

ALLIED FORCES ARE WINNING OVER GERMANS; RUSSIANS ARE SUCCESSFUL OVER AUSTRIANS

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES

Interest Centers in the Campaign in France, for It Is F... That the Battle Proceeding There Is the First Real Crisis the War and Will Have Vital Effect on the Outcome— Russians Fighting Austrian Army of 400,000 in Galicia.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR SITUATION

Official reports from both Paris and London indicate successful movements at least for the time being by the allied armies against the Germans. London reports that the British have pushed the opposing forces back ten miles and that the allies are gaining ground on the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin rivers.

Wounded soldiers who have reached Paris tell of the severity of the fighting in the Champagne country and report heavy losses.

With hundreds of thousands of men engaged on both sides, the battle now in full swing to the east of Paris, promises to be the most important campaign up to the present.

In reply to the request of the Germans for an armistice of 24 hours to bury the dead and care for the wounded, the French authorities are reported to have sent this message: "We grant you that time to get out of France."

The Russian troops still are engaged in fierce combats with the Austrians in the Rawa district, Russian Poland. Fighting is almost continuous and the outcome in this region has not been determined. France announces that it is sending reserves to Morocco to release regulars now there for service with the army in France.

Christibel Pankhurst, the militant leader, has ranged herself on the side of the Prime Minister in the present critical condition of the country. She says the militant women are ready to take their place in the line or serve the nation in any way deemed most advisable.

Battle Proceeding East of Paris Appears to Be the Most Important and Most Stubbornly Fought Combat of the Campaign—Military Authorities Decline to Indicate Number of Men Engaged.

GERMANS REQUEST AN ARMISTICE OF 24 HOURS

"We Grant You That Time to Get Out of France" Is Said to Have Been the Response of Refusal—Casualties Seem to Have Been Very Great—German Wing, While Retreating, Offers Sternest Resistance.

Paris, Sept. 9, 12:40 A. M.—The battle proceeding to the east of Paris appears to be the most important and most stubbornly fought combat of the campaign. Military authorities decline to indicate the number of men engaged, but hundreds of thousands are participating on both sides.

According to those in position to obtain authentic information, the casualties have been so great that the Germans have requested an armistice of 24 hours. The armistice was refused with the response:

"We grant you that time to get out of France." An official communication issued by the war office shows that the German wing, while retreating before the allies, has offered the sternest resistance, delivering several fierce but unsuccessful counter attacks.

The fighting today extended along both the Ourcq and Marne rivers. In the latter region the British forces have engaged in a strong offensive in undulating country.

The position of the allies has been exceeding difficult, in the center of the ally forces several encounters have occurred, ending the days with varying fortunes, which, however, are regarded as more favorable to the allies than to their adversaries.

PARIS VIEW OF SITUATION "At No Place Have We Fallen Back; The Enemy Has Lost Ground." Paris, Sept. 8.—The following official communication bearing on the fighting now in progress to the east of the capital, was made public tonight. "The left wing of the allied armies, comprising certain portions of the forces now defending Paris, continues to make progress against the enemy. "The French advance reaches from the banks of the river Ourcq to the Montmirail region, (Montmirail is about 48 miles east of Paris). The enemy is retiring in the direction of the river Marne, between Meaux (20 miles east of Paris) and Sezanne (42 miles east from Meaux). "The French and the English armies have taken numerous prisoners, including a battalion of infantry and a company serving a detachment of rapid fire guns; they captured also many gun carriages. "There have been violent encounters with the enemy on the center between Fere Champeoise (12 miles east of

ALLIES CLAIM VICTORIES; GERMANS SAY NOTHING

British and French, According to Official Statement, Have Successfully Repulsed Another German Attempt to Penetrate Their Left Center—It Is Believed General Joffre Purposely Fell Back to Choose More Favorable Ground.

London, Sept. 8.—The British and French forces north and east of Paris have had further successes against the German invaders, according to the official bulletins today, while in Galicia the Russians continue with considerable success their attempt to envelope and defeat the Austrian army of 400,000 men under General Auffenberg.

For the moment, at least, interest centers in the campaign in France, for it is felt that the battle proceeding there is the first real crisis of the war and will have a vital effect on the outcome.

The allies, according to a bulletin by the French war office, have successfully repulsed another German attempt to penetrate their left center between Fere-Champenoise and Vitry-le-Francoise, where the roads and railways are more suited to the French movements than would have been further north. In fact, it is believed General Joffre purposely fell back from Chalons so he could choose ground more favorable for his army for either defensive or offensive operations.

In this he seems to have been justified, for not only was the German attack repulsed at Vitry-le-Francoise, but the Germans actually lost ground.

This has been the scene of the heaviest fighting of the present battle, for on the German right, which the allies seem to have got around, General Kluck is falling back before the forward movement of the French and British forces toward the Marne between Meaux and Sezanne.

There must have been some fighting here, however, as the French report that some prisoners were taken from the enemy.

There have been many rumors of reinforcements having been sent this army of the allies. Some rumors are that Russian troops actually have joined it, and others that Indian troops took part in the fighting. These rumors, however, remain without confirmation and the more thoughtful observers of the war consider that the increased strength of the allies' left wing is due to the arrival of fresh troops from England and France and to the fact that the advanced defensive army of Paris is taking part in the operation.

The French still are sticking below the Lorraine frontier and here, according to the war office, have repulsed a German attack on the line between Nancy and Chateau-Salins.

In Alsace, where the French advanced so quickly at the beginning of the war, there has been a long respite from serious fighting. This is due, in the opinion of military experts, to the withdrawal of the Germans who were needed for the West, and probably to the return to Austria of troops sent to the assistance of the Germans last month.

The Situation in Galicia. In Galicia General Ruzsky, who won a signal victory over the Austrians at Lemberg, is continuing his attempt to encircle the army of General Auffenberg. Moving southwestward from Lemberg, he has worked around, if he has not captured the stronghold of Przemysl, whence he can get in the rear of the Austrians, who are drawn up on a line away from Kilico to Jaroslau, and are being threatened by the Russian advance southward from Radom and Zamosa. The Austrians seem to be in an extremely dangerous position, and if they are defeated by the Russians, it will be a second Lemberg for them. They appear to have other troubles, too. Reports persist that Emperor Franz Joseph is dangerously ill; that there are internal dissensions in the dual monarchy and that Italy, Bulgaria and Roumania are waiting Austria's defeat by Russia to appropriate some of her territories on her southern frontier.

Austrians Driven Out of Serbia. The Serbians, having driven all Austrian troops out of her territory, have commenced an advance into Bosnia

MEXICAN CHIEFS COMING TO TERMS

Carranza and Obregon Assent to Villa's Proposals.

LATTER HAS SIGNED.

Basis for President Wilson's Recent Assertion That They Would Co-operate Is Revealed—Carranza to Resign?

Washington, Sept. 8.—The basis for President Wilson's recent assertion that he believed Carranza and Villa would co-operate in restoring constitutional government in Mexico was revealed today when it became known that General Obregon, personal friend of Carranza, had signed Villa's proposals for an electoral programme.

General Villa's proposals were laid before Paul Fuller, representative of President Wilson, at a recent conference in Chihuahua. The President later told callers the proposals did not appear unreasonable.

Mr. Fuller interviewed General Carranza in Mexico City today and it was reported the "first chief" also assented to Villa's programme, which is as follows:

Villa's Programme. "That a convention of Constitutional army delegates be called to arrange the date of the election for congress, president and vice president.

"That no military man be a candidate for President or Vice President or for governor of any state.

"That a civilian take charge of the provisional government to hold elections.

"That a general amnesty be declared except as to those who committed the crime or participated in the assassination of Madero and Suarez.

"That officers of the old Federal army, who can show clean records, shall be taken into the new national army.

"That all reforms shall be put through in an energetic manner, but on a legal and constitutional basis."

Carranza already has complied with the first proposal by calling a general convention for October 1 to select a provisional president. Under the Mexican constitution, the provisional President cannot be a candidate in elections conducted under his administration.

It is understood here that Carranza will not be in office longer than the period necessary to conduct an election. If he resigns as first chief he may enter the Presidential race, as his friends claim he is not a "military man" in the accepted sense in Mexico.

Expected to Resign. The belief prevails that Carranza will resign in favor of a civilian as proposed by Villa and that he then will wage an active campaign for the presidency. Villa is not expected to support Carranza at the polls.

It is understood here that American forces will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until the election for permanent President is held.

GOLDSBORO LADY IS PINNED UNDER BOARD.

Mrs. Charlie Latham in Precarious Condition—Result of Storm.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 8.—This afternoon a board sign attached to the left wall of the Henley Furniture Company during a severe wind and electrical storm that passed over the city about 5 o'clock became detached and blew over to the sidewalk, pinning beneath same Mrs. Charlie Latham, who was passing at the time, inflicting serious injuries and at this writing Mrs. Latham is in a precarious condition and not expected to recover.

WITNESS TELLS OF NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Sunk in Neutral Waters.

SAYS GERMAN CAPTAIN.

Says British High Flyer Fired Upon German Ship While She Had no Steam—Describes the Battle.

New York, Sept. 8.—The German steamship Magdeburg, a witness of the naval engagement between the British cruiser High Flyer and the German converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse off the African west coast August 26th, steamed into this port today. According to her captain, S. Orgel, the Magdeburg herself was struck by one of the High Flyer's shells after being intercepted while coaling the German cruiser.

Captain Orgel asserted that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was attacked while at anchor in Spanish waters, neutral territory, without steam up. He said it was reported several persons on board the High Flyer were killed.

Captain Orgel's story of his ship's experience during the encounter, told tonight, sets forth that when the High Flyer came on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the German had on board 100 British prisoners, taken from British prizes. Captain Orgel said the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse transferred these prisoners to another German coaling vessel, the Arunkas, lying nearby.

"The English gave the captain no thanks for this action," commented the Magdeburg's master.

The Magdeburg left Gothenburg, Germany, July 18th for Australia. Putting in at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, August 5th, Captain Orgel received orders, he said, to deliver some of his coal to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at the South end of the Bay of Rio de Oro, on the African coast.

"This part of the coast belongs to Spain," Captain Orgel said. "On August 26th, at 11:30 A. M., an English cruiser was sighted. It began to signal to the Wilhelm.

"The commander of the German auxiliary cruiser informed me that the English cruiser ordered him to surrender his ship; otherwise he would open fire. As far as I know the German commander replied to the English cruiser as follows:

"Germans Do Not Surrender."

"We Germans do not surrender."

"Captain Reyman, commander of the Wilhelm, thereupon informed me that the English cruiser would open fire soon and that he therefore, advised me to weigh anchor and steam out of the firing line.

"The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse herself could not get up sufficient steam to move within two hours. It would have required eight hours to have got on a full head of steam. The reason the vessel had no steam on was because she was in neutral waters.

"While I was still engaged in weighing anchor, the English cruiser began to fire, although the Magdeburg lay directly in the firing line between the Wilhelm and British cruiser. The English shells fell to the right and left of us but short of our mark. Finally one shell took effect in the fore-castle of the Magdeburg and caused great damage. Happily no member of the crew was in the fore-castle.

"The Wilhelm replied to the fire of the English cruiser with her three available guns. It was said the English cruiser was struck several times

SHIP OF MERCY IS TO SAIL TOMORROW

"Red Cross" Will Carry Relief to the Wounded.

MANNED BY NEUTRALS.

Would Have Sailed Earlier But for Objections of British and French Governments to German Crew—Significant.

New York, Sept. 8.—The Red Cross, the American ship of mercy which will carry relief to the wounded on European battlefields, will sail from this port probably Thursday morning, it was announced tonight. Her crew will be made up of Americans or Spaniards—men of neutral nations.

The Red Cross was to have begun her voyage today, but those employed on board included a number of Germans and her departure was delayed after the British and French governments had protested against persons of that nationality being among the crew.

"The activity of the press has indirectly caused a delay," Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of the National Relief Board of the Red Cross, said. "As soon as it was learned we had accepted the offer made by the Hamburg-American Line of their steamship Hamburg, several newspapers began to publish lectures as to the possible violation of neutrality if a Red Cross ship should sail to French and English ports with a German or part German crew.

"I have just seen the French consul general and do not expect any trouble other than a slight delay. We are not planning to dock at any French port. The ship will go first to Falmouth, England, and then to Brazil. She will anchor in the harbor there and unload her supplies without docking."

The Delay Explained.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The failure of the Red Cross relief steamer Red Cross to sail from New York today, was due to the refusal of both the British and French governments to grant permission for the ship to touch in territory controlled by either of these countries.

The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, said he had expressed the willingness of his government to allow the ship to call at British ports on condition that it be an American ship which would mean one manned by Americans. He was informed at the last moment, he said, that while the officers were Americans, the steamer carried the same crew she had as the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg.

"Under these circumstances, the ambassador said, he did not feel justified in taking the responsibility of approving the steamer's departure, particularly as many of the crew are German reservists, and has laid the matter before his government.

The incident attracted general attention today because it foreshadowed similar action on the part of Great Britain and France, towards ships that may be purchased by the United States for its merchant marine. Both governments in expressing their attitude on the neutralization of ships formerly owned by belligerents suggested that the crews of these vessels ought to be American as they could not permit sailors of hostile countries to enter their ports under neutral flags.

and that several persons on board were killed.

"I myself took the Magdeburg under full steam southward and soon lost sight of both vessels. When we saw the Wilhelm last she was listed heavily to port. I had the impression she was sinking."

WILSON ASKS THE PEOPLE TO PRAY FOR PEACE IN EUROPE

The President Issues Proclamation Setting Aside Sunday, October 4th, As a Day of Prayer and Calls Upon the Nation to Observe It in Behalf of Peace.

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson today signed a proclamation, calling on the people of the United States to pray for peace in Europe. The proclamation sets aside Sunday, October 4th, as a day of prayer.

The President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas, Great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle, praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our selfishness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and authorized the seal of the United States to be affixed, and thought in the world, praying also to this eighth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

"(Signed) "WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Secretary of State."