

Allies Lose Ground, Rally and Retake It in Furious Fighting at Soissons; Advance at Centre; Rheims Cathedral Destroyed

RUSSIA TURNS HER BIG GUNS ON PRZEMYSL

Begins Shelling of Forts in Galicia, and Austrians Reply.

JAROSLAW ALSO UNDER HOT FIRE

Czar's Troops Repulse Attacks at Baranoff and Ranichoff.

INVADERS ISOLATE GEN. DANKL'S ARMY

Prevent His Junction with Von Auffenberg and Seek to Cut Off His Retreat.

Petrograd, Sept. 20.—The official statement from the chief of the General Staff, issued to-night, says that the Russians are bombarding the fortifications of Przemyśl, whose artillery has opened fire.

"The Austrian troops which attempted to check our advance in front of Baranoff and Ranichoff, in Galicia, were repulsed with heavy losses," says the statement.

"The Russian troops crossing the frontiers are finding batteries abandoned by the Austrians."

London, Sept. 20.—A Central News despatch from Petrograd says:

"It is reported that a strong German army, consisting of three army corps, is at Przemyśl, completely equipped for the defence of that fortress, which it has been ordered by the German General Staff to hold until the last, to enable fresh German troops to concentrate against the Russians in East Prussia."

The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following by way of Rome:

"The Russians have completely cut off General Dankl's army, which forms the extreme left of the new battle front from Przemyśl to Cracow, and prevented his junction with the forces under General von Auffenberg. While General Dankl is retreating in a desperate attempt to reach the Cracow fortifications, the Russians are advancing from Sandomir, in an endeavor to cut off that retreat as well."

A Petrograd dispatch to "The Times" says:

"The Saxon cavalry division, which recently arrived in East Prussia from France, has suffered heavy losses."

"Near Sandomir, Russian Poland, the Austrians have again defeated the Russian troops, and the remnants of the Russian Corps, under General Woiwack, have, evidently, the Austrians had prepared to cross the Vistula River."

"The seizure of Krzeszow, which is the point where the Austrians would have crossed the river, is of great importance. Krzeszow is a small town on the San River between Jaroslaff and the confluence of the San and the Vistula. Consequently with its occupation the Russian front widens appreciably and the army can cross the river at several points simultaneously in considerable force."

"Javoroff, where the Russians captured five thousand prisoners and twenty guns, is fifteen miles east of Jaroslaff. Thus the Russians are approaching Jaroslaff also from the east, and threatened to emerge at the rear of the fortress after crossing at Krzeszow."

"The relentless pursuit of the Austrians continues. The Russians are forming an iron ring around the Galician strongholds, where the remnants of the Austrian armies are seeking shelter."

"It is estimated that the Austrian losses in the great battle of Galicia are as high as 35 per cent. There are no reliable data regarding the Russian losses, but it is believed that they are not one-tenth of those sustained by the Austrians."

"This disparity is due in great measure to the superiority of the Russian gunners. All eyewitnesses agree that the Russian regiments are admirably trained in the difficult arts of controlling their fire and taking shelter."

CHANCELLOR TALKS PEACE TO GERARD

By Wire via London, N. Y. Geneva, Sept. 20.—The German Chancellor is reported to have had a long interview yesterday with the American ambassador in Berlin concerning peace negotiations.

Part of the German fleet was seen off Kolberg in the Baltic to-day slowly moving eastward.

CARMANIA WINS BATTLE AS AUXILIARY CRUISER

Cunarder Sinks Big Armed German Merchantman Cap Trafalgar Off East Coast of South America—9 Killed, 26 Wounded, on the British Boat.

London, Sept. 20.—The official press bureau made the following announcement to-night:

"The Carmania, armed as an auxiliary cruiser, attacked and sank a German armed merchant cruiser, either the Cap Trafalgar or the Berlin, off the east coast of South America."

"The survivors of the German ship were rescued by a collier. The Carmania had nine men killed and twenty-six wounded."

The Admiralty report says the Carmania is commanded by Captain Noel Grant, of the Royal Navy, and gives the date of the action as September 14. The Cap Trafalgar is said to mount eight 4-inch guns and pompons. The action lasted one hour and forty-five minutes, when the German ship capsized and sank. The report ends as follows:

"Of the Carmania's crew nine were killed and five seriously wounded. None of the officers was injured. The First Lord of the Admiralty has sent the following telegram to Captain Grant: 'Well done. You have fought a fine action to a successful finish.'"

Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 20.—The British auxiliary cruiser Carmania has sunk the German steamer Cap Trafalgar.

The Carmania belonged to the Cunard Line, and was in the service between New York and Liverpool until taken over by the British government and converted into a warship. She was last reported as ready to sail from Liverpool on September 5. The Cap Trafalgar was a ship of 9,854 tons. She sailed from Montevideo on August 22 for Las Palmas.

ITALY ARMS MORE THAN 500,000 MEN

Forty-fourth Anniversary of Entry Into Rome Celebrated.

Rome, Sept. 20.—Italy already has more than half a million men under arms. The best of these troops are in camps and barracks in the Lombardy and Venetian provinces.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the entry of Italians into Rome was celebrated to-day with a programme organized by the municipality. The usual procession to the point where the opening was made in the walls of the city was arranged, but as the route passes the British Embassy the government took measures to prevent a war demonstration.

The democratic Constitutional party held a meeting and adopted resolutions saying that the manifestations of democracy indicate to the government the enthusiasm of the people for the time when the national aspirations may be realized, but expressing the opinion that the public should leave to the government the determination of Italy's final attitude toward the international conflict.

The resolution adds that it is hoped that the government's decision will lead to the triumph of those sentiments of national democracy from which alone Europe can obtain an epoch of social peace.

UNITE IN MARCH AGAINST SARAJEVO

Rome, Sept. 20.—A dispatch received here to-night from Cetinje says: "There is great enthusiasm over the reunion of the Montenegrin and Serbian troops marching against Sarajevo. It is believed this will lead to the capture of the Bosnian capital."

"Montenegrins have defeated the Austrians on the mountain slopes, killing many. They have captured several quick-firers, which will be used against Sarajevo."

BIG BATTLE IN THE BALTIC

Copenhagen, Sept. 20.—News has reached Stockholm that the big Baltic Sea battle, expected some days ago, has taken ported that several Russian warships have arrived at Helsingfors in a damaged condition and that a great number of wounded were landed and taken to hospitals.

A terrific cannonading was heard in the neighborhood of the Aland Islands a day or two previously. It is believed that Russian cruisers have been engaged with a German fleet near Bornholm.

WOUND AND CROSS FOR KAISER'S SON

London, Sept. 21.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says that a message received from Berlin is to the effect that Prince August William, the fourth son of Emperor William, was shot in the left arm during the battle of the Marne, and Emperor William has bestowed on him the Iron Cross of the first class.

WILL EXCHANGE PRISONER LISTS

London, Sept. 20.—A Reuter dispatch from Vienna, by way of Amsterdam, says an agreement has been concluded between the Red Cross societies of Austria-Hungary, Russia and Serbia for the exchange of a list of prisoners.

SUCCESS IN EAST AND WEST, SAYS BERLIN

Allies Forced to Take Defensive in Intrenched Positions.

Russian Successes Are Called a Myth

Preparations Complete to Attack Fortifications Near Verdun.

French Aeroplane on Front Shot Down

Germans Reported to Have Defeated Finnish Brigade and Taken Two Towns.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—(By way of Rotterdam and London).—The following official statement was issued by the German headquarters staff late last night:

"The situation in the western campaign is unchanged along the entire front. The Franco-British forces have been obliged to take the defensive in intrenched positions, the attacks upon which are slow in results."

"Preparations for an attack on the fortifications on the line south of Verdun have been completed."

"In Alsace the German troops are in contact along the border with the French troops."

The final results of the subscription war loan are not yet known. It is officially stated that so far as can be determined now the amount has reached \$1,500,000,000. It is known, however, that these figures are not complete."

According to a letter from the front, the French aviator, M. Chevillat, was captured on September 2. He approached too closely to the Germans, whom he mistook for British, and his machine was shot down by a soldier who recognized Chevillat, whom he had seen in exhibition flights in Germany."

The airman denied his identity. Chevillat had as a passenger an officer of the General Staff who carried several important maps. The aeroplane was provided with bombs. Neither Chevillat nor his passenger was wounded."

General Steinhilber, possessor of the Iron Cross since 1870, was killed on September 15. Another officer killed was Commander Count Detlev Rantzau."

Berlin, Sept. 20.—(By wireless) by way of Sayville, Long Island).—The German war headquarters made the following announcement last night:

"The situation on the western front is generally unchanged. The Anglo-French forces have been compelled to assume the defensive on the whole line. A decisive assault on the line of forts south of Verdun is about to begin."

"The Germans are in contact with the French along the frontier in Alsace."

"In the east the Germans have defeated the 4th Finnish Rifle Brigade at Augustow, and forces advancing against Osmowice have captured Grajewo and Szouoszw."

Subscriptions to the war loan closed yesterday. Although full returns have not been received it is officially announced that subscriptions to the imperial bonds of 2,500,000,000 marks (\$625,000,000) and to the treasury certificates of over 1,000,000,000 marks (\$250,000,000) are already reported. The total is subject to an increase, and hopes are now cherished that news

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RHEIMS CATHEDRAL WRECKED BY SHELLS

Edifice Dating from 13th Century, and Called Most Perfect of Its Kind, Destroyed by Artillery—Archbishop's Palace and City Hall Also in Ruins.

Bordeaux, Sept. 20.—The Minister of the Interior, Louis J. Malvy, announced to-day that the famous Cathedral of Rheims had been destroyed and all the other historic and public buildings of Rheims either laid in ruins or seriously damaged during the bombardment of the city by the German artillery.

Coupled with this announcement was a statement that the government had decided to address to all the powers a note of indignant protest against "this act of odious vandalism."

The structures which the minister said had been destroyed or ruined included, in addition to the cathedral, the twelfth century Church of Saint-Jacques, the fifteenth century Archbishop's Palace and the City Hall, dating from the seventeenth century."

M. Malvy said that official reports revealed that the cathedral was in flames to-day, the burning having begun yesterday as a result of the ceaseless bombardment.

It was officially stated that the destruction of these historic buildings was accepted as indicating that the Germans considered their situation desperate, and the following editorial, said to have been published by the "Frankfurt Gazette" on September 8, was given publicity. The paper is quoted as saying:

"Let us respect the French cathedrals, especially the Cathedral of Rheims, which is one of the most magnificent basilicas of the Middle Ages and is particularly dear to Germans, since the master of Bamberg found inspiration in its statues and porticos for many of his drawings. The cathedrals of Laon, Rouen, Amiens and Beauvais also are masterpieces of Gothic art."

"All these towns are now occupied by Germans. We consider with

HOW THE FIGHTING LOOKS FROM "BEHIND THE LINES"

London, Sept. 20.—A correspondent of "The Times" sends the following dispatch from "Behind the British Lines," dated September 19:

"The great battle draws to a close. Exhaustion, rather than shot and shell, has wrought a terrible peace along the river banks—a peace which my experiences of the last few days lead me to believe may be the herald of victory. That, at least, is how I read the situation."

"I have seen our troops and the French go into battle these last days, not as worn and weary men, but as conquerors. I have seen them return wounded, in this valley of death, with conquering spirit fanned to a fierce fury."

"Here is a typical description from the trenches of the great struggle. 'We are slowly beating them back. We have to do it foot by foot, for they have huge guns and their shell fire is terrible. But we keep pegging away. How? Well, we dig ourselves in—we British lads have learned that lesson—and then we go on fighting and fighting until the moment comes when we can make a small advance. We crawl up again and dig ourselves in, and so on.'

"At the end, of course, it comes to cold steel. We are all right there."

"The scene on the river at night was magnificent and appalling beyond words. The whole valley was swept with a blaze of searchlights from darkness until dawn. Great beams moved up and down, searching the skies and trenches, and revealing marked batteries on the heights and dark forms lying along the ridges."

"Here and there a lurid flash revealed the bursting of a shell or a wisp of fire, a volley from some concealed vantage, and over all rolled the perpetual thunder of the guns—a fierce and thrilling accompaniment."

"An incessant rain, too, flooded the great river, making the work of the heroic engineers a veritable task of Hercules."

"This was a battle to the last ounce of strength, in which man and horse poured out their whole lives in a few frenzied moments. Day and night the combat raged without intermission, ebbing and flowing like the tide, seething like a cauldron. And into the hell strong men went down. Oh, it was a brave sight to see them go—gayly and lightly, heartily, to return, perhaps in a few hours, broken for life, or, it may be, never to return at all, for the loss was terrible."

A dispatch to "The Times" from Paris says: "The public was reassured by the announcement that the fury of the

GERMANS MAKE GAIN, BUT ARE NOT ABLE TO HOLD POSITION

Counter Attack by Superior Force on the Franco-British Left Repulsed—Paris Also Reports Progress in Centre.

INVADERS' RIGHT FLANK EXPOSED

Near Rheims, Which Enemy Shelled, Defenders Repel Vigorous Advances—Men Now Fight in Flooded Trenches—Artillery Fire Terrific.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The official statement issued to-night says that in violent fighting north of Soissons the Germans gained ground, which afterward was recaptured by the Allies.

The statement follows: "On our left wing, north of the River Aisne, below Soissons, our troops were furiously counter-attacked by superior forces and yielded some ground which, however, they regained almost immediately."

"On the other hand, we have continued our progress on the right bank of the River Oise."

"Likewise to the north of Rheims we have repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, although they were vigorously conducted."

"On the centre, to the east of Rheims, we have made new progress through our attacks."

"In the Argonne the situation remains unchanged."

RAINS HAMPER ARMY MOVEMENTS.

"In the Woevre district the last rains have soaked the ground to such an extent that all army movements have become very difficult."

"General L. E. de Maud'huy (80th Infantry Brigade of the 6th Army Corps) has received on the battlefield the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor."

The communication issued by the War Office earlier in the day was as follows:

"On our left wing we have again made a slight advance along the right bank of the River Oise."

"A division of Algerians captured another flag."

"All the efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front between Craonne and Rheims have been repulsed."

"Near Rheims the hill of Primont, a portion of which we had occupied, has been retaken by the enemy. In return we have taken possession of the defences of La Pompelle (about five miles east by southeast of Rheims)."

"The Germans have roused themselves to a condition of such fury that without military reason they have fired on the Cathedral of Rheims, which is in flames."

"In the centre, between Rheims and the Forest of Argonne, we have won the village of Souaine and have made thousands of prisoners."

"On the western side of the Argonne our gains are maintained. In the Woevre there is nothing to announce."

FRENCH DRIVE INVADERS BACK.

"On the right wing, in Lorraine, the enemy has been driven back beyond our frontier, evacuating in particular the region of Avricourt (a border village). In the Vosges the enemy has tried to resume the offensive in the neighborhood of Saint-Die, but without success."

"Our attacks progress slowly on that side because of the difficulty of the ground, the defensive works encountered there and the bad weather."

"As yet we have no certain confirmation of the reduction of the forts not previously destroyed at Maubeuge, but the German press reports the taking of this city and even indicates that its governor will be interned at Torgau (Prussia)."

"The Saxon army has been broken up and its commander, General von Hausen, has been relieved of his command. The cavalry division of the same nationality, which had fought in Lorraine at the opening of the campaign and was later sent to Russia, has shared the downfall of the Austrian army and must have suffered heavy losses."

"L'Echo de Paris" states that, according to the latest dispatches received from Rome, it appears that the German army has begun retreating movements toward the Belgian frontier. This, in the opinion of the paper, would explain the diminution in the intensity of the battle recently noted."

The paper declares that it learns on excellent authority that the battle on the Aisne will soon conclude in a fresh retreat by the Germans in the direction of the Forest of Ardenne, where, though greatly enfeebled, they will intrench again."

London, Sept. 20.—The Exchange Telegraph's Paris correspondent, in a dispatch sent to-night, says:

"The steady advance by the British and French on the left is highly important, as the German General von Kluck's flank is now exposed."

Reports from the front, according to the same correspondent,

BOY OF 12 IN THICK OF RAGING BATTLE

Rewards Kindness of Protector for Three Days by Aiding Wounded French Officer and Accompanying Him to Hospital.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Sept. 20.—The remarkable adventures of a boy of twelve years on the battlefields beyond the Marne were told in a letter from a Deputy to Alexandre Millerand, the French Minister of War.

When the troops were passing through the village of Neuilly-en-Thelle young André Guede said to his mother: "I'm going to follow the soldiers." Off he went, and the regiment he was following was soon in the thick of the fighting. Sub-Lieutenant Grivelet took the boy under his charge.

For the whole of three days of the battle of Boullancy the youngster remained by the side of the officer in the firing line, and would not leave him: even under the tornado of machine gun fire that swept the ranks. During the third day of the fight Sub-Lieutenant Grivelet was wounded. Then came the boy's turn to reward the kindness of his battlefield protector. Under fire the youngster carried the officer's sword, revolver, maps and equipment, while for three hours they sought an ambulance. When the lieutenant was safely in the Red Cross wagon, and was being driven to the railway station to take the hospital train for Calvados, the boy ran for miles after the vehicle and then succeeded in hiding himself in the train. He thus accompanied his wounded protector to Riva Bella, where he is now staying.

Three days ago his frantic mother appealed through the newspapers for news of the boy, and she has now been assured by the Minister of his safety.

FRENCH AVIATOR FELS GERMAN IN AIR FIGHT

Paris, Sept. 20.—Jules Védrines, the noted French aviator, is credited with a courageous fight in midair with a German aviator, whom he brought to earth. The German was daringly reconnoitering the Allies' position when Védrines ascended.

Moving swiftly upward until he was above the German, Védrines gave chase, and as he skimmed along fast-chased the air scout with his automatic gun. The German machine was riddled and the aviator killed, both collapsing to the ground within fifteen minutes from the time Védrines took the air.

Once before Védrines accomplished a similar feat.