

REPORTS ARE FALSE

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR DENIES RECENT REVERSES.

WILSON ABANDONS PEACE MOVE

He Decided to Await a Definite Expression of Terms From Some One of the Belligerents.

New York.—Dr. Konstantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador to the United States, has issued the following statement:

"I am compelled to protest most emphatically against the false reports sent via London from Rome, Milan, Geneva, Copenhagen and St. Petersburg about the Austrian campaign in Russian Poland and Galicia. To quote some of these reports purporting to come from official sources:

"The Austrians lost since the battles of Lemberg 250,000 dead and wounded and 100,000 prisoners. I read this incredible lie at least twenty times, in big headlines, repeated even in the same paper several times. But we heard that immediately afterward the Austrian Generals Ankl and Auffenberg, who had to retreat from Russian Poland, succeeded in uniting and rallying for a fight. I do not think that anybody endowed with a little common sense can for one moment believe that an army of 1,000,000, having lost 450,000 men should be able immediately to rally for a new fight.

According to official St. Petersburg news, the Austrians, while receding and hotly pursued to Lemberg, had already lost about 200,000 men (There was hardly anybody left to tell the tale). The steel forts of the first-class fortress of Nichalowsk had been silenced and stormed with incredible bravery by the Russians. (In reality Nichalowsk is a small village with 900 inhabitants where the Austrian troops had erected provisional field trenches). The reports spoke of 500 Austrian field guns and 1,000 heavy guns captured. (Nobody knows the whereabouts of these mythical 1,000 heavy guns, as no Austrian fortress had been taken.) Then again, the backbone of the Austrian army in Galicia was utterly broken after the fall of Lemberg. It practically no longer existed, so that the dreaded Cossacks had the choice between a rush to Budapest to join hands with the Serbs and the announced onslaught to Berlin via Breslau."

Will Not Press Warring Nations.

Washington.—Great Britain has received no proposal for peace either direct or indirect, from Germany or Austria and therefore has nothing to say on the subject. This was the substance of a message received here by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador from Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary.

The ambassador had inquired whether any proposal of peace was before his government, in view of the persistent rumors from Berlin that peace proposals were being exchanged. Coincidentally with the receipt of this information from Great Britain it was learned authoritatively that President Wilson had not pursued either with Great Britain, France or Russia the informal suggestion of the imperial German chancellor that "it was up to the United States to obtain a statement of peace terms from the allies."

At the White House the view was expressed that the president practically abandoned the idea of carrying further the informal peace movement begun ten days ago in a conversation between former Ambassador Strauss and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

He decided to await a definite expression of terms from some one of the belligerents, feeling that it would be inconsistent with American neutrality to press any of the belligerents to make overtures to the others.

Austria Denies Peace Move.

Rome (via Paris).—An Austrian official denial from Vienna that any initiative toward peace has been taken by Austria is causing much comment here because it contains no assurance that peace would be concluded together with Germany. The Austro-German treaty originally contained a clause specifying that the two countries should act reciprocally

Wires Out of Pola Cut.

Rome (via Paris).—It is reported here that the telegraph and telephone wires out of Pola, the great naval port and arsenal of Austria, situated on the bay of Porto Delle Rose on the Istria peninsula have been cut and that bombs have been thrown into the barracks.

Suppress Two Newspapers.

New York.—The Japanese government has prohibited the publication of the Japan Daily Herald and the Deutsche Japan Post newspapers in Yokohama, according to a cable dispatch received here by the East and West News Bureau.

Birmingham Wins the Pennant.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Birmingham, Ala., club of the southern association won the pennant for the 1914 baseball season. Mobile second and New Orleans third.

German Ships Have Haven.

Honolulu.—Two German merchant captains from the China seas have brought word that the German merchant marine and navy are making the Marshall Islands their rendezvous in the Pacific. Nineteen German ships are said to be there now.

Reservists Taken on Neutral Boats.

Fort De France, Martinique.—Fifteen German and seven Austrian reservists were taken off the Brazilian steamer Rio De Janeiro by the French cruiser Canada.

KOENIGSBERG, BESIEGED BY THE RUSSIANS



Koenigsberg, East Prussia, one of the strongest fortified cities in Germany, which the Russians are reported to have invested.

GERMAN GENERAL REPORTS DEFEAT OF RUSS ARMY

News From Von Hindenberg Is That He Has Checked the Advance of Czar's Armies.

CLAIMS IMPORTANT VICTORY

With the Austrians Constantly Falling Back, the Announcement of Success Is Welcomed at Berlin—Allies Continue to Push Back Invading Forces—Germany Has Partial Success—Peace Rumors Are in the Air, Though They May Come to Nothing.

It was officially announced in Berlin that General von Hindenberg had telegraphed Emperor William that the Russian army of Vilna, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth and Twentieth army corps, two reserve divisions, and five divisions of cavalry, has been completely defeated by the Germans. The Russian casualties were heavy.

The number of Russian prisoners is increasing, General von Hindenberg goes on, and the destruction of the Russian army continues. There have been spoils of war in enormous quantities.

The Russian army of Gordno has been defeated at Lyck. It comprises in addition to the Twenty-second corps the remnant of the Sixth corps and a part of the Third Siberian corps. Germans Assert Lines Are Holding.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company of London from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, gives the following statement of the German headquarter's staff, timed 9 p. m., Thursday evening:

"The battle which has been continuing for the last two days on the right wing of our western army extends to the eastern armies in the neighborhood of Verdun.

"Until now the Germans have been partly successful in some parts of the extended battlefield. A general battle is still continuing."

French Official Statement.

The official information given out by the ministry of war, September 17, said:

"On our left wing our armies are in close contact with the enemy on the whole front from the heights north of the River Aisne, west and south of Reims.

"On the center our forward movement between the Argonne district and the Meuse continues. It is absolutely untrue, as has been published time and again by the official Wolff agency, that the army of the crown prince is besieging and bombarding Verdun. This city has never been attacked. Only the fort of Troyon, which is not a part of the defenses of Verdun, but protects the heights of Meuse, has been bombarded on several occasions. It is known that the violent attacks of which it has been the object have not succeeded and that since Wednesday it has been relieved.

"There is nothing to report concerning the right wing.

"In the Vosges and in Alsace the situation is unchanged.

"In Belgium the Belgian army is continuing to operate around Antwerp, causing serious losses to the enemy."

Britain Out \$166,500,000.

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

Announce Fall of Maubeuge.

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

A correspondent of the London Telegraph.

TELL OF HOSPITAL WORK

French Surgeons Who Have Been at the Front Relate Some of Their Experiences.

The eight French medical officers who were captured by the Germans in Namur, but who later were released and are on their way back to France by way of England, gave some interesting side lights on the situation in the field from their standpoint as surgeons.

gram telegraphs from Boulogne that he was in the vicinity of Maubeuge September 11 and that the forts were still holding out. The German report of the fall of Maubeuge has never been confirmed.

A French official statement says: "1. On our left wing the enemy continues his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward between Soissons and Reims. The Germans have retired northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne to the south-east of Reims.

"2. At the center the enemy, though it has lost Rivigny and Brabant-le-Roi, still holds the south end of the Forest of Argonne.

"On our right the hostile forces which were along the Meurthe are beating a retreat beyond St. Die and Lunéville. We have recaptured Draon, Le Tape, Baccarat, Remireville, Nancy and Pontamousson.

"In the Belgian field of operation the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive to the south of Lirre."

Mourn for German Regiment.

There have been many pitiful scenes enacted at the headquarters of the One Hundred and Fourteenth German infantry, says a dispatch from Constantine, Italy. The regiment is reported to have been practically destroyed.

Thousands of Belgians Slain.

A telegram to the London Observer from a correspondent at Antwerp dated last Thursday says:

"The authorities are preparing an official casualty list of the operations at Liege and I am informed it will show that no fewer than 27,000 Belgian soldiers were killed in that heroic defense."

German Death List 6,535.

There is a high death rate among the German officers. The ratio of wounded to the dead is about two to one. The total casualties, as given out in Berlin, are 6,535 killed, 8,391 seriously and 42,242 slightly wounded.

Germany Hears of Retreat.

News of the German retreat, despite every precaution, has passed through Switzerland to the north and caused profound depression in Germany, after so many announced victories, says a London dispatch.

According to advices received at Geneva, Switzerland, people have gathered in the streets in various German towns, shouting: "Tell us the truth! Give us the news!"

The newspaper offices at Munich have been closed, as disorders are feared.

It is also reported that news of the steady retirement of the Germans in France has trickled into Berlin and benumbed the people.

Along the Swiss-German frontier the full extent of the German retreat is known. People are crying: "If the French have beaten us, what will the Russians do?"

President's Reply to Protests.

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 Pointe's protest was along the same lines.

Germany Would Talk Peace.

Germany has suggested informally that the United States undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of the terms under which the allies would make peace.

The suggestion was made by the imperial chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin as a result of an inquiry sent by the American government to learn whether Emperor William was desirous of discussing peace, as Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Oscar Straus recently had reported.

No reply was made by Emperor William.

"We were obliged to work with the Germans," one of them said. "Most of the wounded were anxious to return to the fight as soon as possible.

"We saw no evidence on either side of dum dum bullets on either side. We found the medical services of both the Germans and allies excellent, but we regret that the German wounded often were discharged from the hospitals too early. In some cases their wounds had not sufficiently healed and after their discharge the wounds would open again and complications set in.

"Many of the wounded on both sides were obliged to be in the field for days after they were injured because it was difficult to find them owing to the bushes, trees and other obstacles."

Asked what impression the war had made on them, the surgeons said it was difficult to answer this question. They were inclined, they said, to say they had received almost no impression.

"We only work for the wounded and this leaves us no time to busy ourselves with anything else."

liam himself nor did the imperial chancellor indicate whether or not he spoke on behalf of his monarch.

Puts German Loss at 45,000.

G. F. Stewart, correspondent of the London Daily News, telegraphs from Rotterdam: "I learn from a private but absolutely reliable source that during the last fortnight the Germans have been losing in killed, wounded, and missing an average of 3,200 men per day. This represents a loss of roughly 45,000 men, of whom it is estimated 14,000 were killed."

Slaughter in East Prussia.

The London Morning Post correspondent at Petrograd writes: "On the East Prussian front the German encircling movement, by which it was hoped to cut off a considerable body of Russian troops still remaining in that theater of war, has been completely frustrated and the Germans have been severely punished in the attempt.

"Accounts now are beginning to appear of the scenes on the battlefields abandoned by the Austro-German forces last week. They paint pictures of unending horror. Streams are choked with the slain, trodden down in headlong flight, until the waters are dammed and overflowing their banks. Piles of slain were awaiting burial or burning. Hundreds of acres were sown with dead and littered with weapons and articles of equipment. Wounded and riderless horses were careering madly over the abandoned country."

DOMESTIC.

An Associated Press correspondent who was in Brussels at the time of German occupation, denies atrocities in a statement issued at New York.

Consular representatives of twenty Latin-American republics of New York have formed an association for the purpose of encouraging trade relations with this country.

Sam Langford of Boston and Battalion Jim Johnson of New York, both negro heavyweights, fought twelve rounds to a draw here. The bout was close throughout with much in-fighting.

Twenty-five thousand bales of cotton will be taken by St. Louis interests in the "buy a bale of cotton" movement being promoted for holding the crop until the European emergency passes over.

Johnny Kilbane and Abe Attell will fight twenty rounds at Vernon on the night of October 16 for the featherweight championship of the world, according to an announcement made at Los Angeles.

The New Jersey Audubon society, of which George Batten of Montclair is president, has issued a statement denying that the society is opposed to all cats and desired to legislate against them.

Future demand for American goods in France will be enormous, according to an opinion expressed in a cablegram received in New York from Franklin Johnston, publisher of the American Exporter.

Ninety-one women golfers, the largest field the ever competed in a national championship tournament, turned in cards for the qualifying round of eighteen holes medal play over at Glencove, L. I.

Application for an increase in passenger rates to 3 cents a mile on main lines and 4 cents on branch lines was filed with the Missouri public service commission of Jefferson City by the trunk railroads.

The public service commission of New York has prohibited the use of wooden cars for transportation of passengers on electrically-driven trains. The Long Island railroad had to dispose of many wooden passenger coaches.

All but three of the twenty-seven persons who perished in the wreck of the "Texas Limited" on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad when two passenger cars fell into a ravine swollen with flood water near Lebanon, Mo., have been identified.

According to announcement from Washington Germany has suggested informally that the United States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia, a statement of the terms under which the allies would make peace.

Nine persons are known to have been killed and more than fifteen injured when an Illinois Central freight train crashed into a street car containing about thirty-five passengers near Binghamton, a suburb of Memphis.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed Into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople has been instructed to protest to the Turkish government against its abrogation of the capitulations.

President Wilson has no intention at present of sending American battleships to Turkey to relieve the fears of missionaries, according to statements by officials.

President Wilson says he ordered American troops withdrawn from Vera Cruz because he believed the Mexicans now in control were able to manage the affairs of their own country.

After long consideration officials are convinced that the federal government can take no further steps to aid cotton producers to meet the unusual conditions caused by the European war.

John R. Mott, a missionary and religious worker, told President Wilson that American battleships were needed in Turkish waters to relieve the fears of American missionaries and teachers in that country.

Peace treaties between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain and China—four countries whose combined population is more than two-thirds of the total of the earth, have been signed.

The Interstate Commerce commission has ordered a hearing at Omaha on October 12 before Examiner Brown in the case of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative association against the Burlington railroad.

The interstate commerce commission has scheduled a hearing in Chicago on Jan. 20 at which the question of discrimination by railroads against shippers by placing embargoes against coal shipments will be considered. Both the shippers and the carriers have been asked to appear.

REVIEW OF THE WAR

Probable Situation, as Viewed by the Associate Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

New York.—The German line holds fast to its intrenchments, following the Aisne river from ten miles west of Soissons to the mouth of the Sappe and then curving southward to Montfaucou, northwest of Verdun. All along the lines the allies are making assaults, but it cannot be made out from the reports whether they are pushed home with the idea of breaking down the German resistance or whether they are made merely to hold the Germans in position while the turning movement to the west is taking form.

Now is the time when the arrival of a new British army might turn the tide of battle for the allies. The 165,000 of Great Britain's first effort are in the battle line, apparently in two separate bodies, one southeast of Soissons and one near the Oise river. With 260,000 regulars, 215,000 territorials and 300,000 volunteers to draw on, Great Britain must by now be sending to the front forces that will soon double the present strength given in the reports.

Germans Gaining Time.

The German right now has occupied the line of the Aisne for six days, most valuable days for recovering its fighting strength. Whatever the plan by which the allies' moves are guided, it should bring early results."

The Belgians now control all of their country north of the Scheldt river. Their activity in raids against the German detachments is producing important results in forcing the Germans to maintain a large garrison to protect the routes through the Meuse valley on which they are now absolutely dependent for the supply of their army. By these tactics the Belgians are able to hold back from the battle line forces of Germans much greater in number than their own army.

Russians Retreat Far.

The reports about the operations in East Prussia have been suppressed to such an extent that it is not possible to outline events definitely. The Berlin dispatches claim that their advance has reached Grodno; the Petrograd dispatches state that the Russians have fallen back to the line of their border forts. For once the dispatches agree, but they indicate a retreat of 140 miles by the Russians.

The success of the Russians on the San river bids fair to force the Austrians to fall back from this position. This does not mean that the way lies open for the Russians to advance against Silesia in Germany.

FOR THE BUSY MAN

The federal board of mediation has been asked to help avert a strike on the Cotton Belt road.

Charles N. Felton, former United States senator from California, died at his home in Menlo park, Cal. He was 83 years old.

Colorado union coal miners in convention at Trinidad, Colo., voted to accept the peace plan recommended by President Wilson.

Captain Joseph S. Bybee, who is said to have been the oldest pilot in this country, died at his home in South Norwalk, Conn.

Reports to the Swiss legation at Washington are that the safety of a commercial route for Swiss exports through Germany and Rotterdam has been guaranteed.

Information received from Alaska says that Lord William Percy, naturalist and sportsman, has bagged a "spectacled" elder duck, a species which has been supposed to be extinct.

FOREIGN.

A Tokio report says the German cruiser Emden has sunk five British steamers off the coast of India.

Japanese aviators have dropped bombs on the German headquarters at Kiao Chau, doing much damage. They also put the wireless station out of business.

A dispatch from The Hague says that 500 British subjects, composed of women, boys under 16 and men over 50 years of age will be allowed to leave Germany soon.

The London Stock exchange committee has announced that it shortly will fix a date after which American stocks in the name of alien enemies will cease to be good for delivery.

The Japanese troops, who are marching against the German protectorate of Kiao Chow, in China, have captured the town of Chimo, a short distance outside of the Kiao Chow zone.

An Austrian official communication received at Rome denies the reports of Russian victories over the Austrians and asserts that 100,000 Russian prisoners and nearly 500 guns have been captured.

A report from Vienna says an army order just issued forbids Austrian troops to fire on aeroplanes for the reason that it is impossible to distinguish between their own and the enemy's aviators.

Fifty of the best known English authors have signed a declaration in which they say they are all agreed "that Great Britain could not without dishonor, have refused to take part in the present war."

RATES ARE TOO LOW

EXPRESS COMPANIES SAY THEY CAN'T LIVE UNLESS CHANGED.

PARCEL POST CUTS BUSINESS

Nebraska Railway Commission Sees No Reason for an Advance at Present.

Lincoln.—Severe reductions in express company revenues raise a question that may demand answers from people of this and other states through their railway commissions. The matter is receiving the attention of several big men of the country, some of whom have endeavored to interest the Nebraska railway commission.

The chief problem according to communications to the state commission here is whether the companies shall live. The parcel post does not offer all the various special services that the express companies do, but unless the rates are increased there will be nothing but ruin in sight for the carriers. That is the burden of the plea sent here. The end sought for is either an advance in express rates, enabling the companies to live, or a modification of the parcel post law limiting the transportation of goods to some extent.

In the Nebraska commission's experience express companies of this state are not suffering much at the present time, although their revenues have unquestionably been decreased. However they can live if no further inroads are made on their business. The chief source of Nebraska revenue is from "general special" business, something which the parcel post does not touch. That, according to Rate Expert Powell, precludes the failure argument and prevents the company from asking for increases on its intrastate business.

Nebraska Apples for Nebraskans.

For the first time for many years Nebraska people are going to have the opportunity of buying Nebraska grown apples, according to a statement made by E. M. Pollard, president of the Eastern Nebraska Fruit Growers' association at the fair last week.

In years gone by eastern buyers have come to this state and have purchased all the fruit grown in the best orchards of the state and shipped to Chicago, New York and other points in the east, where, on account of its flavor, it has brought the top prices. According to Mr. Pollard, the association this year will refuse to sell its stock to the eastern buyers and will give Nebraska dealers the chance to lay in a supply of the Nebraska-grown apples.

Election Proclamation Issued.

Governor Morehead has issued a proclamation to the voters informing them that there will be an election this year and that on November 3, 1914, the people may select a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent, land commissioner, railway commissioner, two regents of the university, one member of congress from each of the six congressional districts. Thirty-three members of the state senate, 100 representatives, one judge from the Fourth judicial district, a chief justice of the state supreme court and three constitutional amendments must be voted for.

Shippers Satisfied.

The state railway commission is still receiving praise from shippers and traffic managers of wholesale houses on account of the class rates which the commission has embodied in order No. 19. The railroads are preparing to appeal from these rates to the supreme court of Nebraska. Shippers appear to be well satisfied with the rates.

Asked to Remove Commissioner.

The Nebraska State Federation of Labor has passed resolutions asking Governor Morehead to remove Labor Commissioner Charles W. Pool, and favoring the passage of the woman suffrage amendment to the Nebraska constitution.

State Fair Totals \$55,000.

The total receipts for the state fair this year, about \$55,000, was not quite enough to pay out. But the association finds it will have \$2,613 left in the treasury after paying this year's debts.

Convict Vanishes After Paroled.

George A. St. Clair, the convict at the state penitentiary, who received notoriety last winter by refusal to obey the rules of the prison, providing that prisoners should attend church and whose case was taken before the State Board of Control by Charles Wooster, the Silver Creek statesman, has disappeared.

St. Clair became suddenly good after the board decided he had to obey the rules and for his conversion he was given a parole. After being placed on train he has not been seen.

J. T. Lane Resigns.

J. T. Lane of Lincoln has resigned the office of adjutant at the state home for soldiers at Grand Island. In a letter to the board of control he frankly states that he is unable to get along with Commandant Zimmerman, and for that reason he desires to resign. About one year ago the Commandant and the farmer at the home had trouble and the farmer resigned. The commandant served in the German army and it is said his military discipline is too strict to suit some under his control.

Peking reports that 25,000 Japanese have landed on the Shan-Tung peninsula, and that Japanese troops are marching toward Ping-Tu, about forty miles north of Kia-Chow, the German protectorate in China.