

### BATTLE RAGING EAST OF PARIS FOR 120 MILES

French Official Communication Asserts General Action Proceeding From Nanteuil Le Handouin to Verdun—Germans Advanced Sunday and Forced Back.

PARIS, Sept. 7, 4:40 p. m.—It is estimated unofficially that nearly 2,000,000 troops are engaged in the fighting that is proceeding east of Paris today.

PARIS, Sept. 7, 4:30 p. m.—From official information given out in Paris today it is learned that the engagements which began Saturday and Sunday 30 and 40 miles north and east of the French capital developed today into one of the most important battles of the campaign. The armies of the allies are opposing the German advance over a front extending for 120 miles from Nanteuil le Handouin, 25 miles northeast of Paris, to the great fortress of Verdun, in the Department of Meuse and twenty miles west of the German frontier. The French troops were strongly supported by the British soldiers, who passed through Paris several days ago.

**Allies Favorable Positions.**  
The position chosen by the allied forces to give battle to the advancing invaders is declared to be most favorable, having near its center the strongly entrenched camp at Chalons sur-Marne.  
The allies conducted their operations so successfully that a portion of the German forces were forced to retire. The Germans had reached the region around Coulommiers and Laferite Gaucher, respectively thirty and forty miles to Paris, when the detachments covering the flanks of the main German army encountered advanced detachments of the allies, who drove them back.  
The wounded began coming into Paris this afternoon.

**Battle Near to Paris.**  
The nearness of this fighting to Paris was responsible for the reports current this afternoon that the sound of firing could be heard from the city itself. The day was clear and a strong wind from the east would tend to support the contention of those who declare they heard the sound of artillery.  
The inhabitants of Paris gathered in great crowds near the gates of the city to watch the passage of military dispatch bearers, who from time to time came dashing in from the east.

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### NEW YORK FIGHT FOR GOVERNORSHIP OPENS TOMORROW

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The campaign for the several party nominations for governor and other state officers, which up to date has been shadowed by the European war news is expected to open with a flood of oratory tomorrow and continue until September 28 when the first nominating primaries in the history of the state will be held.  
Tomorrow is the last day for the filing of nomination petitions and the indications that there will be seven candidates of the different parties for the nomination for governor.  
Unless other candidates file petitions the fight among the democrats will be between Governor Glynn and John A. Hennessey, Frederick M. Davenport of Onondia, a former state senator, seeks the progressive nomination.

Progressive leaders have been unable to estimate to their own satisfaction just what proportion of the vote can be carried by William Sulzer, who is a candidate in opposition to Davenport.  
More lively than any of the other contests will be the battle for the republican nomination. The three candidates are Job E. Hodges, District Attorney Whitman and Harvey D. Hinson.

### 70,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY RUSSIANS IN GALICIAN BATTLE

PARIS, Sept. 7, 5:06 p. m.—In a dispatch from Petrograd, a correspondent of the Havas Agency says that the Russians took 70,000 Austrian prisoners and 300 cannons of various sizes around Lemberg alone. They also captured three regimental flags, 41 cannon, two aeroplanes and 15 officers and 1200 men in other engagements in Galicia.

### OVER 2,000,000 GERMAN TROOPS SENT OVER RHINE

LONDON, Sept. 7, 2:50 p. m.—A dispatch to the Evening Star from Rotterdam says that during the first nineteen days of the war more than 2,000 trains bearing 2,000,000 troops for the western theater of the war passed over the five bridges over the Rhine at Cologne.

Notwithstanding this enormous army, reinforcements are still being hurried to the front, not only to take the place of the huge number killed and wounded, but in order to carry out the eminently German plan that so far as possible fresh troops be hurled at men who already have borne the burden of the day.  
In addition to the tremendous siege guns of the Germans, ordinary field pieces have been hurried forward.  
An American who has just arrived from Cologne, continues the Star's correspondent, states that he met a wounded German officer who told him that the success of the Germans was due entirely to the fact that the troops always had a rest after an engagement. The army corps were being used in shifts to keep them fresh.

### STEFANSSON MAROONED OFF HERSCHEL ISLAND

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 7.—Viljalundur Steffansson, the Canadian explorer is marooned on the lee off Herschel Island, according to Rev. W. H. Fry, a missionary who has been among the Eskimoes and who arrived here today from Kittigagjuvit. Steffansson is in no immediate danger.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 7.—Much later news than that of Dr. Fry has been brought to Point Barrow by the whalers Polar Bear, Belvedere and Olga Anna, who left the Herschel island neighborhood in July. They not only had all the news current in Herschel island, but themselves cruised as far as Banks Land, looking for Steffansson, Ole Anderson and Stergen Stergensen, who left Martin Point March 22, heading due north.

### GERMAN CRUISER CAPTURED COOK ABOARD FREIGHTER

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7.—The British freighter Cetriana, which arrived here early today, reported that she had been halted in Mexican waters by the German cruiser Leipzig, her wireless outfit removed and her German cook transferred aboard the Leipzig. Her captain would not say when nor where and was very reticent about particulars.

### POLICE OF BRUSSELS FORCED TO AID ENEMY

PARIS, Sept. 7, 10:10 a. m.—An Ostend dispatch to the Havas Agency says:  
"A new violation of the laws of war has been committed by the Germans. The military governor of Brussels has forced the civil guards, although disarmed, to help in on the work of the construction of the fortifications of the city, especially trench digging."

### RUSSIANS CLAIM GREAT VICTORY OVER AUSTRILIANS

Army Between Rivers Vistula and Bug Retreating With Enormous Losses—Russians Adopted Offensive Tactics—Austrians Now on Defensive.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—The following announcement was given today:  
"The Austrian army corps between the river Vistula and the river Bug are retreating with enormous losses. The resistance of the enemy has been broken.  
"There are evidences of the possibility of a famine in Austria."

PARIS, Sept. 7, 3:38 p. m.—According to advices received here, a second Austrian army operating in front of Krasnosodov, in the Lublin region, has suffered great losses and is now on the defensive. Some of the Austrians have been forced to retreat.

**Surround Przemysl.**  
LONDON, Sept. 7, 5 a. m.—Official dispatches from Russia state the Russian left wing is gradually surrounding Przemysl, which will soon either surrender or be taken by assault.  
Przemysl is a strong fortress, fifty miles west of Lemberg, and its fall would mean the loss to the Austrians of the last stronghold in Galicia. It would clear the way to an advance of the Russians westward toward the junction of their forces on the east Prussian frontier.

PARIS, Sept. 7, 10:55 a. m.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Petrograd says the political prisoners in Lemberg, Galicia, were set at liberty by the Russians soon after they entered the city.

**Enemy's Center Broken.**  
PARIS, Sept. 7, 2:20 p. m.—The Havas correspondent at Petrograd transmits the following announcement:  
"The Russians adopted offensive attacks September 4 along the entire Austrian line of battle. The enemy's center, located in the region of Kronastave, bore the Russian attack. The forty-fifth Austrian infantry was completely surrounded and the commander, forty-four officers and 1600 men were taken prisoners."

"The German division, which came to the aid of the Austrians, was attacked on the left bank of the Vistula.  
"Russian troops have occupied the region around Stryj and Russian cavalry is in possession of the Carpathian heights.  
"In eastern Prussia only light skirmishes have been reported."

### CHINA UNABLE TO MAKE DISPLAY AT EXPOSITION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—China today officially notified the state department of its inability to participate in the naval rendezvous at the Panama Pacific exposition. Conditions arising because of the war were given as the reason, and the Chinese foreign office expressed its deep regret.

### REFUGEES FROM GERMANY PENNILESS

LONDON, Sept. 7, 12:20 p. m.—Among the 2000 Americans who crowded the rooms of the American relief committee when it opened today were 100 who came over from Havre on the American cruiser Tennessee. The remainder were chiefly from Ostend, Flushing and Rotterdam, and were largely American Germans who are virtually without money and must be assisted back to the United States by the committees.  
Refugees say there are numbers of Americans in Germany who are unable to get out because of the limited train service.  
Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the committee, does not believe that the continent will be free of American refugees for thirty days.

### PRESIDENT DEMANDS COLORADO STRIKE COME TO AN END

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Wilson has addressed letters to the miners and operators concerned in the Colorado coal strike, virtually demanding that the long strike be ended.  
He addressed his letters to the heads of the mining companies and to officers of the United Mine Workers of America.  
Because federal troops are on duty in the strike district the president feels that the government has a peculiar interest.

### WAR OPENS DOOR OF UNITED STATES ASSERTS GOMPERS

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address in connection with Labor day ceremonies here, pointed out the opportunities of American commerce and American workers to be derived from the chaotic condition of all lines of commerce in Europe incident to the war. Referring to the celebration of Labor day this year, in the week set apart for the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, he said:  
"Some strange chance of fortune, when the time for this celebration was near, when men's thoughts were of peace and the ways of peace, the countries of the western civilization are suddenly plunged into a titanic struggle, a stupendous death grapple for existence with weapons so deadly that hundreds of lives are being spent with mad extravagance.  
"In this colossal horror that has befallen the peoples of Europe, the eyes and the hopes of all turn to America for sustaining aid. Our fervent desire is that she may prove herself worthy of the great service that lies ahead of her.  
"While all the other great countries have halted the normal interests of life, America alone maintains her wonted peace and friendliness toward all mankind. America is to become the clearing house for all international intercourse. She has the opportunity to become the world's banker. Her great power and influence are moral. When that power and influence shall be used as befits a great and a free people will determine her future greatness. May she prove to the world that there is such a thing as international morality and may she help the warring nations back to a place of peace and justice, is the earnest desire of America's workers and all her citizens."

### REVERSE SPELLS TOTAL DEFEAT FOR KAISER

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Lieutenant Colonel Roussett, military critic of LA Liberte said today that the German armies had placed themselves in a position to the east and north of Paris which might become hopeless in case they suffered a check.

### SERVIANS WILLING TO PROVE VICTORY OVER AUSTRIAN ARMY

GENEVA, via Paris, Sept. 7, 2:54 a. m.—Austria having denied the announced Serbian successes, Nikolai Paotich, the foreign minister, telegraphed the Serbian consul at Geneva Sunday, inviting two members of the British press to come to Servia at Servia's expense to verify the victories.

### VERDUN SCENE DECISIVE FIGHT OF PRESENT WAR

Belief Growing That Germans Have Concentrated Under Personal Command of Kaiser to Storm Strong Frontier Fortress—Swing to South Intended to Make Safe Siege Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 9:45 a. m.—The belief is growing that a great, decisive battle is being fought at Verdun, the strong fortress of France, on the Meuse, near the French frontier.  
If the fourth German army, marching southward, cuts off the retreat of the French eastern armies, which recently have been holding the Germans in check between Toul, a fortified town, fourteen miles west of Nancy, and Epinal, also strongly fortified and near the Alsace frontier, it might repeat the coup which in 1870 drove General Charles Denis Sauter Bourbaki and his army of 150,000 men into Switzerland.  
**To Paralyze French Army.**  
Hopeful critics are speculating on the possibility that the German swing around to the south may mean an effort on the part of the invaders to make sure of their retreat through the Meuse district, but more likely it is a scheme to strike such a paralyzing blow to the French army as to render the investment of Paris a safe operation. The southerly movement of the Germans may effect a junction of the crown prince's army and the army of Bavaria, which has been held on the defensive in Lorraine. Thus the Germans would advance from the east and north in a vast enveloping movement destined to crush the allies' right wing by sheer weight of numbers, just as their left wing was pushed back during the last fortnight.  
These preliminary movements, if showing nothing else, at least prove that the Germans realize that the siege of Paris, even its occupation, is quite worthless from a strategic standpoint while the allies are free in the field.  
**Decisive Conflict.**  
Corroboration of the above mentioned theory is contained in a dispatch from Berlin, which describes a battle in a difficult country between Verdun and Rehel as the deciding conflict as far as France is concerned. This dispatch states that the opposing forces are almost equally divided, but that the French have the advantage, fighting from a defensive position of their own choosing.  
Another significant factor is the general understanding that Emperor William is inspecting the field of operation in this neighborhood. Reports disagree as to his exact whereabouts, but all agree that he is in the vicinity of the Franco-German border. The conflict in this region must have decisive results. The capture of the great French fortresses would be a terrible blow to France, while the repulse of the German army would give the French a chance to assume the offensive, a course needed on account of its moral effect in the western theater of the war.  
Mines in the North sea are becoming such a menace that it may be closed to navigation during the night time. The admiralty notice gives the right to put out the coast lights at any time, which would make it difficult for German mine-layers to continue their work.

### GUNS OF CALAIS REINFORCE PARIS

LONDON, Sept. 7, 8:20 a. m.—The correspondent of the Daily News in Paris, in a dispatch under Saturday's date, says he understood heavy guns from Calais, Boulogne and Cherbourg have been brought up to reinforce the defenses of Paris. Twenty-five thousand marine fusiliers, he states, marched through the city early yesterday.

### JAPAN PASSES WAR BUDGET OF \$26,000,000

TOKIO, Sept. 7.—The house of representatives today unanimously passed a war budget of \$26,000,000 (about \$26,500,000).

### ITALY AND SPAIN LIKELY TO SUPPORT CAUSE OF ALLIES

LONDON, Sept. 7, 3:50 p. m.—A dispatch to the Chronicle says:  
"Much attention is being paid here to the possible inclusion of Italy and Spain in the number of countries at war.  
"The strained relations between Italy and her former allies have been greatly aggravated in the last three days."

### GALLANT DEFENSE OF TERMONDE BY BELGIAN FORCES

LONDON, Sept. 7, 3:47 a. m.—The correspondent of the Express, wiring from Termonde, sixteen miles from Ghent, under date of Saturday, says:  
"Termonde has fallen after six hours of fighting. The little force of 6000 Belgians made a gallant defense, but the enemy was 20,000 strong and the Belgians were unable to reply effectively to the deadly fire of the German siege guns.  
"The Germans began the attack between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday morning and the rain of shells over the town was incessant, until 8. It was a hopeless task, attempting to hold earthworks against such odds, and one by one the slender defenses were abandoned. The defenders were able to leave in good order without serious losses, and went by way of Beriser and Overmeire, in the direction of Ghent.  
"After entering the town, the Germans set it afire and throughout the morning dense clouds of smoke over the town. Not three miles away the peasants, with strange and dull anxiety, were still working in their gardens, sometimes turning to watch the smoke. Only the children seem afraid, and they run and hide from motor cars.  
"I sighted German outposts from Termonde, within three miles of Ghent, and there are indications that they will almost immediately occupy Ghent. The people are greatly excited and many are preparing for flight."

### KAISER'S ADVANCE PUSHES FORWARD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch received today at the French embassy from Bordeaux says:  
"On the 5th of September the north-south movement of the German armies has continued. Coulommiers and Epernay are the bases of the first German army. This army was attacked by us at Saint Souplet, on the right bank of the river Ouse. Senlis has been evacuated by us. On the road from Montmirail to Chalons, the second army has sent its advance guard. As for the third and fourth, the heads of their column are on the road from Chalons to Bussy.  
"The line of the fifth army has reached the road from Possessez Traineourt, moving through the Argonne. Our twentieth corps was fighting at Gerbeville against the sixth German army."

### ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived here today for a two days' speaking trip in Louisiana. His principal address will be delivered tonight, after which he will leave for the third congressional district of Louisiana, where the campaign between democrats and progressives to elect a congressman is attracting attention.  
Colonel Roosevelt expects to arrive at Franklin early tomorrow and from there will go by automobile to Jenerette and New Iberia.

### BRITISH CRUISER BLOWN UP BY FLOATING MINE

Warship While Patrolling Coast Is Destroyed—Literally Blown to Pieces and the Sea Was Strwn With Wreckage—Ninety of Crew, Dead or Wounded, Picked Up.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 7:20 a. m.—It is learned on reliable authority that the captain and fifty of the crew of the British cruiser Pathfinder, which was sunk by a mine in the North sea, have been saved.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 3:07 p. m.—The destruction of the British cruiser Pathfinder occurred about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, ten miles northeast of Saint Abbe's Head, Scotland. While she was patrolling the coast the cruiser struck a mine, which exploded near her magazine. Trawlers ten miles distant felt the shock. From Welmouth, fourteen miles from the scene of the explosion, a huge cloud of smoke was visible on the horizon. A torpedo boat destroyer was sent to the rescue. She was followed by the Saint Abbe's motor lifeboat.  
The Pathfinder was literally blown to pieces and the sea was strewn with wreckage.  
The devastating effect of the explosion is emphasized in the report of Coxswain Nesbit of the Saint Abbe's motor lifeboat. He said that for a mile and a half the water was strewn with wreckage of every description. There was little of the pieces that was larger than a man's leg. In the midst of the debris he found floating a bible and personal collections from the ship's cabins.  
A message received in London this morning states that in addition to the lifeboat several steam drifters hurried to the spot where the Pathfinder sank and adds that it is learned on reliable authority that the captain of the Pathfinder and some fifty or sixty of his crew were saved.  
About ninety of the crew of the Pathfinder, dead and wounded, were picked up by torpedo boats and taken to a hospital at the naval base. Captain Peake and several other officers were saved. According to official announcement, the casualties among the officers were one killed, eight missing, one seriously wounded and one slightly wounded.

### SIENKIEWICZ APPEALS TO POLES TO AID RUSSIANS

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—Henry Sienkiewicz, the Polish author, has issued an appeal to the Austrian Poles to fight with Russia.

### LINER HITS MINE 300 ABOARD SAVED BY FOUR TRAWLERS

GRIMSBY, via London, Sept. 7, 4:30 a. m.—Nearly 300 persons rescued from the Wilson liner Runo by trawlers when the steamship sank Saturday in the North sea, after striking a mine, were landed Saturday at Grimsby and Hull. The prompt work of four trawlers saved the lives of nearly all on board.  
Wilson line officials say that all the crew and all but twenty-seven of the passengers are safe in this port.  
The Runo was bound from Hull on the long trip across the North sea to Archangel and her passengers were mostly Russians from America returning to Russia with their women and children. The explosion was terrific and a large portion of the ship was scattered, while several passengers were injured and one was killed.  
The Runo, after settling by the head somewhat, remained in that position nearly two hours, her bulkheads holding her afloat until the bulkheads suddenly gave way, elevating her stern high in the air for a moment, after which she slipped quietly into the depths.  
Many of the survivors, injured by flying debris, were taken in ambulances on arrival here. It is believed all will recover.