

JAROSLAUS' FALL MOST DECISIVE RESULT IN EAST

Loss of Austrian Fortified Position in Galicia Severe Blow—Przemysl Is Now Isolated—Russians Push on Toward Cracow and Prepare to Attack Koenigsberg.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1:40 p. m.—The fall of Jaroslau, the Austrian fortified position in Galicia, is regarded here as the most decisive stroke announced from the continental battlefields in the last 24 hours. The Russian occupation of this important fortified railroad center is considered in London as likely to have a greater effect on events in the western arena of the war than anything reported from France for several days past. The Russian army which took Jaroslau by storm is in hot pursuit of the Austrians, who are reported to be retreating on Cracow. As Przemysl is now isolated, it seems probable that the Russians will be content to mask this fortress, while they push on to Cracow with a view of joining up their forces preparatory to a march in the direction of Breslau.

To Attack Koenigsberg
Further north the Russians, according to information reaching London they have resumed offensive against the Germans in East Prussia, and they are reported as again preparing to attack Koenigsberg, the ancestral home of the kings of Prussia.

The 12th day of fighting finds the battle of Alsace still swaying undecidedly. The Germans, according to British opinion, obviously hold the advantage in heavy artillery and the formidable natural positions they occupy would render a frontal attempt, to dislodge them an almost superhuman task. Hence importance is attached to the movement of the allied army working to the east ward with a view of outflanking General Von Kluek's forces and threatening his communications. The German right already is reported in news dispatches to have been turned but confirmation of this still is lacking. Reports received here declare that entrenched positions have been prepared by the Germans along the River Sambre for use in the event they are compelled to retreat.

Navy Loss a Bagatelle
The loss of three British cruisers in the North Sea yesterday, vessels of a type not used for several years and brought out of reserve now to undertake special duty, is counted as a bagatelle by the British naval men. What hurts is the irreparable loss in officers and men who went down in efforts to rescue their comrades in distress. The Aboukir seemed to have been the heaviest sufferer. Apparently only 48 men were saved out of a complement of 843. The three cruisers carried a total of about 30 naval cadets who were drafted from the naval college when the war opened.

MONTENEGRINS ATTACK CATTARO

LONDON, Sept. 23, 7:47 a. m.—A dispatch to the Reuter's Telegram company from Cetinje says the Montenegrins yesterday occupied Rogatitza, about ten miles from Sarajevo.

ROME, Sept. 23, via Paris, Sept. 23, 7:10 a. m.—News received here from Cetinje says that within this week the Montenegrins expect to have on top of Mount Lovchen long range cannon capable of dismantling the forts at Cattaro and with which they can bombard the Austrian ships, thus allowing the Anglo-French fleet to capture the stronghold.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 23.—The minister of marine announced today that a French fleet has landed heavy guns and a detachment of gunners at Antivari, Montenegro. The guns will be mounted on Mount Lovchen, whence they will open an energetic bombardment of the forts and harbor of Cattaro, in Dalmatia. The forts at the mouth of Cattaro harbor were destroyed some days ago by a bombardment carried out under the direction of Admiral De Lapeyriere.

ABOUKIR FIRST OF WARSHIPS TO FEEL TORPEDO

Three Torpedoes Blow Out Section in Bottom of Bow, Capsizing Ship—No Time to Launch Lifeboats—Cruisers Hogue and Cressy Next Struck—Latter Sunk Submarines.

LOWESTOFT, Sept. 23, via London, 7:25 p. m.—So far as can be ascertained, 1067 officers and men were saved out of a total of 2200 who were on board the three British cruisers when they were sunk by a German submarine yesterday.

YMUIDEN, Holland, via London, Sept. 23, 4 a. m.—This little seaport town is excited over the landing here of 287 survivors from the British cruisers sunk in the North Sea by German submarines. The men were brought here by the Dutch steamer Flora which happened to be in the vicinity when disaster overtook the British warships.

The streets are crowded in the vicinity of the hotels where the survivors are staying and around the hospital where 20 wounded are being cared for by the Dutch Red Cross.

Crews Were Reservists
The crews of all three sunken warships were composed largely of naval reservists. The Aboukir was the first ship struck. About 6 o'clock in the morning she received three torpedoes and the explosion blew out a big section of the bottom of the bow, capsizing the ship. The crew had no time to launch lifeboats and tried to save themselves by jumping in the water. The boat was out of sight beneath the waves within three or four minutes after the explosion.

The cruiser Hogue, nearby, heard the explosion and launched lifeboats and began to save the swimming survivors, but while this was going on the Hogue herself was torpedoed, apparently exactly as the previous ship, three shots reaching her hull, according to survivors. The Hogue sank in a few minutes, but the greater part of her crew were saved in their own boats.

Shelled Submarines
The cruiser Cressy at this point discovered the presence of two German submarines on the way to attack her and began shelling them with heavy projectiles. The Cressy's marksmanship was excellent and both submarines were demolished, according to survivors.

This statement, however, is not confirmed from official sources. Meanwhile from the other side the Cressy herself was torpedoed in two places and sank immediately.

When the attack occurred the cruisers were steaming in a line ahead three miles apart. The presence of the submarines was unsuspected until two of them were sighted by the Cressy.

Three Cruisers Sunk
No other ships were in sight at the opening of the attack, but the Dutch steamer Flora came in view on the horizon just after the Hogue sank. The captain of the Flora signalled the Cressy and was about to steam on his way when he saw the Cressy suddenly keel over and go down. He immediately steamed towards the scene and lowered his boats. It was then for the first time that he understood that three cruisers in all had been sunk.

He picked up many sailors clinging to spars and to pieces of wood. Among the survivors is the captain of the Hogue. The captain of the Flora says that several English sailing boats are coming to Ymuiden with more survivors.

ALLIES ADVANCE WESTERN WING ASSERTS PARIS

Official Announcement States That Severe Fighting Occurred on Left and in Center—Little Activity Upon Right—Enemy Repulsed in Severe Counter Attacks.

PARIS, Sept. 23, 3:00 p. m.—According to official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon, the allies, after severe fighting, advanced on their western wing. They also repulsed German attacks on their eastern wing.

The official communication reads: "First—On our left wing, on the right bank of the river Oise, we have advanced in the region of Lassigny, where there have been violent encounters with the enemy. On the left bank of the Oise and to the north of the river Aisne the situation is unchanged.

"Second—On the center between Rheims and the river Meuse there has been no change of importance. In the Woivre district, to the northeast of Verdun, and in the direction of Mouilly and Dompierre, the enemy undertook violent attacks, which were repulsed. In the southern part of the Woivre district the enemy holds a line from Richecourt to Seicheprey to Lironville, from which he has not issued.

"Third—On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, the Germans have evacuated Nomeny and Arracourt, and have shown little activity in the country around Domèvre.

"The capture by the Russians of the fortress of Jaroslau in Galicia is announced."

WHY GERMANS DESTROYED CHURCH

BERLIN, Sept. 23, via London, Sept. 23, 2:30 p. m.—The headquarters staff, in further explanation of the bombardment of the cathedral of Rheims, says:

"Since September 20, when a white flag was hoisted in the steeple, the cathedral has been respected by our artillery. We soon discovered that the French had used the steeple as a point for observation, which explained the good shooting of the French artillery.

"It became necessary to remove the observation post, which removal was effected by shrapnel from the field guns. The fire of heavy artillery was not allowed and the bombardment ceased after the observation post was removed. We could see the steeple still standing. The exterior of the cathedral is still undamaged, but the roof has been destroyed by fire. Our troops did no more damage than was absolutely necessary. The French alone are to blame for misusing the white flag."

TEARING DOWN A GERMAN FRONTIER MARK.



The artist writes that there was no lack of volunteers for this work, for which the French had waited for forty years. This frontier mark, bearing the words "Deutsches Reich" and a black eagle, stood at the head of the Col de la Schucht.

TORPEDOING DONE BY ONE SUBMARINE ASSERTS BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 23, via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Reports received by the German admiralty show that the destruction yesterday of three British cruisers in the North Sea was accomplished by the German submarine U-9 singlehanded.

The sinking of the three British armored cruisers, the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy of 12,200 tons each, by German submarines, is the big news feature in today's Berlin newspapers. Details of the battle are not yet available.

The news was received with particular pleasure as it served to reconcile the German sailors with the policy imposed on them of higher strategy, under which the officers and men of the fleet are chafing despite all admonitions of patience from the newspapers and public opinion.

A hostile aeroplane dropped two bombs near the Dusseldorf airship hall yesterday. The explosion of the missiles caused no damage.

No news concerning the fighting in France was given out today except a statement issued by the German headquarters staff, which said that the cathedral of Rheims was respected until the French established an observation post on the spire to direct the French artillery fire.

The Germans used shrapnel instead of shells to drive the observers from the spire and the fire was stopped immediately after this was accomplished.

KITCHENER CAUSES CABINET CHANGE FRENCH MINISTRY

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Evening World published today an interview with Dr. Fred S. Mason of New York, who returned on the Olympic, in which the physician claims to have been informed by a high French official that it was Lord Kitchener, Britain's minister of war, who forced the resignation of the French cabinet shortly after the outbreak of the war.

"When 100,000 British under General French were opposed by 225,000 Germans of General Von Kluek's army at Mons, General French saw that he was in a desperate situation. After the first day's fighting and when the overwhelming forces of the Germans threatened to surround the entire British expeditionary force, General French sent an earnest appeal for aid to the French military commander of that district. He asked that 40,000 French troops be rushed to his assistance at once.

"President Poincare, eager to make every concession to Lord Kitchener, forced the resignation of his whole cabinet, which was disposed to back up the war minister in opposition of Kitchener. This was August 26, about a week after the battle of Mons. A serious crisis in the affairs of the allies was thus averted and Kitchener triumphed."

SOMBRE PICTURE OF MISSION FIELDS

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Belated reports from missions established throughout the world by Presbyterian church, made public here today, tell of world-wide conditions unparalleled in the history of the church. There is no spot under the sun, according to these reports, where the European war has failed to strike a blow at commerce.

The situation in West Africa is critical; Syria is engulfed by utter hopelessness; Persia is in a chaotic condition, at least so far as finances are concerned; missionaries in India are shut off from outside financial aid; Chile is in a pitiable plight because of the prostration of her industries, and in Guatemala the poor are driven by hunger to the point of confiscating the food-stuffs of the wealthy—such is the sombre picture of some of the mission fields revealed by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, through Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, its secretary.

BELGIUMS EMERGE ATTACK BRUSSELS

LONDON, Sept. 23, 4:33 a. m.—The Telegraph's correspondent with the Belgian army, under date of Tuesday says:

"The Belgian army emerged from the ramparts of Antwerp today in a sortie against the German army based on Brussels. The advance guard exchanged shots with the German outposts on the road, 13 miles from the capital."

RUSSIA FAVORS PEACE PACT WITH AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Russian foreign office has authorized the Russian ambassador, George Baklanoff, to negotiate a peace commission treaty with the United States, according to advices received by Secretary Bryan today. Similar treaties were signed last week between the United States and Great Britain and France.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR TEXAS CENTRAL BANK

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 23.—A special session of the Texas legislature began to consider a central bank of Texas with \$20,000,000 capital. The object is to provide an institution which will loan money on crops.

This is the second special session. The first, which ended yesterday, passed a bill enabling cities, towns and individuals to build cotton warehouses under state supervision.

CONSTANTINOPLE JEWS HOMELESS FROM FIRE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23, via London, 11:40 a. m.—Eight hundred houses in the Jewish quarters of Hasked, on the Golden Horn, were destroyed by fire last night. Three thousand Jews are homeless and in great distress.

The authorities are distributing bread among the stricken. The American ambassador, Henry Morgenthau, actively participated in the organization of relief work.

WILSON TELLS MINE OWNERS TO END STRIKE

President Asserts It is Duty of Operators in Colorado to Accept Basis for Settlement Proposed by Federal Mediators—Threatens to Withdraw Troops From Scene.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Wilson today told J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, that he believed it to be the duty of the operators in Colorado to accept the basis for the settlement of the strike proposed by federal mediators. Mr. Welborn told the president that the operators objected to several points in the plan, but the president asked that they reconsider the question.

In answer to the objections of Mr. Welborn, the president said he could not act as the umpire between the operators and the miners and that he felt it the duty of the operators to accept the plan already adopted by the miners.

To Withdraw Troops
The continuance of federal troops in Colorado was discussed and later it was said the president would withdraw the troops unless a satisfactory settlement was reached. This was not verified, however, in official quarters.

The president had expected to receive a committee representing the independent coal operators involved in the strike. Mr. Welborn told him that the other operators were unable to be present but would write. The president asked that Mr. Welborn tell the other operators that he could not accept a refusal of the plan.

Rejects Alternative Plan
Mr. Welborn presented an alternative plan for the solution of the strike trouble but the president refused to consider it, saying that he did not believe a compromise possible. The president declared that the public interests demanded the end of the strike and it was the patriotic duty of the mine operators to accept the proposal.

Mr. Welborn declared after his interview with the president that the question was still open and that he would immediately report the result of his talk to the other operators.

BRITISH RAID ON GERMAN AIRSHIPS

ANTWERP, Sept. 23, via London, September 23.—A successful raid by a squadron of five English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bickendorf, near Cologne, Bickendorf is the center for the Zeppelin air craft and, according to the story, the British from a height of 1500 feet dropped bombs that set fire to the hangars. Four of the aviators returned to the point of their departure, while the fifth was obliged to descend, owing to engine trouble. He succeeded, however, in landing in Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23, via London, 12:35 p. m.—Referring to the raid of English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bickendorf, a German newspaper received here says that only two bombs were dropped, and the only damage was the breaking of a few windows.

CUT IN SALARIES BY UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Reduction of salaries of government officials, including senators, representatives, army and navy officers and the president himself, was proposed in a resolution today by Senator Sheppard as a means of meeting the "enormous strain put on the federal treasury by the war in Europe."

The reduction would vary from 2 per cent on salaries of \$1200 to 12 per cent on salaries over \$6000, and would be effective for one year from November 1, 1914.

VILLA PROCLAIMS REVOLUTION TO OUST CARRANZA

Notices Posted at Nogales by Governor Maytorena of Sonora, Who is Reported to Be Preparing to March Against General Hill, Carranza's Military Commander.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, Sept. 23.—Notices were posted here today that General Villa had proclaimed a revolution against Carranza. Governor Maytorena of Sonora, supported by Villa is in command here and reported to be preparing to march against General Benjamin Hill, Carranza's military commander in the state.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 23.—That General Villa is assisting materially Governor Maytorena in Sonora against the Carranza government is the belief of observers of Mexican affairs here.

Eight carloads of guns, ammunition and military supplies which the Villa officials are sending through the United States to Maytorena's agents at Nogales left here today.

Two of the cars have been held here some months but were released by American military authorities with the lifting of the arms embargo recently. The six other cars were sent by Villa agents from the east but instead of being delivered at Juarez were rushed on to Nogales.

Carranza agents here heard today that Maytorena was preparing to move his forces from Nogales to attack the constitutionalist army under General Hill, near Naco.

General Juan Cabral, commissioned to take over all military force in Sonora, has been recalled to Mexico City by Carranza's orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Paul Fuller, who recently returned from a mission to Mexico as President Wilson's representative, reported to the president today he did not believe there was any serious danger to foreigners in Mexico and that progress was being made as rapidly as possible in pacifying the country. He did not believe there was a break between General Villa and Obregon.

150,000 RUSSIANS KILLED, TANNEBERG

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Michael Schwab, a prominent Bavarian socialist serving in the landwehr, has been decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross for bravery on the field.

The German press today emphasizes the loyal American attitude in refusing a loan for France. At the same time they say that Germany has no necessity for obtaining loans abroad.

A letter from a Bavarian general staff officer says that the French systematically fired on the Red Cross ambulances carrying away wounded soldiers from the firing line.

Copies of the Basel Nachrichten say that captured German ambulance guards were stoned by a French mob and robbed of their luggage.

It is officially stated that the Russians lost in the battles near Tannenberg 92,000 men captured and 150,000 men killed.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT BOONE, IOWA

BOONE, Iowa, Sept. 23.—Colonel Roosevelt, making a speaking tour of the middle west, in behalf of the progressive party, arrived here today.