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PROBS—UNSETTLED

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## RUSSIANS EMERGE VICTORIOUS FROM EIGHT DAYS' BATTLE WITH AUSTRANS IN GALICIA

### BRITISH AND FRENCH CONTINUE TO HOLD BACK THE GERMAN ADVANCE

Battle Between Allies and Germans Still Going on But News of Results Are Meagre—British on Left Wing Defeat Corps of Enemy's Cavalry and Capture 10 of Their Guns—Battle in Mid-Air Over French Capital.

Japan has landed thousands of troops at the Chinese port of Lung-Kow, 100 miles north of Taing Tau, and the German legation at Peking has protested to the Chinese foreign office against this alleged infringement of China's neutrality.

The United States cruiser Tennessee is to be utilized for the transportation of Americans from Havre to England.

Grimsby, England, Sept. 2.—A trawler was blown up by a mine in the North Sea today and seven of her men are missing. In endeavoring to escape one mine, it struck another.

Paris, Sept. 2.—A despatch from Ostend says the independence of Belgium is authority for the statement that the Germans are fortifying the environs of Brussels and that the comeries have been transferred into redoubts.

The same Journal, according to the Havas Agency, says the Germans have given the English in Brussels twenty-four hours in which to leave the city and that the English have protested to the American minister.

London, Sept. 3.—The official press bureau has issued the following: "Continuous fighting has been in progress all along almost the whole line of battle. The British cavalry engaged with distinction the cavalry of the enemy, and brushed them back and captured ten guns."

"The French army has continued the offensive, and gained ground in the Lorraine district. In other regions of the war the Russian army is investing Koenigsberg. The Russian victory, which is complete at Lemberg, has already been announced."

The seat of French government is to be removed from Paris to Bordeaux, which lies 358 miles south southwest of Paris.

The proclamation announcing this action refers to it as a temporary arrangement.

Regarding the progress of the battle which the Germans are waging on French and Belgian soil, both the French and British officials are practically keeping silence. Troop movements are meagerly reported, and it is impossible to determine how the tide of battle is flowing.

Direct advices from the Russian capital give the official report of a battle lasting seven days between the Russians and Austrians around Lemberg, capital of Galicia, in which the Russians were successful, forcing the Austrians to retreat and seizing heavily fortified positions. The Russians captured 150 guns, and the Austrians are said to have suffered enormous losses. In this battle three full Austrian army corps and parts of two others were engaged.

Aviators have pursued a German aeroplane over Paris. There was an exchange of shots in the air, but the Germans succeeded in getting away.

Russia admits a serious defeat in East Prussia at the hands of the Germans. In this battle two Russian army corps were badly cut up and three generals and a number of staff officers were killed.

An official report from Paris says that a German cavalry corps marching towards the forest of Compiègne engaged the British, and that the British captured ten guns.

Paris, Sept. 2, 11.20 p. m.—A fight in the air over Paris took place this evening. Three German aeroplanes hovered over the capital, and immediately two French machines were sent up to engage them.

Meantime machine guns mounted on public buildings, and rifles, kept up a constant fire. By this means one of the German machines became separated from the others, and the French aviators flew swiftly in its direction. The German opened fire to which the Frenchman replied vigorously.

The engagement seemed to turn to the disadvantage of the German, who mounted speedily to a higher level and holding this position, was saved from further attack. He finally disappeared in a northwest direction over Fort Romainville, after a vain pursuit.

The other German aeroplanes also escaped the fire of the guns and after circling about for a considerable time disappeared from view.

In the north there are no signs of hostile troops at Arras, Lille, Bethun, Douai, and Lens, according to an official announcement made today.

Parts of several German army corps in Belgium the statement continues, are moving eastward into Germany.

The official statement adds: "In Lorraine our advance continues on the right bank of the Saone. In the south the situation is unchanged. In Upper Alsace the Germans appear to have left. Before Belfort there is only a thin curtain of troops."

"Another German cavalry corps has pushed on as far as the line from Solasoon to Anizy Le Chateau. In the region of Rethel and of the Meuse the enemy is inactive."

London, Sept. 2.—According to an Antwerp despatch to the Evening News, the Zeppelin airship which appeared over Antwerp just before four o'clock this morning circled over only the southeasterly part of the city. The alarm was quickly given by the forts. The searchlights played upon the airship, but rather ineffectively, because the Zeppelin had appeared just before dawn, after a clear moonlight night. Shots were fired at it, and it is believed that the airship was hit.

At Deurne, two miles east of Antwerp, the Zeppelin apparently made efforts to reach the wireless installations. She dropped bombs and three houses were hit, four persons being wounded.

At Berchem, inside the inner fortifications, a bomb destroyed some telegraph wires over the streets.

At another point a bomb fell close to the railway lines, but did no damage.

GRAHAM-WHITE TO COMMAND BRITAIN'S AIR FLEET  
London, Sept. 2.—Claude Graham-White, the noted aviator, has been appointed a temporary flight commander in the British navy. Richard T. Gates, who recently resigned from the Royal Aero Club, has been appointed a temporary flight lieutenant.

The Earl of Granard has been appointed in command of the Fifth Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, and Baron Sempill in command of the Black Watch Regiment of the new army.

The wife of the Earl of Granard was formerly Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Ogden Mills of New York.

### BRITAIN WANTS A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVORS

British Ambassador At Washington Talks Over Neutrality With President Wilson—Purchase of Foreign Ships.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, talked over with President Wilson today, in general terms, American neutrality in the European war. The ambassador expressed the hope and desire of his government that none of the numerous questions of neutrality, which might arise should affect friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

It was learned that the British diplomat felt confident that the American government would enforce neutrality impartially and in accordance with the most advanced thought on this idea, in that when the time for the purchase of foreign ships for the rebuilding of an American merchant marine.

While not disputing the right of the United States to purchase as many ships from one belligerent nation as she chooses, Great Britain would not be pleased if a great number of vessels were bought from German owners, a condition that might give Germany a big supply of money. The answer of the American government to this idea, is that when the time for purchasing ships arrives nothing of an unequal nature will be done, and as equitable an arrangement as possible will be sought.

London, Sept. 2.—In a communication sent by Lord Kitchener to territorial force county associations and officers commanding territorial units, it was pointed out that there was a little misunderstanding with regard to the division of territorial units into homogeneous corps for home and external service respectively.

"Lord Kitchener," the statement continued, "is fully aware that the spirit of the territorial units would induce many to volunteer for service abroad in their units, although they may have very important duties to look after in this country which necessitate their remaining at home. He would point out that home defense is a matter of great importance, and he does not desire that those who cannot, on account of their affairs, volunteer for service abroad, should by any means be induced to do so, or on account of such inducements leave the territorial forces."

"County associations and officers commanding units should arrange that in territorial districts, certain units should be designated for home service and receive all those who cannot volunteer for service abroad into their ranks, while those who have not such important ties at home should be passed from units remaining for home defense into units of the territorial force who have selected to volunteer for service in other countries."

Lord Kitchener would then be able to organize both forces for home defense. He hopes to be able to arrange that the training of the home defense territorial forces may be on a system by which leave can be given for those serving to look after their urgent private affairs, somewhat on the commando principle which prevailed in South Africa.

"On the other hand, homogeneous units for service abroad should take up continuous training, and endeavor by every means in their power to make themselves thoroughly efficient for service in the field. The fact of a territorial unit having volunteered for service abroad and being so arranged, full up with men who can give their entire time to the service, does not imply that such units will be employed abroad until they reach a standard of efficiency which would enable them to do credit to the British army. Each of such units will be carefully inspected and reported on from time to time as to their efficiency for taking the field."

Wm. Arthur and troupe of Sioux Indians had many thrilling experiences—Assault redskins.

### ATTACKED BY SAVAGE MOBS IN AUSTRIA

London, Sept. 2, 9.30 p. m.—William Arthur, of Lander, Wyo., accompanied by nine Sioux Indians, who were attached to a circus which was performing in Trieste, when the war broke out, reached London today after many exciting adventures.

In relating his experiences Mr. Arthur said that in crossing Austria, he had seen many persons suspected of being spies killed by infuriated mobs. Among them were some women. At one town he witnessed the arrest of three hundred Serbians, who were charged with poisoning wells. They were lined up before walls and shot.

At Munich, according to Mr. Arthur, the Indians were arrested and badly handled by a mob, before the police were able to afford them adequate protection. The mob had raised the cry that the Indians were spies.

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### AUSTRIANS MEET WITH ENORMOUS LOSSES IN SEVEN DAYS' FIGHT NEAR LEMBERG

Russians Rout Five Army Corps and Capture Over 150 Pieces of Artillery—Enemy Fell Back in Great Disorder Pursued by Victors—10,000 Austrians Dead and Many Wounded on Battle-Field at Jedar—Russia Meets With a Defeat.

Petrograd, (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian war office tonight:

"After a battle lasting seven days the Russian army seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg, about ten or twelve miles from the town. The Russian troops then advanced towards the principal forts."

"After a battle yesterday which was fiercely contested, the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandoning heavy and light guns, parks of artillery, and field kitchens."

"Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy, who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners."

"The Austrian army operating in the neighborhood of Lemberg was composed of the third, eleventh and twelfth corps and part of the seventh and fourteen corps. This army appears to have been completely defeated."

"During the pursuit by the Russian troops the Austrians, who beat a retreat from Gullia Lipa, were forced to abandon an additional thirty-one guns. Our troops are moving over roads encumbered with parks of artillery and convoys loaded with provisions of various kinds."

"The total number of guns captured by the Russians around Lemberg amount to 150."

The above despatch was sent direct from St. Petersburg by the St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency, the semi-official Russian news agency, and is the first despatch received in New York direct from the Russian capital since the declaration of war.

AUSTRIANS LEFT 10,000 DEAD ON BATTLEFIELD AT JEDAR  
Nish, Servia, via London, Sept. 2.—An official statement issued today gives new and fuller details of the battle of Jedar. The Austrian force, it says, was composed of 200,000 men and held a favorable position. By its retreat it admitted defeat. The Austrians left on the field of battle 10,000 dead and more than 2,000 wounded.

"Altogether," continues the statement, "forty thousand of the enemy were placed hors de combat. We have sent to the interior more than four thousand men whom we took prisoners and have captured sixty guns, much ammunition, the material for the construction of a 600 metre bridge, and a train."

"The battle was of great importance because it was decisive. The enemy retreated to Santzek."

BORDEAU SEAT OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
Paris, Sept. 3.—A proclamation has just been issued by the government announcing that the government departments will be transferred temporarily to Bordeaux.

BRITISH GUNS SLAUGHTERED ENEMY  
London, Sept. 2.—One of the three hundred British wounded who arrived at Southampton today was a gunner who was stricken blind while serving his gun. He said the Germans came up in closely packed lines and that the British guns simply slaughtered them. He estimated that throughout the long hours of fighting before blindness overtook him thousands of Germans had fallen.

MONTENEGRINS' VICTORY  
Cettinje, via London, Sept. 2.—Although numerically inferior, the Montenegrins have defeated the Austrians near Blek in Bosnia. General Vukovich, according to the announcement, has taken the offensive and is marching on Tchalitch in pursuit of the Austrians.

GERMAN BARON ARRESTED IN LONDON AS SPY  
Baron Von Horst Charged with Circulating Manifesto Urging Irish Not to Enlist in British Army.

London, Sept. 2 (8.30 a. m.)—Baron Lewis Von Horst, of Coburg, Germany, was arrested in London today on the charge of espionage and placed in one of the concentration camps as prisoner of war.

A friend who visited Baron Von Horst says he is charged with circulating a manifesto advising the Irish not to enlist in the British army. Baron Von Horst denies this.

Clement Von Horst and another brother named Paul, were at one time identified with the Baron in his hog-raising farms on the Pacific coast. Both the Baron and Clement Von Horst are well known in financial and social circles in San Francisco.

For several years past the Baron has made his home in London, where his business interests have been large. For a number of years he has been one of the active supporters of a London committee which devoted its energies to opposing Andrew Carnegie and his peace plans. In the avowed belief that Mr. Carnegie was attempting to bring about a union between the United States and Great Britain, he was associated in this work with Miss Lillian Scott Troy, of San Francisco, who has appeared several times before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at Washington in opposition to the ratification of Anglo-American arbitration treaties.

Baron Von Horst attained prominence in the suffrage agitation in England by appearing many times as a bondsman for women accused of breaking the peace. He speaks English with-out an accent, having been born at the age of five years to a Seric, where he was educated.

The Baron is confined in the concentration camp at Olympia. Today he sent a request to see Richard Westcott, of the United States consulate.

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"This morning the Belgian authorities conducted the United States consular to the Red Cross buildings, which were struck by bombs, that he might see the extent of the damage done. King Albert also visited the buildings this morning."

An examination of the bombs thrown showed that they had a thin double covering, the two covers being jointed together with mushroom-shaped rivets, which act as the part of bullets, and are liable to cause terrible injuries when the covers are burst by the explosion. They are similar to those used by the Bonnet motor car bandits in France.

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