

CHECK GERMAN'S RIGHT; BUT LEFT PRESSES ON

Strong Movement of Tuetons in South of the Great Battle Line is Reported--Reports Indicate that there was Another Fight in the North Seas in Which the German Fleet was Routed--French Smash German Aeroplane--Eyes of World Turn to Turkey who is Mobilizing Her Troops--70,000 Russtans Land on Belgian Soil.

While official announcements made by the British and French authorities were to the effect that there had been no change in the situation of the belligerent armies, unofficial reports said that the German right wing had been checked and forced to retire on St. Quentin, on the river Somme, 20 miles northwest of Laon.

The British official press bureau in its statement said a German movement was developing in an eastward and south-eastward direction. The direct geographical location of this movement was omitted.

Further confirmation was received in New York that many thousands of Russian troops had gone into France to join the allies against the Germans. Their number was estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000.

Newspaper reports to London said the Germans were operating in the district between Alost and Termonde, Belgium, and that the latter town was being bombarded.

There has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senells for three days, and that the situation in the Northeast has not changed.

The two towns are respectively 45 miles and 32 miles northeast of the French Capital and they appear to mark the points nearest Paris to which the German advance guards have approached.

As lines around Paris tighten and the German forces draw closer to the French Capital, the official statements regarding the progress of the war grow briefer and are more and more lacking in details.

With the removal of the Government to Bordeaux all efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the Capital by the Germans. In addition the French authorities have ordered aeroplane patrols to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aero-

confidence in an eventual and absolute victory.

That the cost will be high is not for a moment doubted, but the men in charge of operations are determined to make any sacrifice, no matter how appalling.

The people are inclined to underestimate the size of the task before the German arms. They are, however, ready to pay the cost of victory, however great it may be.

A marked feature of the situation has been the wonderful manner in which the German mobilization was carried out. Everything was prepared in advance. There was not during the whole period of mobilization a single question from any person in charge of any branch of the work. Not one instruction had been misunderstood. An illustration of the thorough preparedness of the general staff is the experience of America's military attaché, Major Langhorne, who called on War Minister von Falkenhayn in the midst of the mobilization. Major Langhorne began to excuse himself for intruding at such a busy time.

"Come in, Major," said von Falkenhayn. "I'm not particularly busy. I haven't anything to do."

SERVIANS WIN DECISIVE VICTORY OVER AUSTRIANS.

An official statement issued at Nish Serbia gives new and fuller details of the battle of Jedar. The Austrian force of 200,000 men held a favorable position. By its retreat it admitted defeat. The Austrians left on the field of battle 10,000 dead and more than 2,000 wounded according to the report.

"Altogether," continues the statement, "40,000 of the enemy were placed hors de combat. We have sent to the interior more than 4,000 men, whom we took prisoners, and have captured political guns, much ammunition, the material for the construction of a 600-meter bridge and a train. The battle was of great importance because it was decisive. The enemy retreated to Santzek."

Regarding the progress of the battle which the Germans are waging on French and Belgian soil, both French



COUNT BERCHTOLD
Count Berchtold is prime minister of Austria and, next to Emperor Francis Joseph, is the most important figure in Austrian affairs.

GERMANS ARE ADVANCING.

The messages as received at Sayville, L. I., were garbled and could not be fully read. The intelligible portions read as follows:

"The Austrian center completely defeated the Russians, taking 160 guns. The Austrian right wing near Lemberg, struggling against superior Russian troops, was relieved.

"All French forts in Northern France were taken without a fight. Only Maubeuge holds out. German cavalry and artillery make rides (probably raids as far as Paris. The German army has crossed the Aisne and is advancing on the Marne, where already siege guns arrived. French army retreating behind Marne" near Verdun.

"The victory of General Hintenburg's army is increasing every day. Number of Russian prisoners now 90,000.

"A memorial of the German Catholic Cardinals to the Conclave at Rome attacks foreign lines about the German army. Germany is at war, not for conquest, but Russia was a real aggressor and a Russian victory would do the greatest harm to Catholics in Russian Poland.

"The town hall at Louvain was not hurt, likewise St. Peter's Church and all treasures were saved."

HEAVY FIGHTING GOING ON.

London.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Ostend, timed 7:45 p. m., said:

"At this moment there is heavy fighting going on between Alost and Termonde, Belgium. The railway near Alost has been blown up. Travelers from Brussels were obliged to pass through Ninove and Alost and then to return south to Denderleeuw, whence they proceeded by the way of Gattegem and Ghent to Ostend.

"At Ninove six German Uhlans which were patrolling the country encountered a patrol of gendarmes and were killed."



GENERAL SUKOMLINOFF
Russian minister of war, one of the most influential men in the councils of the czar.

General Samsonoff Dead.
London.—A telegram to the Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says:

"Lieutenant General Samsonoff, who commanded a corps in the Russo-Japanese War and who until recently was chief of the Russian Turkestan military district, is deeply regretted."

Checked Advance.
Paris.—Well founded though unofficial reports are current in Paris that the French have checked the German advance on the Nuth.

ALLIED ARMY MEETS GERMAN'S RIGHT

FRENCH AND GERMANS HAVE SMALL CLASHES ON ROAD TO PARIS.

BRITISH LOSS OVER 15,000

England issues an Official Statement of Happenings of Week.—Calls For More Men.

The Allied armies defending the road to Paris again have come into contact with the German right wing on the banks of the River Grand Molin which runs East and West, somewhat South of the Paris line.

An official statement issued by the French War Office says the Allies' advance troops came into touch with the German forces, which seem to be covering on the River Ourcq towards the Southwest, the movement of the main body of the German right wing and a small engagement resulted in an advantage to the French.

The town of Maubeuge, where it is reported British troops are assisting the French garrison, is said still to be resisting German assault.

From Berlin by way of Amsterdam comes a report that the Germans are attacking the forts at Nancy and that Emperor William and the General Staff are watching the operations.

The British official war information bureau has issued a long general survey of operations of the British army during the past week and in addition a list of British casualties which shows a total of more than 15,000 men up to September 1.

The statement, which is based on a report from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces at the front, speak highly of the spirit of the British soldiers and their achievements. It declares that while the British losses are heavy they are not one-third of the losses inflicted by the British troops on the Germans.

The statement closes with a call for more men.

Berlin reports that 3,000 British prisoners have reached Dohertz.

A bombardment has begun of the fortifications at Cattaro, an Austro-Hungarian seaport, by the French fleet, and advices from Cetinje credit the Montenegrin troops with the defeat of the Austrians at Boljanitz.

France is calling out 11,915 recruits and in this way will add 250,000 men to her forces within a few months.

The German Reichstag, represented by members of all parties, has promised its full support to whatever measures the Minister of Marine deems necessary. Appropriations will be made for the replacement of ships lost and to carry out the program of construction already arranged.

Fifteen British trawlers have been sunk in the North Sea by German warships.

Russian official announcements describe a strong offensive movement against the Austrians on September 4. The Forty-fifth Austrian Regiment of infantry surrendered, 1,600 men being taken. German troops, marching to the aid of the Austrians, were attacked but the result of these operations has not been made known. A German official statement says the Allied troops are in retreat between Paris and Verdun and that the German troops are pursuing them. It adds that in the eastern theater of war the Austrian attack on Lublin continues and that the Austrians are engaged in dispersing the Russians.

Late advices say train service between Paris and Dieppe has been suspended.

Almost total silence is being maintained regarding happenings in France, neither the British nor French governments vouchsafing detailed information as to the positions of the armies facing each other a few miles from Paris.

Reports are current in London military quarters that a portion of the British expeditionary force is at Maubeuge, a French fortress of the first class in Nord, assisting the French garrison in the defense, which it is said, is being strongly maintained.

The Belgian town of Dendermonde (Termonde) in East Flanders, has been taken by Germans, according to an official report from Berlin and newspaper dispatches from Ostend.

The latter advices add that the inhabitants of the district have opened the dykes and are flooding the country. German troops are reported to have been caught by the waters and have suffered severely from shelling.

The French premier explains that the sessions of Parliament at Paris were brought to a close in order that the parliament might be reconvened

New Wheat Has Five Parents.

London.—A new wheat with five parents and inheriting the virtues of each of them is the latest triumph of Prof. Rowland Biffen of Cambridge university. It is a peculiarly hardy development, growing from three to three and a half feet in height, stout of straw and also good for milling, and is especially adapted for the exposed Fen country. This new wheat will be put on the market next year.

Don't laugh at the man with bowlegs. If he could help them he would

JOSEPHUS DANIELS PRAISES WILSON

SAYS ADMINISTRATION'S MEXICAN POLICY HAS JUSTIFIED ITSELF FULLY.

PEACE RESTS IN AMERICA

All Europe is Embroiled in War, Making Strong Contrast of Diplomacy of Nations.

Waterville, Me.—Contrasting the peace of the United States with the war in Europe, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in an address here, declared the peace which America enjoys is due to wise statesmanship in handling difficult diplomatic problems.

Recounting complications growing out of California legislation at the beginning of the Wilson Administration, which "threatened to disturb our traditional friendship with Japan," the Secretary declared that "the wise President and wise Secretary of State, lovers of peace and justice, pursued a consistent course of friendship and frankness" with representatives of Japan and that officials of Japan likewise held to a course of consultation and friendship refusing to be "hurried by the thoughtless or to lose their heads because of the clamor of jingoism."

Secretary Daniels called attention to the protests against the President's Mexican policy, its ridicule as "amateur diplomacy" by many and predictions that it would fail.

"Happily the policy of the Administration found favor with the bulk of the sound citizens of the Republic of every political party," Mr. Daniels continued, "and the hearts of the President were upheld by the great majority of the members of Congress, by a large portion of the press and by the people. Today we owe to our Administration the fact that while nearly all Europeans are at each other's throats in death's struggle, Mexico is coming into its own and taking the first steps toward establishing a constitutional government, and our own people on their own hearths and firesides are free from the perils of war."

"The world stood aghast," Mr. Daniels declared, "at the conflict in Europe. Before the final appeal to arms while sitting at the bedside of his dying wife," he said, "President Wilson sent a cable message to the heads of the powers, tending the good offices of the American government in the hope that the differences might be settled with honor without resort to arms.

"This tender voiced the American spirit and the American impulse. If all the warring nations could have accepted this method of arbitration of the differences, what a blessing it would have carried into the homes now full of tears."

CONGRESS MOVES CAUTIOUSLY.

Will Seriously Consider the Effect of Putting on Extra Tax.

Washington.—Interest in war revenue legislation overshadows everything else in Congress.

Administration leaders are moving cautiously, eager to submit within a few days a measure to assure \$100,000,000 in additional revenue and also to avoid political pitfalls. Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have agreed that \$75,000,000 can be procured through increased levies on beer, malt liquors, domestic wines, proprietary preparations, soft drinks and like commodities. In many other sources of internal revenue, however, leaders find themselves confronted either with economic or political objections.

The committee will resume deliberations at once and endeavor to find \$25,000,000 in revenues from a score of suggestions under consideration. Automobiles, amusement tickets, moving picture films, magazines and weekly publications, circulations, railroad transportation, car lines, whiskey and other distilled liquors, inheritances, incomes, tobacco and many other sources have been suggested.

Wilson Directs Salute.

Washington.—I commemoration of the centenary of the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," President Wilson directed that a salute of 21 guns be fired at noon September 12, by all army posts, naval vessels and stations and revenue cutters. The salute will practically encircle the globe as it will be fired in Mexican waters, in West Indies, Asiatic waters and in the waters of the contending powers in Europe. The ensign of the battleship Florida will be exhibited.

Grazing Pasture Lands.
Don't graze the pasture land too hard early in the season.

Place for Lime.
The place for lime is in the soil, not on top of it.

Charcoal for Chicks.
Keep the charcoal and grit where chicks may have free access to it.

Best for Sandy Soil.
Ground limestone and manure are best to apply to a sandy soil.



Regiment of the German lancers that occupied Moulant on the way to meet Liege.

That another naval engagement in the North Sea has occurred seems possible from a statement issued by the London official press. It said seven German torpedo-boat destroyers had arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition and that others were understood to have been sunk "in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal."

In some quarters, however, it was suggested that the vessels may belong to the German force that was engaged in the recent fight with the British off Heligoland.

The official Russian statement concerning the capture of Lemberg, Capital of Galicia, says that it is the remnant of the Austrian army left after the Russian attack no longer is of military value. Besides the thousands of men killed, wounded or made prisoners, the Russians report that they took 200 guns from the Austrians.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief has ordered the captured territory in Austria-Hungary administered by the Russian general in command in that country.

The Bulgarian minister to Greece declares that Bulgaria has decided to maintain her neutrality until the end of the war.

A German aeroplane which tried to approach Paris is reported to have been smashed by the guns of two French aviators in an aerial battle.

So far as the public is concerned little actually is known as to how the armies in the field are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character as for instance, the announcement of the French war office that

planes are continually flying in the neighborhood of Paris and others kept in readiness to attack any of the German airmen who appear in the sky.

The attitude of Turkey is awaited with anxiety and a Petrograd (St. Petersburg) dispatch says she is mobilizing in the Persian boundary but slowly.

Another list of British casualties, officially reported at London, numbers casualties at 5,223, of whom 470 are killed and wounded, and 4,753 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.

NO SACRIFICE TO OGREAT FOR GERMANS FOR SUCCESS.

The departure of Emperor William "in the direction of Mayence" (that is as much as the press was permitted to know or report about it) may be said to mark the beginning of this great European war, so far as Germany is concerned.

As in 1870, the more important of the Emperor's advisers went to the front with him. The party included Chanveller von Bethmann-Hollweg, Secretary of State von Jagow, War Minister von Falkenhayn and other high governmental and army officials.

The plan of campaign is that thought out many years ago and never since departed from—to bend all energies at the very outset to the smashing of German's Western neighbor. Russia is to be left to Austria until France shall have been disposed of.

No one can be in daily contact with the officers of the general staff without being impressed with their

and British governments are virtually keeping silence. The movements of the troops are meagerly reported and it has been impossible through these reports to form any adequate idea of how the tide of battle is flowing.

Direct advices from the Russian capital give the official report of a battle lasting seven days between the Russians and Austrians around Lemberg, capital of Galicia, in which the Russians were successful, forcing the Austrians to retreat and seizing heavily fortified positions. The Russians captured 150 guns and the Austrians are said to have suffered enormous losses. In this battle three full Austrian army corps and parts of two others were engaged.

The seat of the French government is to be removed from Paris to Bordeaux, 358 miles southwest of Paris.

The proclamation announcing this action refers to it as a temporary arrangement.

French aviators have pursued a German aeroplane over Paris. There was an exchange of shots in the air, but the German escaped. Russia admits a serious defeat in East Prussia at the hands of the Germans. In this battle two Russian army corps were badly shut up and three generals and a number of staff officers were killed. An official report from Paris says a German cavalry corps marching towards the forest of Compiègne, engaged the British and the British captured 10 guns.

The United States cruiser Tennessee is to be utilized for the transportation of Americans from Havre to England.

Drove Austrians Back.
Petrograd (St. Petersburg).—The general staff announces that the Austrian Fifteenth division was completely routed near Luschoff on August 28 and that 100 officers and 4,000 soldiers were taken prisoners.

Confesses Defeat.
London.—Advices have been received here from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian general staff frankly confesses to disaster to two army corps, including the loss of three generals.

May Surrender Paris.
London.—In a dispatch from Rouen, France, a correspondent of The Chronicle says he has learned that the French authorities in Paris are considering the surrender of the city to the Germans in order to avoid the destruction of property from artillery fire.

Checked Advance.
Ostend, Belgium, via London.—The advance of the German right wing is reported checked. The Germans have been obliged to retire on St. Quentin.