

MAUBEUGE IS CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS

Strong French Fortress Surrenders to Germans, Who Take Four Generals, 40,000 French Troops and 400 Cannon.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF FRENCH UNAVAILING

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Hessen Is Included Among Wounded; German Trains Are Running Into France, Says Berlin.

By Karl H. von Wiegand.
 Berlin, Sept. 9.—(By wireless via Sayville)—The capture of Maubeuge by the Germans was announced by the war office here today.
 The prisoners taken, it was stated, included four French generals and 40,000 troops. Four hundred cannon also fell into the Germans' hands.
 The place was one of France's most powerful frontier strongholds. It made a long and desperate resistance.
 The name of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Hessen was given in the list of wounded.
 The Germans are inflicting tremendous losses upon the French allies in the battle now raging in northeastern France. It was stated today in official government bulletins issued here.

The bulletins' tone indicated, however, that the Kaiser's advisers are worried by Russian activities in the east.
 German trains were reported running into France to a point 22 miles south of Sedan. German engineers were said to be repairing road beds, tunnels and bridges and generally perfecting communications with the front as rapidly as possible.

AUSTRIANS CRUSHED BY RUSSIAN ARMY IN POLAND; LOSS HEAVY

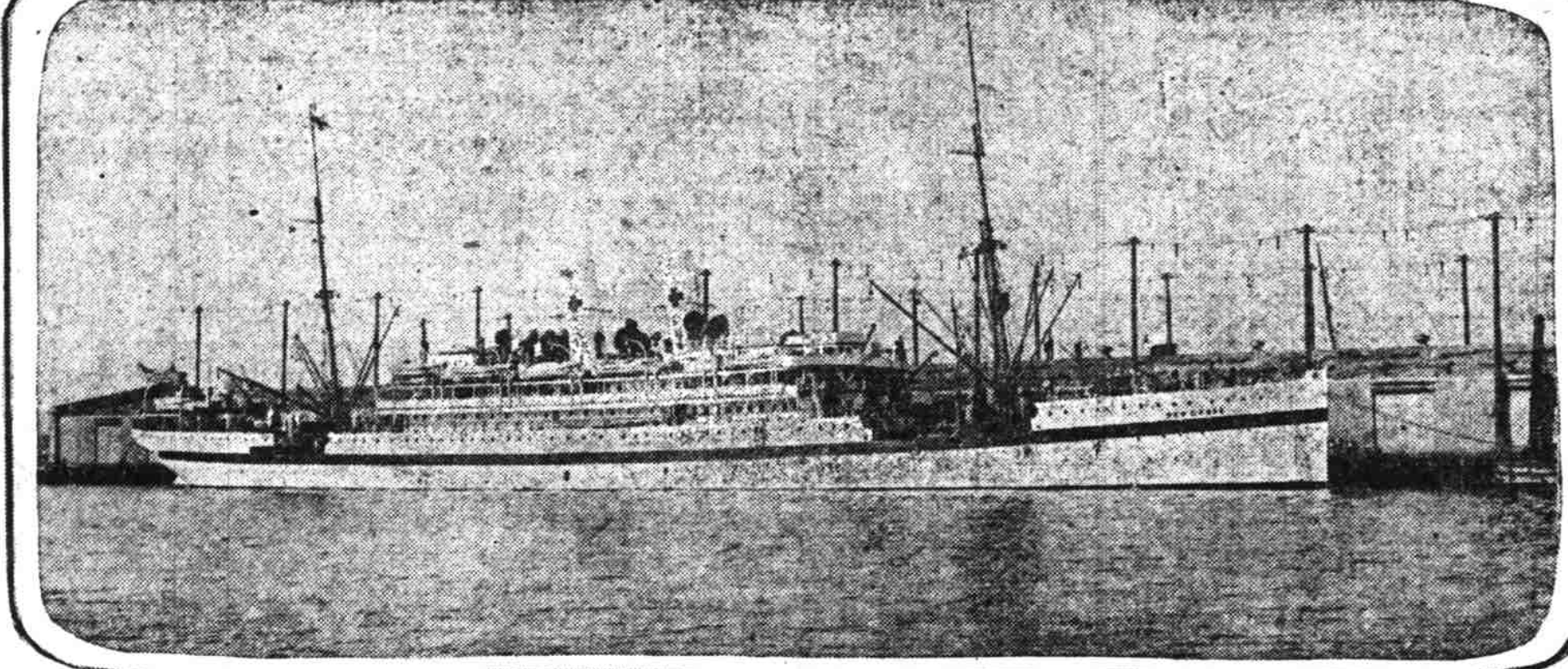
Germans Included Among the Prisoners; Poland Is Now Cleared of Teuton Allies.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
 Petrograd, Sept. 9.—The war office announced tonight that General Rouszky's Russian forces in Poland had crushed the Austrian armies under Generals Dankl and Von Auffenberg.
 It was stated that large numbers of prisoners were taken, including many Germans, from which it was inferred that the Austrians had been forced, and that the Russians had beaten the original Austrian armies and the reinforcements as well.
 Rouszky's troops from Rawaruska, according to the war office's account, attacked the Austrians' right flank and another Russian force from Warsaw assailed their rear. The battle was said to have begun Sunday and continued until today, when it ended in an overwhelming Muscovite victory.
 The Austrians were declared to be fleeing, abandoning much artillery and ammunition, and the capture by the Russians of three regimental standards was claimed.
 Explaining that the Austrians fell into a trap, the war office declared: Russian Poland is now clear of the enemy."
 Russian losses were admittedly heavy.
 "The Austrians were forced to give battle while in retreat," said General Rouszky in his official report, "our cavalry cutting great gaps in their rear guard."
 "When they halted to repel this attack the Russian force, which recently captured Lemberg, attacked them from the south."
 "The Russians gallantly carried their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet."
 "It was a glorious victory."

Thanks and Reward For Canal Builders

Washington, Sept. 9.—The house passed the bill extending the thanks of congress to the chief builders of the Panama canal, including Colonel Goethals, Colonel Gorgas and Commander Roussau.
 Congress authorized the promotion on retirement of Colonel Goethals and Surgeon General Gorgas to major generalships, and of other Panama canal officials one grade, in recognition of their services.

AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSES AND THE SHIP THAT WILL CARRY THEM TO CARE FOR THE WOUNDED ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE



American Red Cross nurses and surgeons photographed on the deck of the steamship Red Cross in New York harbor.
 Left to right—Miss Helen Scott Hay, supervising nurse; Miss Jane Delano, president of the American Red Cross, and Major Robert Paterson, in charge of the corps of surgeons and nurses.
 Steamship Red Cross, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg. Some delay has been experienced in starting this expedition. British objection has been lodged that although the new officers are American, the same crew is aboard as when she was a German vessel.

FALL OF MAUBEUGE IS PROOF OF DANGER OF ENTRENCHED CAMPS

French Lose an Entire Army Corps, Making Up for German's Heavier Losses.

By J. W. T. Mason.
 (Former London Correspondent for the United Press.)
 New York, Sept. 9.—The fall of Maubeuge indicates what traps entrenched camps are, and testifies to the allies' wisdom in leaving the La Fere-Laon-Rheims defenses unguarded when it became necessary for the first army to retreat.
 Maubeuge is one of the strongest fortified centers in France, guarded by outer and inner rings of detached forts. Its capture is what the Germans have hoped for since the war began. On a small scale it is a reproduction of the grand climax aimed at by German strategy.
 Fortunately for them, Maubeuge was defended by the allies involuntarily. During the retreat from Belgium part of the British expedition and a French force were cut off from the allies' main body and compelled to take refuge at Maubeuge or surrender, sought the protection of the great entrenched camp on the Sambre.
Bombarded for Two Weeks.
 It required a fortnight's bombardment by Germany's siege guns to force a capitulation.
 The same disaster would not be in prospect elsewhere if the allies had not seen the danger of placing too much reliance on their permanent fortifications.
 Fortunately for them, Maubeuge stands alone as a demonstration of the reason why the French general staff appears more afraid of its own permanent defenses than of the German troops.
 Maubeuge's surrender must mean that the German guns battered the forts to fragments.
 The loss to the allies, if German figures are correct, totals an army corps. This goes some way toward reducing the inequality of the Germans' heavy losses during the advance on Paris. It also means the release for operations at the front of the German besiegers, and the Kaiser may gain in this way two army corps at the present critical moment, with the allies endeavoring to assume the offensive east of Paris.
Battle Line 225 Miles Long.
 The disposition of both the allies' and the Germans' lines is most complex.
 Their fronts extend along a 225 mile undulating line, which, if drawn straight, would be 150 miles long. Paris is at the west end of this line, and the Lorraine frontier, behind Nancy, is at the eastern end.
 That is to say, the line is approximately that of the Hudson river between Albany and New York city.
 That the German right wing has been thrown back there can be no doubt, and suggestions to the effect that the repulse can be felt 50 miles to the rearward, at Amiens, gives a measure of importance of the allies' success at that point.

ARGENTINA LEADS WORLD

Buenos Aires, Sept. 8.—A congressional investigation revealed \$11,000,000 graft in construction of Argentina's new capital.

MAP SHOWING RELATIVE POSITIONS OF FIGHTING ARMIES IN FRANCE



GERMANS QUIT ALSACE

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 9.—The Germans were reported here today to have evacuated upper Alsace completely, the troops being needed to oppose the Russians in East Prussia.

MINE LAYER CAPTURED

London, Sept. 9.—A British gunboat has captured a German mine layer with 200 mines on board, the admiralty announced today. Where the capture occurred was kept secret.

SAYS BERLIN GRIEF-STRIKEN

Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—"Despite the efforts of the Kaiser's government to stimulate war enthusiasm by news of German victories," said

THEOPHILE DELCASSÉ, OF THE FRENCH CABINET, HERE TODAY

"Berlin and the people of Germany generally are plunged in grief. Business is prostrated; the cost of living is rising."

JAPAN PASSES WAR BUDGET

Tokyo, Sept. 9.—Following the lower branch of the Japanese parliament's example, the upper house today passed the government's \$26,500,000 war budget by a unanimous vote.

AUSTRO-FRENCH AIR BATTLE

Rome, Sept. 9.—An Austrian aeroplane carrying a light machine gun today attacked two French hydro-aeroplanes which had ascended from Antivari, Montenegro,

ON A SCOUTING EXPEDITION, BUT THE FRENCHMEN ESCAPED

The Austrians were mining Cattaro harbor.

TURKISH MUTINY REMOVED

London, Sept. 9.—The mutiny of Turkish troops at Adrianople was reported in a news agency dispatch received here today from Bucharest.

A WIDESPREAD FAMINE WAS FEARED

Paris, Sept. 9.—The French cruisers Conde and Descartes, co-operating with a British cruiser, have sunk two big German merchant steamships in the Atlantic, according to Fournier's news agency today. The names of the vessels were not divulged.



AVIATORS FIGHT IN MID-AIR IN A TERRIFIC EFFORT TO ANNIHILATE RIVALS; GERMANS CAUGHT BETWEEN FRENCH AND BRITISH

"I Know How a Bird Feels With an Eagle Swooping Upon It," Says Sergeant Werner of German Corps, Telling of Thrilling Fight in the Skies.

By Karl H. von Wiegand.
 Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 9.—At Liege, before I returned here, I saw the chief actor in the first actual "battle in the air." Sergeant Werner, of the German army aviation corps, who piloted Lieutenant von Heidsen on his flight over Paris.
 "I owe it to Providence that I am alive today."
 "I received orders to locate the British forces and to learn their exact line of battle."
 "Accompanied by Lieutenant von Heidsen, an expert observer, I made a monoplane ascent and headed south toward Paris."
 "The Sunday before we had flown over Paris, where we dropped three bombs. On this later trip, however, we flew south from Mons, following a broad road, passed the edge of a magnificent forest in which 40,000 of the country's inhabitants had taken refuge, soared over the British headquarters, locating the positions of the commander in chief and his staff, made maps of these positions, crossed to the

French position and located the artillery, which was masked. Von Heidsen roughly sketched everything.
 "Suddenly he pressed my arm and pointed upward."
 "We were then nearly 6000 feet high."
English Biplane Gives Chase.
 "Looking where Von Heidsen pointed, I saw, 1000 feet above us, a big Bristol biplane, speeding toward us."
 "It was evidently swifter than our monoplane."
 "I tried to climb, realizing that the biplane would drop a bomb as soon as it was directly above and destroy us."
 "But I failed. I could not reach the biplane's level."
 "The biplane's speed was regulated so as just to keep pace with us as it swept lower and lower."
 "I learned then how a bird feels" (Concluded on Page Two, Column One.)

KAISER HAS CABLED WILSON, SAYS REPORT FROM DANISH SOURCE

But the President Has Received No Message About Alleged Dum Dum Bullets.
 (United Press Leased Wire.)
 London, Sept. 9.—The cablegram to President Wilson, it was stated in a Copenhagen dispatch received by the Chronicle today, protesting against the alleged use of dum dum bullets by British troops on the continent.
 It was stated his majesty's message also denounced in general the Belgians' participation in the war, and declared the Germans were compelled to act drastically against them on account of atrocities they perpetrated against the Germans.
 For the destruction of Louvain he was quoted as expressing regret.

NO MESSAGE AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Sept. 9.—The cablegram reported to have been sent to President Wilson by Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany protesting against the alleged use of dum dum bullets by British troops in France had not reached the White House up to noon today.

ALLIES WIN EVERYWHERE SAYS PARIS

German Right Wing Reported to Be in Complete Retreat, the Effects of Which Are Being Felt as Far North as Amiens.

ALLIES' CENTER HOLDS, DESPITE FIERCE ATTACK

British Leap Over Trenches to Follow Up Fleeing Germans, Who Leave Bodies Piled in Fields Marking the Line of Retreat.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
 Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—The French war office here issued the following statement this afternoon:
 "The general battle between the allies and the Germans, begun Sunday in the territory northeast of Paris and toward the eastern frontier, continues, with French successes reported, in the main."
 "The German attack on the French right wing has weakened for the first time, and the French wing is now reported advancing."
 "The Paris defense army, co-operating with the French and British field forces, is engaged with the Germans near the river Ourcq. The allies have gained a decisive victory in this quarter, pressing the Germans far back."

SEVERE FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS IN THE VICINITY OF SEZANNE AND VITRY LE FRANCOIS, A POINT TOWARD WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE JOURNED HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK THE FRENCH LINE

Maubeuge Holds Out.
 "The French artillery is unusually effective and the strength of the German assault has been so far broken that the French are able to charge and drive the Germans upon their own reserve lines."
 "The defense of Maubeuge continues heroically against strong German forces provided with heavy siege guns."
 "The statement concerning Maubeuge was in direct contradiction of the German claim, of which news was received here through British sources, to the effect that the Maubeuge fortifications had fallen, and that with them the Germans had taken 40,000 prisoners."
 It could not be learned whether the war office intended its statement as a denial of the German story or if Berlin had later information than Bordeaux.

ALLIES' STRATEGY SUCCEEDS

Shortly after the statement's appearance War Minister Millerand declared that the Kaiser's offensive was broken and that the allies themselves were on the aggressive. General Joffre's strategy having been successful everywhere.
 The allies, after damaging the enemy enormously during his advance, Millerand continued, finally withdrew to a previously chosen line and gave battle.
 This fight, he said, was still continuing, much to the allies' advantage.
Germans Are Exhausted.
 The Germans are exhausted, the war (Concluded on Page Five, Column One.)

NEW RIVERS, HARBORS BILL IS PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT, SENATORS

Measure Would Eliminate \$15,000,000, Giving to the Columbia \$1,000,000.
 (Washington Bureau of The Journal.)
 Washington, Sept. 9.—As a result of a conference between the president and several senators today, it is reported a new rivers and harbors bill will be brought in, eliminating about \$15,000,000, including \$5,000,000 for the Columbia river continuing contract, but leaving \$1,000,000 for the Columbia. The president denied that he would veto the present bill if it came to him, but said he thought some projects might judiciously be eliminated. The plan would be to reenact the Columbia \$5,000,000 item next year.
 Senator Chamberlain, being asked about the probability of a new bill being brought in, said there has been some discussion of the subject among Democratic senators and that it is possible the bill will be trimmed down.
 "The chief of engineers," he said, "thinks that in view of the fact that the season is nearly over, the amounts appropriated in the bill can be materially reduced. Should this be done, there'll be a reduction all along the line. I don't know whether the Oregon items will be cut. The whole matter is tentative. We haven't taken it up with the other side at all yet."

ITEMS

- "Roll top desk, cost \$125; sacrifice, \$50." Class, 19.
 - "A \$25 Buck heater for \$18; A-1 condition; coal or wood." Class, 58.
 - "\$25-6 room furnished house, furnace, fireplace, lawn, roses; newly painted, clean." Class, 38.
 - "Dog wanted. I want a first class bird dog, pointer or setter; will pay cash." Class, 46.
 - "Wanted—Good upright second hand piano; will pay cash; must be cheap." Class, 34.
 - "Sixty H. P. marine boiler and 10 H. P. horizontal engine for \$200; Burroughs adding machine, new, \$160; safe 2x3 1/2, new, \$75; 16 H. P. motor, G. E., \$150." Class, 19.
 - "Three room plastered house, 50x100 lot, small bath, new two cars and school, \$500, \$100 down." Class, 61.
- These offers appear today in The Journal Want Ads. The number of the classification in which it appears follows each item.