

## ALLIES' LEFT WING WITHDRAWN ON PARIS

### CRUCIAL BATTLE RAGING LENGTH OF FRENCH LINE

Allies Fall Back With Germans Thirty Miles of Paris—Meager News From Front—Strange Confidence Fills French and British Forces—History May Repeat.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1:10 a. m.—The battle to decide whether history will repeat itself in a second siege of Paris is still in progress, according to the latest official announcement here. Future military historians will write volumes about the details of this battle, but all the British public knows officially concerning the titanic struggle—the most momentous British soldiers have fought since Waterloo—is contained in one sentence of an official report issued last night by the press bureau. "Continuous fighting has been in progress along almost the whole line of battle."

**Allies Fall Back**  
To this generally the French official communication adds the fact that the allied forces have fallen back toward the southwest to avoid an action which might have been engaged under unfavorable conditions. How far and to what line the allies have gone is unknown. There can be no revelation of military secrets, nothing which a patriotic censorship could criticize, in stating these facts, because the German army engaging the allies knows precisely where their first line is drawn, and the purpose of the censorship is only to suppress facts which might enlighten the enemy.

**News Is Brief**  
The brief official bulletin of last night is the first word the British people have received from their government concerning the present battle. The last previous bulletin was Field Marshal Kitchener's statement Sunday night, throwing a welcome light on the previous four days' battle which ended Saturday night, and which reflected the greatest credit on the generalship and the discipline of the British army.

**Still Confident**  
In spite of the fact that the French capital has been removed to Bordeaux and that the German army of the west is within thirty miles of the outer fortifications of Paris, a strange air of confidence prevails today among the allies. The general feeling seems to be that the German attack is wearing itself out in ham-

### ITALY OBJECTS TO TO DELAY NEWS FROM ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 2, 6:35 p. m. (delayed in transmission).—The Evening News publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent at Milan, Italy: "Italian newspaper correspondents are complaining of the great delay in transmission on telegrams filed in London by Italian correspondents addressed to papers in Italy. These messages take from twenty to thirty hours to come through, while press telegrams from Berlin take only four and five hours to reach Italy. "As a result, the German version of events always precedes the English version, which discounts Italian opinion to such an extent that first impressions, which are most detrimental and difficult to correct. "The English authorities in their own interests should give more facilities to Italian correspondents in London, who are, after all, friendly and who would do effective work if not hindered by lamentable delay."

### PARIS PIVOT OF WAR; LEFT WING OF ALLIES SHIFT

French Capital Moves to Bordeaux With Affairs in Hands of American Minister—Downfall of City Will Not End Military Operations in France—West Coast Free Germans

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1:50 p. m.—The decision of the French government to withdraw from Paris, while proving a momentary shock to the man in the street, is regarded by both politicians and strategists here as being as wise as it is painful. To retain Paris as a center of the government, would, it is held, be incompatible with the supreme necessities of France at the present moment. These are to keep the government free to act and to keep the army an unbroken force which neither can be captured in detail nor shut up in the fortresses.

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.**—Advice of the withdrawal of the left wing of the allies toward Paris and the removal of the French capital to Bordeaux was contained in a private dispatch received at the French embassy today from Paris. The cablegram bears yesterday's date. The diplomatic corps, except the embassy of the United States, accompanies the government to Bordeaux. The American minister, Myron T. Herrick, has decided to remain in Paris and this course has been warmly commended by the ministry of foreign affairs because the representative of the most powerful neutral government will be able, should the occasion arise, to serve the French as well as his own people.

Mr. Herrick's reason for remaining, in substance, are to better look after the several thousand Americans who stay in Paris. They are principally permanent residents in business. He also feels that he can better protect American business interests, among the several American banks and banking agencies with deposits of Americans. These would have transferred their cash elsewhere had not the ambassador remained. The American minister has sent J. W. Garrett, minister to Argentina; Louis A. Sussdorf, Jr., of New York, third secretary of the embassy, and Captain Parker, military attache, to be with the French government at Bordeaux with the approval of Secretary Bryan.

### ZEPPELIN OVER PARIS REPORTED SHOT DOWN

PARIS, Sept. 3, 3:30 a. m.—Reports are in circulation here that one of the German aeroplanes which hovered over Paris yesterday had been brought down at Champigny. Several bombs were dropped while the German machines were here, but only one of them exploded, and this did only slight damage.

### SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS TODAY

The absence of official announcements from the capitals of the belligerents today is the surest indication that the fighting in the east and west continues without decisive results. Such news dispatches as escaped the censors tend to confirm earlier claims and admissions. The Germans are pushing their right wing nearer Paris, while their center and left appear to be held by the French. Russia is pressing forward in the Austrian province of Galicia, after having taken the strongly fortified capital, Lemberg. The Germans are admittedly victorious in East Prussia. The Japanese are said to have occupied seven islands near Kiao-Chow

### JAP ARMY LAND ON CHINA SOIL; IGNORES PROTEST

Mikado Will Install 24,000 Soldiers at Lung Kow—British Regiments at Tsing Tau—Chinese Express Regret at Inability to Enforce Respect for Their Neutrality.

CHE FOO, China, Sept. 3, 5:20 p. m.—Japan landed 4,500 additional men at Lung Kow today. Of these forces, 500 men are marines, the others being soldiers. Lung Kow is a new Chinese port, situated 100 miles north of Tsing Tau, in Kiao Chow. Between 10,000 and 15,000 Japanese troops have been landed at Lung Kow previous to today. The Japanese control the telegraph lines out of Lung Kow. The exact number of Japanese troops ashore at Lung Kow, the Chinese north of Tsing Tau, cannot be definitely determined here. It is believed, however, that no fewer than 6,000 men already are on shore and that 24,000 men more are coming.

**Polite Exchange**  
The Chinese officials of Lung Kow politely protested against the landing of Japanese forces. The Japanese accepted the protest with equal politeness and then proceeded to disregard it. There was no hostile incident during the Lung Kow landing. The foreign office has formally protested to the Japanese and British legations here against the violation of China's neutrality involved in the landing at Lung Kow, which, being 100 miles from Tsing Tau, is approximately seventy miles beyond the confines of the German leased territory. Knowing, however, that its protest would be useless, the foreign office at the same time requested the British and Japanese authorities to confine their operations to the zone extending on the north from Lung Kow to Liao Chow, and on the south to the previously prescribed fighting area. Neither legation, however, accepted these limitations.

### COSSACKS WIPE OUT GERMANS ON SCOUTING JAUNT

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Sept. 3, 9:10 a. m.—The Tageblatt publishes a dispatch from Thorn, a town of West Prussia, on the right bank of the Vistula, describing an ill-fated scouting expedition. A steamer equipped with machine guns and carrying about seventy soldiers, steamed up the river into Russian territory, reaching a point not many miles from Niezama. The party landed to reconnoiter the country and was attacked by Russian Cossacks and infantry. Only ten Germans returned with the steamer.

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### JAPAN'S WAR LEADER.



Vice Admiral Yamimura is in command of the Japanese expeditionary naval and army forces fighting for the capture of Tsingtau, the principal port of Kiaochow, German possession in China. He is of the samurai or aristocratic class. He is sixty-five years old and has spent most of his time in Japan's naval service.

### TUETONS OCCUPY AMIENS AFTER 3 DAYS' FIGHTING

LONDON, Sept. 3, 2:55 p. m.—A dispatch from Amiens, France to the Daily Mail, dated Tuesday, September 1, declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens after three days fighting. Amiens is the capital of the Department of Somme. It is 70 miles directly north of Paris. It is a manufacturing city and has a population of 90,000. It is on the line of the railroad to Boulogne and about 50 miles to the west of Laere and other points in the Department of Aisne where there has been fighting during the last few days between the allied armies and the Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 3:20 p. m.—The dispatch to the Daily Mail from Amiens adds that the success of the Germans at Moreuil made the capture of Amiens certain. The mayor, after receiving a German envoy, announced the surrender of the city and urged the citizens to make no disturbance.

### ALLIES' SCIENCE MATCHES GERMAN BULL STRENGTH

LONDON, Sept. 3, 3:30 a. m.—The Daily News correspondent writing from Gournay en Bray, a small town near Rouen, says: "The German advance is amazing. A great battle is raging, with what result I know not, but I do know that the French and British armies are intact and still confident of ultimate success. "Incredible as it seems, the tremendous masses of men that the Germans have hurled at the allies have not overwhelmed them. It seems that while the Germans have the weight, the allies certainly have the wit and science, and these, with reinforcements, will eventually win. "General Pau had fine success, but in the center and left center the allies were not so successful, being obliged to retire. As a result of Sunday's battle, the Germans now occupy (name of town deleted by censor)."

### FRENCH RULER AT CABINET AT BORDEAUX

BORDEAUX, Sept. 3, via Paris, 5:45.—President Poincare and the members of the French cabinet arrived here today and were greeted by immense and cheering crowds. They have established headquarters for the government.

### CARDINAL DELLA CHIESA CHOSEN CATHOLIC HEAD

Assumes Name of Benedict XV—Selection Papal College Italian—Opposed Tango in Letter—Held Long List Important Church Offices—First of Benedicts in 174 Years.

ROME, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Della Chiesa has been elected Pope in succession to the late Pius X. The new Pope will assume the name of Benedict XV. Cardinal Giacomo Dell Chiesa, elected Pope today by the Sacred College, in succession to Pius X, who died August 20, was created a cardinal May 25, 1914. He is the archbishop of Bologna, Italy. Born at Pegli, in the diocese of Genoa, November 21, 1854, and was ordained a priest December 21, 1878. He served as secretary of the Nunciature in Spain from 1883 to 1887, in which year he was appointed secretary to the late Cardinal Rampolla. He was appointed sub-secretary of state in 1901 and in 1907 he was elected to the post of advisor to the Holy Office. In 1907 he was appointed papal nuncio of Madrid, in succession to Monsignor Rinaldini, but this appointment was cancelled three days later. This incident had occurred just before made arch bishop Bologna. When Monsignor Della Chiesa was given this post it was declared in Rome that it was mainly with the object of combatting modern religious ideas, Bologna being the headquarters of the National Democratic League, whose members advocated what is known as "modernism" in religion.

**Opposed Tango**  
In January, 1914, while still at Bologna, the present Pope issued a pastoral letter strongly condemning the tango. It has been 174 years since the time of the last Pope Benedict. On his election to the papacy in 1740, Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. It is an interesting fact that the new Pope was arch bishop of Bologna while Pope Benedict XIV was born in Bologna. According to a dispatch from Rome, date at 2:50 yesterday afternoon and received in New York today the White Star liner Canopic, bearing Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell to Rome, was not due at Naples until tomorrow. Therefore, it is probable that neither of these two American cardinals participated in the election of the new Pope.

### NOISY AND HARMLESS FEATURE OF ZEPPELIN

BELFORT, France, Sept. 3, 3:53 p. m. (delayed).—A German aeroplane last night dropped several shells here. The missiles made much noise, but did no damage. The aviator, to avoid the fire of the Belfort forts, made a detour over Swiss territory. Also he came from the south instead of coming directly from Alsace, and it is declared here that this act apparently constitutes a violation of the neutrality of Switzerland.

### DEATH BEFORE KAISER'S WRATH

LONDON, Sept. 2, 12:50, (delayed in transmission).—Prince Frederick William of Lippe took his own life, following a mistake of his regiment, according to Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York, who has just arrived here from Germany, coming by way of Holland. "The true story of the death of she said, "is that he committed suicide. He was commanding a German cavalry regiment before Liege on August 4, when his men in the darkness of evening, nearly annihilated a German infantry regiment which it had mistaken for Belgians. The prince shot himself tearing to face the anger of Emperor William. His widow, with whom I am acquainted, was informed of his death on August 14."

### FRENCH REGIME MOVES TO GIVE ARMY IMPETUS

Military Governor of Paris Issues Proclamation Explaining Action as Prudence—Paris Placid in Face of Coming and Siege by Vast Teutonic Horde—All Trains Halted.

PARIS, Sept. 3, 3:45 p. m.—It is officially announced that General Gallieni, commander of the army defending the city, today issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Paris: "The members of the government of the republic have left Paris in order to give a new impetus to the defense of the nation. I have been ordered to defend against the invader. This order I will fulfill to the end. (Signed) "GALLIENI, "Military governor of Paris, commanding the army of Paris."

PARIS, Sept. 3, 11:40 a. m.—President Poincare and his cabinet have left for Bordeaux, the new French seat of government, where they will arrive in the morning. Two trains reserved for the president and the members of the senate and chamber of deputies left for Bordeaux this afternoon. Fifteen judges of the court of cassation also will be transferred to the provisional capital of France. In addition to the American ambassador M. T. Herrick, the Swiss minister, M. Lardy, also has decided to remain in Paris. The population of the capital is taking the departure of the heads of government calmly, realizing that it is a matter of prudence. Although the city generally is placid, the people feel keenly the approach of the German army and they are rapidly preparing for whatever may happen. Many families left for the west today, taking with them household necessities. These refugees from the capital have been forced to make long detours because the railroads are encumbered with military trains. The railroad lines out of Paris to the north have virtually ceased running trains owing to fears of raids of German cavalry.

### VIENNA PRICES NOT RAISED BY REASON OF WAR

VIENNA, via Copenhagen and London, Sept. 3, 5 a. m.—One hundred and forty Americans, chiefly from Budapest, left for Berlin in a special train August 31. Only a few Americans are still here, and all who desire to go home will leave this week. Although the war has now lasted more than a month, the prices of foodstuffs in Vienna have not increased and in some cases even they are lower than last year. Meat, eggs, lard and several other commodities are cheaper, while coffee, sugar and milk remain unchanged. Butter and flour are slightly higher in price.

### ZEPPELIN FALSE ALARM IN FORAY THOUGH THRILLER

LONDON, Sept. 3, 7 p. m.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Central News describes the second aerial raid on Antwerp by a German Zeppelin, which he said occurred just before dawn. The bombardment, he explained, demonstrated from a military point of view the futility of the Germans' efforts to do any damage of importance. His description of the aerial bombardment follows: "I was awakened by a rattle of fire of rifles and the crash of exploding bombs. I was just in time to see the airship disappearing southward at a tremendous height. There was an incessant rattle of shots from rifles and machine guns from the darkened town, and shrapnel could be seen exploding like meteorites in the trail of the flying monster. All around from points of vantage on the high buildings sports of flames indicated the efforts of the flammé to bring down the hated monster."

### RUSSIA SCORES SIGNAL VICTORY OVER AUSTRILIANS

Attempt of Kaiser's Aides to Flank Muscovites Results in Lulling Death Blow to Defense Near Lemberg—Fierce Fighting With Heavy Losses—Servians Win at Jadar.

ROME, Sept. 3, 9:40 a. m., via Paris, 2:45 p. m.—The Russian embassy has been notified that the Austrians were overwhelmingly defeated near Lemberg, losing more than 100,000 men and fifty-seven cannon. The occupation of the city of Lemberg was said to be imminent. The battle of Lemberg was one of the greatest ever fought. Evidently it resulted in a decisive and perhaps overwhelming defeat of the Austrians. The battle line extended over 200 miles and it is estimated that 1,500,000 men were engaged. According to an official dispatch received by Emperor Nicholas from Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, the victory was won after seven days of fighting. The climax came when the Austrians were routed in a final desperate assault on the Russian center which was held by General Ruzsky. The Austrian army in Galicia was acting in close co-operation with two German army corps facing Breslau and seeking to envelop the Russian forces in Poland. Their plans however, met with a series of disasters, ending in a complete rout when an attempt was made to pierce the Russian center.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 3:12 a. m.—The Petrograd (St. Petersburg) correspondent of the Post sends the following on the operations on the Russian front: "Russia is scoring success after success against Austria and is momentarily expecting news of a signal victory. "The commander-in-chief on the Austrian front apparently plans to drive in strongly with one army from the east, starting from the Russian provinces adjoining Roumania, and in the meantime merely aims to restrain the Austrian advances into the Polish provinces, thus keeping Austria on the alert along the line of two to three hundred miles. "While pushing temporary advances in South Poland the Russians were forcing their way westward from Podolia and Bessarabia on Lemberg. When the Austrians finally realized these plans they attempted to turn the Russian left flank near Halic, near the junction of the Chita Lipa river with the Dniester and a

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