

German Victory at Allenstein Reported; Russian Forces Defeat Austrians in Galicia Four Richest Men of Belgium Guarantee Payment to Germany of War Tax of \$40,000,000 Levied Against Brussels; Censorship on European War News Tightened

People of Berlin Alarmed at Russian Advance, Leave German Capital; Turkish Army is Mobilizing

The absence of news concerning the progress of the European war is today most marked. Not since the early days of August when military operations first took serious form has there been such dearth of intelligence, official or otherwise. It is evident that there is a concerted effort on the part of both the English and the French authorities to keep the world at large in absolute ignorance of what is transpiring in northern France.

No official statements have been issued in either London, Paris, or Berlin and such news as has come to hand is decidedly fragmentary, unsubstantiated, of minor importance, and without real significance.

This veil of secrecy, drawn tighter today than at any time in the last 30 days may be taken as an indication that events of importance are transpiring in northern France. A similar silence was observed during the fighting last week around Mons, Cambrai and Lecateau.

The latest official report on the situation north of Paris was issued last night. It said that the French left, owing to the progress of the German right wing, had been forced to "mark a new retirement." Explaining this announcement the French embassy in London today said: "The Anglo-French army corps have had to give ground, but nowhere have they been broken through."

The fighting today in which the allies are believed to be opposing the German advance, is thought to be centered around La Fere, a strongly fortified French position on the River Oise and seventy-five miles northeast of Paris. The fate of the French capital may hang on the outcome of these operations.

It is not definitely known whether the British troops in France have been engaged again or not.

A news despatch from Dieppe says a great battle has been fought at Croisilles, and is probably still in progress. No details are given, nor has this report been received from any other source. Croisilles is ten miles southeast of Arras, in the Department of Pas De Calais, and is about fifteen miles from Cambrai.

Persons reaching Paris from the north describe the preparations of the allies for a defensive fight. A Frenchman who reached the capital today says there are no Germans in Lille, Roubaix or Tourcoing, a group of towns near the Belgian frontier which were occupied by the Germans last week.

Today is the anniversary of the Battle of Sedan, which was fought with disastrous results to the French Sept. 1, 1870. This coincidence draws particular attention to the outcome of the present operations, concerning which such an impenetrable silence is being maintained in London, Paris and Berlin.

Rome has received a report from Roumania that the Russians have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Austrians in Galicia, the troops of Emperor Francis Joseph suffering losses declared to amount to twenty thousand. A news despatch from St. Petersburg makes a similar claim saying the Austrians in Poland have lost tens of thousands of men.

Nevertheless, reports from the eastern theater of war continue to be conflicting.

Both St. Petersburg and Berlin claim important victories.

By imperial order the city of St. Petersburg will henceforth be known as Petrograd, the change eliminating the Teutonic construction in the name of the chief city of Russia.

An official communication given out at Antwerp says the situation throughout Belgium is satisfactory. The Germans are declared to have evacuated Aerschot, and railroad communication has been restored in the campine country.

Refugees from Brussels say food there is getting scarce, and declare the German garrison today numbers not more than 10,000 men. German sentinels are posted at all the public buildings.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children, who

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Kaiser Wilhelm II. on Battlefield



The German emperor, who for years has been endeavoring to bring

his troops up to the highest mark of efficiency has frequently taken the field and personally directed the fire

of his new rapid fire machine guns. These throw shells at the rate of 600 per minute.

Germans Win Great Victory At Allenstein

Washington, Sept. 1.—A German victory at Allenstein in which three Russian army corps were defeated and seventy thousand prisoners, including two Russian commanding generals, were taken, was reported today to the German embassy from Berlin by wireless via Sayville, L. I. The despatch says: "Official report of the victory at Allenstein shows that it was even greater than known before. Three Russian army corps were annihilated. Seventy thousand prisoners were taken, including two commanding generals, 300 officers and the complete artillery of the Russian army."

"In the west, General Von Kluck, it is reported, against the French flanking attempted advanced to Comblès." (Here part of the message could not be clearly deciphered.)

"General Von Buelow completely defeated a superior force of French near St. Quentin after having captured the English Infantry. A battalion under Gen. Von Hausen forced back the French upon the river at Bethel."

Three Million Troops On French Frontier

London, Sept. 1, 1:37 P. M.—Today, on the eve of the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, three million troops are battling on the French frontier—the Germans in a headlong effort to celebrate the day with a dramatic success; the French, backed by their British allies, to avenge their defeat of forty-four years ago.

That the Germans have gained ground in their encircling movement on the French left wing is admitted by the French foreign office, but it is also asserted that after a three days' battle in this region the Anglo-French line, although pushed back, still remains unbroken.

This is described as the "wearing down" policy on the part of the allied armies, and it is claimed that the losses of the attacking forces have been enormously greater than have those of the defenders.

French reports alone thus far are available.

The statement that Emperor William has gone to the Russian frontier cannot as yet be confirmed.

Disinterested views of the fierce fighting now going on in East Prussia and in Galicia are entirely lacking, so it is a case of one taking his choice between the German, Austrian and Russian versions of the battles.

The anxiety of friends of Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, was allayed this afternoon by the receipt of a despatch from James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, who

telegraph that he had definitely ascertained that the Duchess and her whole ambulance staff were all well and working at Namur.

Russians Inflict Crushing Defeat on Austrians

London, Sept. 1, 12:45 p. m.—A despatch to the Daily News from Rome declares that news has been received there from Bucharest, Roumania, that the Russians have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Austrians in Galicia. They inflicted a loss of 20,000 on the enemy, who sought to cross the Vistula.

Russian Troops Closing In Around Lemberg

London, Sept. 1, 5:10 a. m.—A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg gives the following comment on the Russian operations against the Austrians:

"The Russian operations against the Austrians are considered by recognized military writers to have reached the stage when decisive victories may be within reach. The capture of the railroad center forty miles south of Lemberg involves the rupture of railway communication with the Austrian fortresses on the Danube and in Bukovina. Thus the southern part of Galicia, as well as Bukovina is severed from the remaining portions of Galicia, except by a circuitous route across the Carpathians. As a result the iron ring is closing around Lemberg."

"According to the Russo Slovo the losses suffered by the Austrians in their desperate attempt to strike at the vitals of the Russian position in Poland aggregate tens of thousands of men, including the Sixth Austrian Corps which, on its retreat between the western Bug and the Wiprz rivers was almost annihilated."

"In connection with the siege of Liege it is told here that the German artillery expects, after vainly trying every type of field gun at their command against the fort, sent to the Krupp factory for a new 14-inch naval gun, which was set down four miles from the nearest Liege fort. The first shot fired from it hit the officers' mess house inside the Belgian fortification, killing 125 men."

France to Call Out All Its Reservists

Paris, Sept. 1, 4:25 p. m.—Official announcement was made this afternoon to the effect that the minister of war has decided to call out immediately all the reservists in the country which have not been previously summoned to the colors.

WEATHER.

Hartford, Sept. 1.—Increasing cloudiness followed by showers late tonight or on Wednesday.

German Forces Evacuate Province of Antwerp

London, Sept. 1, 2 A. M.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Antwerp gives the latest official communication issued there. It says, "The situation throughout the country is stationary. The Germans have evacuated Aerschot and railway communication has been restored over the great part of the Campine country."

"Mallens was bombarded for an hour, although the town was not occupied by Belgian troops. This was a fresh crime against the civil population."

A despatch to the Post from Antwerp says that the Germans have evacuated the Province of Antwerp, presumably a part of their scheme for the withdrawal of unnecessary troops who will be used to replace those taken for service against Russia. Part of the forces in the Province of Limburg also have been withdrawn.

Berlin Alarmed By Advance of Russians

London, Sept. 1, 3:02 A. M.—The correspondent of the Express telegraphing from The Hague says:

"There is the greatest alarm in Berlin over the advance of the Russian troops. The news that the emperor has left the western headquarters and moved to the Russian front has shown the residents of the capital where the immediate peril lies."

"A story has been circulated that the Russians are preparing to avenge Louvain by treating the city of Berlin in the same way as the Germans treated that city. Many of the populace who can set away are going to Norway, Denmark and Switzerland."

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Reports No Germans in Department Du Nord

London, Sept. 1, 5:10 a. m.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Paris says that a member of the French chamber of deputies for one of the northern departments of France has arrived at the French capital and makes the declaration that

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MAHAN CAPTURES CITY, IT IS SAID

Political Students Say He Will Get
All Nine Local Delegates to Be
Sent From Here.

Congressman Bryan F. Mahan, who has aspirations to receive the democratic nomination for senator, has the inside track in this city, in the opinion of local democratic politicians who studied today the names of the delegates to the city convention elected last night at the caucuses. The city convention will be of great importance, as it will send nine delegates to the convention which will nominate a senator.

Governor Baldwin, whose aspirations are similar to those of the congressman from New London, will be outnumbered in the city convention, it is said, and Congressman Mahan will secure the nine delegates in his political net.

The delegates to the city convention from the first ward will vote for Mahan delegates to the state convention, it is said, being in the majority by five to three, with one of the three on the fence. The second and third ward delegations to the city convention are split between Mahan and Baldwin, it is claimed. One local political student says the fourth ward delegation will favor Mahan delegates and that the fifth will offer a majority along the same line.

The sixth is solid for Mahan, it is claimed. The delegation is headed by Councilman George M. Landers, who is said to have a corner of his heart deeded to Mahan and his heirs forever. An effort was made at the sixth ward caucus last night to have the delegates to the city convention elected individually. This proposition was not favorably received and a list of delegates offered by Councilman Conlon was adopted. Mr. Conlon is a warm supporter of Mr. Landers.

A resume of the situation shows, it is claimed, that Mahan has the fourth and sixth sewed up and that he will have a majority of supporters in the first, second, third and fifth. While there has been little activity on the surface, it is said that there was considerable quiet missionary work done for Governor Baldwin in the fifth last night.

EXCURSION STEAMER SINKS; ALL PASSENGERS RESCUED

City of Chicago Catches Fire; Hundreds of Women and Children Aboard.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—With several hundred passengers, most of them women and children, on board, the excursion steamer City of Chicago, from Benton Harbor, Mich., caught fire several miles off Chicago early today. Putting on full speed, the steamer made for the government breakwater just off the harbor, and all the passengers were landed safely a moment before the boat sank.

The passengers were huddled on the breakwater and later were taken ashore on tugs and in other excursion boats.

The first of the passengers to reach shore expressed the belief that some of the occupants of the berths had been drowned.

The City of Chicago belonged to the Graham and Morton Transportation company, and had been in use since 1890 as an excursion boat. She left Benton Harbor late last night bound for Chicago.

When the fire, which is believed to have started in the galley, was discovered, Captain Bjork ordered that the ship be rushed for the shore, and she was driven with such force into the government pier that much of the piling was torn down and many of the passengers were thrown into the water. It is believed all were rescued.

The City of Chicago was one of the oldest excursion boats in this port. She had plied since 1890 between here and various Michigan summer resorts. She was a side wheeler, 254 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 1,439.

MAYOR AUSTIN HERE Former Resident Now Head of Stamford City Government.

Mayor Austin of Stamford was the guest last night and today of Mayor George A. Quigley. Mayor Austin was formerly a resident of New Britain and was employed in P. & F. Corbin's about twenty years ago.

Time has wrought remarkable changes in the Hardware city, in the opinion of the Stamford executive. Industry has forged ahead to a wonderful degree and there have been great changes, all for the better. Mayor Austin was taken on a tour of inspection around the city today by Mayor Quigley, the visitor expressing great admiration for the improvements that have been made in his former home town.

FOUR RACES ON CARD.
Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Four races, three trotting and one pacing event, with the free for all sweepstake trot as the headliner, form the card for the second day of grand circuit racing at the state fair track here today. Anvil, Dudie Archdale, and Peter Scott are the contenders in the free for all trot. Anvil is the favorite.

DEPRIVE THIS CITY OF EXPRESS TRAINS

That Is Secret Plan of New Haven
Road, It Is Claimed.

TRAVELING PUBLIC IS INDIGNANT

President Andrews Ready to Call
Meeting of Business Men's Association
If Confirmation of Story Can Be
Secured—Blow to New Britain.

Despite the fact that the New York Boston express trains that pass through New Britain twice each way every day have been paying their expenses and returning a dividend, it is said that the powers-that-be of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad propose to remove them on the ground that they are losing money on them. The decision to make the change was arrived at at a secret meeting in Waterbury, the Herald is informed on good authority, but an attempt has been made to hush up the matter and keep it from the public for the present. The Boston bound expresses leave at 10:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. and those for New York at 11:26 a. m. and 5:31 p. m. To those who have occasion to use these trains, the announcement of their proposed withdrawal comes as a bomb. There can be no denying the fact that the trains as they pass through New Britain are comfortable, filled and the patrons cannot understand why the road should want them removed. All along the line which feeds the trains and especially from Hartford to Waterbury there is great indignation and the traveling public resents such a radical proposition.

Local Railroad Men Say They Pay.
Railroad men in this city were surprised when informed by the Herald of the proposed removal of the trains. Not one would say that they were not returning dividends and all those to whom a reporter talked said that in their opinion they were paying runs. No official notice of the proposed change has been received at local railroad headquarters. Agent John E. Cosgriff said he had heard nothing concerning the intention formed at the clandestine meeting and said he did not believe there was any intention of carrying out such a proposition although he could not be certain.

President Andrews Indignant.
President Joseph R. Andrews of the New Britain Business Men's association was indignant when informed that the road intended to remove the trains.

"That would be very bad for New Britain," he said. "It would be a hard blow, indeed, and quite a detriment, in my opinion. I have used these trains myself frequently and have found them very convenient."

"Of course the railroad people know best, but I have always considered the trains well patronized. I have noticed this to be true especially in the early summer. Only a few weeks ago I saw one train come through with two extra coaches and it was comfortably filled."

"If it is true that we are to lose these trains I will be glad to call a meeting of the Business Men's association to discuss the subject and, if necessary, make a united protest against any such action. I am sure that the association would unanimously object to such a procedure."

To Compete With Trolleys.
From one source, the Herald learns that the motive of the railroad in dropping the trains from the timetable is to divert them to the Shore Line. The railroad has been divorced from the trolley lines which are now competing with it along the shore and it is to offset this, it is said, that it has been decided to run the trains in that district.

Commercial men who visit New Britain—and they number in the hundreds—would find it very inconvenient to have the trains removed. Before the expresses were run it was necessary for them to change at Berlin or Hartford and come to New Britain via the suburban line. Leaving this city they were in the same predicament and were forced to go to Berlin or Hartford to get a New York or Boston train.

Under those conditions it was an actual hardship to go from this city to New York or Boston, not to speak of the inconvenience in changing trains. Persons desiring to go to New York usually found the trains they took at Berlin to be fairly well crowded and some times it was necessary for them to stand part of the way. The same state of affairs applied to the Boston train.

The express trains have a certain advertising feature that cannot be overlooked. Before they were put on the line few travelers between New York and Boston were aware that the Hardware city—the greatest producer in the world of builders' hardware—was within a short distance of their route. After the trains were introduced hundreds who used them came via New Britain and could not help appreciating what a busy and important community this is.

As President Andrews says, it will be a heavy blow if the trains are removed, both because of the inconvenience caused to New Britain residents and outsiders coming to this city and because of the loss in prestige and publicity which the trains furnish.