

BATTLE OF TRENCHES RAGES WITH THUNDER OF ARTILLERY NIGHT AND DAY

lled forces holding the position being driven off with heavy slaughter. The attacks made by the French in the center of the Vosges Mountains, in the neighborhood of Donon, Sonones and Saales, were repulsed."

GERMAN'S RIGHT RETREATS, IS LONDON ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The German right is retreating. Whether it is dropping back to escape being enveloped by the Franco-British troops or is moving to affect a juncture with the 100,000 reinforcements said to have been sent to General von Kluck's aid from Maubeuge is still uncertain, although military observers are inclined to believe the movement is a real retreat before superior numbers.

The steady advance of the British and French has exposed General von Kluck's right, and he has swung his army still further around to the east of Noyon. A dispatch to a news agency here yesterday from Solons declared that he and his army had been surrounded, but this is supposed to have been merely a repetition of the reports earlier in the week, which were based on the success of the Allies in encircling his right.

A general retirement by the Germans from the positions they have held for the last eight and one-half days is believed here from the furious renewal of fighting in the last three days. This concerted offensive movement, of which the bombardment of Rheims is a part, in three distinct points, is believed to be merely to cover a retreat which may extend to the German border and even to the line of defensive works along the Rhine.

A military officer, who has just re-

turned to London from the front, states that British aviators report a large number of transport wagons, apparently motor vehicles, carrying munitions of war, and cannon have been moving from the German rear toward their frontier.

Added weight is given to the theory by the dispatches from Rome yesterday to the effect that orders have been issued by the Berlin War Office for an abandonment of French territory, with 200,000 troops to cover the retirement by a vigorous defense of the present entrenched lines.

The Germans are handicapped by the fact that they must protect Laon and Tergnier at all costs, as those are the only railroad centers connecting their forces at the front with Lorraine and with southern Belgium. The importance of Rheims from a strategic point of view lies in the fact that it controls eight important railroad lines.

Latest accounts say that the Allies' lines are intact, but that all advances are retarded by the rains, which have filled trenches and made roads so heavy that only light artillery can be transported except with the greatest difficulty.

Along the Allies' center and right both sides have won temporary successes, but these have always been counterbalanced by small defeats.

BATTLE IN TRENCHES RAGES AS ARTILLERY THUNDERS ON AISNE

Allies Fight Waist Deep in Water Night and Day Before Terrible Fire of Germans' Heavy Guns.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Reports from the front show that the French-British troops are fighting waist deep in water, heavy rains having flooded the trenches. The fury of battle has slackened on that account.

The Germans' intrenchments were constructed ten days before the beginning of the battle. The French trenches were made in range of a large number of the enemy's guns, which frequently and simultaneously opened fire on them with tremendous effect.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Standard's correspondent in Paris, writing of the Aisne battle, says that though it has now lasted for a week, with about 2,000,000 fighting on a line 100 miles long, it is still impossible to say that any decided result has been achieved by either side. But the balance of gains and losses on Saturday, he said, seemed to be slightly in favor of the Allies, who have advanced further on their left without giving any ground in the center or on the right.

The Germans, says this correspondent, have certainly suffered more severely in both men and captured material than the Allies, and on the whole the immediate outlook, appeared to be satisfactory from the Franco-British point of view.

The Germans, he says, have a number of their heavy howitzer guns placed in advantageous positions from which they can shell the Allied lines at a distance of from seven to eight miles. No big guns the Allies have can shoot effectively at such a range; consequently it is impossible to reply to this until the Germans approach within range of the British or French artillery.

These howitzers have inflicted great damage to the Allies, but the field guns of the latter have proved, he says, far superior to those of the Germans.

Much of the fighting has taken place at night, the Germans making many fierce attacks under cover of darkness, but they have not achieved any great success in any of these attacks, and in some of them the consequences to the German troops involved have been disastrous. The front attack made by the British and French in reply have been marked by great coolness and gallantry, though undertaken under most difficult conditions.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AGAIN REPORTED DEAD

News Said to Have Been Suppressed to Prevent Revolution.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The report that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is dead, was revived today in a dispatch to the Chronicle from Geneva. The dispatch quotes a high official returning to Lausanne from Vienna as stating that the Emperor died a week ago, but the news was suppressed to avoid a revolution.

MONTENEGRINS TAKE STRONG POST IN RUSH ON BOSNIAN CAPITAL

Rogbitza, Thirty Miles From Sarajevo, Seized and Victors Advance Within Ten Miles of Stronghold.

CETTINIE, Sept. 21.—The Montenegrin army has occupied the town of Rogbitza, Bosnia, in force and is now within ten miles of Sarajevo, the capital of the Austrian province. This was officially announced by the War Office today, and the capture of Sarajevo is now confidently expected.

Rogbitza is an important town on the railroad leading to Sarajevo. It is 30 miles east of the capital, occupying the city of the Montenegrin army then advanced 20 miles along the railroad toward Sarajevo.

GERMAN WAR LOAN RESULTS IN BILLION-DOLLAR FUND

Home Subscriptions Preclude Need of Aid From Foreign Financiers.

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (by wireless by way of Saville, L. I.).

Brilliant success has been met in the raising of a war loan by subscriptions to Imperial bonds and treasury certificates. In the first round the amount of 1,000,000,000 marks (\$1,600,000,000) has been raised. A number of reports still out, the total subscriptions to the Imperial loan have already reached 2,000,000,000 marks. The amount of the loan, 1,000,000,000 marks, was offered, and this has been oversubscribed by 2,000,000,000 marks.

The newspapers express elation that this result should be reached without foreign subscriptions or the sending of blanks to many well-to-do Germans now in the field. On account of the unexpected success the final terms of payment have been postponed until December.

EXPLORERS AND AUTHORS TO WRITE WAR ACCOUNTS

Kaiser Authorizes Sven Hedin to Make Observations at Front.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Official announcement was made today that Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, was to visit the German Embassy at Petrograd and would be allowed to visit the eastern and western fronts to give a non-partisan account of the situation.

The following announcements were also made:

Victor de St. Hilaire, the author, is a prisoner of war. He is en route to the front and is preparing to write a book concerning his experiences.

The Crown Council at Bucharest, on Saturday, decided to continue the strictest neutrality.

The New Virginia heading paper of Petrograd reports that those who demolish the German Embassy at Petrograd were arrested, but were released because the destruction was motivated by "patriotic feelings."

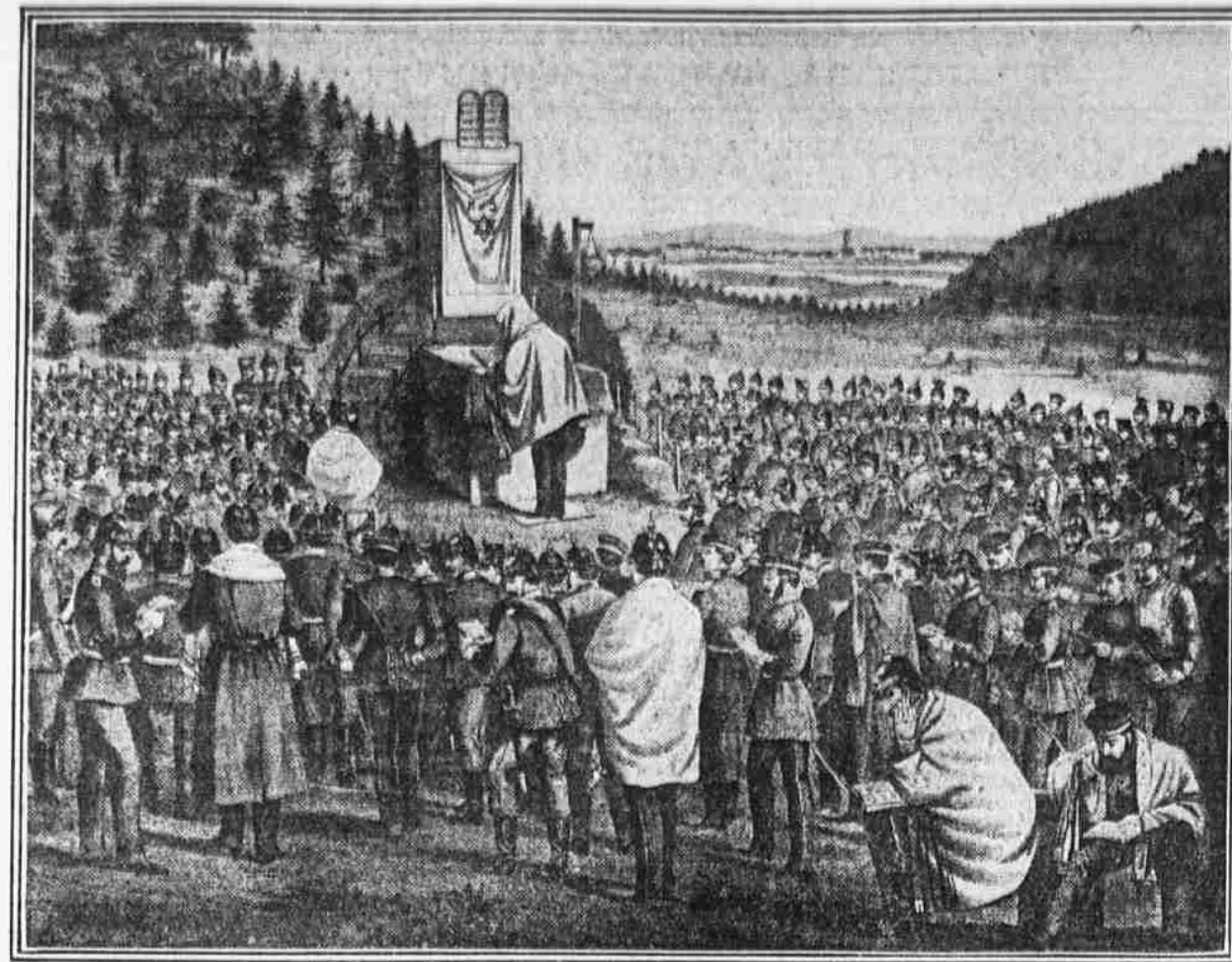
Grigori Nosenko, a Christiana, sympathizer, said a "man of peace, that Norway must 'abandon the closest military union with Sweden to safeguard their common independence."

METHODS UNDER SCRUTINY

Comptroller Investigating Complaints of Needy Borrowers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Various complaints that banks are not extending loans to needy clients are being investigated by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Where the complaints indicate that the banks demand abnormally high rates of interest the Comptroller is telegraphing the banks to furnish him with a list of its loans and the rates charged in each instance. Where it is indicated that a bank refuses a loan because of insufficient funds the Comptroller has decided to investigate the reason of this shortage and will advise that the bank take out emergency currency.



JEWISH SOLDIERS HOLDING NEW YEAR'S SERVICES ON THE BATTLEFIELD. Nearly half a million Jewish soldiers, the largest number under arms since the children of Israel ceased to be a nation, will observe Rosh Hashana, or the New Year's Day, today. The above picture shows Day of Atonement services held by the Jewish soldiers in the German army during the Franco-Prussian War, and presents a scene that is being enacted in the rival armies of Europe today.

ITALY'S CABINET DISCUSSES WAR CRISIS ALL NIGHT

No Statement in Reply to Austria's Denial of Hostile Attitude.

ROME, Sept. 21.

An all-night session of the Italian Cabinet was held following receipt of an official denial from Vienna that Austria is making war preparations upon the Italian frontier.

At the conclusion of the meeting this morning no statement was issued, but it generally is believed that Italy's future attitude had been under discussion.

Despite the denial of the Austrian Government the tension is getting higher, and the government has placed guards at the disposal of both the German and Austrian Embassies.

A procession, preceded by bands playing patriotic airs, marched to the Porta Pia on Sunday to celebrate the anniversary of the entry of the Italians into Rome. The marchers cheered wildly while passing the British Embassy, where the Union Jack was flying.

A demonstration against neutrality was to have been held in Naples, but was called off owing to the objections of the authorities.

Negotiations, the nature of which is unknown, are pending between Italy and Rumania. It is possible that a new Balkan alliance may be formed to include Italy, Rumania and Greece.

The Rumanian Government has placed an order for 100,000,000 cartridges with Italian factories.

A telegram from Bucharest says: "The Rumanian Government has received the demand that the present Rumanian Government be dissolved because it allowed 800 German sailors and 40 carloads of ammunition to pass through the country en route for Turkey. King Charles is considering seriously the dissolution of his Cabinet. There is also a popular demand for a Balkan federation to include Rumania, Italy and Greece to have the moral support of England, France and Russia."

AUSTRIAN ENVOY DENIES "ANNIHILATION" OF ARMIES

Colossal Russian Victories in Galicia Called "Pure Inventions."

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.

Denial of the "annihilation" of the Austrian army, as reported in Petrograd newspapers, was made by the Austrian ambassador here today. Ambassador Dumba made public the following official wireless message, received from Vienna:

"Foreign papers are publishing again reports about colossal Russian victories. We are said to have lost 250,000 dead and wounded, 100,000 prisoners and 30 guns. The whole Austrian army is said to have been defeated.

"These are, of course, pure inventions. Our army repeatedly has defeated and continually weakened the Russians. We are ready now to fight new battles."

"FALSE," SAYS PETROGRAD REGARDING PILLAGE CHARGE

Berlin Court-martial for General Accused of Razing Prussian Towns.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21.

A statement denying that General Martos issued orders to burn Prussian villages or to kill all male inhabitants has been issued by the Government.

The denial was brought forth by dispatches from Berlin to the effect that General Martos, who has been captured by the Germans, is being taken to Berlin to face a court-martial on charges that he ordered his troops to raze villages and kill men in their fighting on German soil.

The statement adds that reports of pillage have never been given by Russian officers. In exceptional instances where members of the Russian army have been guilty of pillage, they have been severely punished.

"This is certainly a novel manner of waging war. It will not be an echo from the Russian, who will not lose the opportunity to apply it to prisoners who represent the corrupt military methods employed by the German senior officers at Donatshof and Rasthof."

BELGIAN VILLAGES ABLAZE, INHABITANTS IN TERROR

Germans Reported Continuing Incendiary Work in Interior.

ANTWERP, Sept. 21.

Dispatches from the interior say that the Germans continue to destroy villages. Near Heyst-op-den-Berg, the village of Tremelo was fired by a detachment of German cyclists. More than 20 houses were set ablaze and the population fled in terror. The Germans continued their incendiary work at Roislaer, which was partly destroyed.

JEWIS WORSHIPPING AMID DIN OF BATTLE IN WAR-TORN EUROPE

Franco-Prussian War Scene Probably Re-enacted as Hebrews in Rival Armies Observe Religious Holiday

An incident of the Franco-Prussian War that has become famous through copies of a picture which adorns the walls of hundreds of Jewish homes in this city is probably being re-enacted today on the battlefields of Europe. This picture portrays the Jewish soldiers of the German army holding religious services before Metz, in 1870, while the Prussians were advancing on Paris.

Almost a half million soldiers engaged in the gigantic European military struggle will today observe Rosh Hashana, or the New Year's Day, the first of the great autumn holidays.

The picture of the Day of Atonement services in the Franco-Prussian War has been so widely circulated that it is familiar to every Jew. It shows the Jewish soldiers gathered around a huge altar, saying the prayers prescribed for the occasion. Many of them are wearing over their uniforms the tallith, a shawl used in the synagogue by all orthodox Jews. In the background are shown cannon, sending forth their missiles of destruction into the ranks of the enemy. Over the picture is the inscription, in German: "Have we not all one Father? Were we not all created by the same God?"

Today, amid the roar and the rumble of cannon, perhaps while shot and shell are whistling through the air, the high holiday, sacred to every one of the Hebrew faith, will be observed. The position of the armies, with their battle lines stretched over many miles, will make it impossible to hold one big religious ceremony, but doubtless there will be scores of small services held along the fighting lines.

It is expected, in view of the conciliatory attitude taken by the Russian Government toward the Jews since the outbreak of the war, that permission will be granted these men to observe for a brief spell from the bloody business of war to worship God according to the dictates of their religion. The Russian military authorities appear appreciative of the loyal support of the Jews, and for the first time in the history of Russia, Jews have been granted commissions as officers. Following the battles at Lemberg many Hebrews were commended for their gallantry and several hundred were appointed officers. These men, now engaged in the campaign against Austria and Germany, will no doubt be the leading spirits in the holding of the religious ceremonies.

In the armies of Austria, France and England there are many thousands of Jews. The English soldiers at home have been granted a furlough to spend Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement) with their families. Special provisions have been made for the soldiers in the field to observe these holidays.

The French are likewise said to be appreciative of the services rendered by the Jews. Hundreds have lost their lives, and a recent decree from Paris stated that the Chief Rabbi of Lyons, M. A. Bloch, a volunteer helper, was killed by the enemy near Saint Die. Major Alfred Dreyfus is among the French Hebrews now fighting for their country.

The Chief Rabbi of England has issued an appeal to Jews of the Kingdom to respond to the call to arms. "Once more we will prove that the old Mosaican spirit is still alive in us," he says. "We will offer our lives to defend Great Britain's ideals of justice and humanity. In even larger number we will continue to join the army of our King. He strong and good courage. The God of rightness is with us. He will guard our going out and our coming in."

The Day of Atonement follows ten days after the beginning of the New Year. It is customary for Jews to fast on this day, and the majority of the soldiers in the European armies will do without food for 24 hours, despite the physical strain that they are now being forced to undergo.

SERVIAN PRINCE WOUNDED

Hurt While Leading Cavalry Charge Against Austrians.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A Heuter's dispatch from Novi says it is officially announced that Prince George of Serbia was slightly wounded while leading a charge of cavalry attacking the Austrian forces on the Save River. He will shortly be able to rejoin his command.

AUSTRIANS QUIT JAROSLAW FOR STRATEGIC REASONS

War Office Concentrates Forces for Defense of Przemyśl.

VIENNA, by way of Rome (censored), Sept. 21.

Evacuation of Jaroslaw by Austrian forces was accomplished because of a desire to concentrate forces for defense of Przemyśl, according to War Office statements today. The statement says:

"Our battle line in Galicia has never been stronger. The new battle line from Przemyśl to Cracow is engaged. For strategic reasons our forces have retreated slightly along this line in order to occupy stronger positions. The evacuation of Jaroslaw was a deliberate act, the city having lost its strategic importance. The city was fired on our leaving it."

Gloom was caused here by the official admission that the army of General Dankl has been compelled to take the defensive against the Russians in Galicia. This was the first official admission that the Austrian army has suffered any reverses in the fighting against Russia.

At the same time Field Marshal Ivo von Hoyos, chief of the Austrian General Staff, made public a report from General Dankl, praising the bravery of his troops, but explaining that the Russians had been encountered in overwhelming numbers.

BELGIANS WIN SKIRMISHES AGAINST GERMAN FLANKS

King Albert Continues to Head Aggressive Movement.

ANTWERP, Sept. 21.—Skirmishes are of daily occurrences between the German and Belgian troops, but reports issued at the War Office state that King Albert's troops have suffered no check in their offensive movement.

A sharp fight occurred Sunday between Alost and Cordeholme, and the Germans retired. No extensive operations are possible because of the terrible downpour that has turned a great section of the country northwest of Brussels into a morass.

A consignment of French rifles has arrived here. They are for Belgian recruits who otherwise would be without arms.

GREAT BRITAIN UNITED ON PROGRAM OF WAR

Embassy at Washington Gets Denial of Attacks on Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

"All parties are united as to the justice of our cause and all are determined to see the war to a successful conclusion." This statement today was made by the British Foreign Office in a cablegram to the Embassy here, denying reports of attacks on the Government's war policy by labor members of Parliament and others.

The statement read in part: "Currency is being given to stories emanating from German sources of utterances unfavorable to the British cause by an ex-Cabinet Minister, labor members and others in England. These statements are probably largely based on a speech which Mr. Burns was alleged to have made, but which was an entire fabrication. The statement is a complete fabrication."

"Arthur Henderson, now chairman of the Labor party, has made a strong speech in support of the Government. Cook spoke equally strong in a similar sense at Mr. Churchill's meeting on the 11th, and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress issued a manifesto on September 3, approving in manner in which the Labor party had responded to the appeal made to aid political parties to give their cooperation in securing the enlistment of men for the war."

Stories emanating from German sources of alleged utterances by labor members and others in England unfavorable to the British cause were based on a speech declared to be "an entire fabrication invented in Germany."

MANY MORE NATIONS MAY SOON BE FORCED INTO WAR

More Difficult Each Day for Them to Remain Neutral.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 21.

While French officials refused to be quoted on the subject, they today admitted they believe that more and more nations will enter the war if it is of long duration.

Reports received here indicate that Italy and Rumania will soon cast their lot with the Allies and that Turkey will join Germany. If Turkey enters the lists Greece and Bulgaria will undoubtedly do so.

Four other nations that have preserved their neutrality thus far, have been steadily pressed to decide either one way or the other. These are Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The geographical location of Norway and Sweden will help them in their apparent efforts to be only onlookers, but Denmark and Holland are in a precarious position.

THREE GERMAN CORPS IN ADVANCE AGAINST POLISH STRONGHOLD

Grodno Objective of Hindenburg's New Movement to Clear Way to Warsaw. Defeated Russian Armies Unite.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

Three German army corps (120,000 men) are marching on the Russian stronghold of Grodno, after capturing the towns of Augustowo, Szozuezyn and Grajevo, says an official announcement issued here today.

(Grodno is an important railway centre on the River Nieman. It is on the main line between Petrograd and Warsaw. The city is strongly fortified and is the capital of the Government of Grodno. The three captured towns are along the frontier of Russian Poland.)

The statement continues:

"The campaign of the eastern army continues successfully. Part of the Grodno army defeated by General Hindenburg has joined the fragments of the Vilna army, and the two have fallen back on Grodno. The campaign against Grodno to the Biebrza River) also continues successfully.

General Steinhilber and Count Rantzau, whose names are included in the latest list of dead, are said to have been killed in the eastern campaign.

BRITISH ADMIRAL RECALLED BECAUSE GERMANS ESCAPED

Commander of Mediterranean Squadron Summoned Home to Explain Goeben and Breslau's Safe Passage to Dardanelles.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Rear Admiral Ernest C. Troubridge, commander of the Mediterranean cruiser squadron, has been relieved from duty and summoned home to explain the escape of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The success of the German ships in evading the British fleet and escaping to the Dardanelles has been one of the naval mysteries of the war. In official circles it is believed that if they had been captured or sunk the possibility of Turkey's joining the war would have been wholly averted.

Rear Admiral Troubridge was appointed chief of the admiralty's war staff in 1911, and a year later held chief command in the Mediterranean.

Though the official statement issued last night told of a number of British naval successes, the admission that German cruisers are harassing British shipping, capturing and sinking a number of vessels, has served to cause some apprehension.

CANARIES, CLOCKS AMONG GERMANS' CURIOUS BOOTY

Chateau of "Chocolate King" Looted of Wine and Antiques.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

The magnificent chateau of M. Menier, the "chocolate king," has been looted. All the food, wine, silverware and clothing on the place was carried away by the Germans, who promised to pay at the end of the war. The famous collection of antique clocks was carried off as well as a number of canaries. What the Germans could want with these birds, unless they desired them for pets, is beyond comprehension.

The Germans have done much damage in many places, they have acted with the greatest consideration elsewhere. Describing the occupation of Epervy, the centre of the champagne-making district, one correspondent says:

"The Germans have orders not to loot the champagne country. It was intended, they said, to annex it to Germany. The General Staff requisitioned 50 bottles of wine and paid for it in notes redeemable after the war. They exacted various contributions from the town, including a fine of \$25,000. As the troops retired, the general sent for the Mayor and returned the money in consideration of the care that had been shown the Germans wounded by the Epervy hospitals. The Germans took \$20,000 in cash when they left Rheims."

RUSSIANS IN BRITAIN, CONFIRMED BY TOURISTS

Passed Through On Way to Belgium, Despite Official Denials.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Despite official denials from the London War Office, confirmation of the passage of Russian troops through Scotland and England on their way to France and Belgium was given here today by passengers arriving aboard the Adriatic liner St. Paul.

Harry Pudney, an importer of Troy, N. Y., asserted there is no doubt that many of the Czar's army have been in the United Kingdom. He said his brother, John Pudney, a railway official at Purley, England, told him that early in August Russian detachments were transferred over his division. John Pudney showed a Cosack cap that had fallen from the train, the importer added.

Dr. M. Dupuy, of Colombia, South Africa, declared that Dr. George Fredericks, an eminent London surgeon, had stated that the Londoner, who was in charge of the Red Cross headquarters there, attended two sick Russian soldiers.

MORE GERMAN CASUALTIES

Twenty-Ninth List Adds Many Names to Marne Battle's Victims.

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (by way of Rome).

The twenty-ninth casualty list, just published, shows the following victims of the battle of the Marne:

Dead—Officers, 19; soldiers, 381. Wounded—Officers, 37; soldiers, 1631. Missing—Officers, 17; soldiers, 729.

2,000,000 WAGE THIRD BIG FIGHT ON GALICIA LINE

Russians, Reinforced and Victorious at Jaroslaw, Press Austrian Forces Back Toward Cracow.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21.

Two million men are grappling today in the third general engagement in Galicia. Russian forces, reinforced by fresh troops and fired with victories in the occupation of Jaroslaw, Sambor, Grodeck and Dubiecko, are engaging the entire Austrian front on the line from Cracow to Przemyśl. General Dankl's army has been forced still further backward.

The Russians now occupy virtually all of Galicia, east of the river San and have in places crossed that stream in their pursuit of the Austrians.

The Czar's forces are sweeping to the west and south of General Dankl and Von Auffenberg. The latter is directing a disorganized retreat toward Cracow, but General Dankl is reported to be in a position from which he cannot extricate himself. His surrender is expected in a few days.

PRZEMYSL BOMBARDED.

The bombardment of Przemyśl continues, but their failure to force a capitulation of this fortress has not deterred the Russians in their advance. They have left a force to hold the city and forts in a state of siege, while the armies, reinforced by fresh troops from the north, are continuing their advance to the west.

The German landwehr corps, which started eastward in the south of Russian Poland to open a way of escape for the Austrians, has been met and defeated at Sandomir on the Vistula.

Przemyśl, invested on three sides, now is being bombarded with heavy Russian guns, but so far still withstands the attack, and an artillery duel is in progress in which the casualties are very heavy.

The general Russian advance today follows the eight days' fighting culminating in the capture of Lemberg, and the nine days' fighting around Rawa Ruska. Siege guns used in the assault on those positions have been put into emplacements around Przemyśl. Meanwhile the cavalry and infantry, supported by quick-fires and the smaller artillery pieces, are with the forefront of the Russian advance.

DANKL'S FORCES MENACED.

A supreme attempt is to be made to annihilate the Austrian armies of Dankl and Von Auffenberg, the first move in which is the endeavor to cut General Dankl's forces off.

The Austrian losses have been staggering. The weather continues cold, with rain and sleet. The speed of the Russian advance has forced the enemy to retreat without many of their guns, which are mired in the swamps and roads, many of which are inches deep in mud.

The Russian troops have begun most important operations in the fortified region of Przemyśl and Jaroslaw. Of the two, Przemyśl is considered much the stronger defensive position, more impregnable even than Cracow.

The Russians already are attacking the garrison of Przemyśl, which is reported invested on three sides, and the Austrians have retired from the fortifications of Jaroslaw.

The Austrian rear guard has again been badly beaten and has suffered heavy losses in attempting to withstand the Russian advance. The Russians are now in pursuit near Baranow and Rasthof, villages in west Galicia near the Vistula.

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