

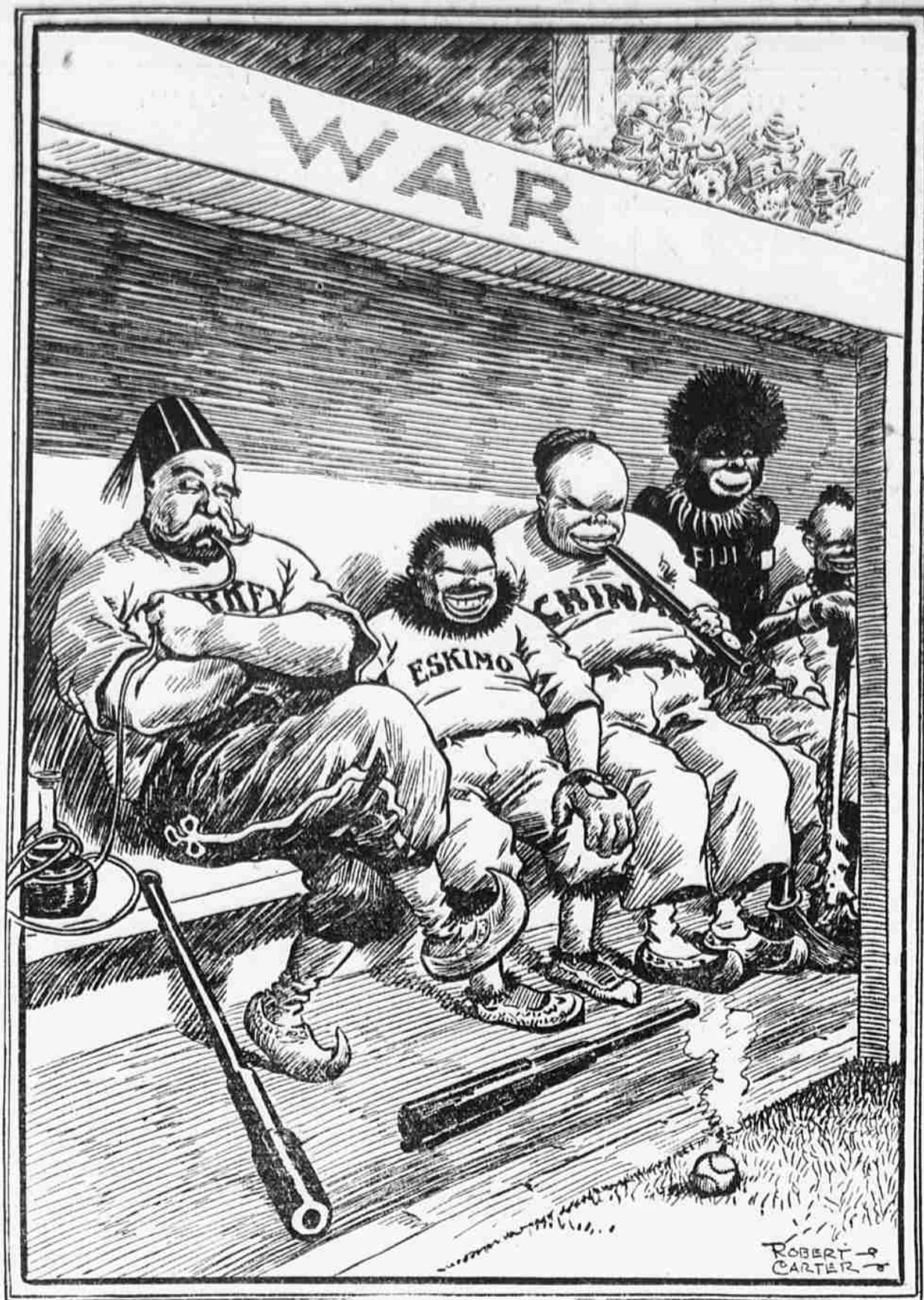
RUSSIAN MILLIONS MASS FORCES TO CRUSH LAST LINE OF THE AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE

COLD STEEL CHARGE BROKE UP GERMANS' DETERMINED DASH

Wounded Briton Tells How Invaders Were Stabbed in Back—City Troops Endure Noise Better.

RUSSIAN HORDES BAFFLE GERMANS IN FIERCE ONRUSH

Avalanches of Troops, With Terrific Cossack Raids, Overwhelm East Prussia. Celerity Marks Moves.



PINCH HITTERS!

proper, where every day and every night sees some fresh destruction done. While the city itself is immaterial from a standpoint of strategic importance, it is the centre of a district that is important. German batteries are stationed north and northeast of the city; French cannon are stationed on hills south of the city. There are believed to be about 100,000 Germans massed upon the plateau of Craonne. This is a position of exceptional strength. General Bluecher, who was defeated by Napoleon on the same ground, declared that 25,000 troops could hold it against any odds. East of Verdun the French lines seem to have been reinforced as there are eight French army corps near the Lorraine border, where the German left is being attacked with vigor and violence. The battle line, roughly speaking, extends on the east from a point near St. Die, through Lunelville, Pont-a-Mousson, Etain, Conservey, Montfaucou, Souain, to the north of Rheims, Craonne, thence along the Aisne valley to a point between Lessigny and St. Quentin. The line crosses three big rivers, the Oise, the Aisne and the Meuse, while it also lies across several smaller ones. French forces have worked to a point near Peronne, 17 miles north-

SORTIE REPULSED, LORRAINE TOWN TAKEN, SAYS BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (By way of Amsterdam). Official denial that the Allies have forced General von Kluck to retreat seven miles is made by the War Office. The statement adds that the right wing is standing firm at all points, although the Allies have been heavily reinforced. Further announcement is made that attacks by the French and British forces on the German lines are diminishing in strength, and the German offensive is growing stronger at all points. An official statement issued at midnight announced the capture of the heights of Craonne and the town of Bethany (near Rheims). The official War office statement issued today reported an uninterrupted series of successes against the French. It said: The attack of the German troops, on the line of fortifications south of Verdun continues uninterrupted. Further announcement is made that attacks by the French and British forces on the German lines are diminishing in strength, and the German offensive is growing stronger at all points. An official statement issued at midnight announced the capture of the heights of Craonne and the town of Bethany (near Rheims). The official War office statement issued today reported an uninterrupted series of successes against the French. It said: The attack of the German troops, on the line of fortifications south of Verdun continues uninterrupted.

AUSTRIANS MASSES ALONG CRACOW LINE FOR FINAL STAND

British and the French Algerian troops have terrorized the enemy by the force of these attacks. They carry a bayonet blade longer than that of the Germans, and they have shown an eagerness to resort to cold steel that simply has terrified the German outposts. SAYS GERMAN DEFENSE IS AT HIGH TIDE BORDEAUX, Sept. 22. Despite all efforts on the part of the Germans to diminish the pressure on their right wing, the allied turning movement continues, General Joffre declares in a report from the front received by Minister of War Millerand. Not only is the army of General von Kluck retreating, he said, but there are indications that the German center has reached the high tide of its resistance, and that it also will soon be forced to retire to a new line. The army of the Crown Prince is reported to have established a new line of defenses across the Meuse River, indicating that it will hardly hold its present positions much longer. All along the line, the reports received by the General Staff indicate the Allies are succeeding. It is stated that the complete retiring movement may take some days to develop. But that it has set in, is the official declaration made by Minister of War Millerand himself. He declared that the extreme left of the French line has been the scene of the fiercest fighting in the present war, the bayonet being resorted to time after time in clearing the Germans from their rifle pits. He renamed the battle of the Aisne the "battle of two rivers," because of the fact that it is now raging along the Oise as well as the Aisne. He believes that the result will not be definitely known for several days, but has no doubt that the decision in this great death grapple will go to the Allies. "It is probable that the great battle of two rivers, which is being fought with unparalleled fury, will continue for several days," he said, "although the Allies are making constant progress. A new step in our advance on the extreme left wing is marked by its arrival at Lussigny, ten miles west of Noyon. This movement is of extreme importance. That is why the Craonne region has been the centre of violent conflicts and bayonet charges. "The Germans are making desperate efforts to diminish the pressure on their extreme right wing, but have, nevertheless, been forced to give way. "By completing our lines from Aisne to the Argonne forest, we have deprived the German centre between Rheims and Souain of its scope of movement. It is against a steel wall."

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS ON RIGHT THREATENED

The renewed pressure of the British and French along a ten-mile front between Cambrai and Levallois has forced the German extreme right back to a point where further retreat will enable the Allies to cut the Kaiser's railway communication from Cambrai through Valenciennes to Namur, and to threaten the railway line from St. Quentin to both Maubeuge and Metziers. One of the reports of the day's news is the development by a news agency here to the effect that General von Kluck has been transferred to Mons in Belgium. If the report intends to convey the meaning that the entire staff of the German right has been sent back across the Belgian border, it foreshadows a further and immediate retreat of the German line. Another meaning read into the report, however, is that General von Kluck has been relieved as commander of his army on the German right, which has been forced back before the attacks of the British and French forces. The army under the German Crown Prince is said to have prepared a second line of defensive works to be ready to drop back to them. The whole German line has constructed a series of elaborate intrenchments and small forts, which virtually reach from

SERBS OVERWHELM AUSTRIAN INVADERS; SARAJEVO OCCUPIED

Complete defeat of the Austrian army that invaded Serbia was officially announced here today. The official statement describing the rout of the Austrian forces said: "In a four-day battle near Krupnik (near the Drina River) the Austrians were overwhelmingly defeated and fled in disorder. In our pursuit we took 300 prisoners and 12 guns. "The Austrians are attempting to rally their forces across the Drina, but our pursuing troops are marching on Svirnik (a fortified Austrian town on the Drina) and continue their success. "At Shabatz another force of Austrians was defeated with heavy loss. These two victories will prevent any interruption in the campaign against Sarajevo. "After receiving at Kupina, just across the border into Slavonia, the Austrian army of 20,000, which was threatening Serbia from the north, the Serbians recrossed the Save and one body is hastening westward to join the Montenegrin force operating in Bosnia. "Serbia now has in the field nearly 200,000 men. Most of them were in the force which attempted an invasion to the northwest from Belgrade and met the Austrian force of four army corps. FIVE PORTS DESTROYED Five of the 21 forts at Jaroslaw have been shattered by the Russian guns, but eighteen still hold out. It was stated at the War Office. The bombardment of Przemysl continues, but no breaches have yet been made in the walls of the forts. At the request of the Austrian commander at Przemysl, General Von Colvad, an armistice of five hours was declared late yesterday to permit of the departure of the non-combatants who wished to leave. Many decided to remain. "The forts at Przemysl are among the strongest in the world. It is understood that the garrison has supplies sufficient to last two years. While part of the Russian forces are investing Przemysl and Jaroslaw continue their operations west of the River San and south of the Vistula. The Austrians defeated at Dobocka have fallen back in disorder to Jaslo, on the Westok river, and the Russians have occupied Heszow. "The capture of Heszow severed railroad communication between the Austrians in Jaroslaw and Przemysl and those in Tarnow and Cracow. It is understood that German reinforcements are joining the Austrians at Jaslo, and the next great battle may be fought between the San and Westok Rivers in the foothills of the Carpathians. "The combined German and Austrian forces will be in a dangerous position if it would be possible for the Second Russian Army to flank them by a sudden movement along the line extending from Heszow to Jaroslaw. "Unless the Austro-German troops give battle to the Russians about Jaslo, it would be impossible to prevent their escape to Cracow, as they have a number of railroads at their service. "On account of Jaslo, and the fact that Galicia west of the San it is expected that the progress of the Russian troops will necessarily be much slower now."

RECEIVERS ARE NAMED FOR IRISH BROS., COAL DEALERS

Executors Take Steps to Protect Assets of Creditors. Alta F. Johns, Samuel L. Clarke and Thomas D. Poletter were today appointed receivers for the firm of Irish Brothers, wholesale coal dealers, by Common Pleas Court No. 2. The application for the receivership was made by Martha W. Irish, Ned Irish and Charles E. Breckons, executors under the will of J. Burd Irish. The application was made in order that the assets and business may be protected against demands of secured creditors who, since the death of the partners, J. Burd Irish, have been making insistent demands that their loans to the firm be reduced or that additional security be given. "Owing to the present abnormal depression in business, the stringency of the money market and the impossibility, at this time, to realize an adequate price for the sale of any of its property, the firm, which has been unable to comply, and as some creditors have threatened to bring suits, obtain judgments and issue executions thereunder, it was decided to be best for the interests of the firm and its creditors that the court be asked to appoint receivers to protect the business and the assets. The assets are given by the applicants for the receivership as \$150,000 and the indebtedness as \$250,000, of which \$135,000 is secured by the pledge of upward of \$50,000 of the assets of the firm. The business of the firm it is said, is a paying one and its assets, if properly conserved, are ample, it is said, to pay existing claims. The income from stocks and bonds and other assets, including those held as collateral for loans and excluding the earnings of the firm from the sale of coal for the year ending April 1, 1914, exceeded the sum of \$45,000, and is sufficient to pay the interest on all obligations."

MRS. BRIDGET CAREY SPARE ACQUITTED OF THEFT CHARGE

Accused Seven Years Ago of Poisoning Her Two Children. Without leaving the box a jury before Judge Bonniwell in the Municipal Court today acquitted Mrs. Bridget Carey Spare of a larceny charge. Seven years ago she was found guilty of having poisoned her two children. The woman, though admitted given her lived quietly until her arrest several months ago on the larceny charge. This she had declared was trumped up by her husband so he could obtain a divorce. Mrs. Spare was charged with stealing \$6.72 from Mrs. L. W. Henkel of North 9th street, and with the larceny of a gold watch from a boarder in Mrs. Henkel's house. Special officers testified Mrs. Spare admitted stealing the money and had told them where she had secreted the watch. They stated she offered to pay back the money. The woman's counsel sought to escape further publicity. She also testified to the sanity of her husband, who she denied emphatically that she had taken the money or jewelry from Mrs. Henkel's house where she had been employed. BRITISH STEAMSHIP SUNK Russian Vessel Rescues Passengers and Crew Off Trebizond. TREBIZOND, Turkey in Asia, Sept. 22. The British steamship Belgian King, which left this port yesterday for Constantinople with a cargo of livestock on board, has been sunk off Cape Karadag. The 120 passengers and crew on board were rescued by the Russian steamship Princess Eugenie.

LONDON, Sept. 22. This grim story of a British bayonet charge in which the Germans were routed was related by a wounded soldier just back from northern France: "They can stand fire, can those Germans. We were picking them off like winking, and still they came on. "Then, when they got within shouting distance, we received the word to charge. Our officer was a sprinter, but he wore out of the trench and heeling after him, all of us shouting. "The Germans seemed struck. They just stood and gaped as we came charging down, their mouths wide open, as if they were wondering what the blazes we were up to. "When we were within 20 or 30 yards of them there was an alteration. They knew then what we wanted, and they just threw down their rifles, turned about and set the pace. Some of them, as they went, chuckled off their packs, and a few even tried to pull off their tunics. "But we had no time to spare. I never knew I could run before, nor the other chaps, and we pinked the 'blighters' in the back by the score. "When we got winded we came back the same way, and it was so; they were lying on their faces, bayoneted in the back. "A lance corporal of the Connaught Rangers said: "The disconcerting thing in battles nowadays is that you may be fighting for hours on end and never as much as see an enemy to grapple with. "The way the Germans sacrifice their men for the sake of making an impression is appalling. One position on our left from which we would have fallen back in any case, because it was dominated by a battery which we couldn't locate, was advanced against by the German infantry in a heavy column. They came on in one long never-ending stream, while our rifle and gun fire tore hideous gaps through their ranks. "The Red Cross men say that in front of that position alone 1650 dead and wounded were picked up after the fight was over. Our loss was not more than 20 of all ranks. "What we are all wondering is how long the Germans can keep up this sort of thing. I have seen our cavalry thrown into confusion merely because the horses shied at the beams of dead bodies they had to clear over when attempts were made to tread our front of the advancing Germans." Sergeant Major MacDermott writes in a letter: "We're wonderfully cheerful, and happy as bare-legged urchins scampering over the hills. Not that there's much play for us. It's all work, fighting and fighting and working again, though you mustn't think I'm grumbling, for I'm not. "There are still about the enemy's shells bursting and screaming overhead. Though their artillery has been making a splendid row all along our front. "It's the quantity not the quality of the shells that are having the effect on us, and it's not so much the actual damage to life as the nerve-racking noise that counts for so much. Townspeople who are used to the noise of the streets can stand it a lot better than the countrymen and I think you will find that by far the fittest men are those of regiments recruited in the big cities. "A London lad near me says it's no worse than the roar of motor omnibuses in the city on a busy day."

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22. Such success as has come to the Russian armies against the Germans in East Prussia has proved a welcome surprise to many of the veteran troops of the czar who, at the beginning of the great European war, still smarted from the effects of their defeats by the Japanese. There has been a change in the condition of things on the Russo-German frontier that might surprise even persons familiar with the Russian plan of campaign. One Russian officer at least, who may be regarded as a reliable authority, has been much surprised by the rapid progress of the Russian advance. Originally five Russian army corps were ordered to the Austrian frontier for the purpose of delaying the Austrian advance if it should be directed against that line. However, the Russian General Staff was quite convinced that the main attack would aim at Warsaw through Poland, and to meet that attack two new army corps were sent forward, and at the same time the cavalry on the left flank (Chotin and Kielce), was strengthened. The Austrian invading army met only weak opposition in Poland, and the two Russian corps appeared in the rear. Suddenly the Russian cavalry in the South, that is to say, on the left wing, based on Kielce, took the offensive. At the same time the Russian army was ready to pour her enormous masses into Prussia from the northeast frontier. The great Russian mobilization was ready several days before Germany had expected, and just at the moment when the heavy rains had made the decisive blow at France and been able to spare her first line troops for meeting the Prussian attack. This plan became a failure. Now, Russia has more than two and one-half million troops in the north-east corner of Prussia alone, and the Cossack cavalry number 130,000, in seven battle divisions. The German defence against this avalanche consists of second line reserves, not more than 80,000 strong, already retreating to the row of forts along the Vistula between Konigsberg, Marienburg, and Thorn. However, this line will be difficult to force by an invading army; it will be more difficult for the reservist army, which has only 500 guns and about 600 Maxim guns, to defend. The effect of this heavy Russian attack is noticeable everywhere in the east of Prussia. Berlin is a cloud of steam pressure. People are leaving their homes in fright of the Cossack hordes, who are spreading with an enormous celerity. "I am afraid you with the enemy's shells bursting and screaming overhead. Though their artillery has been making a splendid row all along our front. "It's the quantity not the quality of the shells that are having the effect on us, and it's not so much the actual damage to life as the nerve-racking noise that counts for so much. Townspeople who are used to the noise of the streets can stand it a lot better than the countrymen and I think you will find that by far the fittest men are those of regiments recruited in the big cities. "A London lad near me says it's no worse than the roar of motor omnibuses in the city on a busy day."

BRESLAU BESIEGED BY CZAR'S FORCES, FEARED IN BERLIN

Communications With Capital Suddenly Cease Indicating That Russians Have Penetrated Silesia on Way to Berlin. BERLIN, by way of Rome, Sept. 22. All telegraphic and telephone communication with Breslau suddenly ceased today. It is feared that the Russian centre may have pushed forward and be attacking the city. It seems almost incredible that the Russians could have penetrated in force to Breslau so that they could have cut off communication with Berlin. Breslau is one of the links of the chain in the Oder line of fortifications. After Berlin it is the second largest city in Prussia, and is the capital of Silesia. It occupies an important strategical position on the Oder, and is a city of great historical interest. It has been prepared for a possible raid by the Russians, and the last reports available from there stated that there was a very strong German force between it and the eastern frontier. GERMAN ENVOY INDIGNANT AT VANDALISM CHARGES "Preposterous" to Call Destruction of Cathedral Intentional. NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, does not believe that the German army intentionally destroyed the cathedral at Rheims. "It is preposterous to state that the destruction of that magnificent building was intentional," he said today. "Personally," he added, "my sympathies are more aroused by the killing and wounding of the men who fought than by the damage to the building." James Speyer, the banker, agreed with Count von Bernstorff that whatever harm was done to the Rheims cathedral by German shells was unintentional. "It is a pity the magnificent building was damaged," he said. "It can never be replaced."

MEAT \$1.00 A POUND

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Figaro says today: "Meat is nearly \$1 a pound in Berlin. Two hundred bakeries are making bread with potatoes and barley."