinforcements, variously reported at 75,000 and 250,000 started from Archangel on the Russian Arctic coast, and landed at Aberdeen, where they were transferred to the ports of Harwich, Grimsby and Dover and loaded on British transports and taken to Ostend.

Oscar S. Strauss, formerly American minister to Turkey, returning from London, where he was one of the hardest worked members of the American relief committee, said that the reports of the Russian reinforcements widely circulated in England were true to the best of his knowledge. He said: "Before we sailed, we heard it commonly talked in England that a large body of troops from the north had been landed in Great Britain and rushed from there to the assistance of the Anglo-French army. So far as I know there was no official confirmation of these reports, and I did not try to obtain any confirmation, but I was informed by responsible persons that they had seen Russian troops en-

route from the north to the south of England. I have no reason to doubt what they said was true." Joseph P. Day, another member of the American relief committee in London, who came back on the Mauretania, said he heard about the passage of Russian reinforcements to England on August 29. He arrived in Liverpool to board the Mauretania. Talk about the passage of the Russians was common in the restaurants, hotels and steamship offices. Travelers arriving in Liverpool said they had seen scores of trains bearing these troops, but Mr. Day did not talk with any of these persons.

Seven German Vessels Damaged

London, Sept. 5.—The government press bureau issued the following official statement yesterday afternoon: "Trustworthy information reports seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition. "It is understood others were sunk in the vicinity of the canal. "This is the canal connecting the Elbe with Kiel haven." Possible Explanations. London, Sept. 5.—The Chronicle, in discussing the cryptic statement issued by the press bureau relative to the German destroyers and torpedo boats which have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, says: "Kiel is at the Baltic end of the canal, 60 miles from the North sea by the waterway. "There may be three theories as to the significance of the above report: (1) That the damaged and sunken destroyers and torpedo boats were engaged in the Heligoland battle of August 28. (Continued on Page 8.)

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