



Germanians Take Three Maubeuge Forts; French Report Move on Paris Checked; Austria Hard Pressed; Kaiser Rushes Aid

CZAR'S GIANT FORCE OF 700,000 MASSED; GERMANS RUSHING ON

All Reports Show That Big Forces Are Being Hurried Eastward by Kaiser to Check Russian Advance.

TWENTY CORPS TO INVADE GERMANY

With Austrian Army Beaten, Czar Is Free to March Immense Force Against Enemy's Defences, Some of Whose Reinforcements Come Too Late.

London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Petrograd received here last night quotes an official statement as declaring that the Russians have defeated the Austrians between Lublin and Kholm. Five thousand Austrians were taken prisoners.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News sends the following:

"Telegraphing from the headquarters of the Austrian army, a German correspondent, whose messages have been transmitted here from Berlin, says that the total strength of the Russian armies now holding the ground between Lublin and Lemberg is 700,000. Lemberg is described as 'evacuated' by the Austrians.

"Day by day," adds the correspondent, "passes in dreadful fighting, which has lasted now eleven days. The heat in Galicia is terrible. The fighting, judging by my impressions, is of the most cruel character, the soldiers being greatly excited by the abnormal duration of the battle.

"I think I am not wrong in saying that victory over the Russian millions will be hard to win. The Russians have suffered no big defeats, except in the fight near Tannenberg (in East Prussia, seventy-five miles southwest of Koenigsberg)."

A Milan dispatch to "The Daily Mail" says that the Russians have occupied Czernowitz without resistance. Czernowitz is the capital of the Austro-Hungarian crown land of Bukowina. It is 146 miles southeast of Lemberg.

[A description of the fall of Lemberg will be found on page 3.]

Rotterdam (via London), Sept. 5.—Americans arriving here to-day from Germany report that large German forces are going to the assistance of the Austrians in Galicia. The Germans comprise infantry for the most part, because this arm of the Austrian service has not proved as efficient as had been expected.

Copenhagen, Sept. 5.—Berlin dispatches indicate that the Germans are throwing troops back eastward to meet Russia's advance. The president of the German military staff, controlling the railways, states that the principal lines will close for the present so that on the German section the main communication between Scandinavian countries and the Continent via Gjerdsen and Warnemunde is again shut down. All the rolling stock, it is believed, is now wanted for moving a large number of troops to the eastward.

Further indications are that the points the troops are being withdrawn from are Alsace and Lorraine.

All the German railroads are now closed to civil traffic and land communication from Berlin and Copenhagen is stopped.

London, Sept. 5.—An Exchange dispatch from Rome contains a message from Petrograd in which a high Russian military official is quoted as follows:

"When the war began Austria was our most serious enemy because, except for four army corps sent against Serbia, her entire army was directed against us.

"Now that Serbia has annihilated four Austrian corps at Sbatz and we have decisively defeated 200,000 men between the Vistula and the Dniester, ten Russian army corps are sufficient to hold the Austrians in check, leaving us twenty corps free to launch against Germany."

The Rome correspondent of "The Evening Star" telegraphs as follows:

"A dispatch from Vienna says that the Russians have surrounded the Austrians at Lublin, Russian Poland. The Germans who were rushed from Belgium to reinforce the Austrians arrived too late."

Five German army corps have arrived at the Vistula River, according to the Rome correspondent of "Le Matin," of Paris. These corps are mostly from Belgium and the North of France, the correspondent says, and were brought up to oppose the advance of the Russians.

The Petrograd correspondent of "The Morning Post," describing the Russian advance on Lemberg, says:

"The Austrians were concentrating two more army corps toward the east of the position to face the Russian Kiev district army, but the Russians attacked before the concentration was completed.

"On Wednesday morning the Russians were established all around the northern, eastern and half of the southern face of the

PLANS FOR LEVYING THE WAR TAX

Motion Picture Films, Beer and Spirits Sure to Bear Imposts.

SUNDAY PAPERS AND MAGAZINES INCLUDED

Patent Medicines Expected to Raise \$20,000,000—Autos Under Consideration.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Without reaching a complete agreement, Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee wrangled for several hours to-day over the proposed bill to raise the \$100,000,000 revenue which President Wilson yesterday called for in a special message. When the Democratic conference adjourned to-night until Tuesday it had been practically decided that Mr. Underwood's proposal for an internal revenue tax on railroad tickets shall be abandoned, mainly for political reasons.

The Underwood suggestion for a tax on gasoline also is slated for abandonment. That beer is to bear a large share of the emergency taxation burden is settled, but a tentative agreement has been reached that the added tax shall not exceed 60 cents a barrel, which should produce \$32,000,000 a year. It is estimated that \$65,000,000 to \$40,000,000 can be raised by a 60-cent increase. Wines are also scheduled for taxation, but if whiskey bears an additional tax it is now planned that the increase shall not be more than 15 cents a gallon.

Reports of big profits in the moving picture business led the Democrats of the committee to gunning to-day for a tax on magazine tickets, and Mr. Underwood, who favored this, has lost out. Representatives Kitchen and Garner effectively argued that such a tax would work evil politically to the Democratic party. It would turn against the party, they contended, not only the commercial salesman and the occasional traveller in the rural districts, but every ticket agent, they vehemently asserted, will perforce become an unconscious "knock-out" of the administration.

"It would work like this," said a perturbed Democrat. "The traveller, by demanding to know why his ticket cost more, would be informed by the ticket agent that 'the Democrats have levied a tax on all railroad transportation.' The traveller would then take the road and lambast us."

Fear of the wrath of the farming communities, confronted with a tax on gasoline used in farm machinery, has convinced the Ways and Means Committee members that it would be impolitic to assess this product. While it was contended by Mr. Underwood that the railroad ticket tax would be easy of collection, no argument of this kind may be advanced concerning gasoline.

It also is improbable that there will be any stamp tax on commercial instruments, such as checks, drafts, conveyances, mortgages, etc. Nearly all members of the committee agree that such a tax would require too much administrative detail.

Tobacco Impost Sufficient. The majority of the committee also oppose an additional tax on tobacco, because of the burden it now bears. There is some urgency, however, for a graduated tax on cigars, according to value, from which it is asserted large increases in revenue could be procured.

A tax on automobiles is being considered, either an excise tax on the manufactured machines, or a tax based on the horsepower or a tax on cars owned by individuals.

"If we only had to raise \$75,000,000," said Representative Underwood, chairman of the committee, to-night, "we could complete our bill in a few hours. It is all agreed upon what should be taxed to raise that amount. Many other things have been suggested, and upon these there is a disagreement, but we will work out a completed bill next week."

ALLIES SIGN PACT TO FIGHT TO END WAR

Great Britain, France and Russia Engage to Stand Together to the Finish of the War and Never Make Peace Independently.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 5.—Great Britain, France and Russia by an agreement signed to-day have given mutual pledges to stand by one another until the finish of the war. Each government declares that it will not conclude peace separately during the war and that when peace terms are discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without previous agreement with the others.

This means that the allies are determined to stand or fall together, burying any special interests and refusing, each for itself, any possible toleration of German overtures.

There is no evidence that Germany had endeavored to induce any ally to forsake the allies' cause, but such a thing is conceivable in later stages of the war, and so the agreement was reached. Its purpose is to show Germany and the rest of the world the firm unity of the allies.

The text of the agreement is as follows: "The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French and

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SLAUGHTER FAILS TO STOP GERMANS

Eyewitness Describes Awe-Inspiring Battle, in Which Kaiser's Men Fall Like Ninepins and Their Places Are Refilled Time and Time Again.

By V. SIESTEEN.

Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard." Boulogne, Sept. 5.—I have seen and marvelled at the torrent of human fighting machines which Germany has hurled against this unhappy country. I have watched that most wonderful sight, the German army on march. I have witnessed the still more remarkable spectacle, the German troops going into action.

For, equipped with my credentials as a citizen of a neutral country, I have been able to move with comparative freedom in the southern regions of Belgium and the northern provinces of France.

It was after the occupation of Brussels and the still later fighting at Mons that I found myself resting in a French village through which the German invaders were passing. The retreating French had torn up the railways, and while German engineers were repairing them with all

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CZAR REWARDS HEROIC JEWS

Will Be Admitted as Officers in Russian Army and Navy, Thanks to Gallantry—Pale To Be Abolished and Full Citizenship Conferred.

By ALEXANDER TOPLOFF.

[Special Correspondent of New York Tribune and "London Standard."] Petrograd, Sept. 5.—Jews will in the future be admitted as officers of the Russian army and navy. The announcement of this important change in the position of Jews in the Russian Empire is made on official authority and is well received in all quarters. Up to the present time no Jew has ever been allowed to be a military or naval officer.

The decision to admit them to the highest ranks of both services is officially stated to be due to the gallantry which Jews serving as common soldiers displayed in battles already fought. The imperial decree has enabled the Russian commander-in-chief to confer officers' commissions on several hundred Jews who gained exceptional distinction in the fight that preceded the capture of Lemberg.

I am authorized to state that the admission of Jews as officers in the army and navy will be followed in due course by the removal of civil law restrictions on members of the Hebrew community. The Pale will be swept away and Jews admitted to the full rights of Russian citizenship.

Those Russian newspapers that formerly were advocates of relentless anti-Semitism not only refrain from raising any objection to this startling innovation, but express approval in the warmest terms. I find that the same feeling prevails in those circles of Russian society in which formerly it was almost a breach of etiquette even to mention the name of a Jew.

War has swept away this particular remnant of medieval barbarism and has inaugurated a new era for the Jews of Russia.

ANTWERP FORTS RAKE FOE TRAPPED IN FLOOD

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 5.—The Amsterdam correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" sends the following:

"The news has just come from Antwerp that a strong German force left Brussels to-day for the northwest, apparently trying to cut Antwerp's communication with the coast. They are burning villages and cutting wires on the way. Communication between Antwerp and Ghent is severed.

"The Belgians have flooded the area to the southwest of Malines. The Germans, taken by surprise, were waist deep in water, and their guns stuck in the mud. The Belgians then fired on the disconcerted enemy, supported by the outermost Antwerp forts, and inflicted heavy losses."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Antwerp says that the Germans who occupied Termonde yesterday were flooded out to-day by the Belgians, who opened the dike. This action caused the town quickly to become covered with water and forced the Germans to a precipitate retirement.

Serious fighting between the German and Belgian forces has taken place at Capelle-au-Bois, between Malines and Termonde. The Belgians placed a great many of the enemy hors de combat, but their own losses were slight. The guns did not cease firing all day.

AUSTRIA FORCING WAR UPON ITALY

Reported Shooting of Victor Emmanuel's Subjects Stirs Up Feeling.

NEUTRALITY UNLIKELY TO LAST LONG NOW

Newspapers of All Shades of Political Opinion Strong in Condemning Francis Joseph.

By E. M. UNDERWOOD.

[Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and "London Standard."] Rome, Sept. 5.—The trend toward intervention in the war increases daily. It was reported and widely circulated to-day that Italians had been arrested in the provinces of Gorz and Istria and shot on charges of stirring up a civil commotion in Austria.

These particular Austrian provinces are inhabited to the extent of 90 per cent by a population of Italians. Those arrested and shot were not tried or given any chance of proving their innocence, but were summarily executed by order of the military authorities.

Their martyrdom caused a tremendous ferment in Italy, newspapers of every all shades of political opinion publishing strong anti-Austrian comments. It is too soon to prophesy definitely, but I must record the fact that public opinion may speedily force the Italian government to abandon neutrality and attack Austria.

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

London, Sept. 5.—Enthusiastic support of Great Britain and a desire to join the Foreign Legion were expressed at a mass meeting of Italians this afternoon. A group of Garibaldian veterans in picturesque red coats and caps occupied the place of honor on a platform on which also were many veterans of the Austro-Italian war of 1866. Chevalier Ricci, who has been active in forming the Foreign Legion, said:

"Already I have fought twice against Germany. Old as I am now, I am prepared to join the Foreign Legion on behalf of England. It is the wish of all Italians that Italy should put an end to her neutrality and draw the sword once against the German oppressors, in the cause of freedom and civilization."

SPAIN RECALLS ENVOY TO FRANCE

Madrid, Sept. 5.—The "Imparcial" announces the recall of the Spanish Ambassador to France, Senor Villaverde, and the appointment of Marquis de Vallera as his successor. It is explained that Ambassador Urrutia disagreed with the government on the subject of the ambassador remaining in Paris. The government thought that he ought to stay there, while he wished to go to Bordeaux.

ALLIES DENY USE OF DUM-DUM BULLETS

London, Sept. 5.—The British government to-day made official denial of the German charges that dum-dum bullets had been found on English and French prisoners. The statement follows:

"Neither the British nor the French army has in its possession or has used any but approved patterns of rifle and revolver ammunition, which do not infringe in any respect the provisions of the Hague convention."

DAY WANTED FOR PRAYERS FOR PEACE

Washington, Sept. 5.—Many requests have been received at the White House that President Wilson designate a day of prayer for peace in Europe.

PASSENGERS FROM NEW YORK SEIZED

Paris, Sept. 5, 6:25 p. m.—A Brest dispatch to "Le Temps" says that 400 Germans and 250 Austrians were found aboard the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which was detained by the French liner Savoie, new armed ship in the government service. The prisoners have been taken to Crozon, Finistere.

The Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from New York on August 25 for Boulogne and Rotterdam.

GERMANS SHIP BADGES SHOWING 62,000 DEAD

London, Sept. 5, 2:40 A. M.—A dispatch to "The Observer" from Antwerp says that a bag containing 62,000 aluminum identification plates of Germans who have been killed in the fighting has reached Brussels from France. These plates are destined for Berlin.

FORTS AT MAUBEUGE GIVE IN AS GERMAN ARMY FLANKS PARIS

Remaining Strongholds of Northern City Hold Out Against Bombardment—British Reported To Be Part of Garrison.

INVADERS PRESS TOWARD SOUTHEAST

Million Men to Fight in Shadow of French Capital as Kaiser Attempts to Isolate It—Rheims Reported Fallen.

Paris, Sept. 6.—An official communication was issued at midnight announcing that three forts had fallen at Maubeuge, a fortress of the first class in the Nord Department.

A further official statement from the press bureau at Bordeaux to the military governor of Paris says:

"At Maubeuge the bombardment continues with extreme violence. The city resists despite the destruction of three forts.

"The German army continues to move further away from Paris toward the southeast, carrying out the movement started on Thursday.

"According to information, the enemy's troops have evacuated the region of Compiègne and Senlis."

The communication gives the following analysis of the military situation:

"First—The respective situations of the German and French armies on the left wing have not undergone any interesting change. The enveloping movement of the enemy has been definitely checked.

"Second—The situation is unchanged in the centre and on the right in Lorraine and the Vosges.

"At Paris, from which the enemy's armies are moving further away, the defensive works are proceeding actively."

Military critics of most of the French papers, whose hypothesis is without official support, agree that the Germans found the entrenched camp of the allies around Paris too strong and suddenly interrupted their offensive tactics to find a weak spot.

The allies, however, they add, have taken advantage to strengthen their positions with artillery and are closely observing the movements of the invaders. Hundreds of excavators are engaged on the intrenchments of the military zone surrounding the city.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 5.—The Paris correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" sends the following to-day:

"Since Tuesday's battle at Compiègne and the later fighting at Zulus, the results of which were satisfactory for the allies, there has been a pause. It seems that the Germans have detached a force which has gone southeastward and is reported on the River Marne, thirty miles east of the city.

"A million men in arms are now gathered awaiting a grand battle of nations."

London official and other news from Paris received here to-day is taken to mean that the Germans have begun an investing movement around Paris to outflank the allies' left. This would involve a sweeping around to the west of Paris so that on two sides the city would be enclosed.

By the German advance to La Ferte-sous-Jouarre the third side is a threatened position. It is not very clear, but it seems that if the allies decide to prevent the isolation of Paris a great battle must be fought in the very shadow of the city.

A dispatch to "The Evening News" from Basle, 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 effectives in East Prussia. Only a covering force has been left before Belfort.

According to reports current in military quarters in London, a portion of the British expeditionary force is at Maubeuge, a French fortress of the first class in the Department du Nord, assisting the French garrison there in a defence which is being stoutly maintained.

"RHEIMS FALLEN," SAY GERMANS

Wireless to Embassy Declares von Buelow's Army Has Taken 410 Pieces of Artillery, Six Colors and 12,000 Men.

The following dispatch, received at the German Embassy in Washington yesterday, was telegraphed here and given out last night by F. D. Edler, secretary of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador:

"Berlin, Sept. 5 (by wireless via Sayville).—Rheims fallen into German hands without resistance. Army Buelow captured until to-day 12,000 men, 260 heavy, 150 light guns, 6 colors."

Another dispatch from Berlin was apparently badly mutilated in transmis-