

GREAT ARMIES JOCKEY BEFORE PARIS

ALLIES DIVERT GERMAN MARCH EAST OF PARIS

Climax in Campaign Near, With Advantage Still Speculation—Teutons Plan Grand Assault on Paris—Investment Means Long Delay—Indications Allies to Take Offensive.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 10:20 p. m.—The first climax of the campaign of the allies against Germany, waged so relentlessly for weeks past in northern France, will not now be long delayed, according to opinion in London. But with which side will rest the real advantage is still entirely a matter of speculation.

The first official communication from Bordeaux, the new seat of the French government, speaks of the German movement on Paris as having been directed to the eastward, in which direction the invaders have reached Laferre Sous Jouarre, some thirty miles east of Paris. This would seem to confirm the German announcement that the allied forces have been driven back to and in some cases across the river Marne.

According to other sources of information the German troops are much nearer Paris than has been indicated officially; they are said to be within a few miles east of Chantilly, twenty miles north of the capital.

The German general staff has moved from Brussels to Mons, Belgium, nearer the scene of operations, and Austrian soldiers apparently have been brought from Lorraine to the western theater of the war to fill the enormous gaps in the ranks of their allies, the Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 10:15 a. m.—The English public, hungry for news of the operations of the allied armies in the western theater of war, had to content today itself with the brief official communication issued from Paris and Bordeaux. These only whetted the appetite.

Grand Assault

Military experts believe the Germans are preparing for a grand assault on Paris in the hope of battering down the defenses of the capital. This is because the investment of Paris, while the huge mobile army of the allies is outside the city, would not appear to be a logical part of the swift German campaign.

News of the withdrawal of German troops toward the Prussian frontier is not generally credited here because with their supreme effort in the west as a primary object, the Germans are hardly likely to weaken their forces.

Belgians Recover

News from northern Belgium indicates that the Belgian troops are recovering from the grueling punishment.

(Continued on page two.)

MAIN FORCE OF AUSTRIANS OUT OF COMMISSION

LONDON, Sept. 5, 3:10 a. m.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Petrograd in an account of the Russian operations under date of Thursday says:

"Of the total Austrian forces in Galicia—probably twelve army corps—at least four army corps of 200,000 men have been practically put out of action, anyhow for some time, and 150 of their 500 guns captured. "Russia is now able to detach considerable forces to Lublin and the prospect is that this will probably force the Austrian main army to fall back on the strong fortresses of Przemyśl, Jaroslau and Cracow, whereby the Russians will recover those parts of Poland occupied by the Austrians and the fertile eastern part of Galicia up to the Carpathians."

KAISER'S HOST DODGES ISSUE BEFORE PARIS

Make Extended Turning Movement Northwest of City—Two Allied Armies Before City—Germans March in Southeast Direction—Five Teuton Corps Leave for Border.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 9:43 a. m.—The official communication issued today mentions two armies with new designations, the army of Paris and the army of the northwest, which leads to the supposition that the bulk of the allied forces is divided between positions in the regions of Paris and Compiègne, the front having the region of Verdun for its center, while only covering troops are left in Alsace.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 3:25 p. m.—It has become apparent to observers here that the Germans do not intend to engage the allies' armies sent to meet them northwest of Paris. The enemy evidently is making an extended turning movement.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 3:15 a. m.—An official announcement says:

"The enemy is pursuing his wide movement. He continues to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on his right and to march in a south-east direction."

One word the omission of which from the French official statement is indicated by dashes, evidently was confused in transmission. It appears most likely to have been meant for "converging."

BORDEAUX, France, by way of Paris, Sept. 5, 1:20 p. m.—This city has become overcrowded through the arrival of the members of the government, foreign legations, newspaper men and many travelers. The hotels, restaurants and the street cars are packed with people. Rooms in the principal hotels have been requisitioned for the use of officers of the government and the usual occupants were forced to vacate. The staffs of the embassies have located at Arcachon, a popular summer resort 25 miles southwest of this city.

PARIS, Sept. 5, via London, 12:53 p. m.—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.

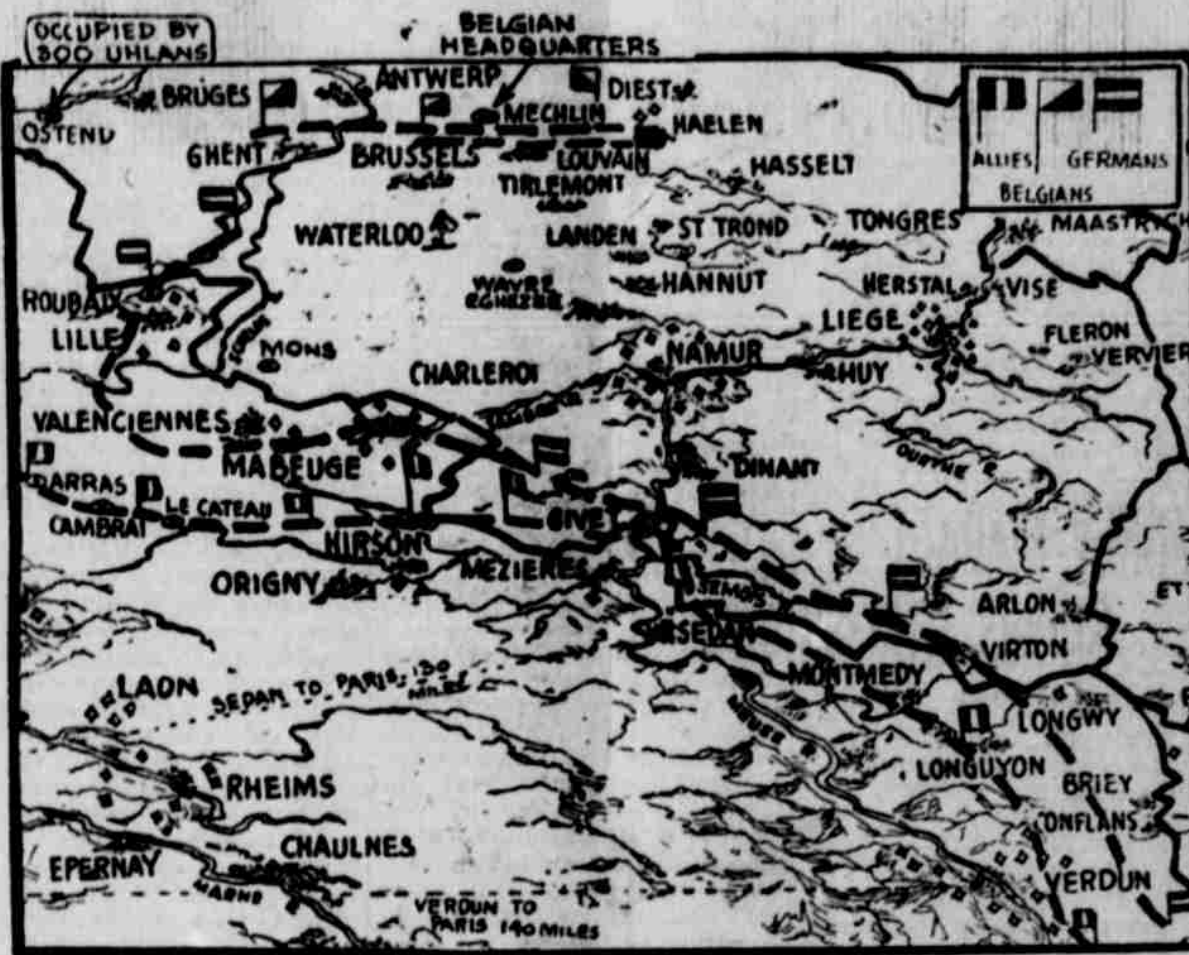
Large composite armies occupy excellent positions, where they are prepared to meet the powerful artillery the Germans are bringing and the situation generally is regarded as favorable to the allies.

After the first exodus of women and children, which was recommended by the authorities, complete calm returned and the citizens exhibit absolute assurance.

20 RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS LEFT FOR GERMAN ASSAULT

LONDON, Sept. 5, 5:50 a. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome contains a message from Petrograd in which a high Russian military official is quoted as follows: "When the war began Austria was our most serious enemy, because, except for four army corps sent against Serbia, her entire army was directed against us."

"Now that Serbia has annihilated four Austrian corps at Shabatz and we have decisively defeated 200,000 men between the Vistula and the Dniester, ten Russian army corps are sufficient to hold the Austrians in check, leaving us twenty corps free to launch against Germany."



MAP SHOWING POSITIONS IN FRANCE TO WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE RETIRED

RETREAT VEXES ALLIES, GERMAN ATTACK TERRIFIC

LONDON, Sept. 5, 6:25 a. m.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company at Ferrières, near Paris, sends the following:

"Our men, though cheerful, are angry at the continued retreat. They do not understand the necessity for it. They are all amazed at the unending numbers of the Germans. They say, 'The more you kill the more there are of them, but if we ever get them in the open, it's good night.'"

"The fighting along the line of the German advance had been incessant and desperate."

"Our soldiers are all right, but the people whom we pity are the thousands of fugitives who have been swept up and blown away by the marching armies like chaff before the wind. The country through which the armies have passed is devastated. Dynamited bridges and tunnels mark the retreat of the allies and blazing villages mark the advance of the Germans."

"That the Germans are in a great hurry is evident. They advance regardless of risks and sacrifices, crushing down resistance by the weight of numbers and carried forward by the hope of striking a mortal blow at the western force before the eastern enemy is at the gates of Berlin. The speed at which they advance is the cause of constant wonder to people who know the country and the distances."

"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 rear-guard actions, the Germans seemingly marched from Laferre to the lines of Paris unopposed."

600 JAP STUDENTS HELD BY GERMANS

LONDON, Sept. 5, 5:13 p. m.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says: "Information has reached here that 600 Japanese students from German universities have been captured on the Dutch-German frontier and imprisoned."

Navy Will Censor Wireless Messages

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President Wilson issued today an executive order directing the navy department to take over the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., and operate it on equal terms for the embassies and legations of all belligerents and neutrals. Code messages will be handled under strict censorship.

TURKS NOT KEEN FOR FRESH WAR GERMANS FATHER

LONDON, Sept. 5, 3:40 p. m.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram company, also dated August 31, declares that the idea of a fresh war is distasteful to Turkey. Even in the army there appears to be lack of enthusiasm. Practically all business has been suspended and distress is beginning to be sorely felt.

"Today the number of German officers and men in Constantinople is more than 2000, the correspondent goes on. The fresh arrivals are being either drafted into the navy or sent to the forts along the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the entrances to which already have been mined."

German reports of recent successes against the British and the French armies are being exploited in Constantinople to the utmost by the German embassy.

In anticipation of the possibility of Turkey going to war, British, French and Russian residents are beginning to send their families away. Already a number of English families in Smyrna have gone to Mytilene, on the island of Lesbos, for greater safety.

In conclusion the Reuter correspondent says that the value of German gold which has reached Constantinople is placed at \$600,000.

SUMMARY OF LATEST WAR NEWS

Conflicting news dispatches and vague official statements leave the fortunes of the immense armies struggling before Paris today a matter of conjecture.

All accounts agree, however, that the moment is approaching swiftly 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, seems to have reached points east and west of Paris, that their left wing is touching Laferre Sous Jouarre in the department of Seine et Marne.

The exact position of the German right wing is not revealed, but so far as known it has not succeeded in getting around the allies' left, formed by British troops.

A Rome dispatch says that five

DALMATIA TAKEN BY MONTENEGRO, BOMBARD FORTS

ROME, Sept. 5, via Paris, 11:40 a. m.—A telegram from San Giovanni, in Albania, says that Montenegrin troops, led by Generals Martinovich and Bueditch, have occupied the Dalmatian coast between Antivari and Cattaro.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 12:44 p. m.—A dispatch received here from Milan quotes the Corriere Della Sera to the effect that a Montenegrin army corps has occupied a strip of Austrian territory between the Moatene frontier and the sea, as far north as Budua, ten miles southeast of Cattaro. The advance guards have arrived near Cattaro, which the Montenegrins are bent upon taking with the assistance of French and British war ships.

ROCKETS GIVE GERMANS RANGE NIGHT CAMPS

PARIS, Sept. 5, 5:30 a. m.—An infantryman on his way to the hospital at Nice told the correspondent of the Matin that the German aviators fly over the camps at night and when they can sight a bivouac they let fall a rocket that leaves a long line of sparks behind, thus enabling their artillery to get the range. The minutes after this rocket falls shells begin to burst around the spot.

3 POWERS SIGN AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL PEACE

Great Britain, France and Russia Agree One Will Not Cease War on Kaiser Without Consent of Other Two—Strengthens Bonds Between Nations and Triple Entente.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 3:45 p. m.—Russia, Great Britain and France signed today an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations.

Text of Protocol

Following is the text of the protocol signed today by representatives of Great Britain, France and Russia: "The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby as follows: "The British, French and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

"In faith whereof, the undersigned have signed this declaration and have affixed thereto their seals. "Done at London, in triplicate, this 5th day of September, 1914. "E. GREY.

"British secretary for foreign affairs. "PAUL CAMBON, "French ambassador to Great Britain.

"BENCKENDORFF, "Russian ambassador to Great Britain."

LONDON, Sept. 5, 11:55 a. m.—A dated message from Constantinople, dated August 31, says the ambassadors to Turkey of the powers of the entente, Great Britain, Russia and France, yesterday renewed in a more formal manner the communication made to the grand vizier, August 17, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire against all-comers, should Turkey observe strict neutrality in the European war. The ambassadors left with the grand vizier a written statement on the subject.

The ambassadors of these three powers are continuing their efforts with the porte to obtain the repatriation of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which are still in Turkish waters.

AUSTRIAN LOSS OF HALICZ, LEMBERG NOW ADMITTED

LONDON, Sept. 5, 7:24 a. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says that it is officially admitted in Vienna that the Russians have captured both Lemberg and Halicz.

ROME, Sept. 5, via Paris, 1 p. m.—M. Krowpousky, the Russian ambassador to Italy, commenting today on the Russian advance into Galicia, said that the possession of Lemberg and Halicz was exceptionally important. It gave the Russians command of the whole of Galicia on the left bank of the Dniester river he said, with the possibility of easily continuing their offensive operations to the south of the Carpathian mountains. The Russian objective was the complete defeat of the Austrian army, the ambassador declared. They would thus be enabled to center all their strength against Germany.

Can't Tax Good Will

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 5.—The Thurston county superior court today decided the so-called "good will" tax case, involving the 1913 assessment of \$200,000 of "good will" against the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies.

GERMAN FLEET CAPTURE FISH AND FISHERMEN

Great Squadron Sinks Fifteen Trawlers in North Sea—Owners Hold Prisoners—Karlshuh Beats British Cruiser Bristol in Fight Off Bristol—Report Freighter Also Sunk.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 5:25 p. m.—The official information bureau announced today a German squadron had sunk fifteen British fishing boats in the North sea.

The admiralty issues the following: "The German cruisers and four destroyers succeeded in sinking fifteen British fishing boats in the North sea. They captured a quantity of fish and the fishermen were taken to Wilhelmshaven as prisoners of war."

Battle off Hayti

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The German cruiser Karlsruhe has engaged and badly disabled the British cruiser Bristol off the coast of Hayti, according to H. H. Weissner, a lieutenant of the German army and leader of seventy eight Germans who arrived here today on the Clyde Line steamship Algonquin from Puerto Colombia on their way to join the colors.

The German lieutenant also said that a Dutch skipper had brought word to Puerto Colombia that the Karlsruhe had met and sunk the British cruiser Glasgow off the Colombian coast. This, however, was denied by British officials in Georgetown. Before meeting with the Bristol, Lieutenant Weissner asserted, the Karlsruhe captured British steamers, transferred their passengers, crew and stores to the cruiser and then sent the ships to the bottom.

Sunk Freighter

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Bowes Castle, a British freighter, also has been sunk by the Karlsruhe, according to a cablegram received today from Liverpool, off Maranhao, St. Lucia Island.

According to the cablegram received by J. F. Whitney & Co., steamship agents, the Captain and crew of the Bowes Castle were taken off before the guns of the cruiser sent her to the bottom. They were safely landed at Maranhao.

After sinking the merchantmen, the Karlsruhe sailed to a small island in the Caribbean sea, off the port of Baranquilla, Colombia, and there landed the people taken from the British ships. Sufficient food for a month was also left on the island. The marooned passengers and crew may be on the island yet, Lieutenant Weissner said. He had not heard that they had been taken off.

GERMAN TROOPS MOVE EASTWARD TO MEET RUSSIA

LONDON, Sept. 5, 8:10 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Copenhagen, dated Friday says: "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 railways, states that the principal lines will close for the present, so that in the German section the main communication between Scandinavian countries and the continent via Gijordser and Warnemunde is again shut down. All the rolling stock, it is believed, is now wanted for moving a large number of troops to the eastward."

Further indications are that the points the troops are being withdrawn from are Algece and Lorraine. "All the German railroads are now closed to civil traffic and land communication from Berlin to Copenhagen is stopped."