

French Advancing on Both Wings, But Fail to Move German Centre; Russia Takes Two Towns in Galicia

BERLIN WAR NEWS VIA WIRELESS TELLS OF GERMAN SUCCESS

Sayville Dispatch Asserts Beaumont Was Stormed and 2,500 French Soldiers Were Taken Prisoners.

ALL ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED

Kaiser at Luxemburg Rebukes Crown Prince for Exposing Himself and Staff to Fire of Allies, According to Geneva.

German headquarters speak of an attack on the Allies around Noyon, "with loss." No indication is given of the side which suffered. The report says Beaumont has been stormed and 2,500 French captured.

Berlin, Sept. 19 (by wireless by way of Sayville, Long Island)—The following official statement from the German army headquarters was issued to-day:

"It is reported that a decisive attack is being made by the 13th and 4th Army Corps and parts of other German divisions south of Noyon, with loss.

"Beaumont has been stormed and 2,500 French prisoners captured.

"Attacks along the entire battle front are being easily repulsed.

"Many guns and prisoners have been captured, though the number is not yet available.

"The invasion of the Alpine riflemen over the Vosges into the Breisach Valley has been repulsed."

Berlin, Sept. 19 (via Amsterdam).—No information of any sort was made public to-day from the western or eastern theatres of war.

The report of the death of Colonel von Reuter, who was in command of the German regiment at the time of the Zabern affair, is denied. Colonel von Reuter's horse was shot under him in the recent fighting, but it is said he was not injured.

Herr Bassermann, the noted National Liberal member of the Reichstag, who is a corps captain, has been awarded the Iron Cross and promoted to major for bravery.

Prince August William, who is serving in a minor rank, has been awarded the Iron Cross. All the sons of the German Emperor, excepting Prince Albert, who is in the navy, have been so decorated.

According to a German officer of high rank now lying wounded in a hospital at Cracow, the Austrians and Hungarians fought the Russians with a courage and intemperance defying description.

"One must see them," he said, "to appreciate the gigantic tasks they have performed."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Geneva, Sept. 19.—Advices received here from Germany state that Emperor William, who is still in Luxemburg with his staff, severely reprimanded Crown Prince Frederick William for needlessly exposing himself and his staff to the artillery fire of the enemy in his eagerness to watch operations closely. Several of his staff were wounded by shrapnel fire.

All German fortresses, not only along the Rhine from near Basle to Cologne, but also immediately on the French frontier, at Metz and Thionville, are being refortified in haste in expectation of an attack.

Berlin, Sept. 19 (via Wireless by way of Sayville, Long Island).—According to the "Kochische Zeitung," Japan sent a special commissioner to a German motor company during the first days of July to order 40 aeroplane motors, to be delivered within the shortest limit of time. The order, however, was not filled.

The German Governor of Belgium, General von der Goltz, has appointed Dr. von Falkel, Privy Councillor, to decide upon ways and means to protect Belgian treasures of art against burglary and pillage. Dr. von Falkel is now making a tour of Louvain, Namur, Huy, Nivelles and Liege, accompanied by a Belgian art expert named Ortel, and will take whatever steps to this end that may be necessary.

It is announced here that three aeroplanes are again over Paris.

The British Naval Commission has left Constantinople.

The Russian General Partos, who organized the shooting of all the male inhabitants and the burning of all villages in East Prussia, has been tried by a German court martial.

ITALIANS DEMAND TO JOIN IN FIGHT

National Outburst Calls on Ministry to Side with Allies.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 20. A dispatch from Malta to "The Morning Post" says: "Although definite conclusions regarding Italy's attitude are premature, everything tends to the belief that Italy will join the Allies, and that her doing so is merely a question of days."

Passengers arriving from Italy are glowing in their praise of the Allies that are daily taking place unopposed by the authorities, while the Italian press is decidedly sympathetic. It is firmly believed that the Italian government will ultimately give way to the national outbursts of feeling and join in the fight against the common enemy.

The King's Own Malta Regiment of militia have offered themselves to proceed to the front and great hopes are entertained by them that their offer will be accepted."

GERMANS SHOOT ARGENTINE OFFICIAL

Flag and Shield Fail to Protect Vice-Consul at Charleroi—Nordau Refugee.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Amsterdam, Sept. 19.—The "Holland-Liad" learns that after the capture of Charleroi the Germans arrested in his own house and subsequently shot the Argentine vice-consul, notwithstanding that the Argentine flag and shield were plainly shown on the house.

A telegram received here states that the commander of the 15th Russian Army Corps, General Martos, who has been captured and taken in irons to Halle, will be court-martialed, the Germans alleging that he ordered the destruction and burning of villages in East Prussia, even in cases where the inhabitants took no part in the fighting.

Dr. Max Nordau, says a telegram from Bordeaux, is a refugee in the camp at Bordeaux.

FLAG SYMBOLIZES UNION OF CZAR AND PEOPLE

London, Sept. 19.—Emperor Nicholas, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, has authorized the adoption of a new flag symbolizing the union of his majesty and the Russian people. It combines the imperial arms and the national colors.

KAISER HASTENS FRONTIER DEFENCES

Every Fortress Town Along the Rhine Is Being Hurriedly Strengthened.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Geneva, Sept. 19.—From Linteln, near Basle, all along the Rhine to Cologne, the German fortress towns are being more strongly fortified in haste. Similar activity is reported in Lorraine. The Kaiser is still at Luxemburg with his staff, supervising everything.

"WE WANT PEACE!" IS CRY IN BERLIN

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Geneva, Sept. 19.—In Berlin and all the chief German towns placards are being posted secretly at night stating: "We want peace!" They have been torn down by the police. But the German people are beginning to learn the truth.

MARCONI COMPANY WARNED BY NAVY

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Sept. 19.—A threat to close the radio station at Siasconset unless compliance with the government's rules is assured is contained in a letter sent by Secretary Daniels to-day to John W. Griegs, president of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. Mr. Daniels' letter says:

"I have received your letter of the 9th instant in regard to the receipt at the Siasconset station of your company of a message from the British cruiser Suffolk and the forwarding of the message by telegraph to New York City.

"I am authorized by the President to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the receipt for delivery or the transmittal of unneutral messages, and to retain in force the provisions of your company in order to enforce the neutrality of the United States during the pending conflict in Europe.

"I beg to call to your attention that this department's telegrams of September 2 and September 11, to which no satisfactory reply has as yet been received, unless a prompt reply to this letter is received, giving a satisfactory explanation of the case which will show that discussion, or containing an expression of intention on the part of your company to observe carefully the rules for the control of radio communication that have been forwarded you and to co-operate freely with this department in the enforcement of those rules, it will be necessary for me to issue orders for the closing of the Siasconset station for all communication."

GERMAN AVIATORS RUN OUT OF FUEL

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Bordeaux, Sept. 19.—The enemy has lost the valuable scouting service furnished by aeroplanes. German aviators who have arrived at Bordeaux state that German aviators are no longer flying because of the lack of fuel.

French aviators, on the other hand, are doing useful work. They have destroyed numbers of provision trains.

SERVIA WANTS NO SEPARATE TREATY

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, Sept. 19.—The Nish, Serbia, correspondent of the Havas Agency has sent the following dispatch: "Concerning rumors that Serbia and Austria-Hungary will conclude a separate peace treaty, a semi-official note says that Serbia will not conclude peace alone and will not separate from the powers in the Triple Entente."

BRITAIN BUILDING HUTS FOR THE ARMY

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 19.—That active preparations are being made for a long campaign is shown by the fact that the War Office is building huts for the army now undergoing training.

TWO FORTIFIED PLACES FALL TO RUSSIANS

Austrian Rear Guard in Galicia Falls Back on the River San.

3,000 PRISONERS, 22 CANNON, TAKEN

Battle Near Przemysl Is Imminent—Defenders Expect Siege.

CZAR'S VAST ARMY SLOWLY PRESSES ON

Is Now Opposed by No More than 500,000 in North—Claims Steady Gains.

Paris, Sept. 19.—An official announcement by Russian headquarters, sent by the Petrograd correspondent of the Havas Agency, says:

"The Russian troops have captured the fortified positions of Sinawa and Sambor (in Galicia). The Austrian rear guard has been thrown back beyond the San River, in the region of Radymno and Medyka. The Austrians destroyed the bridges on the San in the region of Sandomir and Radomysl. The Russians captured 3,000 prisoners and twenty-two cannon in the region of Memirov and have taken 3,000 cases of ammunition."

(Sinawa is in Galicia and is situated eighteen miles north-northwest of Jaroslau, on the bank of the River San. Sambor is seventeen miles northwest by west of Drohobycz. Sandomir, a town in Russian Poland, is fifty-seven miles southeast of Radom, on the left bank of the Vistula and on the Galician frontier. Radomysl, in Galicia, on the bank of the River San, is forty-seven miles southwest by south from Lublin. Memirov is a Russian town in the Province of Podolia and is thirty-five miles east-southeast of Zhmertinka.)

London, Sept. 19.—The Russian offensive against Austria is developing slowly, as it must in the nature of things. There are great stretches of country to cover and enormous numbers of men to move. Austria, it is computed, has not more than half a million men left to guard her northern frontier against the Russian millions, but if she can withdraw them to Cracow in some sort of order she can rely on the help of a well trained German army corps.

It is to prevent this that Russia is sending her energy. She has at present an army drawn across Galicia from Tarnograd to the north, which, passing eastward, while another army, driving the second Austrian army before it, according to the Russian reports, is moving south from Zamosc near Radom between Przemysl and Cracow.

The Austrians are forming a new front to oppose this move, and the two armies must soon come together. The Austrians have prepared for a long siege of Przemysl, having here provisions which will last the garrison of 60,000 men for two years.

Telegraphing from Amsterdam, a correspondent of the Central News Agency has been received here from Vienna to the effect that all the villages around Przemysl have been evacuated by their inhabitants on order of the Austrian military authorities. The villagers have been sent to the westward.

One report which reaches London from Galicia declares that the Austrian cavalry has been entirely wiped out. This may account for the fortification at Przemysl. It is not clear if the continued retreat toward Cracow.

On the East Prussian frontier the Russians claim not only to have arrested the German advance but to have had some successes in counter attacks. From many points in the Dual Monarchy come disquieting reports. Pola, the naval base on the Adriatic, is said to be in revolt, while the people of Vienna, refusing longer to have their attention diverted toward the West, are demanding news of the situation in Galicia, from which district hordes of Polish refugees and wounded Austrian soldiers are pouring outside the Ministry of War at Vienna are reported. The Exchange Telegraph correspondent in Rome telegraphs that on Thursday the windows at the Ministry of War were broken by a mob.

Berlin (By wireless), Sept. 19.—The official report issued to-day says: "The German eastern army continues its operations in Suwalki Province and is advancing against the Russian forces."

"Dispatches from Agram report that the victory over the Serbians was far greater than at first believed."

"The Serbians were completely routed and were driven in flight across the Save River. Many were drowned."

CALLS GERMAN SENTIMENT TO BRITISH KINDLY

Chicago Correspondent at Front Sends Proof of Their Attitude.

WAR PRISONERS WELL TREATED

Kaiser's Officers Anxious Only To Be Friendly Toward Foes.

PEOPLE, TOO, NOT A BIT RANCOROUS

English Government at Aix Adds That Atrocity Stories Are "All Vile Lies."

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Chicago, Sept. 19.—James O'Donnell Bennett, staff correspondent of "The Chicago Tribune," undertook on September 7 to send the cable dispatch printed below via England to his newspaper. Fearing it might not pass the British censors, Mr. Bennett mailed a duplicate to Chicago, which reached its destination to-day. The cable dispatch, which was evidently suppressed in England, is as follows:

Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, Sept. 7.—I have just had an hour's talk with Freiherr Alfred von Mumm, of Aix. He is a high functionary at the German military headquarters here, and in civil life is a partner in the great weaving firm of Delius. He is known in the United States.

Major von Mumm instructed the American correspondents with three letters written by English prisoners, lately in Aix. He requested that we ask the good offices of the American Consul, Mr. Thompson, in Aix, to have the prisoners' letters forwarded to England and the Consul's court service into Holland and thence to England.

Miss Somerville's opinion. Each letter contained a page of postscript by Miss Bessie Somerville, an English governess, resident in Aix.

I send Miss Somerville's letter here with as one bit of evidence of the shocking falsehoods of reports of German atrocities.

Miss Somerville enclosed the following lines with each letter the prisoners sent to their English connections:

"I take the liberty of putting a few lines into your letter. I am an English girl, living in a German officer's family and would like to let you know how well the Germans treat their prisoners.

"It is only through the kindness of the officer that you are able to receive this letter. He has told me to tell you if you write to your family to address an open envelope and put these words on it. Here follow explicit instructions as to addressing both inner and outer envelopes.

"I am sure you will see your letter through if possible. I wish you would let the English women know of the kindness and consideration we English receive at all times from the Germans. I make no first-hand things that are being said of the Germans in English papers. I mean how they treat their prisoners and so forth. They are vile lies."

I have plenty of opportunities of seeing how Belgian, French and English prisoners are treated. I have heard only of kindness and courtesy, and all prisoners that have passed through Aix-la-Chapelle must say the same. I am sure you will be glad to hear how well the Germans treat their prisoners and so forth. They are vile lies."

"Aix Is Perfectly Happy. No street of insurrection could be felt here. The Allies are described as voracious in this typical German city of Aix-la-Chapelle.

For one thing, the people are too contented to waste time in brooding. Despite the natural anxiety of business men, there is no depression of spirit, and, despite the uniform bling of the victory, there is no hysterical exaltation.

Townfolk go sedately about business and pleasure. The usual municipal band concerts are given regularly in the evening daily, and judging from the number of male civilians on the streets, it is nonsense to say the entire manhood of Germany is at the front.

Aix is as calm, cheerful and orderly as Grand Rapids. Nightly there is dancing on the upper floors of the Crown Prince Cafe, and occasionally the dancers pause in the measures to go to the windows to watch Zeppelins moving high aloft in the moonlight.

Yesterday morning, September 8, the sunny city rang with the music of church bells, and men, women and children were going smilingly through the streets to service as if they never had heard of war.

The placidity of the people is striking.

SICILY URGES ITALY TO JOIN ALLIES

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Malta, Sept. 19.—News from Sicily shows that a great ferment exists among the population in favor of Italy joining the Allies. Demonstrations are daily taking place. The authorities are not intervening and the press is arguing for the government to abandon its neutral policy as soon as possible.

Under those conditions it is doubtful how much longer the Italian government can withstand public opinion.

RUMANIA, BULGARIA, TOO, FOR RUSSIA

Balkan Countries May Soon Be Drawn Into War Against Austria and Germany.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Possibilities of Rumania entering the European conflict on the side of Russia are reported in brief official advices to-day from neutral observers in Bucharest. No reasons were given for the probable action of Rumania.

Bulgaria, likewise, is reported showing strong sympathies for Russia. On the receipt of news of Russian victories in Austria a few days ago, there were big demonstrations against Austria throughout Bulgaria, which had to be suppressed by the police.

Advices similarly show that Italy is having considerable difficulty in suppressing popular demonstrations in favor of the Triple Entente.

EIGHT SHELLS HIT RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

Wounded Germans Laid in Nave and Geneva Flags Hoisted on Tower.

London, Sept. 19.—The famous Cathedral of Notre Dame at Rheims was hit three days ago by German shells in the three days' bombardment of the town, according to "The Evening News" correspondent, who viewed the fighting from the cathedral tower yesterday.

"Directly the shells began to hit the cathedral in the morning, says the correspondent, 'some German wounded were brought in from the hospital near by and laid on straw in the nave, while Abbé Andrieux and a Red Cross soldier placed Geneva flags on the tower and hung out two Geneva flags.'

"I believe a shell which hit the building while I was there was a stray shot for the German gunners could hardly miss so huge a mass, covering the cathedral square. Those who wished to reach it. But the houses close by were not so spared. Shell after shell came whistling toward us and smashed into the houses, one of them just across the cathedral square.

"One of them, screaming abominably, crashed through the transept roof of the other end of the cathedral. I shall never forget the note of horrified surprise and indignation that burst from the old sacristan when a shell smashed a hole in the house close before our eyes. 'That's my house!' he shouted, as if for the German gunners three miles away to hear his protest. Then his voice dropped to a key of bitter grief. 'Ah! The misery of it!' was all he said, and his face remained unmoved, for none of the little group of priests and cathedral officials showed either fear or emotion.

"You must remember we have had three days of this," said one of them.

"The Church of St. Remi, the most ancient ecclesiastical building in Rheims, received two shells, and all the west rose window was blown out."

According to this correspondent few civilians were killed, because virtually every one was under ground for three days. The great champagne cellars were made barracks of refuge. The correspondent visited the coadjutor Bishop of Rheims, who met him on the cellar steps.

"You will find us underground," he said, "a mile on his phylloxera, good humored face. The chaplains were with him, reading breviaries in the cellar by lamplight."

"Meanwhile," adds the correspondent, "the courtesy and good nature shown to the Germans wounded left in the city was astonishing. While shells were falling around the temporary hospital in the nave I found French officers talking to them, bringing them food and giving them every consideration. There was only one subject the Germans wanted to talk about. Was it not possible, they asked, to get a bigger Red Cross flag to put on the tower?"

"I was told that a wind so strong that they seemed to be trying to imitate the fury of the men on the battle line. A shell had fallen on a railway embankment close by and killed a man, a soldier. It was miserable enough for us; what must it have been for those wretched homeless refugees, whose burned out cottages we passed for mile after mile of blackened, ruined and forsaken countryside?"

ALLIES CROWD BACK GERMANS' WINGS AS FOE'S CENTRE HOLDS

Defenders Progress on Extreme West and Gain Heights Across Aisne, Capturing Standard and Prisoners.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY STILL RETIRES

Main French Attack Apparently Directed Against Invaders Toward Frontier—Railways Repaired for Reinforcements from the South.

The French official report says the Allies have advanced their left wing; that the Germans' left, under the Crown Prince, is still retiring, and that the enemy, entrenched, holds the centre.

The British information bureau describes the situation as unchanged, and records a repulse of a German attack.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The official reports issued to-day indicate that the allied armies stretched across Northern France are beginning to make their continued pressure against the Germans felt.

The statement given out just before midnight says: "On our left wing we have captured a flag south of Noyon.

"Following a rather serious engagement on the plateau of Craonne we have made numbers of prisoners belonging to the 12th and 15th Corps and the Guard Corps. The Germans, notwithstanding attacks which were of extreme violence, were not able to gain any ground around Rheims, which they have been bombarding all day. The situation on the whole is unchanged.

"On the centre we have made progress on the western side of the Argonne. There is nothing new on the right wing.

"The general situation remains favorable."

CROWN PRINCE RETREATING.

The afternoon official bulletin was as follows:

"First—On our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, in the direction of Noyon, we have advanced. We hold all the heights of the right bank of the Aisne opposite an enemy who seems to be reinforcing himself by the bringing of troops from Lorraine.

"Second—On the centre the Germans have not moved from the deep trenches constructed by them. On our right wing the army of the German Crown Prince continues its movement of retreat. Our advance in Lorraine is regular.

"Summing up, the two opposing armies, strongly entrenched, are delivering partial attacks along the entire front, without its being possible to record any decisive result for one side or the other."

A summary of these official reports shows that the French army, operating on the right bank of the River Oise, in the region of Noyon, has made some progress; the Anglo-French force, which a week ago crossed the River Aisne in the face of a withering fire from the German guns, now holds the heights to the north of that point; in the centre the Germans still hold the trenches which they dug when they were compelled to fall back, while the Crown Prince's army, which holds the German left, has again retired.

PRESS TOWARD SEDAN.

From this it is gathered that the main French attack is directed against the German left, with the object of driving it back toward Stenay and Sedan, and thus cutting its line of communication to Metz.

This would account for the strong reinforcements, estimated at 50,000 men, that have been sent to support General von Kluck, who is making such a stubborn stand on the German right, for as long as he can keep the Allies busy there they cannot detach any men to assist in the main attack on the Crown Prince.

Still, from French accounts, the German right is in danger from a French turning movement in progress from Amiens in the direction of Saint-Quentin. Of this movement there is some evidence in the presence in that district of British airmen. The troops, however, are greatly handicapped by the heavy rains, which have caused swollen rivers and miry roads, and they must continue to fight for some days yet before a decisive result is reached one way or the other.

REINFORCEMENTS THE KEY.

This depends largely upon which side can bring up the largest reinforcements, and bring them up quickly. The two armies are about evenly placed. The Germans have behind them the railways stretching into Belgium and Luxemburg and Germany itself, while the Allies have all France behind them, in addition to the sea, which the British navy has kept open for them.

While the French railways have suffered greatly in the German advance on Paris and the retreat from that district, the French were long ago prepared for such a contingency. Army engineers and builders have followed the fighting men and relaid the tracks and reconstructed the bridges. The government had in reserve