

French Commander Who Has Won Great Victory



Photo by American Press Association. GENERAL JOSEPH JOFFRE.

Some idea of how the Germans were harassed by artillery fire during their retreat was obtained on a visit to the fields near Meaux. The German infantry had taken a position in a sunken road on either side of which were stretched in extended lines hummocks, some of them natural and some the work of spades in the hands of German soldiers.

Beside many bodies were forty or fifty empty cartridge shells with fragments of clothing, caps and knapsacks were scattered about. This destruction was wrought by batteries little more than three miles distant.

Straggling clumps of wood intervened between the batteries and their mark, but the range had been determined by an officer on an elevation a mile from the gunners. He telephoned directions for the firing and through glasses watched the bursting shells.

The sunken road was littered with bodies today. Sprawling in ghastly fashion, the faces had almost the same greenish gray hue as the uniforms worn. The road is lined with poplars, the branches of which severed by fragments of shells, were strewn among the dead. In places whole tops of trees had been torn away by the artillery fire.

**Servians Win Another Victory.** Nish, Serbia, Sept. 12.—The Servian army occupied Semlin after the bloodiest battle of the campaign. The Austrian loss was very heavy. The Servian army took Semlin at the point of the bayonet. As a result of this conflict the entire Austrian army, which three days ago forced the Servians, under the command of the crown prince, back across the Save river at Mitrovicza, is now retreating, panic stricken. Thousands of Austrians have been killed and captured. Many stands of colors, cannon and large quantities of munitions of war have been taken by the Servians, who are following up their advantage.

There were 150,000 Servians in the attacking column, all veterans of the Balkan war, and they retreated to cold steel, many not even firing their rifles as they rushed madly forward cheering wildly. The Austrians could not stand the bayonet and broke and fled, abandoning their equipment in wild flight.

Semlin is an important town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia. It is located on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Danube and the Save, opposite Belgrade, Serbia, with which it was connected by a railway bridge across the Save.

**British Had Narrow Escape.** London, Sept. 12.—The Times expert concludes his analysis of Field Marshal Sir John French's dispatch as follows: "We can little doubt that nothing but prompt retreat, cool leading and hard fighting qualities saved the British army from destruction, but at great loss to itself. The little army fulfilled its mission, for had the German troops swarming southward on Aug. 31 not come up against the successive barriers presented by Sir John French, they would in all probability have crossed the Sambre by Aug. 24 and would have crushed the French armies retreating from Charleroi."

**Freight Tax Opposed.** Washington, Sept. 12.—Opposition to the freight tax provision in the administration emergency revenue bill has reached a stage where it may be necessary for President Wilson to make an effort to compose the differences among his party colleagues.

**Two Killed in Auto Accident.** Mercer, Pa., Sept. 12.—Two men were killed when an automobile ran into a ditch near here. The dead are Frank Byerly, Baltimore and Ohio engineer, Mahoningtown; Charles Johnson, New Castle.

**One Parisian Surrenders.** Paris, Sept. 12.—One Parisian, seeing his supply of absinthe was reduced with no chance for obtaining more, drank his last bottle almost at one drink and died.

GERMAN FORCES TURN THE TIDE

Russians Falling Back Before Their Advance

AUSTRIANS RESUME ATTACK

Situation in East Prussia Said to Have Become More Favorable to Germans Because of Arrival of Several Additional Army Corps—St. Petersburg Admits Russian Advance Is Now Retiring to New Position.

Washington, Sept. 12.—"The fortified position of the Austrians at Opole and Turobin (villages between Lublin and the San River) has been taken by our troops," says a cable to the Russian embassy.

"Sept. 10 during the pursuit which followed our success some of our columns in one day covered twenty miles, fighting all the way. Our cavalry is in the rear of the enemy. Tomaszow has been taken by our troops after a stubborn battle.

"Serious fighting continues along the line from Rawarusska to the River Dnieper. On the east Prussian front the Germans continue to advance. Their main effort seems to be directed toward the region of the Mazur lake. Near Mishinetz and Horjele our troops have repulsed the Germans, inflicting on them heavy losses."

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—German troops which have been transported from the west have concentrated along the banks of the River Alle and are now marching in long columns in an easterly direction and crossing the Masurie lakes. The Russian advance guard is retreating to the east.

London, Sept. 12.—The Berlin official version of the fighting in the eastern war zone is as follows:

"In the theater of the war the battle has been pronounced an Austrian success. The Austrians have taken the offensive in the last nine days. It is estimated that the Russian army lost 560,000 infantry, 1,500 machine guns and 200 guns."

In a dispatch from Copenhagen, correspondent of the Reuters Telegram company says that General Von Benckendorff under Von Hindenburg has defeated the left flank of the Russian army in east Prussia with his eastern army, and has thereby opened the way for an attack on the enemy's rear.

The Russians are said to have abandoned their resistance and to be in full retreat, with the German eastern army pursuing them in a northeasterly direction toward Memel.

General Hindenburg with the eastern army outflanked and defeated the left wing of the Russian army still in east Prussia. The Russians gave up fighting and are now retreating everywhere. The eastern army is pursuing the Russians in a southeasterly direction toward the River Niemen.

A correspondent of the Bourse Gazette, the Reuters man continues, reports that at Bendzin, Russian Poland, the Germans compelled some Polish miners to load the coal trucks of their trains. The miners did so, but concealed high explosive in the fuel. The results were appalling. It is said that one military train was destroyed and that an ammunition factory was wrecked. Cossacks are credited with having wrecked a German armored train carrying quick-firing guns at a point northwest of Chenstokoff. A small detachment of Cossacks fired at the train while a big force remained in the rear.

The Germans backed the train up and it was derailed by the Cossacks behind it. The cars rolled down an embankment and the Cossacks thereupon attacked the enemy with their swords. The Germans were annihilated, the correspondent of the Bourse Gazette declares, and the Cossacks captured the guns.

Reuters' Telegram company has a dispatch from its correspondent at Petrograd, who says that after the recent fighting with the Austrian left wing the enemy's rear fled in such panic that regiments became inextricably mixed and blocked the roads and bridges. Those furthest behind resorted to the strength of their arms to force their way through the men ahead of them. The roads were littered with overturned carts and the harness of the transport, the horses evidently having been used as mounts by the men in retreat.

Many Russian hospitals, the correspondent continues, harbor more Austrian wounded than Russian.

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that the German military governor of Belgium has ordered that all Belgian reservists under youths liable to service by the end of 1914 be taken to fight for the Germans. This is regarded as another outrage on international rules of warfare. The authorities of St. Petersburg are furiously indignant over this action of the Germans. The Belgian reservists are believed to be en route to a remote part of southern Germany.

**Motorcyclist Dies.** Cumberland, Md., Sept. 12.—William Ansel is dead from injuries received when he was thrown from a motorcycle.

BENEDICT XV. IS A BORN DIPLOMAT

Selection Due Largely to That Fact and His Age.

ASTUTE, CALM, CAUTIOUS.

"Chosen Because He Was Recognized as Safe Leader For Church When All Europe Was In Arms"—Is of an Engaging Personality—Combines Characteristics of Last Two Pontiffs.

Pope Benedict XV. is the two hundred and sixtieth occupant of the chair of St. Peter. Like most of his predecessors he is an Italian. Of fifty-seven popes since 1378 only four have been foreigners. There were one Greek, two Spaniards and one Dutchman.

As Benedict XV., if fate deals as kindly with him as his predecessors, the new pope is apt to occupy the throne for many years. He is fifty-nine years of age Nov. 21 last. Pius X. was sixty-eight at his election, and his pontificate lasted eleven years. Leo XIII. was the same age, and he reigned twenty-five years. Gregory XIV., who preceded Pius IX., was sixty-five years of age when elected, and he reigned sixteen years. The youngest man to be chosen pontiff in the last three quarters of a century was Pius IX. He was only fifty-four, and his pontificate covered thirty-two years.

It is believed that the age of the new pope had considerable to do with his choice at the present time. It was deemed wise to have a pontiff not weighted down with years or infirmity. Also it was realized that Cardinal della Chiesa was well versed in all the diplomacy of the Vatican, an especially important consideration now, with half the world at war.

**Choice of Name Indicates Policy.** "If we can judge," says the Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia, of the intention of the new pope by the choice of his name, Benedict XV., he will combine very happily in his administration the characteristics of the last two pontiffs, Leo and Pius, the former distinguished for his temporal policies, the latter for his spiritual.

"Benedict XIV. was famous as a canonist, and a canonist is needed now to bring to completion the great work begun by Pius X. of codifying and adapting the laws of the church to its modern conditions. The last Benedict was also a great liturgist and perhaps the most successful of all the popes in conciliating the eastern churches. It is very likely, therefore, that Benedict XV. will insist on the liturgical reforms, particularly in church music, established by Pius X., and there is no doubt that he will imitate the late pontiff in attempting to bring about the unity of churches of the east and of the west."

A man of diplomacy, a cool, level headed leader, a man of even temper who can face a tremendous emergency dispassionately, a man of the school of Cardinal Rampolla, with a keen reverence for all the traditions of the Vatican—that is the impression Pope Benedict XV. made upon an American who had a chance several years ago to meet and to know the man who is now head of the Roman Catholic church.

It was in 1907, when he was then Mgr. della Chiesa, holding a minor post in the Vatican, that the present pontiff was in a position to meet men from foreign lands. One of these men was Amasa Thornton, a New York lawyer.

**Regarded as Safe Leader.** "The present pope," says Mr. Thornton, "never lost his head and was never angry. He was one of the kindest hearted men I ever met. 'I think that he was chosen not because he was a builder or a constructive genius, but because he was recognized as a safe leader for the church when all Europe was in arms. At another time I believe he would not have been considered."

"The new pontiff has a most engaging personality. He convinces one at once of his earnestness. He is familiar with important issues. He is quick to grasp and quick to act. He is courteous and at the same time guarded in his response. "Pope Benedict is a strong believer in everything American."

MELTING POT FOR GERMANY.

**Wedding Rings and Keepsakes to Relieve Distress in the Fatherland.** Hundreds of wedding rings, bracelets, baby pins, earrings and keepsakes of all sorts of gold or silver have poured into the "melting pot" of the German Historical Society of the State of New York from patriotic Germans. The metal will be converted into money and sent to the fatherland for the relief of soldiers' families.

One woman, who said she was a widow, entered, accompanied by her five small children. She took off her wedding ring and placed it on the table with the other contributions, saying that it was the only remembrance of her late husband.

Charles Stolberg, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, gave a heavy gold watch to the fund. He said that it had been presented to him by his superior officers after the battle of Sedan, when he captured a French standard.

DINING IN LIBERIA.

Dumboy, Their National Dish, Is a Gastronomic Wonder.

TO CHEW IT MEANS LOCKJAW.

The Sticky, Cement-like Mess Has to Be Bolted in Lumps, Washed Down With Soup—When Allowed to Stand and Harden It Is Used For Bullets.

Dumboy, the national dish of Liberia, is one of the world's gastronomic wonders. If allowed to stand long after being prepared for the table it becomes very hard, broken pieces of it being a favorite kind of shot for use in the long muzzle loading guns of the natives. A casing of dumboy is also used to stiffen the leather sheaths of the native swords and knives, according to G. N. Collins in a communication to the National Geographic society at Washington.

"To attempt the description of some novel food is like attempting to describe a landscape," writes Mr. Collins.

"The constituent parts may be described and the manner in which they are combined, but it requires something more than accurate description to reproduce the sensation of the original. The principal ingredient of dumboy is cassava, or 'cassada,' as it is called in Liberia. The edible roots of this plant are the source of tapioca and some forms of sago.

"To prepare the roots for dumboy they are peeled, boiled and all fibers from the center removed. The cooked roots are then placed in a large wooden mortar and beaten with a heavy pestle. This beating requires considerable skill and experience. In the hands of a novice the result is lumpy and inedible.

"The beating requires about three-quarters of an hour and is hard work. As the beaten mass becomes homogeneous the pestle produces a loud crack each time it is drawn from the mortar. These sounds are often heard long distances, and are the best and most certain sign of the progress of the work.

"When the beating is completed the dumboy is eaten at once. The natives say it is actually dangerous to eat dumboy that has stood for more than a few minutes after it is beaten.

"As soon as the beating is finished the dumboy is taken from the mortar and placed in the shallow wooden bowls. The native method is to place the entire quantity in one large bowl, from which all the partakers eat. If divided the customary portion for each person is a piece about the size of an ordinary loaf of bread.

"A soup which has been prepared while the dumboy was being beaten is now poured into each bowl. There is great variety in the soup, which imparts most of the taste to the dish. There is always a stock of some form of meat. This may be either chicken, deer, fish, monkey or even canned beef. To this are added as many vegetables as can be obtained.

"As soon as the soup is added the dumboy is ready to be eaten, and, while the ingredients are somewhat bizarre, the method of eating strikes the traveler as even more startling. The mass of dumboy, which can best be described as a sticky dough, will adhere instantly to anything dry, but is readily cut with a wooden spoon if the spoon is kept moist with soup.

"An incredibly large piece is cut off with the moistened spoon, taken up with a quantity of soup and swallowed whole. No one thinks of chewing it, and it is customary to caution the novice by tales of the frightful operation necessary to separate the jaws once the teeth are buried in the sticky mass.

"As might be expected, few Europeans like dumboy on first acquaintance, and with some the initial distaste prevents further experiments. If a second or third attempt is made, however, and the dish has been properly prepared, the habit is usually formed, and before long every night spent in the bush without a meal of dumboy is counted a privation. Among the white residents of Liberia fondness for the dish amounts almost to a cult. It is regarded as a sort of guaranty that one's tenderfoot days are over."

"I distinctly saw you with a policeman's arms around you."

"Oh, yes, mum! Wasn't it nice of him? He was showin' me how to hold a burglar if I found one in the house."

—Life.

**Scenting Scandal.** "I understand that demure little Mrs. Jinks always crooks her elbow on a certain occasion."

"You don't say so! When was it?"

"When she carries the baby on her arm."

—Baltimore American.

**Proof of Affection.** A man doesn't really love women or children unless he lets them impose on him.—Aitchison Globe.

**Flies' Eggs.** Eggs of flies are so small that you must use a microscope in order to see their real peculiarities. Each female fly lays on the average of 150 eggs. For her cradle she selects a heap of garbage or refuse. The eggs hatch into minute maggots. In five days the maggots turn into little chrysalids, or pupae, shaped like miniature beans. Within another five days these give birth to flies, which develop with amazing rapidity into adult insects, and then the mischief begins.

**The Pessimist.** The pessimist stands beneath the tree of prosperity and growls when the fruit falls on his head.

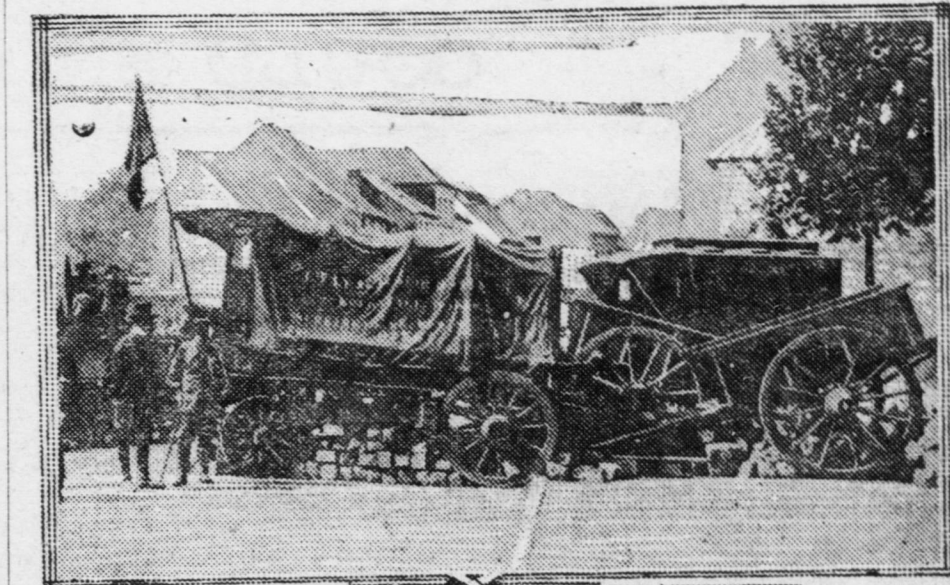
ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF HAELEN



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This shows a pile of saddles, blankets and small arms gathered after the fighting.

STREET BARRICADES IN DIEST, BELGIUM



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**Big-headed Grosbeak.** The big-headed grosbeak of the west takes the color of the rose in the spring. It is a fine winter bird. It eats berries, apricots and other fruits. It does some damage to green peas, but it is so active a feeder that the natural pest that we have to look out for is the moth pupae and caterpillars.

**Always Dreaded the 14th.** Most dismal of all men of the stage was Grimaldi, the clown, and his father fathered him. He had that curious dread of a certain date which assails so many. The elder Grimaldi hated the 14th of the month, and when it was passed he regarded himself as safe until the next. He was born, christened and married on the 14th of the month, and, being discontented with all three events, we will hope his death on March 14, 1788, satisfied him.

**Hannah More's Strictness.** For real Sabbatarianism we must go back a little. There was Hannah More, for instance, who refused to dine out on the Sabbath and retired to her own room on the very hint of music on that day. And more. Expressions like "christening" a ship, the "salvation" of a country or the "ascension" of a balloon were quite against her idea of the fitness of the use of words which had been exalted by their religious associations.—London Chronicle.

**A Doleful Mood.** The proprietor of a Paris cafe noticed that after he had refused to give his pianist an increase of salary the number of his customers dwindled rapidly. It was only when all but one diner had deserted him that he discovered that the pianist had been inflicting Chopin's "Funeral March" on the audience nightly. The pianist, who was proceeded against in the law courts and was fined 5 francs, pleaded that he played according to the mood he felt in after his request had been refused.

**A Demonstration.** "I distinctly saw you with a policeman's arms around you."

"Oh, yes, mum! Wasn't it nice of him? He was showin' me how to hold a burglar if I found one in the house."

—Life.

**Where Ignorance is Bliss.** "Was that your intended that you were walking with?" "Yes, but he hasn't yet caught on."—Life.

**Dark Eyes.** Only twelve men in a hundred have dark eyes as compared with twenty women in a hundred.

**Causes of Divorce.** Wiggs—What causes divorce? Wagg—Men, women—and marriage.—Club Fellow.

**To Wash a Greasy Bottle.** To wash a bottle or a glass that has contained oil use very hot coffee grounds. If the glass be badly incrustated wash it with a mixture of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid in equal parts, being careful not to get a drop of this upon the fingers, as it is a powerful caustic. Then wash in several waters.

**O Prince of Peace!** O Prince of Peace, to thee be given The homage of the warring world! Let all the clouds of wrath be riven And all the battle flags be furled. Let peace prevail where war enfolds The millions in its blighting breath. Assert thy sway where hatred holds Its awful carnival of death.

The village homes, where love and life And laughter recently held sway, Are desolated by the strife And shattered in the fearful fray. The harvest fields with blood run red, Where sheaves of ripened grain should be, And Death, the Reaper, piles his dead In furrows strewn with agony.

The widows and the orphans weep For those they never more will see, The loved ones gone to their long sleep, The victims of this butchery. Oh, pity the bruised hearts of those And bid wars' dreadful carnage cease! Make friends of them who now are foes, O Prince of Peace! O Prince of Peace! —New York Sun.