

BATTLE OF TRENCHES RAGES WITH THUNDER OF ARTILLERY NIGHT AND DAY

100,000 RUSHED TO SAVE VON KLUK, LONDON REPORTS

LONDON, Sept. 21.—So serious has the position of General von Kluk, on the German right, become, that it is declared 100,000 men are being rushed to his assistance from Belgium.

The resistance of Von Kluk's wing has been determined, but the allied forces are continuing their movements in an endeavor to outflank him.

Anxiety is increasing in London as the battle of the Aisne continues without the allied forces being able to gain any appreciable advantage over the Germans.

The strength of the German position is now realized. The admission that every advantage gained by the British troops has been at terrible cost brings realization that the casualty list of the British and French is bound to be staggering.

The weather continues the worst that could possibly be imagined for such a battle as is now being waged. Heavy rains continue to fall and the trenches

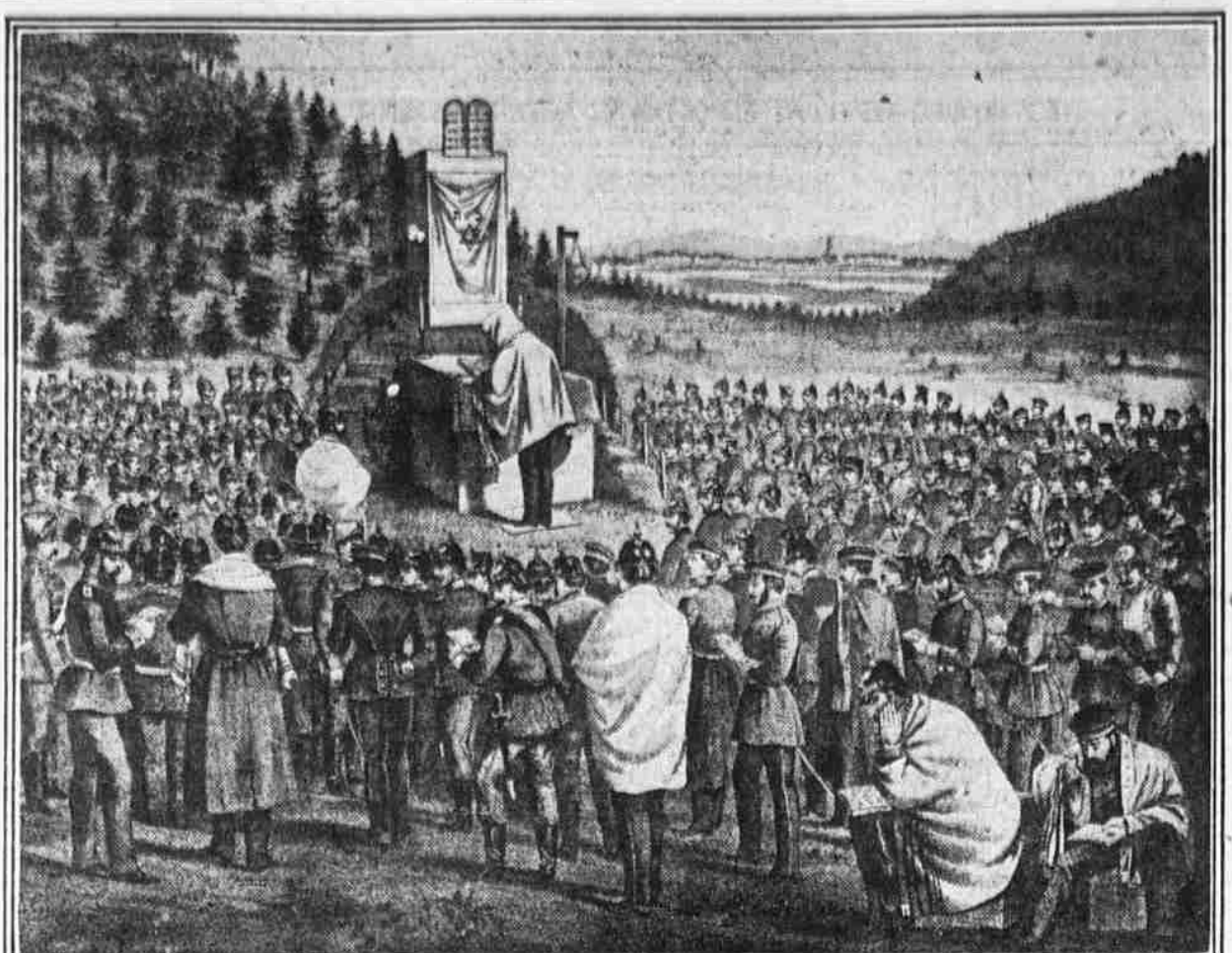
centre of the Vosges Mountains, in the neighborhood of Donon, Sonones and Saales, were repulsed."

are filled with water. The British forces have borne the brunt of the fighting in the centre and charges have been made to carry German trenches across fields swept from end to end by rifle, machine gun and shrapnel fire.

At the War Office the situation is declared to be favorable, although it is admitted no decisive advantage has been gained. The French gave some ground yesterday below Soissons in the face of a furious attack, but it was regained. Following the loss of the hill of Primont, the French drove off the Germans and occupied the defenses of La Pomelle.

The most determined German attack is being made on the allied front between Craonne and Rheims, furious assaults being directed in an attempt to pierce the allied lines.

The Allies have continued to exert the greatest pressure upon both wings of the German army, which, it is claimed, are gradually being forced back.



JEWISH SOLDIERS HOLDING NEW YEAR'S SERVICES ON THE BATTLEFIELD. Nearly half a million Jewish soldiers, the largest number under arms since the children of Israel ceased to be a nation, laid aside their weapons of war today to observe Rosh Hashana, or the New Year's Day. The above picture shows Day of Atonement services held by the Jewish soldiers in the German army during the Franco-Prussian War, and presents a scene that is being enacted in the rival armies of Europe today.

GUNS TRANSFORM BEAUTIFUL VALLEY INTO AN INFERNO

Aisne River Losses Colossal, Says Correspondent Who Followed Armies from the Marne.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—German troops are dying to the music of their regimental bands in the valley of death along the Aisne by day and by night. Their losses are colossal, says an English correspondent, who sends his story from La Perthe-Milon, south of Soissons. He says:

"From the battlefield of Marne I worked my way northward through Chantilly and Senlis to Crepy-en-Valois to this valley of death. I came by night through lands wasted by the feet of tens of thousands of armed men and by innumerable wheels of the world's greatest armies.

"I have seen on this road sights that convince me that the retreat was not only swift, but precipitate to a point of actual panic. It was Aisne or destruction. It is necessary to realize that just as the allied army, on its way from Mons to Paris, was in danger of the German flanking movement which threatened to overwhelm it, so now General von Kluk's right flank in its retreat from Paris to Aisne is in extreme danger. To avoid annihilation, he had a position of tremendous strength toward the west. It was absolutely essential that his safety to gain the position of Aisne.

"One must not lose sight of the supreme fact that the present situation just as the junction of the Oureq and Marne at Meuse made it possible for the encounter last week, so the junction of the Oise and the Aisne at Compiègne has endowed the latter with cardinal importance. Once across the Aisne, the German army had the River Oise on its right, and, for the moment, the danger of being outflanked was averted.

"This was the position on Sunday, September 13, the first day of the great frontal battle.

"The whole operation of building the pontoon bridges was carried on while a hell of fire rained down on the men, rifles, mitrailleuses and the heavier guns contributing. At one time the enemy's fire had grown so deadly and had worked such destruction among the forces engaged in building the pontoon bridges that the work had to be suspended temporarily.

"Finally the allied army, foot by foot, began to advance toward the river banks. Thanks to the fact that the pontoon bridge, broken bridge, the English troops were able to effect a crossing of the river comparatively early, while the French, showing great bravery, began crossing the river a little later by using the steel girder. In the meantime, the engineers renewed their task of pontoon bridge building, and columns of troops crossed the river. By nightfall the crossing of the river had been completed and the enemy was forced to retreat.

"Monday the Germans opened a heavy bombardment along the heights eastward toward Soissons. On Tuesday afternoon a very severe attack was made by the enemy, who evidently had been reinforced and who seemed determined to break through the allied lines between Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons. This attack was heralded by a tremendous burst of the heavy German artillery, followed by a systematic advance of the infantry. The infantry of the Allies, aided by machine guns, stood their ground, however, in an splendid fashion, pouring a deadly fire into the attacking Germans. At certain points the Allies repulsed the Germans at the point of bayonets.

THE GERMAN CORPS IN ADVANCE AGAINST POLISH STRONGHOLD

Grodno Objective of Hindenburg's New Movement to Clear Way to Warsaw. Defeated Russian Armies Unite.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Three German army corps (120,000 men) are marching on the Russian stronghold of Grodno, after capturing the towns of Augustowo, Szozuczyn and Grajewo, says an official announcement issued here today.

(Grodno is an important railway centre on the river Niemen, and is on the main line between Petrograd and Warsaw. The city is strongly fortified and is the capital of the Government of Grodno. The three captured towns are along the frontier of Russian Poland.)

The statement continues: "The campaign of the eastern army continues successfully. Part of the Grodno army defeated by General Hindenburg has joined the fragments of the Vilna army, and the two have fallen back on Grodno. The campaign against Oswiec (the Biebra River) also continues successfully.

General Steinmetz and Count Rantzau, whose names are included in the list of dead, are said to have been killed in the eastern campaign.

GERMAN SOLDIER THINKS GERMANS WILL WHIP WORLD

PARIS, Sept. 21.—This letter was written by Carl Schmidt, corporal, 5th German Infantry, stationed at Goblitz, to his mother in New York city. It was carried by courier from Goblitz to Holland and mailed to this country. The soldier writes: "Goblitz, Friday morning, Aug. 28, 1914.

"Dear Mother— "Your letter of August 31 at hand at this moment. I trust you have received my letter wherein I spoke of the bomb attacks on Goblitz by French flyers during the night of August 3 and 4. I had already written two letters to you, but they were both returned by the censor. Let us hope this one will reach you.

"During the attack of the French we were during four hours exposed to fire of the cannons, machine guns, rifles and falling bombs, which later exploded from time to time with terrific noise. We came near losing our lives and were obliged to fly from our bedrooms, as the bullets were smashing the windows. Since then we live amidst the most awful turmoil. Declarations of war following in rapid succession: Russia, France, England, Belgium, Japan. We were almost overwhelmed, but the German heart was not to be overcome by fear. Germany arose like a giant.

BATTLE IN TRENCHES RAGES AS ARTILLERY THUNDERS ON AISNE

Allies Fight Waist Deep in Water Night and Day Before Terrific Fire of Germans' Heavy Guns.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Reports from the front show that the French-British troops are fighting waist deep in water, heavy rains having flooded the trenches. The fury of battle has slackened on that account.

The Germans' intrenchments were constructed ten days before the beginning of the battle. The French trenches were made in range of a large number of the enemy's guns, which frequently and simultaneously opened fire on them with tremendous effect.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Standard's correspondent in Paris, writing of the Aisne battle, says that though it has now lasted for a week, with about 2,000,000 fighting on a line 140 miles long, it is still impossible to say that any decided result has been achieved by either side. But the balance of gains and losses on Saturday, he says, seemed to be slightly in favor of the Allies, who have advanced further on their left without giving any ground in the center or on the right.

The Germans, says this correspondent, have certainly suffered more severely in both men and captured material than the Allies, and on the whole the immediate outlook appeared to be satisfactory from the Franco-British point of view.

These heavy howitzer guns placed in advantageous positions from which they can shell the allied lines at a distance of from seven to eight miles. No big guns the Allies have can shoot effectively at such a range, consequently it is impossible to reply to this fire until the Germans approach within range of the British or French artillery.

These howitzers have inflicted great damage to the Allies, but the big guns superior to those of the Germans.

MONTENEGRINS TAKE STRONG POST IN RUSH ON BOSNIAN CAPITAL

Rogbitza, Thirty Miles From Sarajevo, Seized and Victors Advance Within Ten Miles of Stronghold.

CAREFUL PLANNING NEEDED TO PROVIDE FOOD FOR ARMIES

Success of Field Campaign Largely Depends Upon Success of Commissary Department.

How an army in the field gets its food from day to day is an interesting story that is told in the Scientific American.

The supply train of an infantry division carries two days' field and grain rations. In the late afternoon or at the end of a march or close of a combat the division commander directs the field trains to move up immediately in rear of the troops, and informs the commanding officers of organizations that one day's rations have been ordered to a designated place. An orderly is sent to that place to contact the wagons to the organization; after being unloaded they return immediately and join the grouped portions of the ration action. That same night, or early the following morning, the empty wagons are refilled from the supply train, and this latter secures a renewal of its supplies from a designated point on the line of communications, or is reloaded from a train pertaining to the line of communications, if the distance from the end of that line of the zone occupied by the troops is so great as to warrant the use of a train.

There are two methods of supplying an army in the field:

First, By consignments of supplies forwarded by the service of the line of communications and distributed as above briefly indicated; and

Second, By utilizing the resources of the country.

It is generally necessary to utilize to the fullest extent the food, especially the forage, available in the theatre of operations. In former times the invader possessed the right of booty and pillage, the result of which was most unfortunate for the army, as it embittered the population and compromised the safety of the troops. The modern army, and in the event of any real or imaginary injury being done them, it has a right to redress and reparation. These evils were in a measure remedied by the introduction of the principle of requisitioning, but by making upon the civil officials certain demands called requisitions for a specified quantity of supplies necessary for the troops. The local authorities, who are the only persons authorized to requisition, according to the known means of such or could procure the stores by purchase. The former practice of requisitioning was abandoned in order to the practice of requisitioning for the stores destroyed.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF WAR HELD UP BY CENSOR IN ENGLAND

American Correspondent Writes He Even Cannot Learn If Dispatches Have Been Sent or Not.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The difficulty under which correspondents of American newspapers are working in trying to send reports of the war by cable is well told in the following letter, written by the London correspondent of a big New York daily, and printed in the Times.

"I have had with much pleasure in the Times this morning the leading article headed 'The Judgment of America.' I have the honor to represent in London a famous New York newspaper, the news service of which appears in a very large number of important newspapers throughout the United States, Canada, the West Indies and South America.

"I have asked for but received no information of what is to be considered as a matter that could not be called to America. We have been informed that official account, that neither matter which appears in the London newspapers after passing the censor nor even the official announcements of the press bureau are necessarily available for publication in America.

"We cannot find out from the cable companies whether our messages have been sent or not. Any request for information must be sent to the censor, but we are not allowed to answer any questions or give any information.

A more amazing example of the censorship is the following: An official press bureau issued at 5 p. m. on August 25, the account of the naval action in the fight of Heligoland, a story that thrilled England from end to end. The same day, the American correspondents in London were informed that the dispatch of just one correspondent escaped the censorship and got through. One may imagine the astonishment of the editors of the other newspapers and of the great news agencies."

JEWIS WORSHIPPING AMID DIN OF BATTLE IN WAR-TORN EUROPE

Franco-Prussian War Scene Probably Re-enacted as Hebrews in Rival Armies Observe Religious Holiday

An incident of the Franco-Prussian War that has become famous through copies of a picture which adorns the walls of hundreds of Jewish homes in this city is probably being re-enacted today on the battlefields of Europe. This picture portrays the Jewish soldiers of the German army holding religious services before Metz, in 1870, while the Prussians were advancing on Paris.

Almost a half million soldiers engaged in the gigantic European military struggle will lay aside their weapons of war today to observe Rosh Hashana, or the New Year's Day, the first of the great autumn holidays.

In modern times it was left for Japan to demonstrate that an army sanitation system could be made efficient, and many of her methods have been employed by the armies now battling, simple methods of precaution with results that astonished the military representatives of American and European nations sent to make observations of the Russo-Japanese War.

Among these medico-military experts who were at the front with the Japanese troops, and a while with the Russians, was Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, of New York city, who was surgeon major of the First Regiment, U. S. Engineers, in Porto Rico and Cuba, and who subsequently served in the Philippines and made observations at the front during the Boxer uprising. Doctor Seaman personally received from Surgeon-General Mori, of the Japanese army, the most interesting statistics of the Russo-Japanese War. After a careful study of them, he says:

"The astonishing fact revealed by these figures is that out of 7,232 dead, 4,577 were caused by battle casualties, but that 2,655 who died from all other causes together. The ratio of those who died from disease and those who died from battle casualties, therefore, is as 1 to 2.5.

JAPAN'S WONDERFUL RECORD. Compare this wonderful achievement of the Japanese with Longmore's tables, based on the records of battles for the last two hundred years, which are accepted as the most reliable statistics of the past, and you will find that rarely has there been a conflict of any great duration in which at least four men have not perished from disease to every one from bullets. Yet the Japanese lost nearly four men from battle casualties for every one from disease.

JAPAN'S 'SANITARY SOLDIERS' TAUGHT ARMIES NEW LESSON

Efficient Methods Reverse World's Previous War Mortality of 4 From Disease to 1 From Bullets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—While laymen have given their attention to casualties from bullets, medical and sanitary experts have been weighing the probable losses from a still more destructive force, disease, because it is well established that rarely has there been a conflict of any duration in which at least four men have not perished from disease to every one from bullets.

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"No lessons seem to have been learned from these frightful experiences, for later statistics show no improvement. In the French campaign in Madagascar, in 184, 14,000 men were sent to the front of whom 25 were killed in action, and 700 perished from preventable disease. In the Boer War in South Africa the English losses from disease were simply frightful, greater even than in our Civil War.

NEEDS OF DETENTION HOME SHOWN BY MRS. LOUIS JURIST

Noted Social Worker Comments on Requirements for Institution.

The crying need of the detention Home has on more than one occasion been pointed out by Mrs. Louis Jurist, of 318 North Broad street, wife of the Louis Jurist, prominent socially, a member of the board of managers of the home, and nationally in the limit of an agent of the United States, especially that early education of delinquent and orphaned children, and their later vocational training for the better of life.

SERVIAN PRINCE WOUNDED

Hurt While Leading Cavalry Charge Against Austrians.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Despatch from Belgrade says it is officially announced there that Prince George of Serbia was slightly wounded while leading a charge of cavalry attacking the Austrian forces on the Save River. He will shortly be able to rejoin his command.

Methods Under Scrutiny. Comptroller Investigating Complaints of Needy Borrowers. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Various complaints that banks are not extending loans to needy clients are being investigated by the Comptroller of the Currency.