

Reinforced, Von Kluck Yields Seven Miles;
Allies Make Further Gains in the Centre;
Wreck of Rheims Act of Attila, Says Pope

AUSTRIA BELIEVES
GALICIA REVERSES
DUE TO TRAITORS

Officials Credit Russia with Exact Knowledge of Dual Monarchy's Mobilization and Campaign Plans.

BETRAYED BY A MILITARY OFFICER

Car Holding His Grip on Scattered Enemy, and So Sure of Success That Civil Government for District Is Being Organized.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—The belief is growing in official circles here that the Austrian reverses in Galicia were to a large extent brought about by an exact knowledge held by the Russian War Office of Austria's mobilization and campaign plans, which had been secured through an elaborate system of espionage.

The military authorities, it is claimed, discovered two years ago that Colonel Alfred Redl, chief of the General Staff of the Austrian Army Corps, had betrayed information of vital importance to Russia, and although it is thought probable that the Austrian General Staff made changes in their plans the military experts think that the modifications would not have greatly affected the general basis of the campaign as worked out.

Colonel Redl was found guilty of being a traitor, and on the advice of brother officers committed suicide.

Austrian official reports continue to give only scant details of fresh fighting in Galicia.

There is a constant flow of Polish refugees into Vienna. Several trainloads arrived here Saturday and more are reported on the way. The municipal authorities are experiencing great difficulty in finding accommodations for the large numbers of destitute, who already aggregate 100,000.

Farmers are unable to secure sufficient labor to prepare for autumn planting or to carry new grain to the mills, which are besieged with orders for flour. Consequently the price of grain has advanced 25 per cent.

The temporary suspension of import duties on grain, fodder, cattle and meat is proving futile, owing to the Agrarian party in Hungary, which is contesting the admission of foreign provisions.

A shortage in the supplies of raw cotton threatens to bring serious losses to the cotton spinners, who are trying to procure supplies from the United States through Italy. Italy prohibits the exportation of cotton, but it is thought she will permit supplies to pass through her territory.

London, Sept. 21.—The Russian grip on the scattered Austrian forces in Galicia is holding relentless. According to Petrograd advices, the fortress of Jaroslaw is being bombarded; Przemyel has been invested, and General Dankl's army, which is retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded. The capture of the town of Dubiecko, on the River San, by the Russians has cut off Przemyel from the western armies, who must now rely for defence on the Austrian and German army corps which are there.

General Dankl is believed to be in a difficult position. Driven out of South Poland and separated from the main body of the Austrian army, he was compelled to make a race for Cracow, in which he was, according to Russian accounts, beaten by the Russian army coming southward from the Vistula to Baranoff.

The Russians are now so sure of Galicia that they are organizing a civil government for that region, as well as for Bokovina, the Austrian crown land, of which they are complete masters.

The Germans have retaliated to some extent by penetrating the territory of Suwalki, in Russian Poland, and further to the north. But the Russians are contenting themselves with defending their fortresses until their work in Galicia is completed.

A Reuter correspondent who is making a motor trip through the Pultusk district of Northern Poland says that no fighting has occurred there. The Germans are advancing very slowly, as the movement of their heavy guns and armored motor cars is retarded by the bad roads and marshes. The Cossacks, the correspondent says, are doing efficient service in keeping the country clear of Ulanas.

RUSSIANS TAKE 5,000 PRISONERS EACH DAY

Paris, Sept. 21.—A Havas Agency message from Petrograd says that during the last three days the Russians in Galicia have captured 15,000 Austrians, including 150 officers. Many cannon, quick fire guns and supplies also have been taken.

Austrian aeroplanes which flew over the Russian army were destroyed, the correspondent continues. On the body of an aviator were found lists of the Austrian reserves, with notes as to their positions, which greatly aided the Russians.

Rome, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Vienna relates that General Radko Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian Minister at Petrograd, who resigned to join the Russian field forces, was fatally wounded in the fighting at Tomaszoff, Petrograd, Sept. 21.—The position of the troops in Western Galicia after weeks of pursuit of the enemy is now somewhat cleared up. The Austro-German armies defeated west of Lemberg are now

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE SHELLING OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
(Special Correspondent New York Tribune.)

Statues and Carvings, Collected Through Seven Centuries, Representing Angels, Apostles and Patriarchs, Are Now Piles of Junk.

Paris, Sept. 19.—In several ways the city of Rheims is celebrated. Some know her only through her Cathedral, where were crowned all but six of the Kings of France, and where the stained glass windows, with those in the cathedrals of Chartres and Burgos, Spain, are the most beautiful in all the world. Children know Rheims through the wicked magpie which the Archbishop excommunicated; and to their elders, if they are rich, Rheims is the place from which comes all their champagne.

On September 4 the Germans entered Rheims and occupied it until the 17th, when they retreated to the hills north of the city, without fighting. But the day before yesterday the French forces, having entered Rheims, the Germans bombarded the city with field guns and howitzers. Rheims is fifty-six miles from Paris, but though I started at an early hour, so many bridges have been blown up that I did not reach Rheims until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour the French artillery, to the east at Nogent and immediately outside the northern edge of the town, were firing on the German positions and the Germans were replying, many of their shells falling in the heart of the city.

DAMAGE IS CALLED INTENTIONAL.

The proportion of those that struck the Cathedral or houses within a hundred yards of it to those falling on other buildings was about six to one. So what damage the Cathedral suffered was from blows delivered not by accident, but with intent. As the priests put it, firing on the church was "expres" (of set purpose).

The Cathedral dominates not only the city but the countryside. It rises from the plain as Gibraltar rises from the sea, as the pyramids rise from the desert. And at a distance of six miles, as you approach from Paris along the Valley of the Marne, it has more the appearance of a fortress than a church. But when you stand in the square beneath and look up, it is entirely ecclesiastical, of noble and magnificent proportions, in design inspired, much too sublime for the kings it has crowned, and almost worthy of the King in whose honor seven hundred years ago it was reared. It has been called "perhaps the most beautiful structure produced in the Middle Ages." On the west facade rising tier upon tier are 500 statues and carvings. The statues are of angels, martyrs, patriarchs, apostles, the vices and virtues, the Virgin and Child. In the centre of these is the famous rose window; on either side giant towers.

At my feet down the steps leading to the three portals were pools of blood. There was a priest in the square, a young man with white hair and with a face as strong as one of those of the saints carved in stone, and as gentle. He was curé doyen of the Cathedral, Canon Frezet, and he explained the pools of blood. Before they retreated the Germans had carried their wounded up the steps into the nave of the Cathedral, had spread straw upon the stone flagging, placed with it a bucket of water and a raw shoulder of beef and abandoned to the care of the enemy those unfortunate men who had become a burden. In this procedure there was nothing exceptional. During this last week of retreat it has been their

rule. Along the twenty miles of their withdrawal the wake of the German is strewn with these derelicts, no longer able to help them, no longer able to help themselves.

The curé guided me to the side door, unlocked it and led the way into the Cathedral. It is built in the form of a crucifix, and so vast is the edifice that many chapels are lost in it and the lower half is in a shadow. But from high above the stained windows of the thirteenth century, or what was left of them, was cast a glow so gorgeous, so wonderful, so pure, that it seemed to come direct from the other world.

GERMAN SHELL KILLS GERMAN WOUNDED.

From north and south the windows shed a radiance of deep blue, like the blue of the sky by moonlight on the coldest night of winter, and from the west the great rose window glowed with the warmth and beauty of a thousand rubies. Beneath it, bathed in crimson light, where for generations French men and women have knelt in prayer, where Joan of Arc helped place the crown on Charles VII, was piled three feet of dirty straw, and on the straw were gray-coated Germans, covered with the mud of the fields, caked with blood, white and haggard from the loss of it, from the lack of sleep, rest and food. The entire west end of the Cathedral looked like a stable, and in the blue and purple rays from the gorgeous windows the wounded were as unreal as ghosts. Already two of them had passed into the world of ghosts. They had not died from their wounds, but from a shell sent by their own people.

It had come screaming into this backwater of war and tearing out leaded window panes as you would destroy cobwebs, and had burst among those who already had paid the penalty. And so two of them, done with pack drill, goose step, half rations and forced marches, lay under straw the priests had heaped upon them. The toes of their boots pointed grotesquely upward. Their gray hands were clasped rigidly as though in prayer.

FATE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Half hidden in the straw, the others were as silent and almost as still. Since they had been dropped upon the stone floor they had not moved, but lay in twisted, unnatural attitudes. Only their eyes showed that they lived. These were turned beseechingly upon the French Red Cross doctors, kneeling waist high in straw and unreeling long white bandages. The wounded watched them drawing slowly nearer, fighting off death until they came, clinging to life as shipwrecked sailors cling to a raft and watch boats pulling toward them.

A young German officer, his smart cavalry cloak torn and slashed and filthy with dried mud and blood, and with his eyes in bandages, groped toward the pile of water, feeling his way with his boot, his arms stretched out clutching the air. To guide him a priest took his arm, and the officer turned and stumbled against him. Thinking the priest was one of his own men, he swore at him, and then to learn if he wore shoulder straps ran

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GERMAN RIGHT LOSES SEVEN MILES, WHILE CENTRE ALSO WEAKENS

French and English with Fresher Troops Win Advantage in Their Enveloping Movement on West.

SEIZE HEIGHTS ON BANK OF OISE

Kaiser's Forces Pressed Northward Between Rheims and Argonne District—Engagements at Points Become Less Desperate.

The French official reports say the Allies have captured the heights of Lassigny, on the banks of the Oise, and have advanced between Rheims and the Argonne district. An unofficial report declares the German right has been driven back seven miles. The British War Office mentions only the successful repulse of German counter attacks.

The French attack on the German right wing having failed, says an official Berlin dispatch, the Germans have assumed the offensive, the right wing and centre being greatly reinforced. Ambassador von Bernstorff announced a denial by wireless from Berlin that peace negotiations were in progress at Washington.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Allies' enveloping movement has forced the German right wing under General von Kluck seven miles further back within the last forty-eight hours. At the same time the French army has advanced considerably in the region between Rheims and the Argonne district, which is approximately the battleground of the opposing armies of the centre.

The success of the Allies' left, while intimated in to-day's official announcements, was definitely reported in a responsible unofficial dispatch from the battle line. The advance of the French centre was set forth in the following official communication, issued late to-night:

"The engagements to-day have been less violent. We have made appreciable progress, notably between Rheims and the Argonne."

SEIZE HEIGHTS OF LASSIGNY.

To-day's earlier statement authorized by the Ministry of War follows:

"First—On our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, we have advanced as far as the heights of Lassigny, west of Noyon. To the east of the Oise and to the north of the River Aisne the Germans have given evidence of a recrudescence of activity."

"In the region of Craonne there have been violent encounters, which did not stop short of bayonet charges. The enemy has been everywhere repulsed, with considerable losses. In the country around Rheims the enemy has not undertaken any infantry attack, confining himself to artillery fire from heavy guns directed against our front."

"Second—On the centre, in the Champagne country and on the western slopes of the Argonne region, an exception being made of Souain, we have taken Mesnil-les-Hurlus and Massiges. In the Woerwe district the enemy still holds the region of Thiaucourt and has cannonaded Hazonchatel."

"On our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, there is nothing new. The Germans are fortifying themselves in the vicinity of Delmeit, to the south of Chateau Salins."

FIGHT NIGHT AND DAY.

The thrusting back of the western wing of the German line came as a sequel to continuous fighting night and day. Both armies, despite almost superhuman fatigues, show the utmost determination not to yield an inch of ground without a terrible struggle, but the fresher troops at the disposal of the allied commanders have gradually forced the Germans to recede.

The unparalleled struggle on the River Aisne, southeast of the western flanks of the two armies, which commenced about a week ago Saturday, has developed into siege operations. The opposing forces, strongly entrenched, are carrying on an artillery duel, while the infantry make attacks and counter attacks like sorties from a besieged fortress.

Occasionally one or the other gains a little ground, but it is so little that the opposing forces remain in their trenches or take up positions in new intrenchments immediately behind those from which they are driven.

It is now becoming the conviction of military men that nothing but outflanking movements can have any serious effect on either army. The Germans, according to their own official report, have been strongly reinforced both on their right, where General von Kluck has been making such a stubborn stand in almost impron-

AEROPLANES GUARD KAISER'S QUARTERS

London, Sept. 21.—The German Emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxembourg, according to a Paris agency dispatch. Thousands of troops are stationed around the legation where he resides. To guard against possible raids by French aviators, a squadron of aeroplanes is in constant readiness to beat off attacks.

BELGIAN FORTRESS REPELS 3 ATTACKS

Germans Lose 1,000 Men in Surprise Assaults on Waelhem.

London, Sept. 21.—A correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," telegraphing from Antwerp, says: "I have just heard of a desperate but unsuccessful attack which the Germans made yesterday and on Saturday to take Fort Waelhem, one of the strongest of the forts which protect Brussels. It lies between Maline and Brussels, and is in reality the key to the situation in Belgium. Shortly after dark the Germans, who had brought up considerable forces in the region of Hofstadt and Campenhout, opened fire with their deadly artillery, and at the same time half a division of the enemy fired on the Belgians who were concealed in the trenches. The attack, however, was not fully prepared, and the attack again failed. Later in the day came a third attack, but the enemy's shells fell widely, affording little covering and protection to the first line of invaders. Ultimately the Germans withdrew, having lost nearly 1,000 men."

EXCURSION TOWARD WASHINGTON, D. C. Via N. J. Central, Reading & Baltimore, Sunday, Sept. 27. Leaves W. 23d St. 11:50 Saturday Night; Liberty St. 12:01 P. M. Return from Washington 4 P. M. Sept. 27.—Adv.

GERMANS CRY TO WORLD ARREST AND END KAISER

Humanity League of Germany Declares Wilhelm Great Criminal Disgracing His Nation, and Calls on All to Destroy Prussianism.

Rotterdam, Sept. 22.—An appeal to the civilized world has been issued by the committee of the German Humanity League here. It is signed by Karl Benstein, Emil Gott, Franz Gaussein, Jacob Mamelsdorf, Gustav Ochs and Ernest Schuster, and says:

"We reiterate, as men passionately loving our Fatherland, and, although living in exile, serving our country to the utmost of our power, that it is the bounden duty of every man who cares for the welfare of mankind to join hands in arresting the Kaiser and the men around him responsible for the appalling crimes which have disgraced our nation in the eyes of the world."

"No matter how long the campaign and how great the sacrifices it may entail, we know that the true and lasting interests of the toilers and wage earners in Germany can only be served by the victory of the Allied armies."

"The Kaiser, having ruined innocent and deceived Belgium, is now despoiling France and drenching the land with the blood of his victims. "It must therefore be plain to all honest men, without distinction of race or creed or party, that there can be no settlement of the existing peace or security for the rights of man and no protection of democracy from brigandage and death until the imperial domination of Prussia within Germany is crushed, disarmed and swept away forever."

"Then and then only will Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Hanover be rescued and Poland liberated from the grip of the monarch who, by his conduct, has forfeited the allegiance of his subjects, and by his emboldened defiance of all international treaties and conventions has embarked upon a career of crime unparalleled in ancient or modern history."

GERMANS SECRETLY PREPARE WHOLE RIGHT BANK OF RHINE FOR DEFENCE

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Rotterdam, Sept. 21.—A significant message reaches here from Utrecht to the effect that all transportation of merchandise to Mannheim, Baden and beyond has been stopped by German orders. This traffic would necessarily go along the Rhine and the whole western frontier of Germany.

This statement, read in conjunction with the report from Amsterdam that the Germans are seriously reinforcing the fortifications at Cologne and Dusseldorf, making every preparation for defending the towns, suggests that whole right bank of the Rhine is being prepared for defence and that the Germans are anxious that even the Dutch shall not see their preparations.

Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind, imported Bock Panetela. Mild and full of fragrance. A favorite for years.—Adv.