

AUSTRIANS RUN OUT OF GALICIA

Czar's Soldiers Have Province Nearly Cleared of Enemy

RUSSIA REPORTS SUCSESSES

Dispatches Saying That Germans in Poland Have Been Checked Are Denied by Berlin—Czar Has Three Armies Advancing Toward Kaiser's Frontier—Tarnow Falls Before Invaders Advancing on Cracow.

London, Sept. 30.—The Russian hordes are sweeping through Galicia and what few Austrians are left in the province are fleeing. A Petrograd dispatch says that the czar's army of invasion has been everywhere successful. Reinforcements for the Austrian army have been forced back, it is claimed, by a Russian army that entered Hungary over the Carpathian mountains.

The Ungvar district is being overrun by this Russian force, the dispatch says. Budapest, the Hungarian capital, is only 180 miles from the Ungvar section.

A Reuter Telegram company dispatch from Petrograd says that the river Duzetz, toward which the Austrian army is now retreating, forms the last important obstacle to the Russian advance on the fortress of Cracow.

The German offensive operations in Poland have been effectually checked. That is the information secured from the general staff.

It was stated that the German army that advanced in an effort to cut in two the forces of General Rennenkampf and develop a wide drive southward through Poland has met heavy opposition from the Russians.

Dispatches from the frontier indicate that the Germans are preparing to retire.

Russia's three great armies are now sweeping forward into Germany. The army of the south, hotly pursuing the Austrians through Galicia, has occupied Tarnow, the last fortified position in front of Cracow.

The army of the north, under General Rennenkampf, has resumed the offensive in east Prussia after driving back the German forces there. Now the great center Russian army which has been moving across Russian Poland is in action and making its weight felt against the German defense lines.

The successes of the three Russian armies during the past few days has enabled the Russian staff to almost straighten the long advance, especially through Galicia and Russian Poland. In east Prussia the line still curves to the east, but it is believed that General Rennenkampf will be able soon to drive his forces forward again into east Prussia.

It is believed that the southern army after taking Cracow will push on to capture Breslau in Silesia. The center army which, it is reported, has inflicted a severe defeat on the German forces around Kalisz, will probably advance on Posen. General Rennenkampf has again started forward toward Koenigsburg in the north and will push his campaign until all of east Prussia and west Prussia as far as the Vistula forts is in the hands of the Russians.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—Information given out in Berlin declares that the Austrian government denied Russian successes near the fortress of Premysl. It is further declared that the situation on the river Save is unchanged.

Attention is called here to the Daily Citizen, a workman's paper published in London, which criticizes Great Britain sharply for accepting help from Japan in the present war. This paper, it is said, predicts unfortunate consequences for Australia and America from this move and says that 100,000 Japanese are ready to embark for India.

Auditor Accused of Blackmailing.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 30.—The Mahoning county grand jury indicted Fred M. Sayre, auditor of Franklin county, on a charge of attempted blackmail, growing out of the recent campaign for the Republic nomination for governor. The charge was brought by Senator David Tod of Youngstown, a candidate for nomination, who charged that Sayre had tried to get \$5,000 from him for carrying Franklin county. Sayre sued Tod for libel and he was tried and acquitted in a Columbus court.

Church in Germany Seeks Help.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 30.—The East Pennsylvania synod of the Lutheran church was asked to assist the Lutheran church in Germany by contributing to the support of missions heretofore maintained by the Lutherans of the empire. Appeals from Germany have been received in this part of the country asking that at least \$31,000 a month be contributed to take up the work.

Sixty-Foot Fall Fatal to Man.

Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 30.—William Smith, aged fifty-one, died at the Memorial hospital after being unconscious for thirteen days. He was working on the top of a building and fell to the bottom, sixty feet below. Smith suffered a fractured skull.

A BIG BANK VAULT

How Its Doors Were Opened by a Message From the Sea.

THE MAGIC OF AN AEROGRAM.

A Dilemma From Which a Great Financial Institution Extricated Itself in Double Quick Time by a Rapid Exchange of Wireless Dispatches.

To the ordinary layman, too busy or too indifferent to bother his head with scientific matters, wireless telegraphy is somewhat of a mystery. In a general way he knows that by it messages are flashed through the air over oceans and mountains, but he does not realize to what an extent and in what varied roles the aerial magic plays its parts in daily life. In "The Wireless Man" the author, Francis A. Collins, narrates an instance in which aerograms averted a possible financial mishap. He writes:

"A secret, even a very big one, may be entrusted to the wireless man and flung halfway across the Atlantic with complete safety. There was the case, for instance, of the president of a great New York bank who sailed for Europe without leaving the combination of the locks of the vaults. As a rule, the combination is a single word, and the secret is known only to two or three. In this case, by an oversight, there was no one left ashore who knew the key. The money and securities of the bank were very safely locked away, and hours of work would be required to force the locks of the safe deposit vaults.

"The bank president's steamer had sailed at 6 o'clock of a summer's morning to catch a favorable tide, and when the bank's officials tried to open the vaults at about 9 o'clock the steamer carrying the secret was up and of two hours at sea. A hasty examination showed that there was but one way to open the vaults, short of breaking into them, and that was by getting the code from the president, secretly unconscious of the troubles ashore. To delay opening the vaults would, of course, be a very serious matter if the piles of money were not ready behind the barred windows promptly at 10, the fact would be known within a few minutes through the financial section. A serious run on a bank has been started for a less cause.

"In the old days, before the cable, the secret could not have been gained in less than two or three weeks at best, or until a message had reached the president by mail and returned across the Atlantic. The cable alone would have cut the delay in two by catching the traveler on his arrival on the other side. Meanwhile the bank officials, hastily summoned to a conference, had acted quickly. The wireless stations had been notified, and a message explaining the situation was flashed from the top of a high building in New York and from the Sea Gate and Nantucket stations. All this was the work of less than ten minutes.

"Now the combination word used to lock up these millions in gold, currency and securities is, of course, not a piece of information to be flashed broadcast along the Atlantic coast. It would be known to scores of people, even if the stations receiving guarded the secret with the utmost care. The officials therefore impressed upon the president the importance of sending his message in the private code used by the bank in its important cables. As the hour for opening the bank approached the officials waited with an impatience which may be imagined.

"The wireless message was handed to the bank president as he sat at breakfast well out to sea. It was now exactly 9:16. There was a sudden vacancy at that particular table. After one glance at the aerogram the president, realizing the situation to the last detail, rushed madly for his stateroom to search for his code book. A few moments later a dignified elderly gentleman rushed into the wireless booth, demanding at any cost that his message be given the right of way. He got it.

"An aerogram expressed in an unintelligible cipher was soon being flashed with the full power of the apparatus. The wireless stations along the coast had been ordered to expedite the message in every way and were waiting anxiously for it. It was read by two stations on the Long Island coast and repeated hurriedly to New York. A few minutes later the clerk at the telephone in the bank was carefully writing out the strange jumble of letters and translating them into intelligible English. The clock pointed to twenty minutes to 10, the bank's opening hour, when the great steel door swung noiselessly open on its hinges and the day was saved."

He Was Precise.

"The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," is the motto of police witnesses at Ystrad. "Did you see him coming through the door?" asked a solicitor in court. "No, sir; through the doorway," answered the police precision in the box.—London Globe.

Very Conservative.

Tallor—You have inherited a lot of money. Why don't you settle my bill? Owens—My dear man, I wouldn't have it said for anything that my newly acquired wealth caused any departure from my simple habits.—Boston Transcript.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.—A. Dumas.

TEUTON RIGHT REPORTED TO HAVE BROKEN

Paris Dispatch Says Von Kluck's Men Are on Run

NO CONFIRMATION OF STORY

Allies in Autos Are Pursuing Flying Germans, According to Report—Another Paris Dispatch Says That General Von Kluck Offered to Surrender to General Joffre—Kaiser Expects to Break Allies' Lines, Paris Berlin.

London, Sept. 30.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says:

"It is stated here that the German right has been entirely broken and is now being pursued by the allies. All the automobiles in northern France have been requisitioned for the purpose of pursuit.

"Armored motor cars with mitrailuses also are being used to pursue the enemy."

Earlier a dispatch from Paris said that General Von Kluck had offered to surrender to General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, if the Germans were allowed to retire to Germany. He offered to guarantee that none of the Germans would again take up arms during the war. According to this report General Joffre declined to accede to these terms.

Still another report was that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme districts and that the allies' flanking movement was being extended further east. The German right wing, according to this dispatch, was retreating from its fortified position between the Aisne and the Somme rivers. It is added that it was believed the German center army is now in grave danger.

There is no confirmation of any of these reports from official sources; in fact they are contradicted by the official reports.

Furious German attacks on the French left front, all of which were repulsed, marked the seventeenth day of the battle.

When the communique was given in Paris the French were still holding their positions, while on the right center they had made progress in the assault of the German positions on the heights of the Meuse.

The French line passes through the region of Pont-a-Mousson, which has already been the scene of numerous engagements, and the region of St. Mihiel, along the heights to the north of Spada and then through a portion of the heights of the Meuse, where the Germans have held strongly fortified points to the southeast of Verdun. The general front of battle between Verdun and Rheims is indicated by a line passing through Varennes north of Souain and along the old Roman road which runs into Rheims.

From Rheims the line passes west of Berry-au-Bac, then along the right bank of the Aisne into the region of Soissons. It runs into the first plateau on the right bank of the Aisne between Soissons and the forest of L'Agile and reaches the town of Ribecourt on the Oise about midway between Compegne and Noyon.

From here the battle front is almost directly north passing Lassigny, Roye, Chaunles, across the Somme and between the towns of Albert and Combles.

It is evident that along this part of the line the two forces are in close contact. Ribecourt is occupied by the French. Lassigny, five miles to the north, is in the hands of the Germans, while Roye, five miles further northward, is occupied by the French, and Chaunles, about the same distance farther on, is occupied by the Germans.

The Temps summarizes the position on the Aisne as follows:

"We have reached the eighteenth day of the battle and Mukden's record has been broken. The Germans have not yet quit the position which they are bound to quit, having nowhere obtained an advantage which would allow them to hope for a return of their fortune.

"The morale of the allies is excellent and the Germans, especially the leaders, must have known this. A proof that they had observed it is the hasty preparations of their lines of resistance on the Sambre and also further north.

"A prolongation of the battle and heavy losses by the enemy will deprive him of the means of making an equally strong resistance on these lines.

"Our sacrifices have been cruel, but they were necessary. After this outrageous war France will take up again her former grand situation on Germany's ruins."

Berlin (Via Wireless Through Saylls, L. I.), Sept. 30.—Reports received here from the front say the eighth German military officials in charge of the campaign in France predict the Germans will break through the allied lines within the next week. The resistance is said to be slowly slackening at several points.

That many of the wounded who might be saved are being sacrificed through the scarcity of doctors at the front was the statement made by the

FORCES ARE DEADLOCKED ALONG AISNE

Seventeenth Day Finds Armies Still in Clinch

REINFORCEMENTS COMING UP

Speed May Be the Determining Factor, For the Side That Can Receive New Men First Is Likely to Be Able to Drive Other From Position. Paris Report Says That Allies Have Advanced Slightly.

Paris, Sept. 29.—On the seventeenth day of the battle along the Aisne river the official communique issued at Paris says that in the center the French troops successfully resisted several violent attacks made by the Germans and that they gained slightly on the heights of the Meuse.

All that is officially given out regarding the struggle on their left is that the reports received are all favorable. At no time since the opening of the war has there been fewer comments on the situation at the front.

The bulletins sent out seemed merely to emphasize the fact that there had been no change along the battle line.

The latest official communique is as follows:

"1. On our left wing the reports received are favorable.

"2. In the center our troops have steadily resisted several violent attacks. We have gained slightly on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woevre a heavy fog has brought operations to a standstill.

"3. On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) the situation remains unchanged."

The statement that the situation on the allies' left was favorable indicated that the pressure of the flanking movement against Von Kluck was not diminished and that his wing was still in danger of being bent back.

The imperative necessity of lessening the pressure on Von Kluck led to terrific assaults against the allies' center which maintained its indomitable stand.

Bad weather has dulled the fighting in the Woevre and the Lorraine districts.

If the allies can envelop or crush Von Kluck's army before the Germans rush a great force through the Verdun line no German troops can remain in French territory. If the Germans break through the barrier, a reverse, but not disaster, may be expected for the allies.

Fresh troops, the weight of new army corps, will most likely decide the contest of speed. It is believed the allies can bring to bear a greater number than the Germans.

For the first time since the beginning of the war news by wireless sent out by the French government through the Eiffel tower station was received in London. The message, dated Sept. 28, follows:

"Feeling that their position was becoming more and more critical under the pressure of the allies' arms, the Germans have tried to stop us by repeated counter attacks. Since Sept. 26 they have delivered by day and night frequent and very violent attacks at several positions on our front. Everywhere they have been repulsed, sustaining considerable losses and abandoning as they lay thousands of dead and wounded.

"The Eighth army corps and the guards were severely put to the test and a large number of prisoners fell into our hands. It is to be remarked that many of the latter gave themselves up voluntarily, although they could have escaped."

Berlin (Via The Hague), Sept. 29.—While still maintaining the position that there has been no really decisive changes at any part of the 125-mile battlefield, the report of the German general staff is more optimistic than anything issued since the battle of the Aisne began.

It is said that there have been distinct gains by the German center, which has driven the enemy back with heavy losses.

The armies operating through Varennes have succeeded in forcing the French back on Clermont, on Aire and on St. Mennechould and now hold the main highways and the railroad lines in that vicinity.

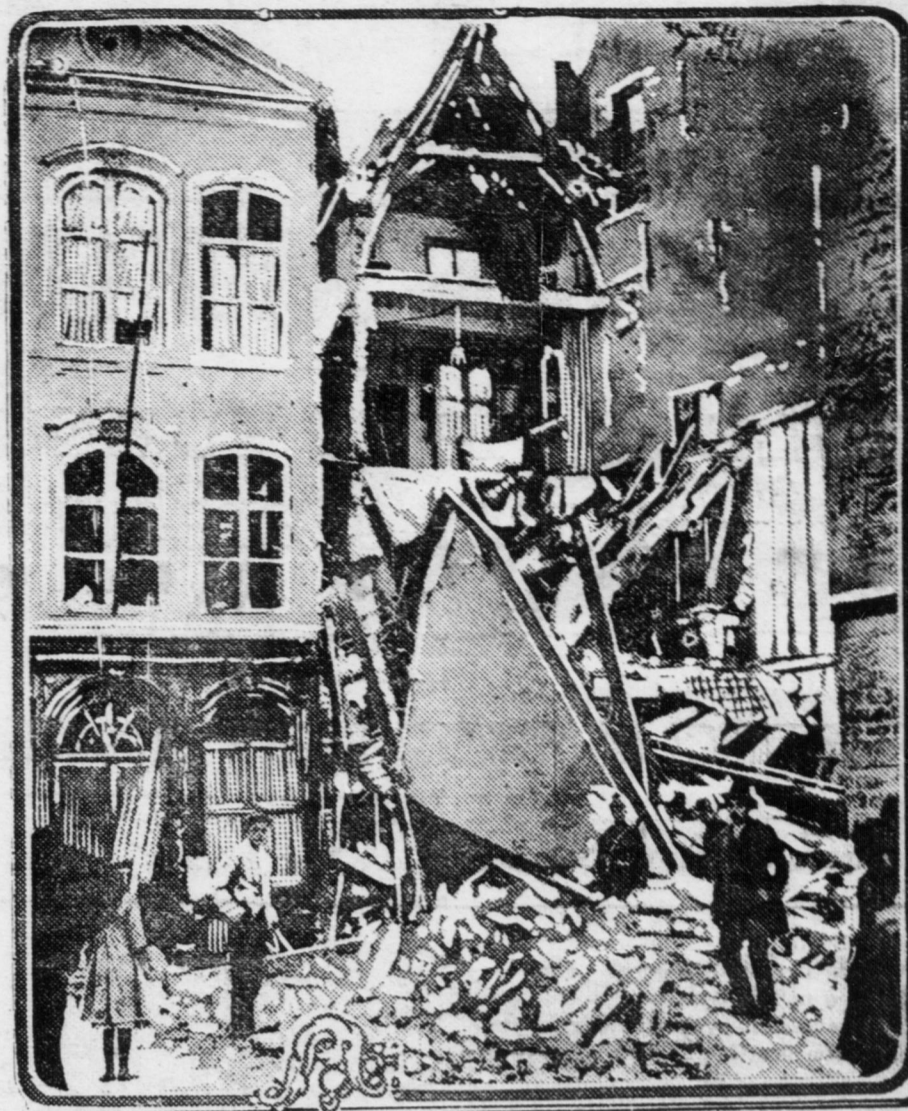
On the heights of the Meuse the Germans continue to maintain their advantage and are in strength on the west bank of the river.

The bombardment of the Meuse forts south of Verdun continues with perceptible success, according to the general staff.

On the German right it is said the fighting is of the most bitter character, with the enemy plainly throwing all of his available force into the fight in the effort to break through the German line. At no point has he been successful, while at a number of points the Germans have advanced.

Discussing the actual fighting the war office declared that heavy losses have been inflicted on the allies by German bayonet charges and that as a result the allies have been obliged to call upon their reserves to strengthen their lines.

DAMAGE DONE BY SHELLS IN MALINES.



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BELGIAN SOLDIERS DIGGING TRENCHES.



Photo by American Press Association.

RUINED GATE AT TERMONDE, BELGIUM.



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SERVIAN REFUGEES CAMPING IN STREET



Photo by American Press Association.

RUINS IN MELLE, BELGIUM.

