

VON HENDENBERG SCORES VICTORY FOR THE KAISER

Russian Army Meets Disastrous Check in Its Announced March on Berlin.

FOE ROUTED AND ENORMOUS SUPPLY OF STORES CAPTURED

Welcome News Received at Berlin—French War Office Asserts That Allies Are Making Progress in Driving Back Invaders From the Gates of Paris—General Review of the War.

The extent of the Russian reverses in East Prussia is not yet definitely known. Petrograd dispatches deny that the situation is anything like as bad as the Berlin reports would indicate. The German version is set forth in the following wireless dispatches from Berlin:

General von Hindenberg (the German commander in East Prussia) has telegraphed Emperor William that the Vilna (Russian) army, consisting of the First, Third, Fourth and Twentieth corps, two reserve divisions and five cavalry divisions, have been completely defeated. The Russian casualties are heavy. The number of prisoners is increasing and the destruction of the army continues.

"Enormous spoils of war have been captured."

War Costs England \$166,500,000. Calculations, based on official returns issued, show that the cost to Great Britain of 43 days of war, counting from August 1, when the disbursements began, has been about \$166,500,000, or at the rate of \$3,870,000 per day.

Germans and Japs Clash.

The first battle between Japanese and German land forces took place Sunday at Chimo, Shantung province, where there were a number of skirmishes between patrols of the contesting forces. A German aeroplane flew over the district and was fired upon by the Japanese, but without success. Berlin in Gloom as Death List Is Read.

The Berlin correspondent of the New Rotterdam Courant writes: "The most gloomy sight to be seen these days is the daily death list in the dignified Kriegs Zeitung. The families of officers there learn of the blows that have fallen upon them. In the last few days this newspaper has published announcements of the deaths of 50 officers. Every evening powerful families are extinguished. It is an endless misery, which is borne with the greatest resignation."

The following statement was issued by the war office on the 17th:

"Our armies on the left wing are in close touch with the enemy along the entire front from the heights north of the River Aisne to the west and south of Rheims."

"On the center our advance between the Argennes and the Meuse continues."

"A statement repeatedly published by the official Wolff agency that the army of the crown prince is besieging and bombarding Verdun is absolutely false. The city never has been attacked. The fort of Troyon, which is not a part of the Verdun defenses, but which protects the heights of Meuse, has been bombarded several times

BELGIANS ENTERING THE BATTLE OF HAELEN



These attacks upon Fort Troyon have not been successful. The fort was relieved yesterday.

"On our right wing there is nothing new."

Exaggerate Damage Reports. That the demolition of Belgian towns has been greatly exaggerated is the statement contained in dispatches to the German embassy at Washington.

England's casualties in the war to date are 18,729, composed of 589 officers and 18,140 men of other ranks, according to an official bureau statement, which added 134 officers and 3,454 men of other ranks to the list.

Berlin Officially Admits Defeat.

An official message from the German war minister to General von Stein at Amsterdam states that the German army has been heavily attacked by the enemy between Paris, Meaux and Montmirail. The fighting, the message states, lasted two days, and the enemy won the battle, obliging the German troops to retire. Fifty guns were taken, together with thousands of prisoners.

The British army is to be raised as quickly as possible to 1,501,830 men. At the beginning of the war all the ranks mustered but 186,400; since then 439,000 recruits have been received. The volunteers in the first fortnight of the war amounted to 8,000 daily; these are now over thirty thousand daily. The 1,501,830 men will include the territorials.

The story of the defeat of an army of a million Austrian and German troops, culminating in the battle of Galicia, which has been fought for 17 days and is fast drawing to a close, with the Russians in full pursuit of the enemy, is told in an official statement issued at Petrograd by the Russian war office.

Declare Germans Routed.

The Germans have been routed. This was announced officially by the French war office September 13. The following statement was issued: "The allied army has won a great general victory. Germans have been routed everywhere."

"On our left wing the enemy continues his movement of retreat. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back towards the east near Soissons and Rheims."

"The Germans have retired to the north of the Vesle. They did not defend the Marne to the southeast of Rheims."

"At the center the enemy, who has lost Restigny and Brabant-le-Roi, still holds his ground in the south of the Argonne."

"The army which the French admit is holding firm is that of the crown prince, which retreated to this point Saturday."

"On our right wing the opposing forces who were on the Meurthe are beating a retreat beyond St. Die and Lunéville. We have occupied Raon l'Étape, Baccarat, Rambervilliers, Nomeny and Pont-a-Mousson."

"In Belgium the Belgian army has

pushed forward a vigorous offensive to the south."

EXPERT'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

Associate Editor of the Army and Navy Journal Is Pessimistic as to Germany's Position.

The retreat of the army of Crown Prince Frederick William from its attacks on the French forts south of Verdun is the clearest indication of the failure of the German campaign. Is the opinion of the associate editor of the Army and Navy Journal, printed in the Chicago Herald.

It can be but little doubted that this army was the one intended by the Kaiser to deliver the telling blow on the French line. Even after the assault on the general lines of the French had failed, this army was held fast to its attacks on Verdun in order that by the capture of this fortress it might clear away the obstacle to the short supply line from Metz on the east.

While the fifth army was attacking the forts from the southwest the sixth army under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was attacking them from the east. Both armies have now been forced back; only on the north are the German armies in contact with the forts of Verdun.

The right wing of the Germans seems to be steadying down and to be offering a stronger resistance. Starting from Consendoye on the Meuse river ten miles north of Verdun, their line runs west through Varennes, on the Aire river, and then west by north through Craonne, 15 miles northwest of Rheims, to a point west of Laon.

The extent of this German retreat can hardly be appreciated without looking at a map. On September 6 the German line had pushed forward to the south side of the department of Marne, on a line running approximately due east from Paris, except for the loop held back by the French fortress of Verdun. In the last ten days they have been forced back an average distance of 40 miles to a line following the northern boundary of this department.

One-half of the French territory overrun by the invasion has now been cleared of German forces.

The general retirement of the German left wing indicates that they are conserving their forces by falling back on their fortified line. From Thionville south to Metz and then southeast toward Strassburg the Germans have a line of barrier forts similar to those constructed by the French from Verdun to Belfort. By falling back to this line they can gain for their left wing the supporting power of this fortified district. An increased effort can then be safely made to strengthen the right wing by diverting the re-enforcements of reserves to this end of the line.

It does not seem probable that the Germans will make a prolonged stand on the line now occupied. It is, however, hardly to be doubted that after a stubbornly contested retreat they will line up again for a general engagement as soon as they feel themselves sufficiently re-enforced to give them the odds of advantage. It may be that this second great battle of the campaign will take place along the Meuse river.

It may yet be that Sedan will again see a repetition of the decisive battle of the war between France and Germany.

While the French center is being rushed hard down the valley of the Aire river in the effort to get between the armies of Grand Duke Albrecht and Crown Prince Frederick William the French-English army on the left flank is pushing a turning movement, which is still further extended by the French cavalry. They have occupied Amiens and are rapidly following the German detachments up the valley of the Somme. This move of the allies is likely to result in the retreat of the Germans from their defensive positions along the Aisne river.

The great victory of General von Hindenburg in the lake region of East Prussia, claimed in reports from Berlin, if substantiated, will necessarily delay the Russian advances against Posen until his army is dislodged. The very success of the czar's army may lead to its undoing, as in the case of the German invasion of France. He has pushed forward until his army occupies a great salient, extending 40 miles beyond the general lines,

carefully being entrapped in the fortifications they so carefully constructed.

The immensity of the modern armies, the extraordinary mobility acquired by the use of motors and modern inventions, have undoubtedly lessened the value of permanent fortifications. It is so easy to spare enough men from these hosts to isolate a stronghold and then to batter it down that their defensive value is reduced to a minimum. Russians seem likely to pursue the same course,

GEN. FRENCH TELLS HOW GERMAN ADVANCE ON PARIS WAS CHECKED

London.—Important details of the operations of the British army in France are contained in a report which the war office issued.

When the German army began its eastward movement to cut the French center, according to General French, it was ignoring the British as a factor in the fight. The allies began a general advance on September 7 against the German rear guard of their right wing, which had been left along the River Ourcq. The British army was re-enforced. The Germans began a retirement on their right on the seventh. It was the first time they had turned back since the battle of Mons.

According to letters found on prisoners they had expected to enter Paris in a few days. The order to retreat was a bitter disappointment. The British crossed the River Marne on the ninth with the French, and on the tenth captured 1,500 men, four great guns, six machine guns and fifty transports.

The Germans of the right army seemed demoralized. They were without food and surrendered readily. The continued advance, General French says, has delighted the troops.

Text of Statement Issued. Following is the statement as issued by the official press bureau:

"The following report is compiled from information sent from the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, under date of September 11. This account carries the operations from the fourth to the tenth of September, both days inclusive.

"It will be remembered that the general position of our troops on Sunday, September 6, was stated to be south of the River Marne, with the French forces in line on our right and left. Practically there had been no change since Saturday, September 3, which marked the end of our army's long retirement from the Belgian frontier through northern France.

Change in German Tactics.

"On Friday, September 4, it became apparent that there was an alteration in the advance of almost the whole of the first German army. That army, since the battle near Mons on August 23, had been playing its part in a colossal strategic endeavor to create a Sedan for the allies by outflanking and enveloping the left of their whole line so as to encircle and drive both the British and French to the south."

"There was now a change in its objective, and it was observed that the German forces opposite the British were beginning to move in a southeasterly direction, instead of continuing southwest on to the capital, leaving a strong rear guard along the line of the River Ourcq, which flows south of and joins the Marne at Lizy-sur-Ourcq, to keep off the French sixth army, which by then had been formed and was to the northwest of Paris."

"They were evidently executing what amounted to a flank march diagonally across our front."

Attack French Left Flank.

"Prepared to ignore the British as being driven out of the fight, they were initiating an effort to attack the left flank of the main French army, which stretched in a long, curved line from our right towards the east, and so to carry out against it alone an envelopment which so far had failed against the combined forces of the allies."

"On Saturday, the fifth, this movement on the part of the Germans was continued and large advance parties crossed the Marne southward at Trilport, Sammeron, La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre and Chateau Thierry. There was considerable fighting with the French fifth army on the French left, which fell back from its position south of the Marne towards the Seine."

"On Sunday large hostile forces crossed the Marne and pushed on through Coulommiers and past the British right farther to the east. They were attacked at night by the French fifth army, which captured three villages at the point of bayonets."

Advance of Allies Begun.

"On Monday, September 7, there was a general advance on the part of the allies. In this quarter of the field our forces, which had now been re-enforced, pushed on in a northwesterly direction in co-operation with the advance of the French fifth army to the north and of the French sixth army to the eastward against the German rear guard along the River Ourcq."

"Possibly weakened by the detachment of troops to the eastern theater of operations and realizing that the action of the French sixth army against the line of Ourcq and the advance of the British placed their own flanking movement in considerable danger of being taken in the rear and on its flank, the Germans on this day commenced to retire toward the northeast."

"This was the first sign that these

troops had turned back since their attack on Mons a fortnight before, and from reports received the order to retreat when so close to Paris was a bitter disappointment. From letters found on dead soldiers there is no doubt there was a general impression amongst the enemy's troops that they were about to enter Paris.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

"On Tuesday, September 8, the German movement northeastward was continued. Their rear guards on the south of the Marne were being pressed back to that river by our troops and by the French on our right, the latter capturing three villages after a hand-to-hand fight and the infliction of severe loss on the enemy."

"The fighting along the Ourcq continued on this day and was of the most sanguinary character, for the Germans had massed a great force of artillery along this line. Few of their infantry were seen by the French."

"The French fifth army also made a fierce attack on the Germans in Montmirail, regaining that place."

"On Wednesday, September 9, the battle between the French sixth army and what was now the German flank guard along the Ourcq continued."

British Take Up Pursuit.

"The British corps, overcoming some resistance on the River Petit Morin, crossed the Marne in pursuit of the Germans, who now were hastily retreating northward. One of our corps was delayed by an obstinate defense made by a strong rear guard with machine guns at La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, where the bridge had been destroyed."

"On Thursday, September 10, the French sixth army continued its pressure on the west, while the fifth army, by forced marches, reached the line of Chateau Thierry and Dormans on the Marne. Our troops also continued the pursuit on the north of the latter river, and after a considerable amount of fighting captured some 1,500 prisoners, four guns, six machine guns and fifty transport wagons."

"Many of the enemy were killed or wounded, and the numerous thick woods which dot the country north of the Marne are filled with German stragglers. Most of them appeared to have been without food for at least two days."

Germans Eager to Surrender.

"Indeed, in this area of the operations the Germans seemed to be demoralized and inclined to surrender in small parties, and the general situation appears to be most favorable to the allies."

"Much brutal and senseless damage has been done in the villages occupied by the enemy. Property has been wantonly destroyed. Pictures in chateaux have been ripped up and houses generally have been pillaged."

"Interesting incidents have occurred during the fighting. On September 10 part of our Second army corps advanced into the north and found itself marching parallel with another infantry force at some little distance away. At first it was thought this was another British unit. After some time, however, it was discovered that it was a body of Germans retreating."

Germans Caught in Trap.

"Measures promptly were taken to head off the enemy, who were surrounded and trapped in a sunken road, where over 400 men surrendered."

"On September 10 a small party under a noncommissioned officer was cut off and surrounded. After a desperate resistance it was decided to go on fighting to the end. Finally the non-commissioned officer and one man only were left, both of them being wounded."

"The Germans came up and shouted to them, 'Lay down your arms!' The German commander, however, signed to them to keep their arms and then asked permission to shake hands with the wounded noncommissioned officer, who was carried off on his stretcher with his rifle by his side."

"One of the features of the campaign on our side has been the success obtained by the Royal Flying corps."

Praise to British Aviators.

"It is impossible either to award too much praise to our aviators for the way they have carried out their duties or to overestimate the value of the intelligence collected, more especially during the recent advance."

"The constant object of our aviators has been to effect an accurate location of the enemy's forces, and, incidentally, since the operations cover so large an area, of our own units."

"Nevertheless, the tactics adopted for dealing with hostile air craft are to attack them instantly with one or more British machines. This has been so far successful that in five cases German pilots or observers have been shot while in the air and their machines brought to the ground. As a consequence the British flying corps has succeeded in establishing an individual ascendancy which is as serviceable to us as it is damaging to the enemy."

The aerial bombardment caused damage, but no one was killed.

The Nieuws Van Den Dag locates the headquarters of the Kaiser and the German general staff in Luxemburg, where they are occupying the building of the German legation. Searchlights have been mounted to prevent another surprise attack.

Some people act as if they thought the motto read: "Be sure you're right then go wrong."—Norfolk Ledger Dispatch.

FIGHT ALONG AISNE

London Official Press Bureau Tells of Battles Between Germans and the Allies.

CALL ON VON HINDENBERG

General, Victorious Against Russians, Said to Have Been Summoned to France—Berlin Reports the Capture of Maubeuge.

London, Sept. 18.—The official press bureau today gave out a statement which says: "The general position along the Aisne river continues very favorable. The enemy has delivered several counter attacks, especially against the First army corps. These have been repulsed and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left. The enemy's loss is very heavy and we have taken 200 prisoners."

The correspondent of the Standard at Copenhagen telegraphs that a message received from Stockholm states that General von Hindenberg, who defeated the Russians, has been summoned urgently from East Prussia to take command of an army division against the allies in the western battle area.

London, Sept. 18.—Berlin has officially announced that the fall of Maubeuge took place on September 9, with 400 guns and 40,000 prisoners.

Berlin Claims Satisfaction.

Berlin, via Rotterdam and London, Sept. 18.—Reassuring but very brief announcements were issued by the war office today to satisfy the demand of the German people for news of the war.

"The situation on the west front is favorable," says the statement authorized by the general staff. "Nowhere along the line of battle have the French or British troops won a victory. French troops, in fighting which took place on the 25th of August, attacked and destroyed a German field hospital, killing the physicians in charge, the nurses and wounded soldiers."

These are all the details of the fighting in France that were given out today, but it was announced that no decisive turn of events seems probable for some time.

Tell of Austrian Rout.

London, Sept. 18.—The complete rout of the Austrian army in Galicia is now officially announced by the government press bureau here, which has the news at first hand from Russian official sources. The official announcement follows:

"The Austrian rout in Galicia is complete. The enemy's losses since the taking of Lemberg are estimated at 250,000 killed and wounded, 100,000 prisoners, 400 guns, many colors and vast quantities of stores."

"The Germans made desperate efforts to save the Austrian army, but failed, completely. At one point the Germans lost 26 pieces of heavy artillery. On another occasion they lost a dozen pieces of siege artillery."

President's Reply to Protests.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson replied to protests from both the warring factions in Europe against alleged breaches of the rules of warfare. His reply in each case can be summed up in the declaration that for the United States to express judgment on the matters at issue would not be consistent with its neutrality.

The text of the president's address in reply to the Belgian commissioners who came to the White House to protest against alleged German atrocities to non-combatants, followed closely that of the reply he sent to Kaiser Wilhelm on the latter's charge that the allies are using dum dum expanding bullets. His reply to President Poincaré's protest will be along the same lines.

Germans Being Re-enforced.

Amsterdam, via London, Sept. 18.—A large number of troop transport trains have passed through Aix-la-Chapelle in the last few days to join the German army in France, according to a dispatch from that town to an Amsterdam newspaper. All the hospitals, schools and public buildings in that city are filled with wounded.

Germans Fortifying Berlin.

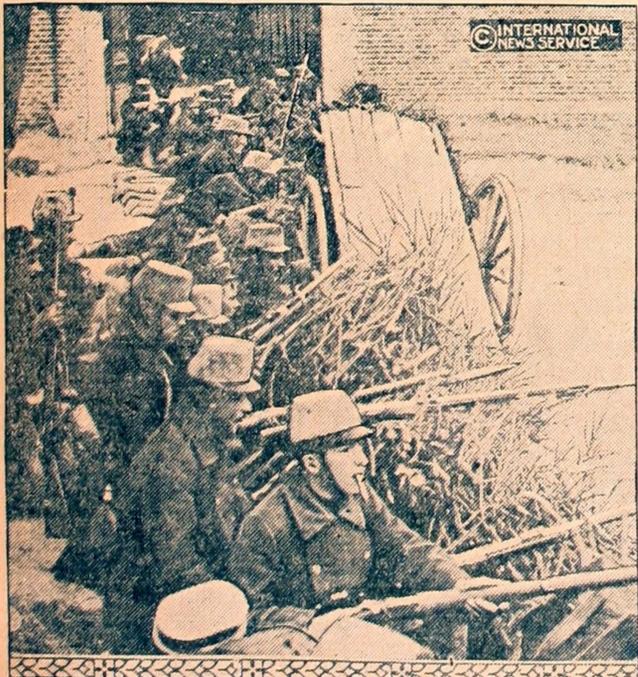
London, Sept. 18.—An Express dispatch from Madrid quotes a South American who has just arrived from Berlin as describing conditions in the German capital in the following words: "Thousands are begging bread in the streets. Berlin is like a cemetery. There has been feverish activity in the work of constructing trenchments around the city. In one week alone 150 train loads of wounded entered Berlin."

No Word of Baltic Fight.

London, Sept. 18.—Although it is accepted in official circles that a naval battle has been fought in the Baltic, no information concerning the outcome is obtainable here. Dispatches from Petrograd vaguely refer to the presence of the Germans in the Gulf of Finland and to their bombardment of "unprotected positions."

All the reports received from Scandinavian sources tell of heavy fighting in the Baltic near the Aland islands, but up to the present no disabled war craft have been reported at any point.

BELGIAN BARRICADE ON LOUVAIN ROAD



LITTLE PROTECTION IN FORT

Elaborate Works Seem Unable to Stop the March of an Invading Army.

Everybody is familiar with the perennial rivalry between the armor-piercing projectiles and the armor plate. Has the counterpart of this naval problem been solved by the operations in Europe? Have the manufacturers of siege guns devised destructively engines against which no

forts can stand? Is the fort, except perhaps for coast defense, a back number?

Probably if the Germans had to fight the war over again they would not waste much time with Liege or Namur. Instead they would do as they did at Maubeuge, invest the forts with a sufficient force to isolate the defenders until their siege guns could batter down the defenses, while the main army marched on. Something of the same thought seems to have occurred to the French, who are now