

# PROVINCE OF GALICIA OCCUPIED BY RUSSIANS—GERMANS NEAR PARIS

## Grand Duke Nicholas Orders Military Administration of Austrian Country—Teutons at Gates of French Capital.

Petrograd.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has issued a general order providing for the military administration of all foreign territory as fast as it is occupied by the Russian troops.

The order calls for the creation of a special province consisting of the territory occupied in Austria-Hungary and the placing of it under the administration of the commander of the armies operating in the theater of war in the southwest.

### Statement of General Staff.

The Russian general staff has issued the following account of the fighting, which led to the capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia:

"In the offensive against the Lublin-Kholm front the main Austrian forces deployed on the Zvichost, Tanoff, Bielgoray, Tomachoff and Belzine. The second Austrian army composed of third, eleventh and twelfth corps and five divisions of cavalry gathered in the region east of Lemberg to cover this operation.

"When the Russian troops were taking the offensive the Austrian concentration had not been completed and topographical considerations compelled the enemy to reinforce the army still more with the troops of the seventh, thirteenth and fourteenth corps, thus making a total of twelve divisions of several brigades of the landsturm.

"Our troops in the Lonthk, Dubno and Proskuroff districts crossed the frontier on August 20, and marched on Lemberg for the purpose of thwarting the Austrian covering movement, and acting against the flank of their offensive was hampered by the numerous affluents of the Dniester river flowing across all the routes. Moreover, the enemy possessed on the Dniester river a series of fortifications destined to defend bridges from which they menaced the Russian left flank and communications with Russia.

"In the period between August 17 and September 3, the Russian left wing advanced 220 versts (about 147 miles), fighting all the time. The bulk of the hostile forces, entrenched in powerful positions at Kamenska and Galitch, offered battle and were thoroughly defeated in a desperate struggle.

### Forts Taken Without Struggle.

New York.—All forts in northern France have been taken without a struggle and the French retreat continues, is the substance of a wireless dispatch received through the Sayville, L. I. station by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States. The intelligible parts of the message were as follows:

"All French forts in northern France were taken without a fight. Only Maubeuge holds out. German cavalry and artillery make raids as far as Paris. The German army has crossed the Aisne and is advancing on the Marne, where already siege guns have arrived. French army retreating behind Marne, near Verdun.

### Appeals for War Relief.

Washington.—President Wilson has personally addressed congress in joint session urging legislation to raise \$100,000,000 a year additional revenue through internal taxes to meet a treasury deficit threatened by the conflict in Europe.

The president told congress that he discharged a duty which he wished with all his heart he might have been spared, but which he performed without hesitation or apology, because of the danger in present circumstances to create a "moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States."

### German Right Wing Checked.

Ostend, Belgium.—(Via London).—The advance of the German right wing is reported checked. The Germans have been obliged to retire on St. Quentin.

### Enveloping Move Frustrated.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Antwerp, reaching here by way of Ostend, says that it seems that the attempt of the Germans to envelope the left wing of the allies has been frustrated.

Nish, Serbia (Via London).—An official statement issued here gives new and fuller details of the battle of Jedar. The Austrian force, it says, was composed of 200,000 men and held a favorable position. By its retreat it admitted defeat. The Austrians left on the field of battle 10,000 dead and more than 2,000 wounded, according to the report.

"Altogether," continues the statement, "40,000 of the enemy were placed hors de combat. We have sent to the interior more than 4,000 men whom we took prisoners and have cap-

A big force of cavalry advancing on Compeigne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery.

### Compelled to Retire.

The correspondent says: "It is learned on good authority that the advance movement of the German right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left wing of the allies. The enemy has been compelled to retire on St. Quentin." A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compeigne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelope the allies' left wing was frustrated.

### Sustains Some Checks.

Paris.—An official communication issued by the military government of Paris, says:

"The movements of the opposing armies near Paris are being continued without contact taking place. In the district of Verdun the German force has sustained some checks. In Lorraine and the Vosges our troops won fresh impartial successes. The general situation is little changed."

### Airmen Rescued.

Harwich, England.—A British sub-

### WAR SUMMARY.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, has ordered the territory captured in Austria-Hungary administered by the Russian general in command in that country.

The Bulgarian minister to Greece declares that Bulgaria has decided to maintain its neutrality until the end of the war.

The German aeroplane which tried to approach Paris is reported to have been wrecked by the guns of two French aviators in an aerial battle.

The official Russian statement concerning the capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, says that it is believed that the remnant of the Austrian army left after the Russian attack is no longer of military value. Besides thousands of men killed, wounded or made prisoners, the Russians report that they took 60 guns from the Austrians.

Another list of British casualties officially reported at London numbers 5,228, of whom 470 are killed and wounded and 4,758 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.

As the lines around Paris tighten and the German forces draw closer to the French capital, the official statements regarding progress of the war grow briefer and are more and more lacking in details.

The attitude of Turkey is still awaited with anxiety and a Petrograd (St. Petersburg) dispatch says she is mobilizing on the Austrian boundary, but slowly.

Germans are bombarding Termonde (Dendermonde), a fortified town of Belgium, sixteen miles east of Ghent.

## HAELN, BELGIUM, DESTROYED BY GERMAN SHELLS



Some of the ruined houses of Haeln, which the kaiser's artillery battered to pieces.

marine has brought in a German airman and his mechanic, who were found floating on their fallen aeroplane sixty miles off the coast. After rescuing them the submarine sunk the aeroplane.

### Two Planes Brought Down.

London.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that two German aeroplanes which flew over Paris Wednesday were brought down, one at Chelles and the other at Champigny. The occupants were killed in the fall.

### German Warships Damaged.

The official information bureau has issued a statement, saying: "According to information derived from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition and it is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the Kiel canal."

### Belgian Town Is Shelled.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Ostend says it is announced there that the

tured sixty guns, much ammunition, the material for the construction of a 600 meter bridge and a train."

The battle was of great importance because it was decisive. The enemy retreated to Santzek.

Washington, D. C.—Chinese officials have called the attention of American consular officers at Che-Foo to the landing of several thousand troops by Japan on Chinese territory at Lung Kow, near Huang Haeln.

This, Chinese officials claim, is a distinct violation of neutrality.

The town has a population of about 10,000.

### Russia Lands Forces in Belgium.

New York.—A Russian army of 72,000 men, transported from Archangel, Russia, was landed at Aberdeen, on the east coast of Scotland, on August 27, and conveyed on special trains to Harwich, Grimsby and Dover, where transports were waiting to take them to Ostend, in Belgium, according to officers and passengers that have arrived here from Liverpool.

Every precaution was taken by the English and Russian military authorities, persons on the Mauretania said, to keep the fact that the foreign soldiers were being transported through England secret.

Service on the east coast railway lines was suspended during the seventeen hours the troop trains were on their journey.

It was generally believed by those on the Mauretania who made these statements, that the Russians would be joined at Ostend by British marines waiting there to receive them, and that the combined forces

### Mission Fails.

Rome, via Paris.—The German socialist deputies, Hugo Haase and Albert Sudekum, came to Italy in an effort to induce the Italian socialist party to use their influence to have Italy join Germany in the war. The mission failed and the Italian socialists have published a protest at what they describe as an attempt against the dignity of Italy. They also express the hope that the infamous war will crush all of those who have provoked it.

### GENERAL RENNENKAMPF



Major General Rennenkampf, commander of the Russian army in eastern Prussia which seems to be advancing steadily toward Berlin.

would co-operate with the Belgian army at Antwerp.

### New Pope Appointed.

Rome.—The sacred college of cardinals has selected Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, supreme pontiff to succeed the late Pope Pius X.

His coronation as Benedict XV will take place September 6.

Immediately after his election the pontiff said he could not imagine how his frail being was capable of enduring the enormous weight of responsibility thrown upon his shoulders, especially at a moment when all the countries of Europe were stained with blood, when the wounds inflicted upon

### BENEDICT XV



## ARCHBISHOP OF BOLOGNA ELECTED TO SUCCEED PIUS

New Pope Assumes Title of Benedict XV.

### CHOSEN ON NINTH BALLOT

Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, Only Recently Given Red Hat, Is Chosen Supreme Head of Roman Church.

Rome, Italy.—Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, Italy, on Thursday was elected supreme pontiff of the Catholic hierarchy in succession to Pope Pius X, who died August 20. He will reign under the name of Benedict XV.

The conclave of the sacred college, whose duty it is to elect the pope, went into session the evening of Monday, August 31. The announcement of the outcome of its deliberations was made Thursday morning shortly after eleven o'clock. Nine ballots were taken.

The pontiff pronounced the apostolic benediction to the kneeling crowd.

### Prelates Who Name the Pope.

The full membership of the sacred college of cardinals, which elected the pope, was more international in its representation than at any time in the history of the church.

With the creation of thirteen new cardinals in May, Pope Pius X brought the college up to 66, only four fewer than the maximum number allowed under the laws of the church and three more than participated in his own election in 1903, when there was a record attendance of 63 cardinals.

### Nearly All Nations Represented.

While the sacred college is not a representative body in a strict sense of the word, this year nearly all the countries were represented. South America, the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France and Spain—14 nations in all. The Orient has no cardinal, neither has Russia, Africa, Australasia or Switzerland.

Twenty of the present cardinals are from five of the warring nations of Europe: Austria-Hungary having six and Germany two, as against a total of twelve, which might be said to represent the "allies" in the European war.

### Facts About the New Pope.

Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, who succeeds Pope Pius X, who died August 20, was created a cardinal May 25, 1914. He is the archbishop of Bologna, Italy.

Cardinal Della Chiesa was born in Pegli, in the diocese of Genoa, November 21, 1854, and was ordained a priest December 21, 1878. He served as secretary of the nunciature in Spain from 1883 to 1887, in which year he was appointed secretary to the late Cardinal Rampolla. He was appointed substitute secretary of state in 1901 and in 1907 he was elected to the post of adviser to the holy office.

### Officially Condemns Tango.

In 1907 he was appointed papal nuncio of Madrid, succeeding Mgr. Rinaldo, but this appointment was

canceled three days later. This incident had occurred just before he was made archbishop of Bologna. When Mgr. Della Chiesa was given this post it was declared in Rome that it was mainly with the object of combating modern religious ideas, Bologna being the headquarters of the National Democratic league, whose members advocated what is known as "modernism" in religion.

In January, 1914, while still at Bologna, the present pope issued a pastoral letter strongly condemning the tango.

### Takes Title of Benedict.

It has been 174 years since the time of the last Pope Benedict. On his election to the papacy in 1740 Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. It is an interesting fact that the new pope was archbishop of Bologna, while Pope Benedict XIV was born in Bologna.

It was at the age of twenty-four that the new pope was ordained in the priesthood. He soon attracted the attention of Cardinal Rampolla, later secretary of state for Pope Leo XIII. When Cardinal Rampolla was made nuncio to Madrid he took Mgr. Della Chiesa with him as secretary of nunciature.

On Cardinal Rampolla's return to Rome to become secretary of state for the Vatican, Mgr. Della Chiesa entered the secretariat of state as one of the "minutanti" or minor officials, until 1901, when he was appointed substitute of the secretariat and also secretary of the cypher.

### Made Bologna Archbishop.

As secretary to the secretary of state, Cardinal Della Chiesa was brought into notable prominence throughout the Catholic hierarchy, but his position was not at that time of cardinal rank. On the accession of Pope Pius X, Mgr. Della Chiesa continued in the secretariat until December 16, 1907, when Pius X gave him a noted promotion to the position of archbishop of the important see of Bologna.

For seven years he administered the see of Bologna with notable success, until on last May Pope Pius X named him as one of the 13 members of the hierarchy to receive the red hat. Archbishop Benin of Quebec was among the other cardinals named at that time, the others being prelates of Spain, France, Austria, Germany and Italy.

The full title of the new pope, in addition to Benedict XV, will be Pope Bishop of Rome and Successor of St. Peter, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominion of the Holy Roman Church.

The pope held his first consistory on Tuesday, when he conferred the red hat on Cardinal Anthony Mendes Bello, patriarch of Lisbon, and Cardinal Guisasaolay Menendez, archbishop of Toledo, Spain. Both were created cardinals by Pope Pius X at the consistory last May.

The pope delivered on Tuesday his first allocution, which gives to the world the program of his pontificate.

One of the brothers of the pontiff is an admiral in the Italian navy, and another is a captain in the Italian navy.

The first appointment made by the pope was that of Monsignor Parolin, nephew of Pius X, to be canon of St. Peter's.

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