

tured from the French, and that 40,000 prisoners and a large number of guns had fallen into the hands of the Germans.)

### LONDON GOES WILD OVER VON KLUK'S SURRENDER

LONDON, Sept. 15.—All London is elated at the news, received from Dieppe, that General von Kluk and 14,000 men have been cut off from the rest of the German army and were forced to surrender. It is considered certain that the British troops under Sir John French participated in the capture. The report was doubted at first because of the small number of prisoners, but it is pointed out that the army of General von Kluk was on the extreme German right on September 5 and that it has stood the brunt of the rapid pursuit by the Anglo-French troops. In the last few days von Kluk's troops have been hastening up the northern side of the Aisne River in an effort to avoid being cut off, and to reach the armies under General von Buelow and General von Hausen. During its entire flight it has been harried by the British troops and the new French army, which has formed on the British left. Reports of prisoners captured and of enormous losses in killed and wounded since September 6 will account for a large number of

the large army which he had under his command when he was the right flank of the huge wing the Germans made toward Paris. That this army, driven back by forces to its south and west, poorly fed and weak from lack of sleep, had dwindled until 14,000 represents its number, or at least its main body, is easily credible. With retreat through northern Belgium cut off and their line of communication along the railroad to Namur from Rheims threatened at Mezieres by the French Sixth Army from the west, the Germans are today concentrating in the region covered by the headwaters of the River Aisne, west of the forest of Argonne. In the stand there, which the latest accounts lead one to believe has already begun, will be combined the armies of General von Buelow, of General von Hausen and that under Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg. The left of this concentrated force is in touch with the army of Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm before Verdun.

### FRENCH CENTRE OCCUPIES RHEIMS AS HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The French War Office today sent to the French Embassy in Washington official news of the occupation of Rheims as the headquarters by one of the French armies, and of the abandonment by the Germans of their attack on the fort of Troyon on the Meuse. The advance of the allies was confirmed. The dispatch read: "On the 13th our offensive movement was continued along the entire front. Montdidier and Roye, on our left wing, have been occupied by the French cavalry. From Amiens the German forces are retiring toward St. Quentin and Peronne. "These forces were defensively organized yesterday to the east of Rheims on the line of the old forts

Nogent-L'Abbesse, Vitry and Brement. The headquarters of one of our armies were established today in the city of Rheims. "The German troops in the Argonne were yesterday north of a line from Trancourt to Issancourt, having abandoned the attack on the Troyon fort of the Meuse. "Last evening French Lorraine had been completely evacuated by the Germans, who were withdrawing toward Saarbourg, Dreuze and Chateau Salins. "In Gallia the fighting that has been going on for ten days ended in a great success for the Russians. One hundred guns, 39,000 prisoners, including 250 officers, were taken by the Russians from September 8 to 10. On the whole front the Austrians are retiring."

### ALLIES' SWIFT PURSUIT OF GERMANS CONTINUES

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.—The French War Office afternoon announcement declares that at no point have the Germans been able to make a serious stand against the pursuing French columns. They are giving battle, chiefly in the nature of rear guard actions, covered by artillery, but it is plain that the objective of the Germans is to reorganize their scattered columns and attempt a defense in the entrenched lines prepared by the sappers north of the Aisne. Meanwhile, the allies have taken many prisoners. Entire regiments are reported to have been cut off from the main retreating columns and captured. So swift has been the pursuit of the British-French forces on the left that at some points the pursuing columns, rushing along parallel roads, have been able to reach the crossroads ahead of the Germans and cut them off and compel their surrender. The total number of the prisoners has not yet been reported to headquarters. That the army of the German Crown Prince is being hard pressed in the effort to drive it north and thus relieve Verdun is known here. The Germans tried to envelop the seven forts that lie between Verdun and Toul. These, however, have all

held out with a single exception. The Germans have been endeavoring to smother the Verdun forts as, with that strong point in their hands, they would control the main line of railway east and west and would be able greatly to relieve the pressure at various points to the west. It is officially stated, however, that the efforts of the Germans have proven a failure, and that the main columns of the Crown Prince's army are now being forced toward Stenay and Luxembourg. It is not believed here that another decisive battle is possible for several days. The Germans are short of ammunition and they will have difficulty reforming their exhausted army. Their rear guard, however, is putting up a strong defense, and it may be able to withstand the efforts of the allies to break through the lines and separate its units. It is declared here that important developments may be expected from Belgium in the near future. The Germans are withdrawing all of their forces from the west and the evacuation of Brussels is reported. Continued successes are reported from Lorraine, where two French armies are reported to be advancing on Saarburg.

### GERMAN WAR OFFICE DENIES REPORTS OF GREAT DEFEAT

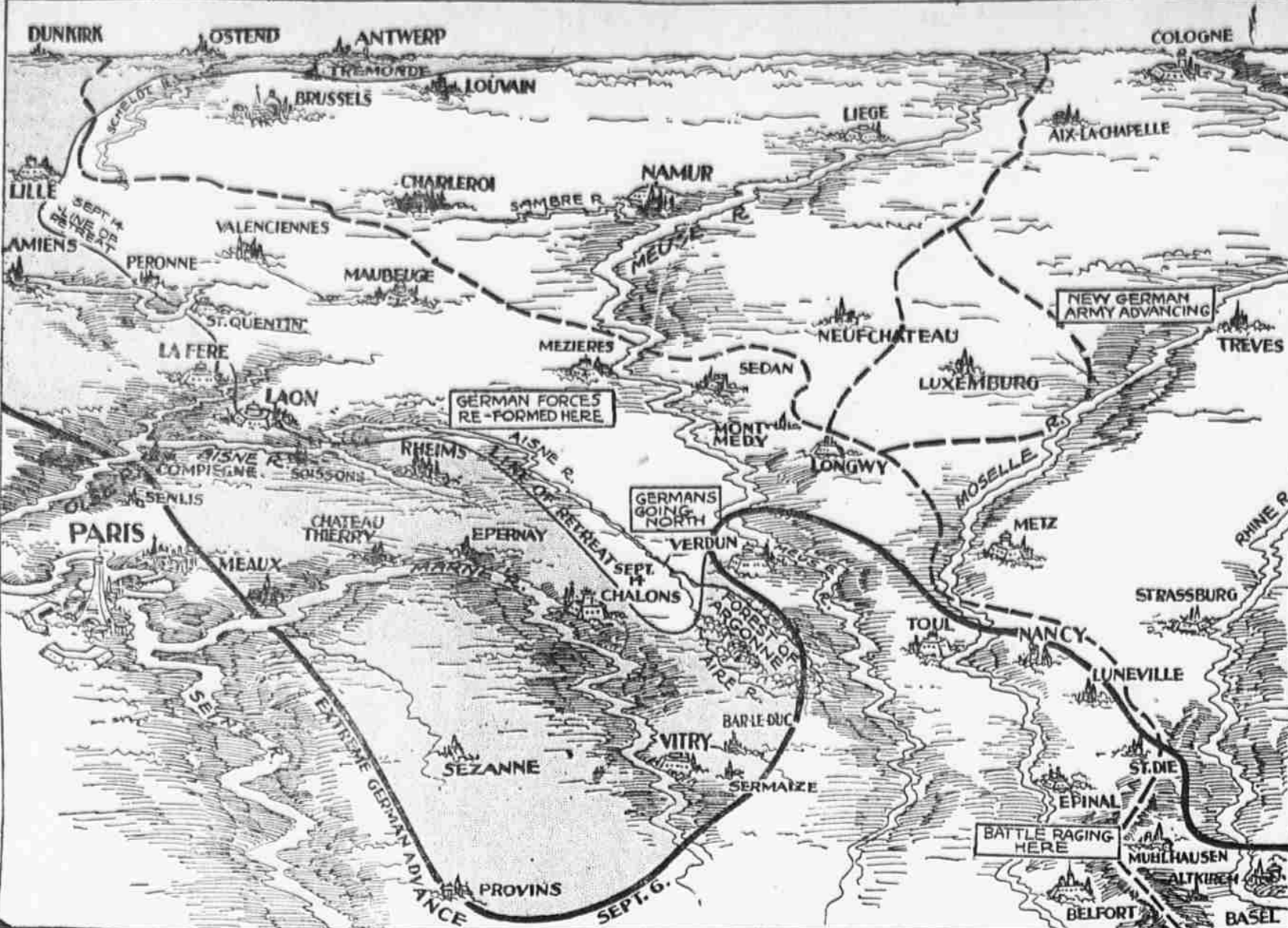
BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The following official announcement was given out this morning by the General Staff: "In the western theatre of war the right wing of our army has been engaged in heavy but undecided battles. The French, who endeavored to break through our lines, were victoriously defeated. "At other points where there has been fighting no decisive results have been reached. "The efforts of the French to break through the German lines and isolate some of the armies have failed, it is announced. No details of the general fighting at any point are obtainable. It is learned that, after the surrender of Longwy, the German Crown

Prince had an interview with the French commander, during which the latter tendered his sword in token of defeat. The Crown Prince was furious because he had been informed that the French had used dum-dum bullets, contrary to the rules of war. His face was flushed with wrath as he grasped the sword and, contrary to all military custom, broke it over his knee. "I must take your sword, but you fought us dishonorably," said the German commander angrily. "Your soldiers used dum-dum bullets against us." The French commander denied that his troops had used soft-nosed bullets, but the German soldiers are reported to have found some of these bullets among the munitions of the fortress.

### LAND STRICTLY NEUTRAL. WILHELMINA DECLARES

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—In the course of her speech opening the States General today, Queen Wilhelmina declared that the strict neutrality of Holland must be maintained. Her Majesty expressed her deep sympathy with the peoples whose countries are involved in war. She said that Hol-

land is bearing willingly the extraordinary burden laid on it by the mobilization that has been made necessary by the situation. Holland is, she declared, receiving with open arms all the refugees seeking safety within her boundaries. Her Majesty emphasized the economic pressure which has been brought to bear upon Holland and appealed to her subjects to exercise the utmost care to avoid semblance of favoring any of the belligerents in trade, under the continuance of which depends the national existence.



With the rolling back of the German tide that swept all over northern France and south and southeast of the Marne and Paris itself, almost to the upper Seine, on September 6, the new line of contact between the German armies and the allies is now practically that of the last weeks of August. Toward the north and northwest of Paris the Germans have abandoned Amiens and nearby towns, and moving north from their battle line on the Aisne, have retreated toward St. Quentin. In the centre they have retreated from Rheims, which they had fallen back to from the Valley of the Marne, and have given up their positions south of the Argonne, while the French have practically regained the frontier near Nancy and the passes in the Vosges, and have also retaken some of the border towns in Alsace, near Belfort. At Verdun, Berlin reports renewed bombardment, but the French report the Germans under the Crown Prince as moving north.

### RUSSIANS' DEFEAT TOTAL, HINDENBERG TELEGRAPHS KAISER

Claims Capture of Several Corps, Contradicting Reports of Russian Success Near Koenigsberg.

### TROPHIES FROM THE MARNE DELIGHT PARIS CROWDS

21 Full Trains of War Material Represents Half of Booty.

### ITALY, ON BRINK OF WAR, PREPARED FOR EVENTUALITIES

Army Is Ready, Fleet Mobilized and Coaled—Radicals Clamor for Entrance into Conflict.

### AUSTRIANS NOW CLAIM VICTORY NEAR LEMBERG

Vienna Asserts Capture of 10,000 Russians and Numerous Guns.

### BRITISH THREATS INDUCE TURKEY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Porte Heeds Warning That Aid to Germany Would End the Independence of Sultan's Government.

### GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA DEFEATED BY TERRITORIALS

Surprise Invaders After Forced March, Losing One Man.

### RUSSIANS STRIKE AT AUSTRIAN REAR; DESTROY SUPPLIES

Relentless Pursuit to Prevent Reformation at Przemysl. Cossacks, Swimming Vistula, Fire Provision Ships.

### FOOD SENT TO WAR ZONE

French Government Already Reorganizing Devastated Territory.

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### GERMAN TROOPS QUIT BRUSSELS TO JOIN BATTLE

Belgians Force Invaders to Evacuate Many Cities. Kaiser's Army Suffered Great Losses During Retreat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—Brussels has been evacuated by the German troops. Alost has also been freed of the Kaiser's forces and from various other cities and towns held by the Germans come reports of the rapid withdrawal of the invading forces, who are rushing to join the main German army, who have been pushed back to a line extending north of Louvain to Malines. The 20,000 troops which occupied Alost, about 20 miles east of Brussels, joined the great force which occupied the Belgian capital, under the command of General Von Der Goltz, and the combined army has taken up a position in the vicinity of Louvain. The energetic advance of the Belgian troops will, in all probability, allow them to recapture Brussels in a day or so. The evacuation of Brussels and all of the other towns and cities to the north and west of the capital was the outcome of a four-day battle, the extent and result of which was withheld by the Belgian Government until today. The extent of the Belgian victory over the Germans was so great and its effect on the fortunes of the Germans in France so direct, that the campaign here is entitled to be given consideration as nearly equal in military importance to those in France and on the Russian-German border. The German army of boys and old men, on whom was placed the task of guarding the German lines of communication through Belgium, were reinforced by marines, but they failed to hold the Belgians. After a four-day battle, in which the Germans slowly gave ground, they evacuated Brussels. General Von Der Goltz, the German Military Governor of that city, issued a proclamation, informing the people of the evacuation, thanking them for their peaceful attitude during the occupation and warning them against hostile acts against the retreating Germans. The Belgian military officials attribute the German retreat to the necessity of covering the retreat of their other armies in France through the Belgian and German Luxemburg and by way of Metz. The German losses in the last four days are estimated at not less than 10,000 killed and wounded.

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