

ON THE FIRING LINE NEAR TIREMONT



Remarkable photograph of Belgians on the firing line close to Tiremont, taken during the heat of battle.

AUSTRIA GIVES WAY BEFORE RUSS ADVANCE

Troops of Francis Joseph Unable to Resist Impetuous Rush of Invaders.

CLAIM VICTORY FOR ALLIES

French War Office Maintains That Enemy is Being Steadily Pushed Back From Paris—Belgians Lost Heavily at Liege—High Death Rate of German Officers Officially Announced—Berlin Admits Retreat.

The British government on September 14 announced that it is momentarily expecting news of the surrender of the remains of two great Austrian armies. These, commanded by General von Auffenberg and General von Galicia. The Austrians made desperate endeavors to concentrate in the vicinity of Kavarauka but have been completely surrounded.

Caught between rivers, unable to protect wagon trains or transport artillery in a marshy country, the Austrians have been cut off from food supplies and ammunition and are at the mercy of the Russian horsemen and guns.

It is estimated that the Austrian generals were unable to withdraw 180,000 men after disastrous defeats at Kozulak and Tomaszow, which succeeded overwhelming reverses at Lublin and Lemberg, and that this vast force, the savior of Francis Joseph's army, will be made prisoner.

German Drivers From Brussels. Passengers arriving at Kolkstone from Flushing brought the rumor that the Anglo-Belgian army had recaptured Brussels, the Germans having previously evacuated the city.

The precipitous flight of the German right wing is being continued, said a report sent on the 14th and 15th, while giving more resistance to the constant attacks of the allies, is slowly retreating.

The latest official announcement, made, says that the forward march of the allies is being kept up along the whole front and that the Germans are "in constant contact with the enemy." The allies' left has crossed the River Cense.

The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans, previously reported in news dispatches, was officially announced. Lille also has been evacuated by the enemy.

An official statement says: "On our left wing the enemy continues his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward between Soissons and Reims. The Germans have retired part of the Marne to the southeast of Reims."

"At the center the enemy, though it has lost Rivage and Inhabouchel, still holds the south end of the Forest of Argonne.

"On our right the hostile forces which were along the Meuse are beating a retreat beyond St. Die and Lunelville. We have recaptured Draon, Le Tappe, Baccarat, Remireville, Nancy and Pontonvieux."

"In the Belgian field of operation the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive to the south of Lirze."

Mourn for German Regiment. There have been many pitiful scenes enacted at the headquarters of the One Hundred and Fourteenth German Infantry, says a dispatch from Constantinople, Italy. The regiment is reported to have been practically destroyed.

Thousands of Belgians Slain. A telegram to the London Observer from a correspondent at Antwerp dated last Thursday, says: "The authorities are preparing an official casualty list of the operations at Liege and I am informed it will show that no fewer than 27,000 Belgian soldiers were killed in that heroic defense."

German Death List 6,535. There is a high death rate among the German officers. The ratio of wounded to the dead is about two to one. The total casualties, as given out in Berlin, are 6,535 killed, 8,391 seriously, and 42,342 slightly wounded.

News of the German retreat, despite the fact that Russian troops in the rate of 30 a minute, each shell being a six-inch lyddite, those fumes killed everyone within 60 yards and set fire to everything near by.

every precaution, has passed through Belgium to the north and caused profound depression in Germany, after so many announced victories.

According to advices received at Geneva, Switzerland, people have gathered in the streets in various German towns, shouting: "Tell us the truth! Give us the news!"

The newspaper offices at Munich have been closed, as disorders are feared.

It also is reported that the news of the steady retirement of the Germans in France has trickled into Berlin and benumbed the people.

Along the Swiss-German frontier the full extent of the German retreat is known. People are crying: "If the French have beaten us, what will the Russians do?"

Berlin Admits Retreat. The retreat of the Germans who attacked the allied forces between Meaux and Montmirail in France was officially admitted by Berlin. The retreat was admitted as the numerical superiority of the allies.

On Monday it was asserted in dispatches from London that Thierstein, Belgium, was almost destroyed by German troops. Only the town hall and one church are intact.

According to a Munich report received at Berlin, the Berlin garrison alone has lost 42,000 men killed or wounded in the war thus far.

The Munich report evidently refers to men of the Berlin garrison who went to the front at the outbreak of the war.

French Minister of War Millerand ordered prefects throughout France to arrest all men liable to military duty not already in service. By this means the government expects to get at least 200,000 more troops.

There was no confirmation of the news published in the German newspapers of the fall of Maastricht.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd received at London stated that the Austrians had evacuated Cracow, their strongest post in Galicia. This clears the way to the Russian march on Berlin.

German Army Turn to Fight. The main army of the Germans has halted its retreat in a strongly entrenched position on the River Aisne and is prepared to give battle to the advancing allies.

This information is given in a late bulletin issued by the French ministry of war Sept. 15. It is possible that the battle already has begun.

The German army may have been joined by the army under Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm which, earlier in the day, was reported to be trapped near Verdun. It now appears that he has retreated to a point near Aisne.

Elsewhere along the long battle line the allies seem to be progressing with General Pau, who is attempting to make a flanking movement to the north, has circled the German right and threatened the line of communications through Belgium.

In fierce fighting in the Vosges mountains the French are driving the Germans back on the Alsace-Lorraine border.

The Belgians, after a hard battle, have retaken Aerchot and threaten Louvain in Belgium, and the Germans have issued proclamations saying Brussels is to be evacuated.

The headquarters of the German army in Berlin gave out the following official report: "The German crown prince has captured the enemy's fortified positions southwest of Verdun and is now bombarding with heavy artillery the outer forts lying to the south."

great force have passed through Great Britain to the battlefields of Belgium was removed when the Cardiff Evening News published a definite, distinct statement from a Welsh engineer who traveled from Arras to Leith with 2,500 Cosacks.

The extent of Lord Kitchener's "masterstroke" now is comprehended and England is ringing with enthusiasm. Several thousand Russian soldiers, described as veterans of magnificent physique and bearing, have been transported from the Russian harbor of Archangel to Leith and other Scottish ports, and from there entrained to the channel.

London—While one German army, that of General von Kluck, is making a stand north of the Aisne river and bearing the brunt of the attack of the allies, the other German forces, still retreating, under heavy fighting all along the line, are trying to form a new front on which a third great battle is to be fought.

This new phase of the situation became apparent Tuesday night after an all-day struggle, in which the allies had recaptured Rheims, while the Germans had managed to hold their own at several points.

The various wings of the German forces are still hanging together and unless the French succeed in their effort to cut off the crown prince's army from those in the west, the Kaiser's troops will present a solid front when the time comes for another vast conflict.

The German right now extends to within a few miles of St. Quentin, from which point the line runs southeast to a point near Rheims, and thence east to within 15 miles of Verdun, to which point the crown prince's forces were driven by the allies.

The movement now being made by the Germans, it is believed by London military experts, will result in their forming a line with their right near Sedan and their left at Metz, which could take part of their force back into their own territory.

The success of this general plan of the Germans depends largely upon the success of the retreat now being made by the crown prince's army, which was reported to be retiring rapidly and in great part.

The center of the heavy fighting Tuesday was north of Rheims and Chalons.

Rheims' Capture Aids Allies. The news of the capture of Rheims by the allied cause, great satisfaction in official circles in London, the taking of the stronghold being regarded as giving the English and French a great advantage in the battle now under way.

In making their stand along the Aisne river and about Rheims the Germans evidently depended to a considerable extent on strength of the positions at Rheims.

The official statement as to the taking of Rheims was as follows: "The allied troops have occupied Rheims."

"Six hundred prisoners and 12 guns were captured by the corps on the right of the British."

"Rain has made the roads heavy and is increasing the difficulty of the German army in its retreat."

"In an earlier statement the war office said: "The enemy are still occupying a strong position to the north of the Aisne and fighting is going on along the whole line."

"The crown prince's army has been driven further back and is now on the line of Varennes, Coustauoye and Ormes."

Bombardment of Verdun. In connection with the report to the crown prince's army, it was officially denied here and in Paris that the forts of Verdun were being bombarded by the French. The only fort that has been attacked by the crown prince, in this district, say army officials, is Troyon, which does not belong to the Verdun defense.

The British official press bureau gives out a statement on authority of Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, in reply to a communication issued to the press by the imperial German chancellor. The statement is based on the German chancellor's question as to whether England would have interfered to protect Belgium's freedom against France and the answer given is that England would unquestionably have done so.

A Home dispatch giving news from Albania, says Mollath troops, in conjunction with Servians, have recaptured the Austrians on the Bosnian frontier. In the recent fighting the Austrian casualties were estimated at 4,000.

RHEIMS RETAKEN BY ALLIES AFTER ALL-DAY BATTLE

Various Wings of German Army Still Hanging Together Though in Retreat

PARIS AND LONDON CLAIM ADVANTAGE IN DISPATCHES

Forces of Kaiser Have Been Impeded in Retreat By Heavy Rains Which Make It Hard to Move Artillery.

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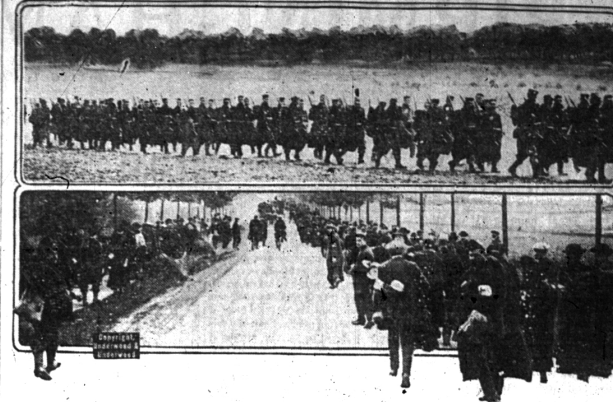
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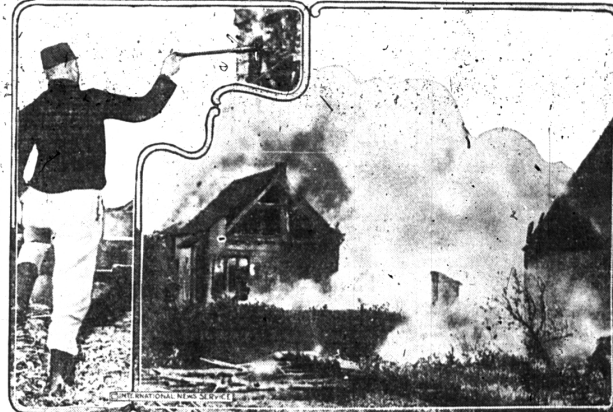
Why the War Worries Fire Insurance Companies. Fire insurance companies all over this country are now in great fear of a big fire, because of the situation in the war places them. In every city and town the companies are sending out stern warnings to policy holders, advising them to exercise extraordinary precautions to guard against fires.

BELGIANS FLEEING AND ADVANCING



Below, the entire population of Tiremont fleeing for life from the rapidly advancing Germans, carrying their most precious little possessions. Above, Belgian infantry in column formation screened by artillery under the trees in the distance, marching to repulse the Germans at Haelen.

CLEARING THE WAY FOR ANTWERP'S GUNS



When the Belgians retired to Antwerp many houses in the suburbs were burned in order to clear the land in front of the fortifications. At the left a soldier is seen setting fire to a cottage with a lighted bomb.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MEUSE DESTROYED BY BELGIANS



In order to impede the advance of the Germans the Belgians destroyed this steel and concrete bridge across the Meuse river. This photograph was made at great risk, as an order had been issued to shoot photographers caught making pictures.

READY FOR THEIR ERRAND OF MERCY REFUGEES IN CATTLE CAR



American and English refugees fleeing from France in a cattle car. They were glad to obtain even that crude transportation.

London—A Willenden shopkeeper is disposing of a stock of small silk German flags by offering them as pipe cleaners, four a penny.

WHY THE WAR WORRIES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Fire insurance companies all over this country are now in great fear of a big fire, because of the situation in the war places them. In every city and town the companies are sending out stern warnings to policy holders, advising them to exercise extraordinary precautions to guard against fires. A costly conflagration might bankrupt the fire insurance companies and perhaps, by straining all their resources, they could not pay the claims against them.