

GERMANS ARE POURING INTO EAST PRUSSIA

Large Forces Assume Offensive and Russian Advance Guard Is Retreating

AUSTRIANS ARE ROUTED

Petrograd Claims Forces of Czar Have Won Notable Victory at Lublin

London, Sept. 11.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Times says: "Large German forces have detrained at Tchenstochow, and to the eastward the stream of German continues."

German troops transported from the west have concentrated along the river Alle and are now marching in long columns in an easterly direction and crossing the Maurice Lakes. The Russian advance guard is retreating to the east.

Will Attack the Russian Rear. London, Sept. 11.—A Copenhagen dispatch says General von Beneckendorff Hlindenburg has defeated the left flank of the Russian army in East Prussia with his eastern army and there opened the way for an attack on the Russian rear.

Crown Prince Transferred? London, Sept. 11.—According to a Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, it is believed that the German crown prince has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces opposing Russia.

Claim Austrians Hopelessly Beaten. London, Sept. 11.—A Times Petrograd dispatch says: "Although some of the Austrian army corps at Lublin probably will make good their retreat, official dispatches describe the rout of Generals Dankl and Auffenberg in such a way as to warrant the inference that the enemy is hopelessly beaten."

The army of Gen. Von Auffenberg has sustained very heavy losses. One entire regiment of heavy infantry was surrounded by a Cossack column and cut off. It surrendered with all equipment.

The Russians continue to capture the enemy's guns by a series of brilliant attacks which have completely terrorized the enemy.

German Troops From West. Washington, Sept. 11.—The Russian embassy last night issued the following statement: "The success gained by our troops over the Austro-German army at Krasnik on September 9 is developing on the front from Tomassow and Rowa Ruska to the river Dniester. Serious fighting is in progress."

German troops transported from the western front have been concentrated in East Prussia on the river Alle. On September 9 they began to advance in considerable columns through the Mazur lake regions. Our advance troops, delaying the enemy, fell back in an easterly direction."

Germans Losses Are Heavy. London, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of the Times at Petrograd sends the following: "The extent of the losses during the first six weeks of the war places all previous casualties far in the background. Not less than 10,000 dead Germans were counted in the trenches after one engagement in eastern Prussia."

On the fateful Sept. 1, when two Russian corps came to death grips with four German corps north of Soldau, the losses of both sides totalled between 60,000 and 70,000, the majority being Germans."

Denies Russian Successes. Manchester, Mass., Sept. 11.—Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, last night made public the following wireless message from the foreign secretary of his government, Count von Berchtold, in Vienna: "Emperor continues to enjoy best of health."

Another battle begun in Lemberg district. Russians persist in spreading false reports about alleged Russian victories, intending to relieve depressed public feeling in France.

Energetic protest of Kaiser to President Wilson against barbarism, use of dum-dum bullets, called forth here warmest response.

Four thousand Serbian prisoners of war passed through Buda-Pest today on the way to Esztergom to be encamped with 20,000 Russians already there.

Austrian official correspondence bureau denies energetically statement of official Russian paper Vestnik about alleged great victories of Russians in Lemberg; states once more Austrians evacuated Lemberg without a fight.

GERMANY AND ITS ALLY NOT TO MAKE PEACE SEPARATELY

Copenhagen, Sept. 11.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin declares that previous to the outbreak of the war, Germany and Austria agreed not to make peace separately.

PANIC RULES IN AUSTRIA SAYS CORRESPONDENT

Reports That the Soldiers Mutiny and the Civilians Riot

London, Sept. 11.—"Panic rules in Austria," telegraphs the Daily Mail's Milan correspondent, who has been in Vienna. At the same time German newspapers that have reached London disclose a proclamation in which Austria sought the help of Russian Poland and promised "equal rights" to the Jews there.

Explaining the cause of the "panic in Austria," the Mail's correspondent wires: "The great, unwieldy and bankrupt empire, dragged reluctantly at the heels of Germany, is in a state of desperate fear. Her armies, half-hearted at first and now openly mutinous, are bent back at every point by the Russians."

"The policy of mixing in each company men of the different races which compose the empire has had the result that there is no esprit de corps in the army. The men were driven into trains at the point of the bayonet and scores were shot by their officers to terrorize their fellows into obedience."

While the Russian avalanche drives on, Bosnia is in open revolt and Trieste paralyzed by fear of attack from sea.

Business Men Ruined. "Austria is bankrupt, trade at a standstill and thousands of business men are ruined by a war which they hate."

While the harvest remains ungathered, Vienna is menaced by a famine and prices are steadily rising. In resentment the popular anger has turned against the foreigner.

Serbs have been torn to pieces in the streets. Two Russian newspaper correspondents were shot by the police.

In utter fear, the government has begun to fortify Vienna. Arrangements have been made to flood large tracts around the city. Riots have occurred in many towns.

To the terrors of the Cossack and the Serb will be added those of revolution and famine."

An Appeal to Jews. The proclamation issued by Austria to the Jews in Poland says: "The heroic armies of the mid-European states of Germany and Austria-Hungary have entered Poland. Our flags bring justice, freedom and equal rights as citizens, religious freedom and freedom to live undisturbed in economic and cultural life."

"To long you have suffered under the iron yoke of Moscow. We come as friends. The foreign barbarian yoke is gone."

"A new era begins for Poland. We will use all our strength to put it on a sure foundation of equal rights for the Jews."

Do not be deluded by the flattering promises of the czar. "Think of the awful banishment of the great masses of Jews; think of the cities of Kishinev, Gomel, Bialystok and Sedlec and their hundreds of pogroms."

"Now that the czar feels himself between the hammer and the anvil, he renews his promises. Your sacred duty is to work with all your might for freedom."

Russian news about 70,000 prisoners taken by Russians on that occasion also pure invention. As to denial of Auffenberg's victory, refer to respective official announcements of Austrian military headquarters. Vestnik will by its lies not succeed in hiding our victories."

To this the ambassador added: "The above mentioned official announcement on September 2 mentioned the Russians' repulse over the Bug river, suffering heavy losses in men and losing 150 guns."

Austrians Deserted by Officers. Rome, Sept. 11.—A number of wounded Austrians who have arrived at Trieste state that during the battle at Lemberg, all the Austrian officers of three battalions fled, leaving the battalions in the woods, where they were annihilated. Only fifty men escaped.

Russian Reports Are Denied. Rotterdam, Sept. 11.—An official German communication denies that the Russians have taken many prisoners at Lemberg, that the fortress of Przemysl is surrounded by the Russians and that the Russians are advancing on Cracow.

Servians Occupy Semlin. Nish, Sept. 11.—The Servians occupied Semlin, across the river from Belgrade, this morning, after a bloody battle.

LEFT FRENCH WOUNDED TO DIE ON FIELD

Associated Press Man Tells of German Invasion of Belgium and France

BEAT THE ALLIES BACK

Swept Like Tide Through Land; Neglected the Enemy's Fallen Soldiers

London, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, who has been through Belgium, sends a message from Rotterdam, which is heavily censored, but which appears to have been an account of the invasion of Belgium obtained from the German point of view. He says: "From Brussels the German army poured over southern Belgium into France like a flood tide, joining in the south of Belgium with other army corps."

"They crossed the French border without serious resistance, the French scattering before them in great disorder and leaving behind much war material."

"Several rear guard actions occurred, resulting in considerable losses to both sides, bringing up the losses of the Germans in Belgium to 50,000."

"Innumerable skirmishes occurred in the direction of Maubeuge from August 23 to 26. At Bray, just west of Binche, the French and English were repulsed."

"Engagements in the vicinity of Bussiere and Thuin constituted the most determined resistance by the allies."

"After two days of continued artillery duel, which swept the surrounding country and demolished every structure, the entire right wing of the allies was withdrawn far to the southwestward. This gave the Germans an opportunity to sweep through Beaumont and approach Maubeuge from the south."

"Meanwhile other corps had approached Maubeuge from the north entirely investing the fortress."

"The English and French on August 23rd were driven across the Sambre river, where on the south bank, along a thirty mile front, fighting continued for three days."

The correspondent first saw actual firing in the direction of Maubeuge on August 26, but when he reached the scene of the recent engagement the firing lines had advanced ten miles southward."

"German wounded were immediately cared for and the dead buried, while the French dead were left unburied and the wounded in some cases remained on the battlefield for three days before receiving attention. A large proportion of the French wounded died from long exposure and from the lack of food and drink."

"I saw a duel between French and German aeroplanes, the aviators losing control and the machines falling to earth like meteors."

ACCUSE GERMANS OF MAKING EXCUSE TO USE DUM DUMS. Bordeaux, Sept. 11.—The French foreign office received a note protesting strongly against the statements given to the American press by the German government accusing the allies of using dum dum bullets.

"It is to be feared that these charges," the note says, "are but a pretext for the use of dum dum bullets by the German troops, as well as to cause a reaction of American opinion in favor of the German army."

"The German government is carrying on a similar campaign in Copenhagen."

Trying to Shift Responsibility. Washington, Sept. 11.—President Poincare of France has cabled President Wilson a reply to the protest of Emperor William, which charged the allies with using dum dum bullets. Poincare declared the Kaiser has been attempting to shift the responsibility for the use of dum dums practically since the outbreak of the war.

GERMAN PAPERS ARE NOW PRINTING NEWS FROM ABROAD. Berlin, Sept. 11.—The Berlin censors are now permitting the local papers to publish dispatches from abroad, and from these the people of Berlin have learned that great events are now taking place.

20,000 PRIESTS FIGHTING IN THE FRENCH ARMY. Paris, Sept. 11.—The Pizarro prints a statement that there are about 20,000 priests serving in the ranks of the French army.

BELGIAN BARRICADE ON LOUVAIN ROAD



ROUMANIA AND BULGARIA ARE WON BY RUSSIA

Little Kingdoms Cast Their Lots With Triple Entente

ROUMANIA, GREECE AND BULGARIA WILL KEEP TURKEY OUT OF WAR.

London, Sept. 11.—It is reported that Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria have agreed to prevent Turkish intervention in the war in behalf of Germany and Austria.

Bucharest, Roumania, Sept. 11.—The effort of Emperor Francis Joseph to secure the support of Roumania in the present war has failed. The diplomacy of the Russians has won. If Roumania takes part in the present general war it will be with Serbia and Montenegro and against Germany and Austria.

This is admitted here today. And it is also considered certain Bulgaria will follow the example of Roumania in any future action. In fact that is declared already to have been arranged in a series of communications between Roumanian and the Bulgarian foreign office.

The sympathy of the Roumanian throne is entirely with Germany and Austria. But the people are so enthusiastic over the Russian victories in Galicia and Bukovina, where Roumania has territorial aspirations, that any attempt to come to the rescue of Austria at this time would immediately result in a general revolution.

There is a general feeling here that Austria, no matter what the outcome of the war, is certain to lose a good part of her territory. It is also considered certain that Roumania will receive Bukovina as her prize for either passive or active support of the Russian cause. This belief permeates all classes and as a result every intimation of a Russian victory is received throughout all Roumania with demonstrations of wild enthusiasm.

There has always been intense hatred of Austria through racial reasons and this is having its effect with the royal family.

Bulgaria had agreed to assist Germany in the war. So far had the agreement gone that German officers had been sent to assist the Bulgarian army which was to be commissioned to subdue Serbia. When news of this development reached Petrograd the czar sent a personal aid to see his hereditary godson, Prince Boris. The latter was shown the entire plans of campaign, especially those that related to the Austrian cause. So startling were these revelations, it is stated, especially regarding the total unpreparedness of the Austrian army, that Prince Boris promptly vetoed all suggestions of aiding Austria and Germany.

Bulgaria will remain neutral unless Turkey enters the war. If she does, it is likely that a Roumanian Bulgarian combination will at once be organized and an immediate offensive campaign against Turkey will be begun. This will obviate the necessity of Russia detaching troops to prevent an invasion of Russia by Turkey.

OFFICERS OF U. S. ARMY WOULD SEE WAR MOVES. Paris, Sept. 11.—H. S. Breckinridge, the American assistant secretary of war, is at present negotiating with the French and British ministers of war for permission for officers of the American army to observe the operations at the front.

FRENCH SAID TO HAVE RETAKEN MUELHAUSEN. London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, says the French have re-captured Muelhausen.

TURKISH HEIR TO THRONE AND WAR MINISTER SHOOT AND WOUND EACH OTHER. Paris, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Rome says: "During a discussion of Turkey's political policy, Enver Pasha, the Turkish war minister, shot and slightly wounded the crown prince of Turkey, who returned the fire, shooting Pasha in the leg. "Another version says the war minister has since died of his wounds."

DECLARE WOUNDED ARE WORRYING THE GERMANS. Paris, Sept. 11.—It is understood here that the Germans are finding great difficulty in disposing of their wounded, and this in spite of their splendid organization. On the other hand the allies are encountering no such trouble, their rear being perfectly free for the transportation of men put out of action to hospital in the provincial centers of France where they are being cared for.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO BOAT IS REPORTED BLOWN UP. Rome, Sept. 11.—The Tribuna says an Austrian torpedo boat was blown up fifty miles south of Trieste.

GERMANS PUSHED STEADILY BACK ON THE RIGHT; BATTLE STILL DRAW AT OTHER POINTS

At Some Points Invaders Have Retired 37 to 46 Miles; Gain at Champagne and in Lorraine

KEY TO OUTCOME OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLE LIES IN CENTER

The key to the ultimate outcome of what perhaps will be the greatest battle in history, still raging on the plains of Champagne, east of Paris, lies in the center.

For five days the tide of battle has ebbed and flowed with terrific losses on both sides, but without permanent advantage to either side. On the German right wing, where the Germans are opposed to the British, Germany officially admits retirement, but not defeat as first reported because of an error in the transmission of messages.

Important news comes from East Prussia, where the Russians appear to have made little if any progress since their reverse at Allenstein. They are reported to be bombarding the fortified capital of Konigsberg. The indications are the Germans are moving in force toward Konigsberg.

London, Sept. 11.—The official press bureau says: "The general retirement of the enemy continues. "British forces yesterday captured 1,500 prisoners, including wounded, and several guns and large quantities of supplies."

Paris, Sept. 11.—(Afternoon)—News from the fighting line east of Paris is to the effect that the Germans at some points have retired from thirty-seven to forty-six miles.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The French embassy has received from Bordeaux the following, dated today, but presumably written last night: "Today marked advances against the German right wing have been gained by our troops. To the north of Lafelle Sous Jouarre the first German army was obliged to recross the Marne, and yesterday night, below a line formed by the River Ladhins and Mezgy and Fere on Tardenois, the Marne valley was free from German troops, according to British aviation corps."

"Our troops at Champagne were forced by the third German army to retire to Gourancin and Salons, but part of what we lost was regained. "The fifth German army, before Vassincourt in the Argonne, was attacked by our troops. We progressed slightly."

"The Fort Genicourt in the Meuse was attacked by the Germans. "Slight progress was made on the road to Chateau-Salins in Lorraine by the sixth German army in the forest of Champenois. Part of that advance was lost."

"There is no official confirmation that Maubeuge has been taken. The garrison is not half what the German agencies say."

German Official Statement. Washington, Sept. 11.—The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin: "Headquarters on Thursday, in the first official reports, says that in the battle east of Paris the Germans held their own in a heavy two days' fight against superior forces attacking between Meaux, Montmirail and from the direction of Paris. We captured fifty guns and several thousand prisoners, but retired on the right flank when the advance of strong hostile columns was reported. The enemy failed to pursue."

"Headquarters also reports fighting west of Verdun and at the eastern scene of the war. "Vienna reports the Austrians have assumed the offensive in the region of Lemberg. This marks the second stage of the nine-day battle, in which 450,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, 1,500 machine guns and 2,000 field guns are engaged on the Russian side."

"Sunday night the Austrians annihilated the entire Serbian Timok division near Mitrovitza. "Military attaches of neutral powers with the German troops officially state that the enemies of Germany are using dum dum bullets."

Germans Outnumbered. Paris, Sept. 11.—For the first time since the war began the Germans are declared to be outnumbered. General Paul Pau who is now in command of the French center, has at least 25,000 more men than are facing him.

The French left which has inflicted enormous damage to the army of General von Kluk and which is commanded by Field Marshal Sir John French is also numerically superior to the Germans, having been heavily reinforced during the last few days from the French reserves in the south.

It is a knowledge of this fact and realization that the French soldiers have been depressed because they were forbidden to assume the offensive that causes the general confidence here.

Hundreds of wounded were being brought from the front today. They

declare the French left has taken thousands of prisoners. They also insist that the losses of the French-British on the offensive are far smaller than were the losses of the Germans under similar circumstances.

The German rifle fire, they declare, is still poor. Say Germans Retreat. That the German movement is actually a retreat and not a strategic proposition, is indicated by the reports from the front that there are thousands of dead and wounded Germans in the territory now occupied by the allies.

It is stated that the German officers deliberately sacrificed thousands of men in one supreme effort to break the allied lines. This was especially so in the case of the army of General von Kluk. His men swept up against the British artillery massed along a river bank a score of times only to be finally compelled to retreat, leaving hundreds of their comrades behind.

In such instances the British infantry charged the retreating Germans bayonetting them as they ran. Little Sleep For Germans. Prisoners who have been brought here declare that for the last three weeks hardly a German soldier has had more than three hours' sleep each night. They have all been well fed, however, as the earlier failures of their commissary has been remedied.

The French are inflicting enormous damage on the Germans who are reported as fighting with far less vim than in the earlier stages of the struggle. The French right is steadily advancing although very slowly.

Outcome Still Undecided. London, Sept. 11.—Military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. The military writers in the London papers repeat that it is evident that it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly 100 miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively and three great battles at least are in progress. Probably the fiercest struggle is against the French center between Rheims and Verdun, while the British army is contesting against the German right. The Germans are believed to be still attacking the English right from Verdun to Nancy.

Fighting in Alsace. Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which province the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army and the French are taking advantage of this opening. The great battle may continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria, in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned, lasted a fortnight. The German western armies have been fighting almost continuously for twenty-five days and, until the last phase of the campaign, on the offensive that they are becoming exhausted finds ready credence among military experts here. German Reinforcements. A German official wireless dispatch says that no report has been made public in Berlin of events in France for the last three days. From Holland comes the news that 60,000 German reinforcements are marching south. These troops may have an effect upon the tide of battle, but there is reason to believe the allied armies also are receiving a counterbalancing accession of strength. That the Germans are concentrating all their strength in the eastern field of warfare against the main French front appears to be confirmed by reports which have arrived through Holland. The hard struggle between the enormous masses of troops extends from