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GERMANS THROW BIG ARMY BACK EASTWARD AGAINST THE RUSSIANS

RUSSIANS HAD GREAT VICTORY

Austrian Defeat at Lemberg Much Greater Than at First Reported, Says Russian Official.
5,000 MEN WERE LEFT ON THE BATTLEFIELD
Austrian Division Practically Annihilated—Valuable Munitions of War Fell to the Victors.

Rome, Sept. 5.—Sergius Sazonoff, Russian foreign minister, has telegraphed the Russian embassy here that the Austrian defeat near Lemberg was much greater than at first appeared. The Austrians, in escaping, left on the battlefield 25,000 men, nearly 200 cannon, flags, ammunition, and thousands of horses. The Russian foreign minister adds that the Russians have also invaded Austria from Tomaszow.

As a whole the Austrian division was practically annihilated. Among the killed were the general in chief and his staff. A large number of prisoners were taken.
London, Sept. 5.—The Petrograd, (St. Petersburg) correspondent of the Post, describing the Russian advance in Lemberg, said:
"The Austrians were concentrating two more army corps toward the east of their position to face the Russian army but the Russians attacked before the concentration was completed.
"On Wednesday morning the Russians were established all around the north, eastern and half of the southern face of the capital. Lemberg stands high in the hills, the defenses being supplemented by modern entrenchments."
It would seem that the rout of the Austrian army whose double duty it was to cover Lemberg and also the right flank of the Austrian forces in Poland was so absolute that the Russians must have entered Lemberg at the heels of the runaway, for at 11 o'clock Thursday morning Lemberg was entirely in Russian hands. Military stores of every kind; explosives; powder mines, complete wireless and telegraph installations, in short, the whole equipment of the important military center, fell intact into the hands of the victorious Russians.
"The capture of Halicz, which was protected by thirty small forts, entailed a harder task as the Russians were obliged to capture all the forts and the Austrians made desperate resistance.
"The Russians had been fighting continuously for eight days after a previous week or ten days of marching.
"The fighting and marching troops of the Russian left wing covered nearly 150 miles in 17 days, capturing Halicz on the seventeenth after two days of hard fighting.
"All towns in Russia with a German form of name were changed to the Slav form. This is not due to the fact that Russians are at war with Germany, but to Russia's appeal to the inexorable tribunal of history against the savage ferocity the un-soldierly nation consistently displayed toward helpless refugees.
"Considerable sensation was caused here by the discovery aboard the German cruiser Magdeburg which was recently blown up, of a number of cat-o-nine-tails which were found in every office and cabin, all bearing signs of long and hard usage."

WAR BULLETINS.
London, Sept. 5.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News after a visit to Antwerp, telegraphs:
Paris, Sept. 5.—All public schools of Paris have been ordered closed and the school buildings occupied by the military, chiefly for hospitals.
London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Milan, Italy quotes the Corriere della Sera to the effect that a Montenegrin army corps has seized a strip of Austrian territory between the Montenegro frontier and the sea, as far north as Budan, ten miles southeast of Cattaro. The advance guards have arrived near Cattaro, which the Montenegrins are bent on taking with the assistance of French and British warships.

London, Sept. 5.—British officers have directed that British passenger ships plying between England and New York carry no guns. This has been received at the embassy here.

REASON JAPAN WENT TO WAR

Baron Kato Relates Causes Leading up to War With Germany—England Asked Aid.
ENDS SPEECH WITH TRIBUTE TO THE U. S.
Japan Believed She Ought to Be Faithful to Her Alliance With England, Baron Says.

Tokyo, Sept. 5.—Baron Kato, minister of foreign affairs revealed at length at the opening of the diet today the events leading up to the war with Germany. He said that early in August England asked for Japanese aid and Japan consequently agreed. After a full and frank consideration Japan advised Germany of an ultimatum which was unanswered and war was declared.
Baron Kato closed his speech with a tribute to the United States government.
"To the American government for the courtesy it has been good enough to extend to the Japanese in this instance," he said, "and for the protection of Japan's subjects and interests in Europe, I desire to express the sincere appreciation of the imperial government."
Baron Kato's statement to the diet follows in part:
"Early in August Great Britain asked the imperial government for assistance under the Anglo-Japanese treaty. German men-of-war and other armed vessels were prowling the seas of eastern Asia, endangering the commerce of ourselves and our ally, while Kiao Chow apparently was made ready for the purpose of constituting a base for warlike action in Asia. Some misgivings were therefore felt as to the peace of the east.
"As you are aware of this agreement, the alliance has for its purpose the maintenance of peace in eastern Asia, preserving the peace and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and trade of all nations in that country, and for the maintenance and protection of territorial rights and special interests of the contracting parties.
"Therefore in as much as she was asked for her ally at the time of a disturbance in Asia which Japan and England viewed alike as disturbing the peace of their possessions and territories, Japan could not but comply with the request to do her part.
"After imperial sanction was received, a communication was addressed to the British government, and a full and frank exchange of views between the two governments followed. It was finally agreed between them to take such action as was necessary to protect their interests as contained in their alliance.
"Japan had no desire nor inclination to become involved in the political conflict, only believing that she owed it to herself to be faithful to her alliance and strengthen its foundation by assuring permanent peace in the east."
Baron Kato referred briefly to Austria-Hungary which had, he said, very limited interests in the far east, and while Japan maintains peace as far as possible, at the same time it appeared as if Austro-Hungarians desired to avoid complications. It was a fact, he said, as soon as Japan and England entered into a state of war, the Austro-Hungarian government asked for the good offices of the imperial government permitting the Kaiserin Elizabeth, her only man of war in the far east likely to force a state of war, to go to Shanghai and there disarm."

TYPHOID AND CHOLERA AMONG THE GERMANS
London, Sept. 5.—A Copenhagen dispatch dated yesterday to the Mail says many German physicians at the front are finding it difficult to cope with another attack of typhoid and cholera there. Enormous numbers of wounded are arriving at Vienna where, owing to the meat famine the people have been forced to become vegetarians.
Dr. A. B. Curry to Speak.
At the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock the Rev. A. B. Curry, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Memphis will be the speaker. There will be a special musical program and the public is invited to attend.

MEANWHILE FORGE ON TOWARD PARIS
Twenty Corps of Russians Are Released To Invade Germany By Demoralization of Austrian Hosts.
RECUPERATED BELGIAN TROOPS AGAIN OPPOSE THE GERMANS
English War Office Indicates That Capture of Paris Will Mean Continuation of War—Allies Not Assuming Aggressive Movement.

News dispatches are conflicting and official statements are vague but all accounts agree that the moment is approaching when the French capital must have resort to its own defenses. Despite occasional temporary successes of the allies, their line appears to be slowly giving ground before the German advance. The Germans, in a semi-circle, seem to have reached points east and west of Paris, their left wing touching La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, in the department of Seine-et-Marne.
Paris, (Via London) Sept. 5.—Five German army corps have arrived at the Vistula river, according to the Rome correspondent of the Paris Matin. These corps are mostly from Belgium and the north of France, the correspondent says and were brought up to oppose the advance of the Russians.
London, Sept. 5.—The "Arrow Head" of the Germans which has slowly been forcing its way through the French and English toward Paris, according to the German official report and has now pushed the allies back beyond Conde. Military experts here express various opinions regarding the stability of Paris.
News from northern Belgium indicates that the Belgian troops are recovering from the gruelling punishment inflicted upon them by the German invaders and are shifting their activities.
In some quarters the belief is expressed that Germany's plans for the campaign may be changed because of the Austrian disasters, but in spite of this most observers are of the opinion that Germany must continue her remorseless advance in the west without regard to the fortunes of her eastern ally.
The Petrograd correspondent now estimates that the Russian victories in Galicia and the Serbian victories have so crippled the Austrians that only ten Russian army corps are needed to keep Austria in check. This releases 20 corps of the invaders.
The English war office has

conveyed the impression that the capture of Paris will mean only the continuation of the war. This phase of the situation brought home to the British has unquestionably stimulated recruiting.
There is no indication that allies in the west are assuming the aggressive. On the other hand it appears that if the Germans capture Paris every effort will be made to render it a barren triumph by leading Germans from position to position in a series of rear guard actions until the invaders are exhausted.
(Delayed) La Fere has been captured without resistance, says the German statement published today and with the exception of—(name deleted)—which is now being attacked and Maubeuge, which the Germans have masked, the outpost forts are in the hands of the invaders. Cavalry raids too are being made in the direction of the Paris fortifications, which will, if the German accounts are correct, be the next step of the allied armies. Earlier official reports from Paris are that the Germans had suffered a check near Verdun. It now appears that in Lorraine and in the Vosges region where the German forces were weakened to strengthen their right flank the French are at least holding their own if not making an advance.
Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers, which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland light and which escaped in a damaged condition when three cruisers and two destroyers were sunk, have reached Kiel. Others were so badly damaged that they went down before reaching that refuge.
London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch

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Paris, Sept. 5.—An official announcement says:
"The enemy is pursuing its wide movement. It is leaving the entrenched capital & of Paris on the right and marches in a southeast direction."
One word, omission of which from the official statement is noted by asterisks, appears to have been confused in the cable. It is evidently "converging."

to the Daily News from Copenhagen dated Friday, says the Berlin dispatches indicate that the Germans are throwing troops back eastward to meet Russia's advance. The president of the German military staff, controlling the railway, states that the principal lines will close for the present. All the rolling stock, it is believed, now is wanted for moving a large number of troops to the eastward. Further indications are that the points the troops are being withdrawn from are Alsace and Lorraine.
All the German railroads are now closed to civil traffic and land communication from Berlin and Copenhagen is stopped. The Mail's correspondent at Petrograd, says:
"Of the Austrian army, at least four army corps of at least 2,000,000 men have been put out of action for some time at least, and 150 guns have been captured.
"Russia is now able to detach considerable forces to Lublin and this will probably force the Austrians to fall back to the fortresses of Craow and Prinzessle, while the Russians will cover those parts of Poland occupied by the Austrians and the fertile eastern part of Galicia up to the Carpathians.
"It is reported the Austrians are busy fortifying the hills near Gordoka, 17 miles west of Lemberg. This is a very strong position, with its front on four lakes, extending twelve miles north, and south, and it is here that the remains of the battered Austrian army is concentrating."
A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam reports that Termonde, 16 miles east by south of Ghent, has been hastily destroyed and that railway communication is interrupted.
An Amsterdam dispatch to the News says the German general staff has been moved from Brussels to Mons.
A dispatch to the Times dated yesterday afternoon says:
"There has been fighting since yesterday morning at—(name cut out)—where the Germans seem successful.
General Galicia, military

WAR BULLETINS
Vienna, via Copenhagen and London, Sept. 5.—There are still about 200 Americans in Vienna who desire to return to America, according to the relief committee there.
"Antwerp is marvelously calm although the population has more than doubled by the influx of the fugitives. The general committee has issued instructions that all persons who arrived in Antwerp after August 1 must leave."
Paris, Sept. 5.—An infantryman on his way to the hospital at Nice told the correspondent of the Matin that German aviators fly over the camps at night and when they can locate a bivouac they let loose a rocket that has a long line of sparks behind it thus enabling the Germans to get the range. Shells then begin to burst around the spot.
London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Express from Stockholm says the name of the German emperor has been stricken from the list for the next Nobel peace prize.
London, Sept. 5.—A telegram to the Times states that the Germans have changed the time of their Belgian clocks, alternating them one hour to synchronize them with the German clocks.
When Belgian citizens protested General von Goldersit stated: "In Germany there should be only one time."

WANTS MILLION IN RESCUE WORK
Secretary Bryan Asks Congress to Meet Extra Expenses of Agents.
RELIEF COMMITTEE HAS STRENUOUS WEEK
Six Thousand Americans Reach London from Continent; 600 of Them Utterly Destitute.
Washington, Sept. 5.—Secretary Bryan today asked congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to meet extra expenses of diplomatic and consular officers incurred in carrying out the rescue plan in Europe.
The creation of this fund will not be in the nature of an expense to the government, said Secretary Bryan, "but rather in the nature of an advance of money to meet drafts and covering outstanding balances until such time as banking is restored."
Many Destitute.
London, Sept. 5.—The American relief committee in Europe reports that it has just completed the most strenuous week of its being. The committee reports that during the week 6,000 Americans have come to London from the continent, and that 600 of these were absolutely destitute. Five hundred of these latter had had nothing to eat for several days. These were fed at committee station. Boarding places were found and between 920 and 1,057 helped financially. American departures for the United States this week number 11,000 which makes a total of 55,000 who have gone home since the war began. It is estimated that about 400 Americans sailed for home from the continent during the week.
Reach New York.
New York, Sept. 5.—Sixteen young women of Wellesley college two teachers and fourteen students, reached New York this morning aboard the Italian liner Lampro from Genoa. The Lampro has no passenger accommodations, but the captain gave up his quarters.
The Italian steamer Infanta Yabelle, arrived from Italian ports this morning with 650 passengers mostly Americans. She was chartered by the American relief committee and each passenger paid an average of \$150 for passage.
Rotterdam, Sept. 5.—The steamer Potsdam arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning carrying 950 Americans from Germany to New York. During the last few days few Americans arrived here from Germany owing to the fact that the German railroads have been occupied in carrying troops to the western battle grounds.
The relief bureaus established in Berlin and The Hague are taking care of all cases of destitution and no anxiety is felt for those not able to secure transportation quickly.

RETREAT ANGRERS MEN OF ALLIES
Do Not Understand Necessity of It—Amazed at Unending Numbers of Germans.
CONSTANT WONDER AT SPEED OF ADVANCE
Invaders Proceed in Some Places as if Unopposed—March With Cyclonic Force.
London, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph company at Ferrieres, near Paris, says:
"Our men, though cheerful, are angry at the continued retreat. They don't understand the necessity for it. They are all amazed at the unending numbers of Germans. They say: 'The more you kill of them, the more there are of them, but if we ever get them in the open, its good night!'
"The fighting along the line of the German advance has been incessant. I sold a horse the other day to an officer of Dragoons. I showed him the only horse I had for sale, with the warning that the animal was not in the best of condition.
"Hang it," the officer said, "he will last four days, and that is about my average since the war began." He had already had four horses shot from under him.
"The war is very hard on horses and the condition of some of the poor beasts I have seen passing south toward Paris would better not be described.
"Nevertheless the army is fit in every sense of the word and its line of communication is established by motor van lines, miles long. The route along which the army marches is marked by dynamited bridges and burned houses. The weather has been perfect and these nights are well lighted, with the big harvest moon overhead.
"That the Germans are in a hurry is evidenced. They advance regardless of risks and sacrifices. The speed at which they advance is the cause of constant wonderment of people who know the country and distance. At a village which was full of troops a few days ago, no attempt was made to halt them. The allies' troops fell back and save for the rear guard actions, the Germans seemingly march from La Fere to the lines of Paris unopposed.
"In all the towns along the road the mobilization of the French territorial army is in full swing and the trains are packed with reservists and recruits going to war or with refugees fleeing away from the war.
"Hunger, thirst and suffering from thirst is the lot of the Dover bound trains from Paris. The channel steamers are so packed it is hard to fill one's lungs with sea air.
"The war is already giving birth to numerous stories of unknown origin which are spreading like folk-lore legends. One of these is current fiction that the French carry with them so-called Turpin powder which is supposed to asphyxiate Germans, by companies and by battalions."

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GERMANS' LOSS PLACED AT 200,000; ALLIES 40,000
London, Sept. 5.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Glisors, France, computes the total losses of the allies at 401,000 and those of the Germans at 200,000. He says a moderate estimate of the German forces places them at 20 per cent. Sheer weight of numbers has placed the Germans forward at the rate of 25 miles a day, the correspondent adds. The Germans have shown no superiority in artillery or transport. The rapidity of their advance has been due largely to their use of automobiles for transportation. The commissariat has perfected the following menu for each firing man on the line:
Daily, a pound of bread, with cheese and jam; a pound and a quarter of bacon; a pound and a quarter of beef with tea and rum; two ounces of tobacco weekly.