

RELIEF SHIP SAILS

ON ERRAND OF MERCY TO WAR STRICKEN EUROPE

TURKEY'S MOVE ALARMS POPE

Decree Abolishing Privileges of Foreigners Means Blow to the Roman Church.

New York.—The steamer Red Cross, bound on an errand of mercy to the European war zone, left her anchorage in Gravesend bay at 5 p. m., Sunday, and shortly before 6 o'clock was on her way to sea past the Sandy Hook bar.

Rushing Americans Home.

London.—The American ambassador, Walter Hines Page, was advised that the American Red Cross relief ship was sailing from New York and would dock at Falmouth September 22, there to await further orders.

Henry S. Breckenridge, the American assistant secretary of war, who is at Paris, is obtaining reports from army officers and consulate officials in England and on the continent, as to the relief work which has been done with American government funds, preparatory to making a general report.

The American relief committee expended over \$100,000 in government funds last week, chiefly in the purchase of railway and steamship tickets for indigent Americans. The committee is now able to get cheap passages and is rapidly rushing stranded Americans from Liverpool and Glasgow without delay.

Portes' Moves Alarming.

London.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Rome sends the following dispatch:

"The Ottoman decree abolishing the privileges of the capitulations for foreign subjects in Turkey causes the greatest concern at the Vatican, since it sweeps away the famous French protectorate over Christian affairs in the liberty of public worship and the rights of semi-religious institutions, such as schools and hospitals, which Christianity, in virtue of the capitulations, has enjoyed throughout the Ottoman empire since the age of the crusaders. Hitherto no ecclesiastical law could be dealt with except through the French consular agents or the French ambassador to the sublime porte.

"The holy see is entering a lively protest, because it foresees that so brusque and revolutionary a change must deprive it of all force in administrative matters, while the resultant disendowment means financial ruin."

Wounded Are Taken Past Paris.

London.—The stream of wounded from the battlefields of the Marne and Ourcq is being directed past Paris to the hospitals in the rear, says a Paris dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Co.

The obvious reason for this is that until it is quite certain that Paris will not have to defend herself against attack it would be unwise to fill the hospitals of the capital. Of especial interest are the British and American hospitals at Neuilly, which are splendidly equipped for the work before them. In the American hospital only fifty-five of the 500 beds are occupied.

French Aviator Brings Down Airship.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Troyes, France, says:

"After a chase of several miles, a French aviator succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane, which had been dropping bombs on the town. The German pilot and two military observers, a captain and a lieutenant, were killed."

Italian Troops in Albania.

Paris.—Troops of the Italian army are being disembarked in Albania, especially Valona, according to a dispatch from Trieste.

Recent advices from Valona stated that Kiamil Elhassan, at the head of 40,000 men, had threatened to sack the town.

To Exchange Prisoners.

London.—A Reuter's Telegram Co. dispatch at Amsterdam says that an agreement has been reached where France and Germany will exchange an equal number of prisoners, officers and men, who may rejoice their respective armies.

Greek Minister Resigns.

London.—A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegram Co. states that Foreign Minister Panas has handed in his resignation. His resignation has not yet been accepted.

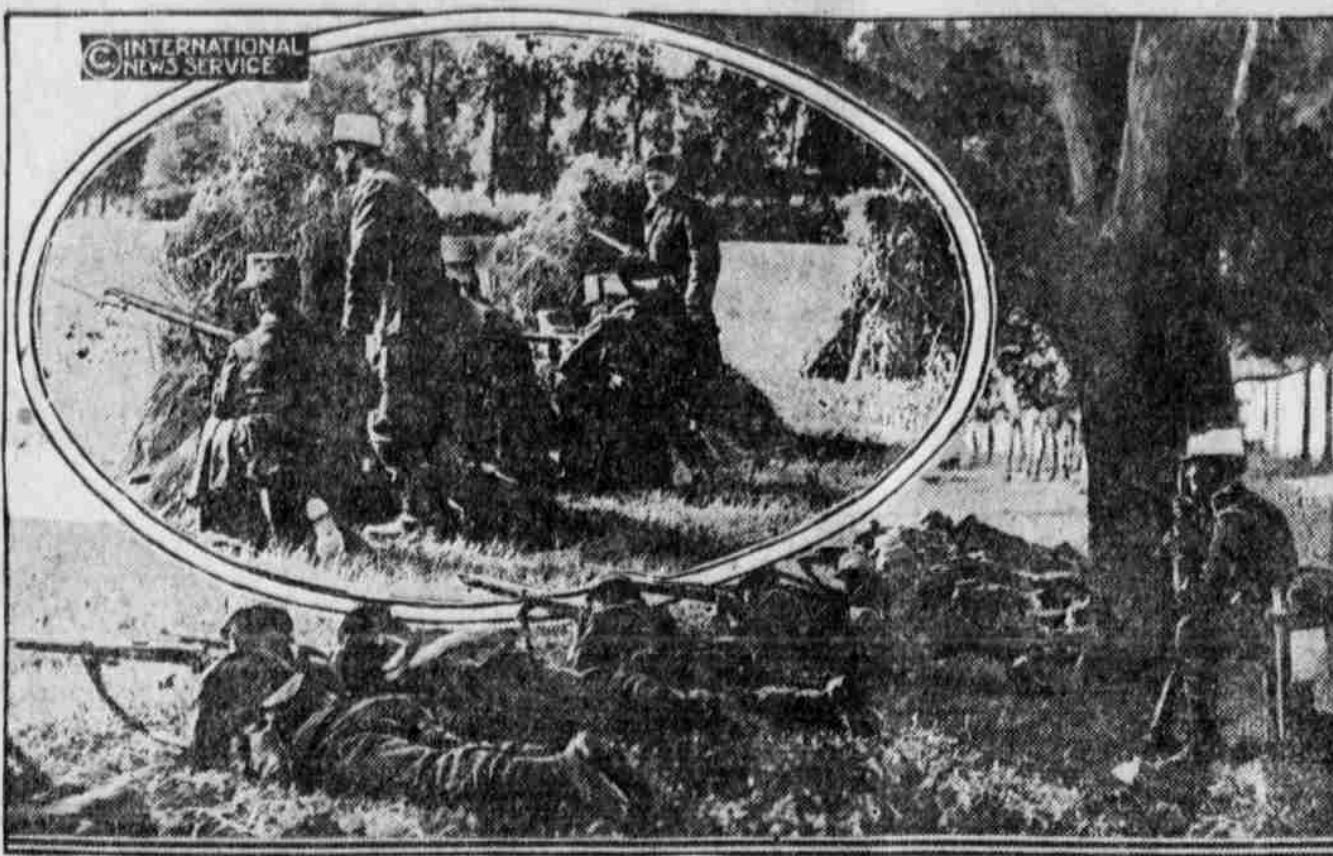
Austrian Offer Refused.

London.—The Austrian government has offered to remit money for the payment of the coupons of the Hungarian loan of 1914, but as this would involve a transaction with hostile government, the London firm of Rothschilds declined to accept the offer.

Resentment in Holland.

Washington.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin states: "The action of the French and English in holding up Holland steamers, carrying neutral mail, is causing resentment."

PLUCKY BELGIANS DEFENDING THEIR COUNTRY



BERLIN ADMITS CHECK AT PARIS; TROOPS RETREAT

Official Announcement Made at Berlin That the Forces of the Empire Retired.

ENEMY HAD THE ADVANTAGE

Numerical Superiority of the Allies Compelled the Backward Movement—Events of a Week of Warfare Summarized—What Will Probably Follow the Change in the Situation of the Opposing Forces.

The retreat of the Germans who attacked the allied forces between Meaux and Montmirail in France was officially admitted by Berlin. The retreat was attributed to the numerical superiority of the allies.

On Saturday it was asserted in dispatches from London that Thermonde, Belgium, a town of 150,000 inhabitants, was almost destroyed by German troops. Only the town hall and one church are intact.

Berlin Garrison Loses Heavily. According to a Munich report received at Paris the Berlin garrison alone has lost 42,000 men killed or wounded in the war thus far. The Munich report evidently refers to men of the Berlin garrison who went to the front at the outbreak of the war.

French Minister of War Millerand ordered prefects throughout France to order all men liable to military duty not already in service. By this means the government expects to get at least 200,000 more troops.

There was no confirmation of the news published in the German newspapers of the fall of Maubeuge.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd received at London stated that the Austrians had evacuated Craoov, their strongest post in Galicia. This clears the way to the Russian march on Berlin.

Britain Adds to Army.

Premier Asquith asked parliament to add another half-million men of all ranks to the regular army. After a short debate the motion was unanimously adopted.

A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company sent the following from Rome: A Vienna message states that Archduke Frederick lost 120,000 men in the recent Galician battles, or one-fourth of his entire command.

Belgian Commission Arrives. The king of Belgium's commission, which was sent to place before President Wilson accounts of alleged German atrocities in Belgium and of Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality arrived at New York Friday.

In the midst of the European war Great Britain, France, Spain and China have agreed to sign peace commission treaties with the United States. One effect of the new conventions is to prevent the United States from being drawn suddenly into the conflict.

Not Yet Ready for Peace.

President Wilson, in response to inquiries, stated with great regret that none of the warring nations of Europe is willing to consider peace proposals at this time. Both the president and Mr. Bryan fear that nothing short of a decisive victory by one party or the other to the great conflict will induce the belligerents to listen to peace counsels.

Situation at Luneville.

The evacuation of Luneville, which was announced by French newspapers, followed an assault by the Germans on the French position opposite. This attack was repulsed. An official communique from Bordeaux stated that the French were advancing in Lorraine.

The fighting in Alsace, according to the Journal des Debats of Paris, has been in the neighborhood of Altkirch, where the French resumed their offensive movement on September 2. The

Germans, according to this newspaper, are in retreat toward the Rhine.

An earlier report than this, coming from Basel, Switzerland, was that the Germans were evacuating Upper Alsace in order to concentrate their troops on the eastern border to combat the Russian advance.

The Germans also were said to have evacuated Amiens, and the German commander of the left wing was said to be directing his retreat with the evident intention of repressing the Belgian border east of Lille.

Russians Advance in Galicia.

A Petrograd report to the Messenger of Rome on Friday stated that a battle near Rawa between Russian and Austrian armies resulted in an overwhelming victory for the czar's troops after four days of bloody fighting. It said that large numbers of German soldiers who were fighting with the Austrians were prisoners.

As a result of their victory, says the dispatch, the Russians are masters of northern Galicia, the Austrians retiring everywhere and evacuating Russian Poland. This will clear the way for the Russian advance on Germany through Galicia.

More Troops for Germans.

German re-enforcements estimated at 60,000 men were advancing into France in three columns, according to an Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company of London.

Pope Benedict approached Austria and Germany through their envoys in Rome, and both informed the pontiff that they are favorably disposed to second his efforts for peace. The czar is understood to be prepared to submit the pope's offer to the deferential consideration of Great Britain and France.

The British official press bureau says the Oceanic, the White Star liner which was in the British service as a converted cruiser, is a total wreck on the north coast of Scotland. The officers and crew were saved.

The German ambassador at Washington admitted that in a cablegram to President Wilson Emperor William had protested against the use of dum-dum bullets by the allied army and the participation in the war by Belgian civilians.

British Auxiliaries in Canada.

Positive confirmation of the presence in Canada of approximately 200,000 Australian, New Zealand and Indian soldiers was brought to New York by passengers on the steamer Stephano, from St. Johns, N. F.

When the Stephano left Halifax her passengers saw the British cruiser Niobe getting ready for sea, the cruiser Essex taking on coal, and the battleship Glory conveying a German merchantman into port. The name of the prize could not be learned by the passengers.

Russians Win and Lose.

The Russian general staff officially announced that the Russian forces have taken Tomaszow, in Russian Poland, after a desperate struggle.

In the East Prussian campaign the Russians have met both success and reverse. The Russians forces near Mysinec and Chorzele, in Russian Poland, on the Russo-Prussian frontier southeast of Ortlesburg, have been repulsed with heavy losses.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR

Written by the Associate Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

The rapid advance of the enveloping movement by which the allies are turning the German right flank is beginning to have a decisive influence on the German campaign. The reported retreat of the Germans to Soissons cuts them off from their natural line of communication.

Indeed, the allied move is so threatening to the entire rear of the Germans' right flank that they have to consider the alternative of getting quick results in their attacks on the French lines or else retire in time to save their right wing from disaster.

The mention of this turning force of the allies as a British and French army indicates that the British have been rushing forward their later expedition, via Havre and Dieppe and

moving them to the front as a separate army.

The retrogression of the German arms of General von Kluck freed the garrison of Paris from its primary duty of manning the forts. Detachments from this service can well be spared, sufficient to form an additional corps to strengthen the allies' left flank.

One French Force in Peril.

Dispatches develop tonight a new point of attack which has been little mentioned.—The fifth German army, after making the turning movement around Verdun, seems to have moved southeast up the valleys of the Aire and Aisne rivers. So great was the pressure of its attacks that the French line was forced to Souilly and the line of the Ormain river. The day's wireless report from Berlin of the capture of fortifications near Verdun refers to the operations of this army.

This portion of the French line is in a dangerous position. In their efforts to hold the fortress of Verdun the French left a salient protruding 25 miles beyond their general line. This salient is exposed to attack both on east and west. A success by the Germans on either side would take the other side in rear, and would result in serious losses during the withdrawal.

If the Germans succeeded in such a move they would isolate Verdun and have a chance to bring to bear upon it the same tactical use of heavy artillery that resulted in the capture of Liege, Namur and Longwy. The French armies would be forced back to the general line running from Viry to Toul.

Such a success on the part of the Germans would not have a decisive effect on the battle, but it would have important value in shortening the front operations and in facilitating the supply of their troops. By throwing open a new line of operations, it would tend to counterbalance the attraction of such lines on the right flank due to the allies' turning movement.

The fighting reported at Easternay, ten miles south of Montmirail, and reports of fighting along the Ormain river just east of Vitry show that the German armies are still holding their advance line. The success of the allies seem to have been gained mostly by the British army north of Coulmiers and by the French army and the allied army on their left.

It is too soon to make any estimate as to the outcome of this battle. While the allies have a greater total force the Germans have drawn in their columns and massed their troops in a way that gives them a numerical superiority at the point of contact.

The outcome is going to depend largely on the French artillery. If the French guns can hold their positions and maintain their fire, the German losses in assault will be so great as to make success impossible.

All signs indicate that the Germans have reached the limit of their available force for the French campaign. To gain sufficient strength for the last effort they have had to strip the country from Ghent, Belgium to Muehlenhausen, Alsace.

Kaiser Gains in Prussia.

The latest news changes the situation in East Prussia. The German armies in this region have been greatly re-enforced and have again inflicted on the Russian army of invasion a blow that will seriously delay its advance. During the last ten days the Germans have made use of their better rail system to push forward to East Prussia such great numbers of reserve organizations that they have overpowered the south wing of the Russian army and have forced it back into the lake region of Prussia. The report from Berlin of the defeat of the Twenty-second Russian corps at Lyck, if confirmed, will indicate a disastrous defeat for the Russians.

The German success in this district will have an important influence in delaying the advance of the central Russian army through Poland. Due to the same rail superiority Austria can move her reserves into Galicia faster than Russia can bring her forces to the front. The Austrian resistance on the front from Rawa Ruska south to Stryi is stiffening.

In the rest of the field of operations the advantage lies with the Russians.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

The senate has passed the million-dollar appropriation for extra expenses of diplomatic and consular service, occasioned by the European war.

President Wilson has disapproved the proposal to increase the income tax as a means of raising revenue to offset a treasury deficit due to the European war.

Practically all the principal railroads in the east have completed filing with the Interstate Commerce commission their new tariffs proposing increases in the price of mileage tickets.

The Interstate Commerce commission has declined to permit the railroads between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast to ignore the long and short haul rule on wheat and flour.

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.

The effective date of the Interstate Commerce commission's orders in the intermountain rate case was again postponed from October 1 to November 15, to give the railroads more time to adjust their tariffs.

An amendment to the bank law permitting state banks and trust companies with capital of \$25,000 and 20 per cent. surplus or more, to issue federal currency under the Vreeland section, was passed in the senate.

President Wilson has approved Southern Presbyterian church women's plan to raise "the Ellen Wilson fund for the Christian education of mountain youth" as a memorial to Mrs. Wilson, who started the movement.

In agreeing on a war revenue measure which will tax freight transportation and increase revenue taxes on beer and domestic wines, the ways and means committee paved the way for relieving the government of financial stringency due to the European war.

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.

President Wilson vetoed the bill to raise the limit of individual deposits in postal savings banks to \$1,000 because it contained a provision repealing a section of the new bank law which provides that federal funds may be deposited only with members of the federal reserve system.

DOMESTIC.

Protests against Great Britain's seizure of the two battleships being built in England for Turkey, at the outbreak of the war adopted at a meeting of Ottoman, Indian and Persian Mussulmans and Hindus in New York.

Rodman Wanamaker will send two Indian boys to the academy in Mersersburg, Pa. After completing the course there they will be sent to Princeton. When their education is completed they will return to their people to help educate them.

Woman suffrage was endorsed and a plea for representation to congress of the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States was made in the annual address of Rev. E. C. Morris, president of the National Baptist convention at the opening session of the organization in Philadelphia.

Wildwood (N. J.) Life Guards established a record for that resort when within one hour Captain Needham and his men, after most strenuous work rescued twenty-six persons from drowning.

Rev. John T. Woods, rector of the Holy Cross church in Brooklyn, has been made a domestic prelate, with the title of Monsignor, according to a cablegram from Rome. The elevation of Father Woods was one of the last official acts of the pope before his death.

A petition naming James W. Gerard, ambassador to Germany, as a democratic candidate for the nomination for United States senator, was filed with the New York secretary of state at Albany.

The German steamer Magdeburg, having evaded the British warships that have been patrolling the North Atlantic, slipped safely into New York harbor after an exciting voyage.

Three thousand employees of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe company at St. Louis will resume work this week, following two weeks' idleness, when five local factories of the concern renew operations.

Mrs. Amanda Weeks, last survivor of those arrested at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and charged with having been implicated in the plot, is dead at her home at Washington, at the age of 89 years.

The United States district court at Philadelphia appointed a receiver for Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., manufacturers of heaters and steam boilers. The assets are placed at \$1,000,000 and the liabilities at \$500,000.

The beef packers of the United States are now in absolute control of the Argentine output of beef, according to testimony given before Chief Magistrate McAdoo at the inquiry into the advance in food prices at New York.

Expelled from colleges and churches of Guadalajara by the constitutionalists, forty-five Spanish and French Catholic priests and lay brothers and forty-eight sisters of the Sacred Heart have arrived in San Francisco.

Baron John Henry de Villiers, chief justice of the supreme court of the Union of South Africa, died September 2. He was attorney general and minister of Mines in the Botha cabinet and was created a baron in 1910. He was born in 1842.

The Salvation army was denied a permit further to conduct its activities in Los Angeles. The action was taken by the municipal charities commission and its effect will be to halt all the activities of the army except purely religious work.

The first veteran of the present European war to reach the United States, has arrived in New York aboard the steamer Lapland. He was Alos Von Nieuwenhausen of Gibson City, Ill., a Belgian who was wounded in one of the battles before Liege.

FOREIGN.

According to late advices Japanese aviators have been sent up again to drop bombs into Tsing Tau.

Prince Albert, second son of King George of England, has been operated on for appendicitis.

Reports from Oostend says a council of defense has been formed under the presidency of King Albert.

France announces that it is sending reserves to Morocco to release regulars now there for service with the army in France.

The German steamship Bethania, with 400 German reservists on board, has been captured by the British North Atlantic patrol.

It is reported in Basle, Switzerland, that the Germans have definitely evacuated upper Alsace to rush every available man to East Prussia.

Frenchmen in London now have a newspaper of their own. It is the first French daily newspaper in England. Its title is "L'Echo de France."

Fifteen cents a day will be paid by the government of Belgium to every Belgian woman in America whose husband is with the Belgian army.

Maubeuge, a French fortress, has fallen into the hands of the Germans and, according to the report, the Germans took 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns.

Twenty thousand citizens of London have joined the volunteer police force as special constables, to take the place of regular policemen who have gone to the war.

President Poincare of France has sent a cablegram to President Wilson denying that the French are manufacturing and using dum-dum bullets, as was charged by Emperor William.

Because he announced in large headlines "the evacuation of the military zone of Paris," Joseph Besson, the editor of a Grenoble newspaper of Grenoble, France, must appear before a courtmartial.

Count Szechenyi, the Austrian minister of Copenhagen, was arrested by mistake as a spy and was detained an hour before his identity was proven. He had maps in his possession when arrested, which aroused suspicion.

Paris reports say there are approximately 1,500,000 men in the allied armies in France.

Employees of biscuit factories in London have been working overtime to execute an order for a supply of meat biscuits to the French army.

The population of Paris and suburbs before the war was 3,400,000. According to semi-official figures it is now 2,019,000, owing to the mobilization of the army and the departure of the fugitives.