

MILLIONS GRAPPLE ON FRENCH FRONTIER

ALLIES FORCED BACK UNBROKEN 3 DAYS' BATTLE

German Field Marshal Advises Formation 200,000 Mohammedans for First Line—Declaration of War Expected—Kaiser's Aides Leave to Take Charge of Sultan's Force.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Today, on the eve of the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, three million troops are battling on the French frontier—the Germans in a headlong effort to celebrate the day with a dramatic success; the French, backed by their British allies, to avenge their defeat of 44 years ago.

That the Germans have gained ground in their encircling movement on the French left wing is admitted by the French officers, but it is asserted also that after a three days battle in this region the Anglo-French line, although pushed back, still remains unbroken.

Tearing Down Tactics This is described as the "tearing down" policy on the part of the allied armies and it is claimed that the losses of the attacking forces have been enormously greater than those of the defenders.

Fighting in Somme The heaviest fighting appears to be taking place along a line from Peronne, in the Department of Somme, the Vervins in the Department of Aisne. There the flower of Emperor William's army is attempting to pierce the British defense.

Further to the east the forces of the German crown prince still are attacking the French in the region about Mezieres, the capital of the Department of Ardennes.

The only points where the French claim to have gained positive successes are in the Vosges mountains and in Lorraine, where the Germans are said to be in retreat.

Independent Views Lacking Independent views of the fierce fighting now going on in East Prussia and Poland are entirely lacking, so it is a case of one taking his choice between the German, Austrian and Russian versions of the battles.

The anxiety of friends of Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, was allayed this afternoon by the receipt of a dispatch from James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, who telegraphed that he had finally ascertained that the duchess and her whole ambulance staff were all well and working at Namur.

UNIONS HAMPER FRISCO SHOUTS TRADE EMPLOYER

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—Trade union leaders are hampering the growth of San Francisco by the exactions they are making upon employers, Grant Fee, president of the Building Trades Employers' association, today told the federal industrial relations commission.

"This city has been under a dictatorship for twenty years," he said. "I would wipe out that dictatorship, but I would not wipe out the unions. They have done good."

"As a result of conditions brought about by union labor leaders, the city is standing still. Factories are going to other cities. If conditions remain as they are there will be little further growth here except that caused by shipping interests and other industries."

BRITISH LAUNCH REAR ATTACK ON GERMAN LEGION

English Troops at Ostend—Tightening of Censorship at Noon Without Warning Indicates Great Battle Rages—Struggle at Laferre Decides Fate of Paris.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Dow, Jones & Co., 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.

"Foregoing dispatch is highly significant. 'Operations in Belgium' may relate to a rear attack on Germans by British troops reported to have landed at Ostend."

Battle at Crotelles LONDON, Sept. 1, 5:47 a. m.—The Times correspondent at Dieppe sends the following:

"I have just returned from the Amiens districts to send this dispatch. A great battle has been fought at Crotelles and is probably still in progress.

"The French claim a success toward Guise, but south of it all Saturday there was heavy fighting.

"On the left I knew cannonading was still going on at noon Sunday, and that at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon there were no Germans in Amiens.

"Whether, as some declare, the lines between Amiens and Boulogne have been cut, I do not know."

The latest official report on the situation north of Paris was issued last night. It said that the French left, owing to the progress of the German right wing, had been forced to "mark a new retirement."

Paris in Balance The fighting today in which the allies are believed to be opposing the German advance, is thought to be centered around Laferre, a strongly fortified French position on the river Oise, seventy-five miles northeast of Paris. The fate of the French capital may hang on the outcome of these operations.

It is not definitely known whether the British troops in France have been engaged again or not.

CHINA DENIES KICK ON JAP WAR MOVE

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—The Chinese minister to Japan today made emphatic denial of the report that he had protested to the Japanese foreign office concerning Japanese military movements in China directed against the German leased territory of Kiaochow. Speaking in this connection, the minister said that the relations between China and Japan had never been more cordial.

WAR BOOSTS PRICE ALL YANKEE EQUINES CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Heavy demand for horses and mules suitable for army purposes for nations engaged in the European war has caused prices to advance from \$50 to \$100 per head higher than a year ago, it was said at the Chicago stock yards today. An agent said to represent the Canadian government was reported to have purchased 400 horses to be sent to England.

TURKEY READY FOR WAR WITH AID OF GAULS

German Advance Halted Along the French Frontier by Terrific Loss—Liner Oslo Reports Heavy Firing Near Skagerak. Denmark—Paris Excited, But Cool.

ROME, Sept. 1, via Paris, 5:20 p. m.—A telegram received in Rome from Berlin announces the mobilization of the Turkish army.

Following the advice of Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, it is stated, the Turkish government will form an army of the first line, composed of 200,000 men, all Mohammedans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The British embassy has been informed by a cable from London that German officers had gone to Constantinople to take charge of the Turkish army and that a declaration of war from Turkey was expected. Plans are already under way to ask the American ambassador at Constantinople to take charge of British interests there.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Turkish ambassador, Arustem Bey, expressed doubt today that the Turkish army was mobilizing and about to fight on the side of Germany. He said the Turkish army was mobilized three weeks ago.

Seventy-two superior German officers, forming the German military mission at Constantinople, have been incorporated in the Turkish army and will participate in the war.

The presence of the German officers in the army is interpreted to mean that Turkey will fight on the side of Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Great Britain has asked the United States to take care of her diplomatic interests in Turkey in case of a declaration of war on the allies by the port, which is momentarily expected.

WAIT WINNER IN CONTEST SQUAW LAKE HOMESTEAD

The contest between M. Melph Welch and Lewis A. Wait, administrator of the estate of George K. Wait, deceased, has been finally determined in favor of the Waits after litigation of three years. Mulkey & Cherry, attorneys for the contestee, received official notice Monday the secretary of the interior had affirmed the decision of the general land office in which Wait's contention was upheld, and since Wait has made final proof, the land in due course passes to patent.

FOOD FAMINE IN BRUSSELS LOOMS

LONDON, Sept. 1, 4:10 p. m.—A Belgian business man who has just arrived in London said that food was already scarce in Brussels. "Only about one person in a hundred can afford eggs and milk," he said. "People who are rich enough to have milk twice weekly are considered lucky. The Germans have directed the suburb of St. Gillies to supply to the military, four hundred bottles of wine daily. Brussels proposes to contribute daily 70,000 pounds of bread, while the suburb of Auderghem supplies 40,000 pounds of meat."

GAULS VICTORY NO NEWS TO BRAZILIAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Brazilian attaché at Berlin writes that the German victories did not come as a surprise to those who witnessed their maneuvers in peace and declares that the effect of the Krupp heavy artillery is astonishing.

KAISER'S HORDE ASK ARMISTICE TO BURY DEAD

Move All Along Frontier on Anniversary Historic Battle—Allies "Tearing Down" Policy Yields Fruit While Kaiser's Right Wing Advances—War News Conflicting.

PARIS, Sept. 1, 11:00 p. m.—Well founded, though unauthenticated reports are circulating in Paris that the French have checked the German advance on the north.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 5:30 p. m.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Paris stating that a French chauffeur, attached to the general staff, arrived in the French capital today from the north and made the following statement:

"The German advance has been checked by their terrible losses during the last few days. They even asked for an armistice to bury their dead."

LONDON, Sept. 1, 5:12 p. m.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a dispatch from Gothenburg, Sweden, stating that the Wilson Line Steamer Oslo has arrived there from Hull and reports having heard heavy cannonading as she passed through the Skagerrak, the waterway between Northern Denmark and Norway.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 4:31 p. m.—A dispatch from Paris published in the Star says that the censorship on all news of the military operations in France is exceedingly strict. The afternoon papers of Paris came out today with all reference to the progress of military events blocked out.

There is much excitement in the French capital, but the people have faith in the ability of the allied armies to see the country safely through the crisis of the present, according to the correspondent Star and of the Russian troops' ability to reach Berlin.

SILENCE MARKS WAR OPERATIONS IN BATTLE ZONE

LONDON, Sept. 1.—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 issued in London, Paris or Berlin, and such news as has come to hand is decidedly fragmentary, unsubstantiated, of minor importance and without real significance.

This veil of secrecy, drawn tighter today than at any time in the last thirty days, may be taken as an indication that events of importance are transpiring in northern France. A similar silence was observed during the fighting around Mous, Cambrai and Leatean last week.

GERMANS SPARE ART TREASURES IF PARIS FALLS

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—If Paris is taken by the Germans, the art treasures of the Louvre will not be destroyed, according to Robert Weeks De Forest, president of the New York City art commission, who returned from the war zone last week.

Both sides in the present war have held art of all kinds almost sacred. Mr. De Forest said, but a loss of a certain amount of paintings, buildings and statuary, he added, is inevitable.

REWRITE SEDAN VICTORY AIM OF GERMANS NOW

Berlin Says Alienation Won With 70,000 Prisoners—Germans Sweep Like Storm at Amiens—Operations in West Lag—File Counter Charges of Barbarity on Frontier.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A German victory at Allenstein, in which three Russian army corps were defeated and 70,000 prisoners including three Russian commanding generals were taken, was reported today to the German embassy from Berlin by wireless by way of Sayville, L. I.

The dispatch says: "Official report of the victory at Allenstein shows that it was even greater than known before. Three Russian army corps were annihilated. Seventy thousand prisoners were taken, including two commanding generals, 300 officers and the complete artillery of the Russian army."

Western Operations "In the west General Von Kluck, it is reported against the French flanking attempt, advanced to Combes," (here part of the message could not be clearly deciphered.) General Von Buelow completely defeated a superior French force near St. Quentin, after having captured the English infantry. A battalion under General Von Hausen forced back the French on the river at Rethel.

"The Duke of Wurtemberg crossed the Meuse river, also advancing on Alsace. The crown prince advanced beyond the Meuse after capturing the entire garrison of Monty, which tried to sortie. The fortress also was captured. The crown prince of Bavaria and General Von Heeringen have been in continuous battle in French Lorraine.

Horde Like Storm The Times' correspondent at Amiens reports that the Germans came over us like a flood raised by a storm. During the first month of the war more than 2,000,000 German volunteers came forward. The chief of the German sanitary department officially declared there are many proofs that the English and French are using dum-dum cartridges.

"The state of health of the German army is good, noted hygienists accompanying the army."

VILLA AND OBREGON TALK OVER AGREEMENT

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 1.—Generals Villa and Obregon arrived here today from the Sonora peace conference. It was announced that they would proceed directly to Durango, where another state revolution has begun by the Arrieta brothers.

WAR NEWS WINNOWN BY CENSORS

Rome has received a report from Roumania that the Russians have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Austrians in Galicia, the troops of Emperor Francis Joseph suffering losses declared to amount to 20,000.

A news dispatch from St. Petersburg makes a similar claim, saying the Austrians in Poland have lost tens of thousands of men.

Nevertheless, reports from the eastern theater of war continue to be conflicting. Both St. Petersburg and Berlin claim important victories.

By imperial order the city of St. Petersburg will henceforth be known as Petrograd, the change eliminating the Teuton construction in the name of the chief city of Russia.

TEUTONS CLAIM VICTORY OVER 3 RUSSIAN CORPS

Attempt to Counter Russian March Through Poland Falls in Galicia With 20,000 Loss—Fleet Repulsed in Attack on Lovchen—Montenegrins Score Victory.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 11:45 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome declares that Bucharest has been received there from Bucharest, Roumania, setting forth that the Russians have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Austrians in Galicia. The Russians inflicted a loss of 20,000 on the enemy, who sought to cross the Vistula.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 5:10 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg gives the following comment on the Russian operations against the Austrians:

"The Russian operations against the Austrians are considered by recognized military writers to have reached the stage when decisive victories may be within reach. Capture of the railroad center 40 miles south of Lemberg involves the rupture of railway communication with the Austrian fortresses on the Danister and in Bukovina. Thus the southern part of Galicia, as well as Bukovina is severed from the remaining portions of Galicia, except by a circuitous route across the Carpathians. As a result the iron ring is closing around Lemberg.

"According to the Rusko Slovo the losses suffered by the Austrians in their desperate attempt to strike at the vitals of the Russian position in Poland aggregate tens of thousands of men, including the Sixth Austrian Corps, which, on its retreat between the western Bug and the Wiprz rivers was almost annihilated."

LONDON, Sept. 1, 8:10 a. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Cetinje states that the Austrians, supported by the Catter batteries and their fleet on Sunday re-attacked Mount Lovchen and Budua. The Montenegrin situations were being seriously damaged when the English and French fleet appeared, silenced the batteries and forced the Austrian ships to beat a hasty retreat.

The Montenegrins, under Prince Peter, immediately began a counter attack on the Austrian forces and repulsed them. They killed 350 men and took many prisoners, including several officers. Two pieces of artillery also were captured.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 5:50 p. m.—The Central News publishes a dispatch from Rome stating telegrams received there from Bucharest, Roumania, declare that the Austrian defeat in Galicia was colossal. Trains are transporting tens of thousands of wounded; many Austrian regiments have been destroyed.

BRUSSELS TO PAY GERMAN WAR TAX TO SPARE CITY

LONDON, Sept. 1, 3:10 a. m.—A dispatch to the Express from The Hague says the four richest men in Belgium have guaranteed the payment to Germany of the war tax which the Germans levied against Belgium. The four men are Ernest Solvay, "Alkali King," Baron Lambert, Belgian representative of the Rothschilds; Raoul Warocque, mine owner, and Baron Empain, railway magnate.

"Had not this guaranty been given," says the correspondent, "Brussels would probably have been treated as Louvain was. The guns were mounted in front of the palace ready for bombardment."

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children, who arrived in London last night, are today the guests of Lord Curzon.

A news dispatch from The Hague says the four richest men of Belgium have guaranteed the payment to Germany of the war tax of \$10,000,000 levied against the Belgian capital.

News dispatches published in London say that the people of Berlin, alarmed at the Russian advance, are beginning to leave the capital for neutral countries.

The Prince of Wales' relief fund is approaching the \$10,000,000 mark; W. W. Astor has contributed \$125,000.