

AUSTRIANS PUSHED INTO MOUNTAINS

Przemysl Fully Invested by Czar's Army, Is Report From Various Sources.

KAISER'S LOSSES HEAVY

Teutons Said to Be in Retreat, Shelling Works of Osowetz as They Go—Border Is Crossed by Germans at Four Points.

ROME, Sept. 28.—An official dispatch from Petrograd says that Przemysl, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians. A Central News dispatch says: "The right wing of the Austrians has been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary, where they are being pursued by the Russians. The Austrian debacle is complete and they have lost all their artillery. The Austrian left wing has retreated to Cracow."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The French Embassy today received the following dispatch from the Foreign Office at Bordeaux: "The Austrians in the south of Przemysl continue their retreat toward the west. In East Prussia, the attempt of the Germans to assume the offensive to the east of Suwalki and south of Grajewo were repulsed."

GERMANS MEET DEFEAT, TOO

Petrograd Reports Kaiser Repulsed at Various Points.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Telegraphing from Petrograd the correspondent of the Chronicle says: "It appeared last night as if the battle in the west of Russia, for which vast preparations had been made, had at last begun. Now it has already ended and the Germans are in retreat, shelling the works of Osowetz as they go."

"They came across the border on the 23d at four points. The most southerly was close to Kalisz, where they occupied the town, which they had suffered heavy losses at Sieradz (32 miles east by southeast of Kalisz). "Another force advanced to Miawa (Russian Poland), while another invaded the government of Lomza, near Wiazemta, and was definitely defeated. "Another came by way of Suwalki and made its way east toward the Niemen, where it was engaged on a front 30 miles long. "The Germans' strength is not stated. Their losses were heavy, mainly from artillery fire, which broke the attempt to move upon Drushkensk."

FIELD CORPS RUSH TO RUSSIA

German Armies Left in Belgium and France Are Reservists.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Many, if not a majority, of the German troops concentrated on the Russian border, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times, "are field corps, while the armies remaining in France and Belgium are mainly composed of reserve corps. Moreover, it is beyond doubt that the Emperor himself is in East Prussia. The official bulletins show that the Germans have moved toward the Niemen, more than 25 miles in two days, but according to the latest news their advance has been checked and, judging from the speed of their movements and the relatively narrow front of their deployment, which does not exceed 15 miles, General Rennenkampf has not to deal with a movement of first-rate importance. "The tendency here is to regard this advance as a demonstration rather than a more important action elsewhere, most probably in a direction where the Germans feel themselves more vulnerable, namely, the line from Kalisz to Cracow."

GERMAN ONSLAUGHT HALTS

(Continued From First Page.)

Rennenkampf. Petrograd believes that this movement, because of its limited front, is a diversion to relieve the threatened German line from Kalisz to Cracow. "The Austrian forces still are retiring on Cracow and besides having taken some of the forts around Przemysl, the Russian cavalry is said to be pouring through the defiles of the Carpathians onto the plains of Hungary. "Austria Strengthens Forts. "Although the success of this latter movement is officially denied from Budapest, which announces that the repeated attempts of the Russian cavalry to enter the country have been repulsed, hurried efforts are being made along the Austrian frontier to repair the fortresses and increase the garrisons. "Troops taken from Trent at the beginning of the war have been replaced by Hungarians and all 18 forts of the first line of defense are being brought into the highest state of repair, while the second defense, commanding the passes, have been reinforced by additional reductions. "Electric Wires Are Barriers. "Electric currents are a marked feature of the defensive arrangements. Wires have been laid over all the strategic points on the frontier and these connect with a powerful power station at Riva. "Twelve heavy mortars which were sent to help the Germans have been recalled and have been hastily installed in the frontier fortresses, making them a formidable obstacle."

GERMANS NOW USING BAYONET

Kaiser's Army Reported to Have Changed Its Tactics.

PARIS, Sept. 28, 6:02 A. M.—The prolongation of the tension on the two long lines of fire and death fronting each other on the Aisne must have become insupportable to the Germans since reports indicate that they have changed their tactics and attacked with the bayonet. "The opinion is expressed here that General Joffre's master hand is shown in this, as it is believed he has succeeded in pushing his lines inside the range of the deadly heavy German guns and forced the enemy to hand-to-hand fighting. "Since the attacks have been repulsed over the whole line, according to the official communications, the military experts here cannot see now what re-

sources the Germans can call on to retrieve their fortunes.

The general opinion is that the battle has reached the most critical as well as the most violent phase and that the issue cannot be delayed much longer.

The following official communication was given out in Paris this afternoon: "There is nothing new to report in the general situation. Relative calm prevails along a portion of the front. Nevertheless at certain points—notably, between the River Aisne and the Argonne district—the enemy has delivered violent attacks, which, however, have been repulsed. "The losses of the last few days on both sides are said to exceed all other engagements of the war. Stories have reached here from Belgium that the Germans, unable to bury their dead on the field, have sent the bodies behind the army by trainload in order to avoid epidemics. "A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Amsterdam says violent fighting has occurred between the Germans and Belgians at Schooten, four miles east of Antwerp; at Termonde, 16 miles east of Ghent, and at Hofstade, 18 miles east of Ghent. In the latter locality the heavy German artillery became stuck in the mud and the Germans were obliged to retire before the attacks of the Belgians. "It is confirmed, says the dispatch, that the Germans are fortifying Liege."

LOUVAIN'S RUIN VIEWED

Belgian Professor Calls City Modern Pompeii.

St. Peter's Guted, Homes Burned, Walls Fallen, Silence and Desolation New Mark Place, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A graphic description of the desolation of the ancient City of Louvain, Belgium, is given by Professor E. Gillies of the University of Louvain, in a letter to the Belgian Minister of Justice, Henry Carton de Wiart, one of the Belgian high commissioners, who recently presented a statement of his country's case to President Wilson. The letter says: "I enter the city, coming from Ter-rueren. Beginning at Berthem, I see numerous burnt and crumbling houses; the moment you come to the gloomy and silent city the more the number. I pass through the Saint Esprit street, the 'Saint Jacques' Square and Brussels street, where only a few houses are in ruins, although most of them are saved and dilapidated. "At the 'Septoim' Louvain reveals itself to my eyes like a luminous panorama in the glade of a forest. The center of the city is smoking heap of ruins. Houses are caved in, half remains but smoking ruins and a mass of brick. It is a veritable Pompeii. But how much more tragic and vivid is the sight of this new Pompeii. An oppressive silence everywhere! Everybody has fled; at the windows of cellars I see frightened faces, and at the street corners Prussian sentinels, solid, immovable and silent. "In the center stand the walls of St. Peter's. The vaults are gone, the roof and belfry gone, the walls blackened and caved in. In front stands the Hotel de Ville, dominating everything and almost intact. Further on the remains of Les Halles, entirely destroyed except for the arcade of big pillars of the Salle des Fetes. The library and its treasures are entirely gone. "Entering St. Peter's by the Duende Malines, I find what was the big bell among ruins. The vaults are for the most part caved in; there is a continuous stream of stones falling, so that we could not enter it without danger. Everything is burned. If the paintings by Boest and Vander Wege have not been saved in time, they must have perished. The jubilee in the choir is standing. "I walk all over the open space where the palace used to stand. At the septoim everything is lying on the ground. The Rue des Ecorchers is burned; to the right the Audience is burned, the upper part of the Rue du Canal is burned, including the house of the Dean and the students' house. All is desolation."

GERMANS KILL OWN MEN

Elaborate System of Espionage by Enemy Reported and Spy Taken in Church Tower Signaling With Hands of Clock.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 9:15 P. M.—The official press bureau issued tonight a descriptive account of the operations in France of the British force and French armies in immediate touch with it, communicated by an eye-witness present at the headquarters of Field Marshal French. This account, which supplements that issued September 24 from general headquarters, follows: "September 24.—For four days there has been a comparative lull all along our front. This has been accompanied by a spell of fine weather, though the nights are now much cooler. One cannot have everything, however, and one evil result of the sunning has been the release of flies, which were torpid during the wet days. "Advantage has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements to relieve by fresh troops the men who have been on the firing line for some time. Several units therefore have received their baptism of fire during the week. "Since the last letter left general headquarters evidence has been received which points to the fact that during counter attacks on the night of Sunday, the 29th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous expedient of a converging advance in the dark. "Fuellide Heard Without Bullets. "Opposite one portion of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fuellide was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches. "This narrative begins with the 24th and covers only two dates. There was but little rain and the weather took a turn for the better, which has been maintained. The action was practically confined to the artillery, our guns at one point shelling and driving away the enemy, who were endeavoring to construct a redoubt. The Germans, for their part, expended a large number of heavy shells with a long-range bombardment of a village. "Reconnoitering parties, sent out during the night of September 21-22 discovered some deserted trenches, and in them, or near them, in the woods, more than 100 dead and wounded were picked up. A number of rifles and equipment were also found. There were other signs that portions of the enemy's forces had withdrawn for some distance. "Germans Lie Unburied. "Tuesday, September 22, was also fine, with less wind, and was one of the most uneventful days that has passed since we reached the Aisne—uneventful, that is, for the British. There was less artillery work on either side, the Germans nevertheless giving another village a taste of the 'Jack Johnsons.' "The spot thus honored was not far from the ridge where some of the most severe fighting in which we have taken part has occurred. All over this man's land, between the lines, the bodies of German infantry are still lying in heaps where they have fallen at different times. "Espionage plays so large a part in the conduct of the war by the Germans that it is difficult to avoid further reference to the subject. The Germans evidently never forgotten the saying of Frederick the Great: 'When Marshal Soubise goes to war he is followed by 100 cooks; when I take the field I am preceded by 100 spies.' "Indeed, until about 20 years ago, there was a paragraph in their field service regulation directing that the service of 'protection in the field'—outposts and advanced guards—should always be supplemented by a system of espionage. "Espionage is Elaborate. "Though such instructions are no longer made public, the Germans, as is well known, still carry them into effect. Apart from the more elaborate arrangements which were made in peace time for obtaining information by paid agents, some of the methods which are being employed for the collection or conveyance of intelligence are as follows: "Men in plain clothes signal to the German lines from points in the hands of the enemy by means of colored lights by night and puffs of smoke working in the fields between the armies have been detected conveying

ALLIES REPLACING WAR-WORN TROOPS

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AUSTRALIA WILL HELP

Recruiting for Army to Aid Britain Nearly Finished.

Efforts Made in Some Communities to Get Bushmen to Enlist, but Cities Supply Majority of Men.

MELBOURNE, Australia, August 29.—Recruiting of the Australian imperial expeditionary force, which is the official title of the army of 20,000 which the commonwealth is devoting to the aid of the Empire, is already finished in some of the states. "While in some districts a special effort was made to get the bushmen from the country, the cities have furnished the greater part of the material. "The force will be made up of a light horse brigade and a division of infantry, 2315 horses and 10 guns, and a division of 17,553 men, including officers, 5182 horses and 70 guns, or a grand total of 19,773 men and 170 horses, 7477 horses and 70 guns, to which are to be added 221 other officers and men who are to be employed in various capacities. The volunteers have been taken from the states on a territorial basis and therefore New South Wales and Victoria have contributed the most men. "The commander is Brigadier-General W. T. Bridges. In the force will be members of the graduating class of the commonwealth's military college at Duntroon, New South Wales. A son of Joseph Cook, Prime Minister of Australia, is among those composing the force. "Upwards of 25 steamers, including the Aorangi, which has been running to San Francisco for the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, and the Medic and Celtic, of the White Star Line, are under requisition by the government and are being converted into transports as rapidly as possible. "The Minister of Defense, Senator Miller, has appealed for voluntary contributions of horses, and many ranchmen and ranching companies have responded. Among these has been Sydney Kidman, one of the cattle and sheep 'kings' of the Antipodes, who gave 200 military remounts. "Professors Exchanged Despite War. "CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 28.—The European war will not prevent professional exchanges between Harvard and German and French universities this year. Professor Waldemar Voigt will come from the University of Goettingen and Professor Heori Lichtenberger from the University of Berlin. Harvard will send to Paris Professor W. A. Nellesen and to the University of Berlin, Professor A. D. Hart. "Officer Casualties Posted. "LONDON, Sept. 28.—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer who was killed, seven who died of wounds, 19 who are wounded and 19 who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded."

PREMATURE BALANESS

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bill, including the reserve funds of the Reichsbank, amounted to about 500,000,000 marks (\$125,000,000), which in the meantime, however, has been considerably increased through the issue of notes. It is thought, therefore, that the money available for the purposes of the campaign can be increased, if necessary, by several billion marks. "The amount which the government could borrow from the Reichsbank is estimated at about 3,000,000,000 marks, making a total of about 8,000,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000,000). At the rate of 20,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) a day, this sum would permit Germany to carry on the war for more than a year. "Ex-Governor Sulzer Defendant. "NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A summons was filed today with the County Court clerk in a suit against William Sulzer, ex-Governor, brought by Dorothy Agan Mason, of this city. The summons did not state the nature of the action. "New Haven Inquiry On. "NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Federal Judge Mayer swore in today a special grand jury to investigate whether the criminal laws had been violated by directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. "200 Join University Regiment. "MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—Two hundred graduates and undergraduates of McGill University and a number of professors have joined the regiment that the militia department has authorized the university to raise either as a single unit or a part of a Canadian university regiment for home or foreign service. "Portuguese Harbors are beginning to equip their ships with American chairs and other fixtures."

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WAR EXPENSE OF GERMANY ESTIMATED BY EXPERTS. Fatherland Responding to Appeal for \$1,250,000,000 Fund Fills Purse for Year. "BERLIN, Sept. 28, via London, 2:50 P. M.—The response of the German public to the efforts of the government to raise a war fund of 5,000,000,000 marks (\$1,250,000,000) has, it is asserted here, removed all anxiety that Germany was regarding its ability to meet financial obligations due to the war. "Originally the Reichstag allowed a war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks in addition to the war treasure, and of this amount 4,500,000,000 marks has been subscribed by the public without straining seriously the financial resources of the empire. "According to military authorities, the war is costing Germany about 20,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) a day, inclusive of the money spent on behalf of those who have been deprived of their breadwinners. The means of the government at the beginning of the war, not counting the permanent war treasure

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