

INEVITABLE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR TO A DECISIVE END IS NOW INDICATED

Great Britain, France and Russia Sign Agreement That Peace Shall Not be Concluded Separately by Any One of the Three and That No One of the Allies Shall Demand Terms of Peace Without Previous Agreement of All

WILSON AND BRYAN DEPRESSED BY NEWS

Diplomats of the Allied Powers Interpret Agreement as a Resolution on the Part of Britain and Russia to Wage Their Warfare in Every Quarter Regardless of Reverses in France—Turkish Government Hesitates to Plunge Into Conflict

London, Sept. 5.—Russia, France and Great Britain today signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations.

PROLONGATION OF STRUGGLE.

Meaning of the Agreement as Seen by Diplomats at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Officials and diplomats here today believed the agreement just signed by Great Britain, France and Russia not to make peace except by mutual consent, meant the war would be fought to a decisive end.

Worry Around the World. The contest in diplomacy between Berlin and London has been causing considerable worry around the world.

Porte Wavering. All these considerations have been placed before the Porte by diplomats representing the allies.

More Than 35,000 Wounded Abandoned. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 5.—More than 35,000 Austrian and Russian wounded were abandoned on the field of battle between Tarnow, Lemberg and Tarnopol, owing to lack of transportation, according to reports which have reached Rome.

Situation in Galicia. Advantage Gained at Lemberg Not Conclusive, Says Officer. London, Sept. 5.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam, a Reuter correspondent gives an account of the situation in Galicia as related by a wounded Austrian officer who has reached Rotterdam.

Order Expected Yesterday. For the Mobilization of the Troops of Italy. Paris, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Midi from Rome under today's date says:

Being Made by the British Royal Flying Corps. London, Sept. 4. (Delayed in transmission) "Few people know that the royal flying corps was made a permanent unit as a military history by sending at short notice aeroplanes across the channel by the air route, without mishap," says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Not Long in Bordeaux. Hope Expressed in Daily Bulletin to Soldiers. Paris, Sept. 5.—The Daily Bulletin issued to the French soldiers expresses hope that the government's sojourn in Bordeaux will be short.

French Calm and Confident. Minister of the Interior Reports Morale of the People Fine. Bordeaux, France, via London, Sept. 5.—At a cabinet council today over which President Poincaré presided, Minister of the Interior Malvy reported from the prefects of the different departments that the morale of the population everywhere is excellent.

Parliament at Bordeaux. To be Convened if Necessary—Closed at Paris. Bordeaux, via Paris, Sept. 5.—Premier Viviani today said the decree closing the session of the French parliament yesterday was designed to permit the government to convene the parliament at Bordeaux if necessary.

THE WAR SITUATION THIS MORNING

Official bulletins issued at Paris describe a movement away from the French capital by Germans toward the southeast—the continuation of the movement begun Thursday.

Three of the Maubeuge forts have fallen as a result of the general bombardment, but the city itself is reported as still resisting.

Steamship passengers, arriving in New York from Europe tell of the movement of Russian troops through England to aid the allies on the continent.

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.

An agreement has been signed by Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the French and Russian ambassadors at London, in behalf of their respective governments, that peace shall not be concluded separately during the present war by any one of the three allies and that no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of the others.

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.

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

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 advice added 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 re-convened at Bordeaux if necessary.

The British government has issued an official denial of the use of dum-dum bullets by British or French, as charged by Germany.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WEEK IN THE WAR ZONE

The Relentless Crushing Movement of the Great War Machines of Germany and Russia Has Been the Dominating Feature

London, Sept. 6.—The relentless crushing movement of the great war machines of Germany and Russia has been the dominating feature of the past week.

The French government has removed to Bordeaux and the Russian Emperor's armies have dealt a crushing blow to Austro-Hungarian military power in the East and now can turn their forces toward Germany.

The strongest section of the Austrian army was routed at Lemberg in Galicia with staggering losses and again Friday the Austrian center army was defeated at Lublin, in Poland.

How many men were engaged in those vast battles is not known, as the few brief bulletins made public furnish little ground for estimates.

The courage of the Russian soldiers, especially the Cossacks, was praised highly by the officer, but he declared they are poor shots. He attributed the Russian success to the numerical superiority of their forces.

AS BERLIN SEES IT. The Situation as Seen From the German Point of View. London, Sept. 5.—An official statement issued in Berlin and received here by Marconi wireless, says:

"The Rhine has been taken without fighting. Owing to the rapid advance of our army little attention can be paid to booty, and guns and wagons have been left standing in the open fields quite abandoned. These will be collected by troops in due course."

"It is reported that France, through the intermediary of a group of bankers, has offered the Italian government the loan of 200,000 francs on favorable terms, but that the Italian prime minister refused the offer."

"Greece has called up ten classes of naval reserves for maneuvers in order to give the National defense new stimulus."

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson today issued an executive order directing the Navy Department to take over the Tuckerton, N. J., wireless station and operate it on equal terms for the embassies and legations of all belligerents and neutrals.

Code Messages Will Be Handled Under Strict Censorship on Equal Terms for All the Belligerent Nations.

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OUR PEACE IS DUE TO WISE DIPLOMACY

In Handling Difficult International Problems

WORK OF MR. WILSON

Secretary Daniels, in Maine, Contrasts War in Europe With Peace in America and Points Reason for Difference.

Waterville, Me., Sept. 5.—Contrasting the peace of the United States with the war in Europe, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in an address here tonight, 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 pursued a 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."

No "Amateur Diplomacy" Now. Secretary Daniels called attention to the protests against the President's Mexican policy, its ridicule as "amateur diplomacy" by many and prediction 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."

"The world stood aghast," Mr. Daniels declared, "at the conflict in Europe."

Wilson's Message. "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 tendering 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 their differences, what a blessing it would have carried into the homes now full of tears."

WIRELESS TAKEN OVER BY NAVY DEPARTMENT

Tuckerton Station to be Managed by Naval Operators

Code Messages Will Be Handled Under Strict Censorship on Equal Terms for All the Belligerent Nations.

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson today issued an executive order directing the Navy Department to take over the Tuckerton, N. J., wireless station and operate it on equal terms for the embassies and legations of all belligerents and neutrals.

Code messages will be handled under strict censorship. The text of the President's order reads:

"Whereas, An order has been issued by me dated August 5th, 1914, declaring that all radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States of America were prohibited from transmitting or receiving for delivery messages of an unneutral nature, and from in any way rendering to any one of the belligerents any unneutral service; and

"Whereas, It is desirable to take precautions to the transmission of code and cipher messages by high powered stations capable of trans-Atlantic communication;

"Now, therefore, it is ordered by virtue of authority vested in me by the radio act of August 13th, 1912, that one or more of the high powered radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States and capable of trans-Atlantic communication shall be taken over by the government of the United States and used or controlled by it to the exclusive of any other control or use for the purpose of carrying on communication with land stations in Europe, including code and cipher messages.

The enforcement of this order and the preparation of regulations therefore is hereby delegated to the secretary of the navy, who is authorized and directed to take such action in the premises as may be deemed necessary.

(Continued on Page Two)

FOUND DEFENSE OF PARIS TOO STRONG

Germans Suddenly Interrupted Offensive Tactics

AS THE FRENCH SEE IT

Three of Forts Around the Fortress of Maubeuge Have Fallen and Bombardment Continues With Violence.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Military critics of most of the French papers, whose hypothesis is without official support, agree that the Germans found the entrenched camp of the allies around Paris too strong and suddenly interrupted their offensive tactics to find a weak spot.

The allies, however, they add, have taken advantage of this to strengthen their positions and are closely observing the movements of the invaders. Hundreds of excavators are engaged on the entrenchments of the military zone surrounding the city.

French View of Situation. Paris, Sept. 6.—An official communication was issued at midnight announcing that three forts had fallen at Maubeuge, a fortress of the first class, in Nord.

A further official statement says: The Press Bureau at Bordeaux telegraphed to the military governor of Paris:

"First, The respective situations of the German and French armies on the left wing have not undergone any interesting change. The enveloping movement of the enemy has been definitely checked.

"Second, The situation is unchanged in the center and on the right in Lorraine and the Vosges.

"At Paris, from which the enemy's armies are going farther away, the defensive works are proceeding actively. At Maubeuge the bombardment continues with extreme violence. The city, despite the destruction of three forts."

The following communication was issued by the governor of Paris this morning:

"The German army continues to move farther away from Paris, toward the southeast, carrying out the movement started Thursday.

"According to information the enemy has evacuated the region of Compiègne and Senlis."

STILL "NEGLECTING" PARIS

The Germans Continue Their "Turning" Movement Southeastward. Paris, Sept. 5.—An official announcement says: "The enemy is pursuing his wide movement. He continues to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on his right and to march in a southeast direction."

One word omission of which from the French official statement is indicated by asterisks was evidently, confused in cable transmission. It appears likely to have been meant for "converging."

PARISIANS' CONFIDENCE GROWS

In the Ability of the Allies to Prevent City's Investment. Paris, Sept. 5.—Confidence of the Parisians in the ability of the allied armies to prevent the Germans entering or even investing the city increases daily.

The military government is in sole command since the departure of President Poincaré, and the cabinet has taken every precaution for defense against attack.

The possibility of information concerning the preparations for the defense of the city reaching the adversary has caused the authorities to suppress every reference to the military disposition or their strength.

Accordingly the official communications are restricted very severely.

Large composite armies occupy excellent positions where they are prepared to meet the powerful artillery the Germans are bringing on the situation generally is regarded as favorable to the allies.

The first exodus of women and children, which was recommended by the authorities, complete calm returned and the citizens exhibited absolute assurance.

Income Tax Increase. Several committee members believe an income tax increase would be wise. They propose that the rate be advanced from 10 per cent on incomes in excess of \$4,000 to 12 per cent.

One advocate of this is Representative Hull, of Tennessee, author of the income tax section of the tariff act. Tonight Mr. Hull accompanied the committee, consulted President Wilson.

They discussed the income tax proposal and told the President the committee of newspapers and telegraph agencies of neutral countries shall be given facilities for sending exceptional news rapidly from this country.

Well Founded Complaints. "Constant and well founded complaints have been made by dozens of Italian and American correspondents of the treatment of their messages. It appears that in these cases there are doubts from 12 to 24 and even 48 hours by the British censors."

Should be Remedied. The Times adds: "No time is to be lost if this regrettable and indeed dangerous situation is to be remedied. The war may last long. It may affect the very existence of the empires and countries involved in it. It is not too much to ask that our government should spare neither money nor money to insure that neutral countries whose attitude at critical moments may be of vital importance shall not be left without authentic and veracious information of the progress of the war and of the fortunes of the allied armies."

BEER AND LIQUORS FIRST ON TAX LIST

To Raise the \$100,000,000 Emergency Revenue.

PATENT MEDICINES TOO

Commodities Virtually Agreed Upon to Raise Three-Fourths of Amount. No War Tax on Railroad Tickets or Tobacco.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee virtually agreed today upon commodities susceptible to special taxation to realize \$75,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 requested by President Wilson to offset the loss in customs receipts caused by the conflict in Europe.

What shall be taxed to raise the other \$25,000,000 has not been decided, scores of commodities and means of taxation being proposed. The committee will meet next Tuesday and expects to complete the bill next week.

Although no announcement was made, it is certain that beer and fermented liquors will come first among articles taxed. The additional beer tax will be either 50 or 60 cents a barrel, probably 50 cents, producing \$32,000,000 a year. A tax of 20 cents a gallon is probable on domestic wines, bringing in from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

From a tax on proprietary medicines and preparations of all kinds and on soft drinks it is hoped to raise approximately \$20,000,000, while a small additional revenue tax on distilled liquors, probably not more than 15 cents a gallon, would bring the total tax on whiskey etc. to \$12,500,000. From these sources, it is estimated, \$75,000,000 would be assured.

No Tax on Railroad Tickets. So severe was the opposition to a tax on monthly tickets among committee members, chiefly because of its unpopularity and probable political effect, that further consideration is unlikely. An alternative to tax railroad freight has also been suggested, but it has been pointed out, would be expensive and difficult to collect.

It also is improbable that there will be any stamp tax on commercial instruments, such as checks, drafts, conveyances, mortgages, etc. Nearly all members of the committee agree that such a tax would require too much administrative detail.

The majority of the committee also oppose an additional tax on tobacco, because of the burden it now bears. There is some urgency, however, for a graduated tax on cigars according to value from \$100 to \$1,000.

Large increases in revenues could be procured. Among new subjects for taxation seriously discussed by the committee were monthly tickets among committee members, chiefly because of its unpopularity and probable political effect, that further consideration is unlikely.

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