

GERMANS AGAIN TAKE OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE; TWO BATTLES RAGING

WOUNDED TELL OF FIGHTING

Graphic Stories of Battles on Land and Sea Are Gleaned

by the War Correspondents.

ARTILLERY IS USED WITH DEADLY EFFECT

British Say German Regiments Were Decimated in Fierce

Rushes at Mons—Naval Battles.

London, Sept. 1.—The following story of the fighting near Mons was told to an Express reporter by one of the British wounded:

"We had left the shelter of a little forest and opened out, supported by the north country regiment. Our colonel warned us that the German infantry was advancing.

"We had hardly extended ourselves along the grass when patches of blue and green were seen on the sky line, and soon battalions of the enemy were made out following each other at regular intervals. Our batteries let rip and gouged holes in them. Then the order was given to fix bayonets. Before the enemy arrived, the artillery fire had increased until it was an inferno. German aviators were diving for their guns. The German cavalry got around behind us and charged right up to the guns. Very few of the Germans escaped, however, for whole platoons rushed to the rescue emptying their magazines as they ran. A moment later the Germans were on us from the front. We let them come until their breast rose above the neighboring hillock and then decimated them. They fell back in confusion and dropped to the ground.

"Another line came, which we treated the same way. Scores of machine guns were turned on us, however, and we were ordered to prepare to charge. On the word of command we sprang from the grass, as one man and with yell after yell, charged the advancing Prussians. As we neared their ranks we fired indiscriminately and only a few remained to cross bayonets with us. The remainder rushed off and were shot in the back as they went. They left more than half their regiment on the field in killed and wounded."

German Entrapped.

London, Sept. 1.—A wounded soldier in the hospital at Boulogne told the Express correspondent of a trick learned in the Boer war which worked very well with the Germans: The story is:

"The Germans, before sending their infantry against our lines, opened a hot artillery fire. Our artillery replied at first warmly and then gun after gun of the British artillery went silent.

"What's up now," I asked a comrade. There were a few minutes more of artillery firing from the Germans and then their infantry came on and solid formation. We received them with rifle fire. Still they came on and still we mowed them down. They were getting closer and we could plainly see the dense mass moving. Then suddenly the whole of our artillery opened fire.

"You see they had not been silenced at all, and it was a trick to draw the Germans on. They went down in whole fields, for our guns got them in open ground and of course they soon had enough. It was impossible for those behind to come past the dead."

The Naval Battle.

London, Sept. 1.—The Harwich correspondent of the Telegraph, giving interviews with wounded sailors, speaks of the plucky way in the battle in which the English gunners handled shells. Many shells, it is understood, did not burst.

"More than five shells hit the boiler of the Cuxhaven," he quotes one sailor as saying, "and if one had burst it would have been all up with the ship."

"What did you do with them?" was asked.

"Oh, just shied them overboard. There was no room for such rubbish aboard our yacht," was the reply.

"The Germans also showed considerable grit. It is declared. As one of the cruisers was going down with decks aflame and mast shot away, the only man left in the forecastle hoisted the flag and went down with the ship.

"Proof that some of the Germans were shot by their own officers," the correspondent says, "is given by a wounded German landed at Shotley who has seven revolver wounds in

RICH AMERICANS AMONG REFUGEES

Many Pay High for Passage on Italian Steamer—Ryndam Crowded.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Italian steamer *Principessa Mafalda*, chartered by John E. Jones, American consul at Genoa at a cost of \$184,000 reached New York today with 388 wealthy Americans aboard. Some of them paid \$7,000 for a cabin; none paid less than \$100 and the average cost was \$500. The presence of empty cabins that would have accommodated 200 passengers was explained by the statement that although there were many Americans in Italy who wanted to return home were unwilling to pay the fares demanded.

Reaching port at almost the same hour as the *Principessa Mafalda*, was the Holland-American liner *Ryndam* with 1,285 passengers. The Ryndam accommodations were choked with refugees. Scores of them were practically without funds and twenty-seven were absolutely destitute.

An option on the *Principessa Mafalda* was obtained in the name of the United States government by Mr. Jones in Italy. When the option expired Mr. Jones had not received authority from the state department at Washington to pledge payment for the ship's passage by the government and a party of Americans paid the \$184,000 demanded. The vessel's owners refitted the ship to suit the passengers. What had been the stateroom was remodeled with cabins. The liner sailed from Genoa August 22. Except at Gibraltar no warships were sighted. When the vessel was two days out two Italian boys were found. The stowaways said they had left home to escape service in the army.

The Ryndam's passengers told the usual tale of hardships in Europe and aboard ship, after sailing. Many slept at night on the decks.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the former president was one of the Ryndam's passengers.

Depew Rides in Cattle Car.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1.—The American liner *Merion*, flying the British flag, arrived today from Liverpool with 445 passengers.

Dr. Daniel Longaker, of Philadelphia, confirmed the cabin story that Charles M. Depew rode in a cattle car in France. Dr. Longaker was a passenger on the same train. Mr. Depew sat on a keg part of the time and also sat in an open doorway with his feet hanging out, in a pouring rain.

Officers of the ship said it did not appear to them that there was a great rush from Europe as there was lots of room for more passengers at the regular fare.

FOOD SHORT IN BELGIUM; FAMINE PRICES PREVAIL

London, Sept. 1.—A Belgian business man just arrived in London, says food is already scarce in Belgium.

"Only about one person in 100 can afford eggs and milk," he said. "People who are rich enough to have milk twice weekly are considered very lucky. The Germans have directed the suburb of St. Gilles to supply the military 400 bottles of wine daily. Brussels proper has to contribute daily 70,000 pounds of bread while the suburb of Auderghem supplies 40,000 pounds of meat."

BUTTE AWAITS TROOPS TO QUELL MINE RIOTS

Butte, Mont., Sept. 1.—The people of Butte anxiously awaited, today, word as to when Governor Stewart would send state troops to put down miners' riots here. Leaders of miners were quoted as saying that if militia were sent here they would revenge themselves on business men and leave the city in ashes.

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AUSTRIANS CRUSHED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Russians Inflict Great Defeat on Their Foes in Galicia Say the Dispatches From Italy and Russia.

GERMANS LEAVE BELGIUM IN INCREASING NUMBERS

Rigid Censorship Today Believed to Cover Events of Great Importance in Belgium and France—Lille Not Captured, France Asserts.

The absence of news concerning the progress of the European war is today most marked. Not since the early days of August, when military operations first took serious form, has there been such a dearth of intelligence, official or otherwise. It is evident that there is a concerted effort on the part of both the English and the French authorities to keep the world at large in absolute ignorance of what is transpiring in northern France.

No official statements have been forwarded from London, Paris or Berlin. The veil of secrecy may be taken as an indication that events of importance are transpiring. A similar silence was observed during the fighting around Mons, Cambrai and Lecateau last week. The latest official report on the situation north of Paris was issued last night. It said the French left, owing to the progress of the German right wing, had been forced to "make a new retirement."

Dieppe say a great battle has ment the French embassy in London today said:

"The Anglo-French army corps have had to give ground but nowhere have they been broken through."

The fighting today is thought to be centered around La Fere, a strongly fortified French position on the river Oise, seventy-five miles northeast of Paris.

The news dispatches from Dieppe says a great battle has been fought at Croisilles and probably is still in progress. No details are given nor has this report been received from any other source. Croisilles is southeast of Callies in the department of Pais de Callies.

London, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to Reuters from Antwerp gives the latest official communication issued there. It says the situation throughout the country is stationary. The Germans have evacuated Aersch and railway communication has been restored over the greater part of the Campine country.

"Malines was bombarded for an hour, although the town was not occupied by Belgian troops. This was a fresh

crime against the civil population."

A dispatch to the Post from Antwerp says the Germans have evacuated Antwerp, presumably as part of their scheme for the withdrawal of unnecessary troops who will be used to replace those taken for service for Russia. Part of the forces in Limburg also have been withdrawn.

London, Sept. 1.—The Times' correspondent at Dieppe, sends the following:

"A fierce battle has been fought at Croisilles and probably is still in progress. The French claim a success toward Guise but south of it and all Saturday there was heavy fighting.

"On the left I know cannonading was still going on at noon Saturday and at 5 o'clock Sunday a fortification was taken by the Germans at Amiens."

London, Sept. 1.—(11:50 a. m.)—A French minister today declares there are no Germans at Lille, Roubaix or Tourcoing.

The group of towns referred to are all within 20 miles of the Belgian frontier. Dispatches last week said they had been occupied by the Germans.

London, Sept. 1.—The Anglo-French army corps have had to give ground but nowhere have they been broken through, is the statement given out at the French embassy in London today. This announcement is a summary of that part of the official communication of the French war office referring to the German attack on the French left wing, made public in Paris last night.

London, Sept. 1.—The correspondent of the Express telegraphing from The Hague says:

"There is the greatest alarm in Berlin because of the advance of the Russians. The news that the emperor has left headquarters and advanced to the Russian front indicates to those in the capital that the

situation is serious. It is said the Russians are preparing to avenge Louvain by treating Berlin as the Germans treated that city. Many who can get away are going to Denmark, Norway and Switzerland.

London, Sept. 1.—Today is the anniversary of Sedan and it is fully expected the German army in France will make a supreme effort to celebrate the day in some strikingly effective manner. Fighting has been resumed all along the front, according to the official French account, which admits the German right wing continues its advance. No other details have yet come through and it is unknown whether the British have been re-engaged.

According to the Paris Temps the French by their superior communicative lines are constantly able to bring up reinforcements so as to prolong the struggle indefinitely and wear the enemy down if they do not beat him.

From the eastern theater of war accounts are conflicting. From St. Petersburg numerous victories are claimed. On the other hand Berlin, which is beginning to issue more news of the war, claims victories of the Austrians over the Russians.

Austrians Defeated.

London, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company from Cetinje says that the Austrians on Sunday re-attacked Mount Lovchen and Budua. The Montenegrin positions were being seriously damaged when the English and French fleet put in a timely appearance, silenced the batteries and forced the Austrian ships to beat a hasty retreat.

The Montenegrins immediately began a counter attack on the Austrians and repulsed them. They killed 450 men and took many prisoners and two pieces of artillery.

Bombs Do Little Damage.

London, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company from Paris says when the bomb fell yesterday in the Porte Ste. Marie quarter from a German aeroplane the people in the vicinity believing it to be due to an explosion of gas rushed from all sides. A fire brigade arrived promptly, as did the mayor, the commissary of police and representatives of the French aviation service. As a matter of fact Parisians show no disposition to be unduly disturbed by these bomb incidents, which are generally regarded as a rather harmless effort on the part of German aviators to create a panic.

Three Spies Arrested.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Three German spies (Continued on page 9)

FIRE ON BOAT IMPERILS MANY

ATTEMPT TO DITCH TROOP TRAIN FAILS

Canadian Authorities Seek Wreckers Who Operated East of Montreal.

Valcartier, Que., Sept. 1.—An unsuccessful attempt to wreck a troop train on the Canadian northern railroad ninety miles east of Montreal was made early Sunday morning, according to announcement made here today by Lieutenant Creelman, commander of the 21st battery of Montreal.

Running more than 40 miles an hour, the train brushed aside an iron rail that had been placed across the tracks. No damage was done.

The field hospitals have had much to do since the arrival of the artillery as many of the troopers, unused to horses have been injured by the animals kicking or stepping on them.

RARE DISEASE COMES IN FOR AN INVESTIGATION

Asheville Physicians Receive Copies of Special Report on Trachoma.

Physicians of Asheville and Buncombe county and others interested yesterday afternoon received from the North Carolina State board of Health at Raleigh, copies of the government report on the investigation of trachoma, a rare disease in North Carolina, thirty-five cases being found. The report which is of great interest follows:

"The United States Public Health service sent an expert, Dr. A. D. Foster, into North and South Carolina last fall to investigate the extent and source of trachoma, a disease of the eyes. This expert worked all winter and well into spring visiting some seventy-one white schools and thirteen colored schools in North Carolina. He examined over 12,000 pupils. Only thirty-three cases of the disease were found in North Carolina and one case in South Carolina.

"Of the thirty-three cases found in North Carolina, eighteen were found among 297 pupils examined at the Indian school at Cherokee, Swain county. The heaviest infection among the white was in Caldwell county while lighter infections were found in Cherokee and Mitchell counties. Only one negro was found to have trachoma. That case was one of the pupils at the State School for the Blind, at Raleigh. This case came from Wilson.

Trachoma is a disease of the eyes and eyelids. It is usually contracted by using the same towel, soap or wash basin used by a person having trachoma. The disease is rather prevalent among certain foreigner who come to this country. Recently it has been found to be quite prevalent in the mountainous parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Hence the investigation in North and South Carolina.

"Dr. Foster's conclusions regarding trachoma are:

"First. That it exists to some extent in several isolated mountainous sections of North Carolina.

"Two. That only in the Cherokee Indian school had measures been taken to determine the presence of the disease and control its spread.

"Three. That foreign immigration played little or no part in introducing trachoma here.

"Four. That the negro is practically free from the disease.

"Five. That present cases should be treated to prevent further spread of the disease."

SAYS GERMANS SHARED HISTORIC STRUCTURE

London, Aug. 31.—(3:55 p. m.)—An Oxford undergraduate has arrived in London after a trip through Louvain. He says the Hotel Deville, the beautiful fifteenth century structure has not been damaged by the Germans. In fact they took precautions to preserve it and officers said it was their intention to save the building. The cathedral, however, he said, was not allowed to go out free as all the windows were knocked in.

Captain Races Burning Excursion Steamer to Shore Barely in Time to Save Lives of Hundreds.

PASSENGERS SHAKEN AS SHIP HITS PIER

None Fatally Injured, However, as Result of Thrilling Experience on Lake—Property Lost.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—The lives of 300 passengers on the excursion boat City of Chicago, which caught fire about three miles off this coast at an early hour this morning, were saved by Captain Bjork. His wireless calling, Captain Bjork ordered the engines full speed ahead and a short time later the big steamer with a capacity of 2,600 passengers sunk with her bow into the government pier, wedged fast. Through the ordeal the officers and crew stuck to their posts, though the stokers and engineers were choking from smoke from the flames bursting through the upperworks.

To avoid panic, the passengers, nearly all women and children, who were asleep in their cabins, were not notified to come on deck until the pier was in sight through the mist. The flames were subdued after a hard fight by fire tugs aided by a steam pump from the excursion boat. The steamer lowered a little owing to the water she had accumulated in her hold, but her prow remained wedged in the pier.

Most of the passengers were thrown from their feet when the boat struck the pier and some of them fell into the water, but so far as is known, none of them was seriously hurt.

The passengers were huddled on the breakwater and later were taken ashore on tugs and in other excursion boats. One man who was taken from the water said the passengers had not been awakened until a few minutes before the boat sank. He had been asleep in his berth he said, and woke up only when the smoke became almost overpowering.

The City of Chicago belonged to the Graham and Morton Transportation company and had been in use since 1890 as an excursion boat. She left Benton harbor late last night for Chicago.

The fire, which it is believed, started in the galley, was discovered when about three miles off the Illinois shore. Captain Bjork directed that the ship be rushed for the shore. It struck the pier so hard that much of the plating was torn down and the plaster was knocked from a dwelling on the structure.

The passengers, all of whom had been ordered aft by Captain Bjork, were tossed about, many of them being thrown into the water.

Captain Carlund of the life saving station took charge of the rescue work. He and Captain Bjork said the passengers acted with remarkable coolness. Women and children were given the first opportunity to reach the pier. Stationing himself at the side of the boat, Captain Bjork shouted that not a man was to leave the boat until the women and children were safe. Most of the passengers rushed to the upper deck when they learned of the fire and most of them were clad only in their night garments when they left the boat. No effort was made to save personal effects. The City of Chicago was a gross tonnage of 1,459.

New York, Sept. 1.—Dow, Jones and company, publishers of the Wall Street Journal, published the following item on their news tickers today:

"London censorship was suddenly tightened at noon without warning. Numerous dispatches relating to operations in France and Belgium were held up by the government's orders."

The foregoing dispatch is highly significant. Operations in Belgium may relate to a rear attack on German lines by British troops reported to have landed at Ostend.