

GERMANS TAKE FORTRESS MAUBEUGE BUT ARE FORCED BACK AT POINTS ALONG BATTLE LINE

ALLIED ARMIES CONTINUE TO HAVE THE ADVANTAGE

With Fall of French Fortress, 40,000 Prisoners, Including Four Generals, Are Taken, and 400 Guns Captured—Efforts of Germans to Break French Lines on Ourcq River Reported to Have Failed—Seem to be Short of Ammunition.

SEEM TO BE BEGINNING MOVEMENT OF RETREAT

Thus the French War Department Officially Summarizes the Situation With Respect to the German Army—Russian and Austrian Armies Continue to Oppose Each Other in Long Drawn Out Engagement in Russian Poland—Russians Victors?

Latest official reports from the French government indicate that the offensive tactics undertaken in the last day or two by the allied armies have forced the Germans back at various points in the battle line, which extends from a few miles east of Paris to Verdun, a distance of about 200 miles.

Bordeaux reports officially that the British army has crossed the river Marne, and that the Germans have fallen back 25 miles.

Efforts of the Germans to break the French lines on the Ourcq river are officially reported to have failed. Seemingly, the Germans are short of ammunition at the front, and are having difficulties in provisioning, and the French war department officially announces that "on the whole, the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat."

The Russian and Austrian armies continue to oppose each other in a long drawn out engagement in the Lublin district, Russian Poland. An official statement issued at Petrograd declares that both Austrian and German troops have been dislodged from their fixed positions, and have retired towards the South.

The battlefield in France is that over which Napoleon fought in 1814, with entrenched camps on both wings and the center. Paris covers the left wing, Chalons the center, and Verdun on the right, while mobile columns of troops are ready to join in.

Vitry le Francois and Montmirail seem to be the points of the chief engagements and there the carnage has been the heaviest.

The allies aim at preventing the German turning movement with a mass of troops composed of many army corps.

King George has addressed a message to the British dominions and colonies, in which he protests that war was not of Great Britain's seeking, and expresses his warmest thanks for the assistance rendered by them.

Maubeuge, a French fortress, has fallen into the hands of the Germans, and, according to the report, the Germans took 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns.

The British official press bureau announces the wreck off the coast of Scotland of the White Star liner Oceanic. Officers and crew were saved.

GERMANS TAKE FORTRESS AND 40,000 PRISONERS.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—(By wireless to the Associated Press by way of Sayville, L. I.)—Official announcement was made today at army headquarters that the French fortress of Maubeuge, on the Sambre river, had fallen.

The Germans took 40,000 prisoners, including four generals. Four hundred guns were also captured.

Dr. Ludwig Frank, of Mannheim, a prominent Socialist member of the Reichstag, was killed September 3rd, during a charge against the French at Luneville.

Prince Frederick William, of Hesse, has been wounded.

AS REPORTED FROM BORDEAUX.

Official Statement Tells of French Successes Against Germans.

Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—The following official announcement was issued tonight: "On the left wing—all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Ourcq river have failed. We have taken two standards. The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about 40 kilometers (25 miles). On the center and right wing there is no notable change."

The following official communication was issued here at 3 o'clock this afternoon: "On the whole the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat. The strategic position of the French troops is improving but one cannot judge of a battle extending over 100 kilometers, (about 63 miles). The Germans seem to experience certain difficulties in provisioning. In general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage."

BELGIAN WOMEN IN AMERICA.

Wives of Soldiers Receive 15 Cents a Day From Their Government.

New York, Sept. 9.—Fifteen cents a day will be paid by the government of Belgium to every Belgian woman in America whose husband is with the army.

OPPOSES INCREASE OF INCOME TAXES

President's Attitude Causes a Revision of Plans.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Appropriations May Be Shaved to Help Out in Providing \$100,000,000 Emergency Revenue—Freights Question to Be Decided Today.

Washington, Sept. 9.—President Wilson's disapproval today of the proposal to increase the income tax as a means of raising revenue to offset a treasury deficit due to the European war, set Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to revising their plans. They will renew tomorrow their effort to draft a war revenue bill. The President made his attitude known at a conference with Democratic leaders in Congress.

Preliminary steps also were taken by Democratic senators today to re-adjust the pending \$53,000,000 Rivers and harbors appropriation bill against which Republican senators have conducted a filibuster on the ground that it is framed on extraneous matters and that the \$100,000,000 war revenue bill would not be necessary if the new projects proposed in the bill were abandoned.

Senators who champion the bill have asked the Navy Department for revised estimates on the amounts absolutely necessary to carry on existing river and harbor works and the most urgent new projects in anticipation of pruning the bill.

It was reported tonight that a conference between Republican senators opposing the bill and Democratic leaders had been held, at which suggestions were made for a compromise paving the way for early adjournment and removing much Senate opposition to the war revenue tax.

Democrats Not Disappointed. Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee conferred informally today. They were not disappointed by the President's disapproval of their decision to increase the income tax one-half of one per cent and to decrease the exemption. The President's principal objection was said to be that such a tax was not immediately available and therefore undesirable.

Chairman Underwood, who discussed the subject with the President, was inclined to agree with this view and it is improbable that an income tax amendment will be proposed.

May Add Cigarettes. Cigarettes probably will be added to the list of taxable commodities already agreed to, such as beer, wines and liquors. A plan also is under consideration to make the tax on beer one dollar a barrel, which would yield

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RAILROADS APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

They Seek Relief From Some of Their Burdens.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES

Committee of Executives of Country's Big Roads Call at White House and Lay Letter Before the President.

Washington, Sept. 9.—President Wilson began consideration tonight of an appeal laid before him today by a committee of railroad executives representing every large road in the country. He was asked to aid the railroads in tiding over financial difficulties arising from the war in Europe. No specific plan was presented.

The railroad men were hopeful after the conference that Mr. Wilson, through a public letter or otherwise, might show that he believed the railroads should be relieved of some burdens. They also believed they had laid the ground work for consideration of specific requests to be made later.

These requests were understood to include a postponement of the consideration of the railway securities bill now pending in Congress, legislation allowing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to take general conditions into consideration in passing on petitions for rate increases, and the re-opening of the recent advance freight rate cases.

After the conference the railroad executives met Commissioners Clements, McChord and Daniels of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A copy of an address presented to the President was laid before the commissioners and the general railroad situation as altered by events since the outbreak of the European war, was explained. The railroad executives said they were ready at any time to advise with the commission as to any practical means for according relief to which the roads might be entitled and which the commission could lawfully grant.

Chairman Trumbull, of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways, acted as spokesmen. He laid before the President a petition for relief from the payment of the railway men of the country.

The others in the committee were Presidents Samuel Rea, of the Pennsylvania; Daniel Williams, of Baltimore & Ohio; Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern; E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe, and Hale Holden, vice president of the Burlington.

GERMAN EMPEROR CABLES PROTEST

Against Use of Dum Dum Bullets by Allied Army.

PERSONAL TO WILSON

In Message Received by President, Kaiser Protests Against Belgian Civilians Participating in War. Regrets Loss of Louvain.

Washington, Sept. 9.—President Wilson today received a personal cablegram from Emperor William of Germany, protesting against the use by the allied army of dum dum bullets and the participation in the war by civilians of Belgium. The message also expressed the German Emperor's deep regret at the destruction of the Belgian city of Louvain.

"My heart bleeds for Louvain," is one of the phrases the Emperor is understood to have used. He declared, however, that the population of Belgium had offered such resistance that his generals in many cases had found it necessary to administer severe punishment.

Contents of the message was closely guarded. No one at the White House or State Department would admit officially that it had arrived, even though press dispatches from London and Copenhagen gave an outline of the dispatch early in the day. The reason for the secrecy was not divulged.

Persons who knew the contents of the message, however, declared it did not ask the President to take action but simply laid before him the Emperor's contention in connection with the controversy that has arisen over alleged atrocities by the German army in Belgium.

Answer to Belgian Commission. The knowledge that an official commission was en route from Belgium to lay before President Wilson the Belgian side of the case is believed to have prompted the Emperor to make personal explanation of the incident to Washington.

It is not known what reply President Wilson will make, but the attitude of the Washington government toward protests of this kind in the present war heretofore has been one of a neutral auditor.

The use of the dum dum bullets and the unnecessary destruction of property are prohibited by articles of The Hague convention. The only penalty for violating them, is the imposition of an indemnity at the end of the war upon the authors guilty of such violations. Belligerents therefore, are anxious to place their cases on record so that at the final reckoning in the peace councils which will terminate the war, appropriate consideration may be given to their claims.

At the French embassy denial not only was made that the allies had

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Present Combat Only Preliminary to Great Battle Extending From Meaux, Northeast of Paris, to Fortress of Verdun, About 200 Miles Farther East—Germans Have Brought Up Reinforcements and Are Striking at Allies' Left and Center.

HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK AT EACH ATTACK

Results Not Surprising to Military Men, as Germans Have Been Compelled to Advance Through Swamps of Petit Morin River and Over Bare Uplands to the Extremely Strong French Position on Right. Their Only Chance, However.

London, Sept. 9.—The allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what only can be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northeast of Paris, to the fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles farther east.

The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the allies' left and center between Montmirail and Vitry-Le-Francois, a front of from 50 to 60 miles, but each time they have been driven back.

This is not surprising to military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right. It is their only chance, however, and it is expected they will strike and strike again.

The Germans are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons on the roads leading to Fere-Champenoise, Sommeuse and Somples, in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which give the French a great advantage.

General Pau, who commands the center of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of the Semois towards the plateau commanding the center of the whole battlefield. On his left the British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French sixth army, advancing from Paris along the Ourcqriver, has had further successes and is threatening General Kluck's communications.

GERMANS FAIL IN EAST ALSO. In the East the Germans so far have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne between Vitry-Le-Francois and Verdun on the right wing of the allies.

Again, according to French reports, there has been no action against the Grand Couronne of Nancy, and in the Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged.

All this favorable news has cheered the allies, but military critics warn the public that the battle has not been won, and that there probably will be a week or more of fighting before a decision is reached.

There is a possibility that the Germans are trying to draw the allies into an attack on the high ground that lies between the Marne and the Aisne, about Rheims, and while it is believed some of the edge has been taken off the German defensive, it is not at all probable that it has all been removed.

General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, however, has won some points. He has gained the time he expected, he is in better position and he completed his concentration, so that he is believed to have a fair chance against the invaders who have heaved their way from Mons to the gates of Paris.

Battle Continues in Galicia. The Austrians and Russians are still battling in Galicia, and although Russian official circles are silent, reports from Rome, which generally have been accurate, coming as they do through German or Rumanian sources indicate that the Russians are making progress against General Auffenberg's army, which is being supported by Germans.

Some doubt is now expressed as to whether the Russian enveloping movement from the south of Lemberg can be developed quickly enough to cut off the Austrians should they be defeated by the Russians advancing from the North. But should the Austrians be defeated, as Rome says, this second army is likely to hasten General Auffenberg's retirement.

Pause in East Prussia. There is still a pause in the operations in East Prussia, doubtless due to a paucity of troops on the part of Russia, which always has had difficulty in transporting troops westward. Besides the defeat they suffered in the fighting between August 21st and August 27th may temporarily have taken the sting out of the attacks.

Enthusiasm in England. In England, where the saying is "Britain is just starting," the greatest enthusiasm has been created by the King's message to India, his dominions and the colonies, in which he thanks his overseas subjects for promptitude with which they responded to the call from the mother country. India alone is sending 70,000 troops, "Kitchener's Pets," as they have been called since Field Marshal Kitchener reorganized the Indian army. They include the army of occupation and the navy forces. The latter are to be commanded by the princes and chiefs.

Besides this, India is to pay the cost of transportation of her troops to Europe and the Indian princes are sending rich gifts to the war funds being raised in their own country and England. The dominions and the colonies have placed their ships, men and money at the disposal of the home government, so that the whole forces of the Empire have been recruited against her enemy.

The official bureau has issued a denial of the report that dominion troops have arrived and, while no statement has been issued regarding

the movements of the Indian contingent, except that some of them left India several weeks ago, the opinion is general there that they either have joined General French's forces or are about to do so.

None in France From Russia. The report that a great Russian force had gone to join the allies in France seemed to have risen from the fact that Russian reservists from England, the United States and other countries who could not get to their country, joined the French army.

In the United Kingdom recruiting continues. Men are joining the colors by thousands and it is expected that Lord Kitchener's half million will have been obtained by the end of the week.

STEAMERS FROM SOUTHAMPTON. Several Ships From Europe Bring Americans Home. New York, Sept. 9.—Two steamships, the first to leave Southampton since the war began, arrived from that port today, and three left New York for European ports. The Red Star liner Lapland brought 150 Americans, including several who corroborated reports that Russian troops have been passing through England. The Royal Mail steamship Oruba brought nine Americans.

The vessels sailing were the American liner Philadelphia for Liverpool, with 35 passengers; the Spanish steamer Infanta Isabella, for Barcelona; the Ionnia, of the Greek line, for Piraeus, carrying Red Cross surgeons and nurses to Serbia.

The Princess Mafalda, of the Lloyd-Italiano line, which was to have sailed tonight, will not leave until tomorrow because of chainery trouble. Fifteen young school teachers who were to have sailed on the Italian ship to teach in the American college for girls in Constantinople, cancelled passage at the last moment, upon notification from the secretary of the college advising them not to come at this time. Four men who will teach in Roberts College, in Constantinople, decided to hazard the risk. Another passenger was Mrs. S. B. Graham, wife of Captain Graham, of the cruiser Tennessee, who expects to join her husband in Vienna.

NO TELLING WHEN THE RED CROSS WILL SAIL

Her Departure Apparently is Indefinitely Delayed.

By Question Raised by British and French Governments Regarding Neutrality If She Carries Germans Among Crew.

New York, Sept. 9.—The question raised by the British and French governments regarding the neutrality of the steamer Red Cross, if she carries Germans among her crew when she sails for Europe, has delayed apparently indefinitely the departure of the ship.

In shipping circles tonight it was not believed the Red Cross would leave port tomorrow as announced yesterday. Her commander, Armistead Rust, U. S. N., retired, went to Washington today, and it was said he would place the problem before Secretary Bryan.

Owners Threatening. The Red Cross, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, was loaned to the American Red Cross and has among her crew a number of native Germans who have not taken out final naturalization papers in the United States. It was reported today that if the Red Cross organization sought to supplant these Germans with Americans and Spaniards as announced yesterday, the Hamburg-American would withdraw the ship from the organization's service.

A steamship company operating vessels between New York and the South sent 80 American negroes to the United States shipping office today. The men are available for steward and mess duty on the Red Cross if the latter discharges her Germans.

PLAN FOR MEMORIAL TO MRS. WOODROW WILSON

To be Established by Southern Presbyterians.

Take Form of Fund for the Education of Mountain Children of the South—No Objection from the President.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Rev. Homer McMillan, of Atlanta, secretary of the executive committee of the home mission board of the Presbyterian Church, South, laid before President Wilson today a plan for a memorial to Mrs. Wilson in the form of a fund for the education of mountain children of the South, a work in which Mrs. Wilson was deeply interested. The President interposed no objection.

Started at Montreal. Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9.—The proposal to establish a memorial to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson in the form of a fund for the education of Southern mountain children took form at a recent missionary meeting of the Presbyterian Church, South, at Montreal, N. C.

Women delegates who knew of Mrs. Wilson's activity in aiding mountain children discussed the proposal informally and the home mission board of the church later made plans for the proposed memorial.

Officials of the board here said that, since the President had interposed no objection plans for the creation of the fund probably would be made public shortly.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Protests against Great Britain's seizure of the two battleships being built in England for Turkey at the outbreak of the war, adopted at a meeting of Ottoman, Indian and Persian Mussulmans and Hindus in New York have been sent to Congressmen here and members of the cabinet.

NO COMPETITIVE BEEF FROM ARGENTINA NOW

American Packers Absolutely Control Output.

All Argentine Beef Must be Bought From Them, According to New York Meat Market Man's Testimony.

New York, Sept. 9.—Beef packers of the United States are in absolute control of the Argentine beef output, thus destroying the value of Argentine beef as a competitive check on the price of native beef, according to testimony given today in Chief Magistrate McAdoo's inquiry in the advance in food prices.

Jacob Block, a member of a firm owning several New York meat markets, asserted that all Argentine beef must be bought from American packers.

Packers have arranged territory outside New York City so that the small dealers are at their mercy. Mr. Block testified. On a small town incapable of supporting more than one good sized establishment, one packing concern is located and butchers are forced to buy from that one packer. In large places the business is split up.

The witness said a beef shortage had existed for 12 years. In that time, he said, the supply of cattle in this country fell short of the demand by 16,000,000 and the shortage was growing more pronounced.

New York, Sept. 9.—Reports from Vienna which come through London are cut and changed by British censors in the opinion of Dr. Alexander Suber von Persek, Austro-Hungarian consul general here, who declared today America was not getting Austro-Hungarian news fairly stated. Dr. Persek said he had not been in communication with his government since his return from Europe Sunday.