

RIVERS OF BLOOD AGAIN MAY DELUGE WATERLOO AS GERMANS GATHER FOR BATTLE

hand-to-hand fighting in the streets, the Germans using Maxim guns against the French, who were forced to retire before the steady fire. The French had artillery and possibly they could have expelled the Germans by bombarding St. Quentin, but it was feared that the city would be destroyed.

The Germans are reported merely holding their entrenched positions in the center. This is believed due to the fact that they have been compelled to withdraw large forces of men and artillery and send them to the west to reinforce the German right. As a consequence, they must remain on the defensive, although the French are keeping up their assaults, feeling out the weak place in the line.

On the extreme French right, according to the latest information, the Germans are giving ground before the French at the northern part of the French right where it joins the center, but it has been found impossible to prevent the advance of the Germans along the Meuse in the direction of St. Mihiel. They have not, however, been able to cross the river. Every time they string their pontoons the French artillery, which commands every point, blows the bridges to pieces.

The German line now begins at Mons, in Belgium, swings west to St. Amand, south through Cambrai, St. Quentin, on the main road through Ham to Noyon, and then is unbroken from the past few days at a material point in its spread across France in a southeasterly direction, following the heights of the Aisne to a point north of Rheims and then directly east to Varennes, taken on Thursday by the Germans. From there the line of the Meuse is followed with the Germans threatening the forts of the Toul-Verdun line.

On the eastern edge of the western theatre of war the Germans are keeping up a terrific bombardment against the works about Verdun.

To the south of Verdun a heavy French force, sent northward from Nancy and Toul, is pressing vigor-

ously against the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Attack follows attack in quick succession.

The value of German strategy is becoming more and more apparent. It now seems certain that the Germans did not intend to hold the heights immediately north of the Aisne, as the position to which they have fallen back is infinitely stronger. The key to the position of the German right is a natural horseshoe of stone quarries extending around the Oise from Girumont and Antheuil to Machemok. The whole position is marked by Mont Gaeulon, opposite Compiègne, from which the steep sides of a plateau extend toward the northeast and the southeast.

There seems to be evidence for the belief that General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, and Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander, are rallying all their strength for a final effort against the German lines. Every available man is being sent to the front, while the commanders of the allied troops on the two wings have been ordered to redouble their exertions in their efforts to turn the German flanks.

The schemes of the German General Staff, of course, are secret, but military men who have so far studied the German campaign believe that it is the object of the Kaiser's forces to allow the Allies to wear themselves out in attacks upon the strong positions held by the invaders. It is necessary for the Germans to assume the offensive in a certain degree at some points, but the real German offensive movement all along the line has not yet been attempted.

As the result of a four-day fight, beginning September 18, the Germans have been forced back from the Wesseling Valley (in upper Alsace) to Cernay.

Reports of desultory fighting are coming in from the Vosges, but it is not certain that the French were able to hold Cernay and Thann, both of which places they claim to have taken.

ALLIES RETREAT 12 MILES ALONG OISE, BERLIN STATES

BERLIN (by way of Amsterdam), Sept. 25.

Official announcement was made today that the western end of the German forces in France had taken the offensive against the Allies and had driven them back 12 miles. It also was stated that on the eastern end the Germans had ascended the Meuse Heights after hard fighting southeast of Verdun and were advancing steadily despite strong resistance.

The statement follows:

Following repeated attacks along the Oise by the enemy, who seem to have been strongly reinforced, our troops took the offensive and drove the foe back 12 miles. Fighting continues on the western end of the opposing lines.

Along the Meuse, southeast of Verdun, we have gained the heights on the east bank. The French opposed our advance there with fresh troops, and the fight-

ing was severe. We continue to advance, while our artillery maintains its bombardment of the French forts.

The general situation in France remains favorable to the Germans, the War Office says, although there has been no decisive result. The German armies of the center and left are slowly but surely breaking down the French defense, and important developments are hoped for in this section of the battle line.

Reports in the foreign newspapers that Pope Benedict had protested to Emperor William against the bombardment of Rheims are officially denied here. It is stated that the German Envoy in Rome was asked for information as to the damage done to the cathedral of Notre Dame and that his reply was received without comment.

LOST GROUND REGAINED IS LONDON STATEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 25.

With fury unsurpassed in the history of the world the battle of the Aisne-Oise entered its 14th day with little apparent gain for either side.

The War Office here today was strangely silent. It admitted the Germans assumed the offensive yesterday near Noyon and had made substantial gains, and that the enemy was pushing back the French on the heights of the Meuse. But in this connection, it was told, that the Allies heavily reinforced, had regained most of the lost territory on the left wing, and that by a series of brilliant bayonet charges they had succeeded in entering St. Quentin. That they did not hold this position was due, it was stated, entirely to the desire of the Allies' commander to save the town.

The Germans are heavily entrenched on the hills north of the town, and if the Allies had tried to hold it they would have been compelled to face a constant rain of shells from the German big guns. In order to avoid needless sacrifice of life, the British withdrew to the west, and have taken up strongly entrenched positions, from which they are now bombarding the Germans.

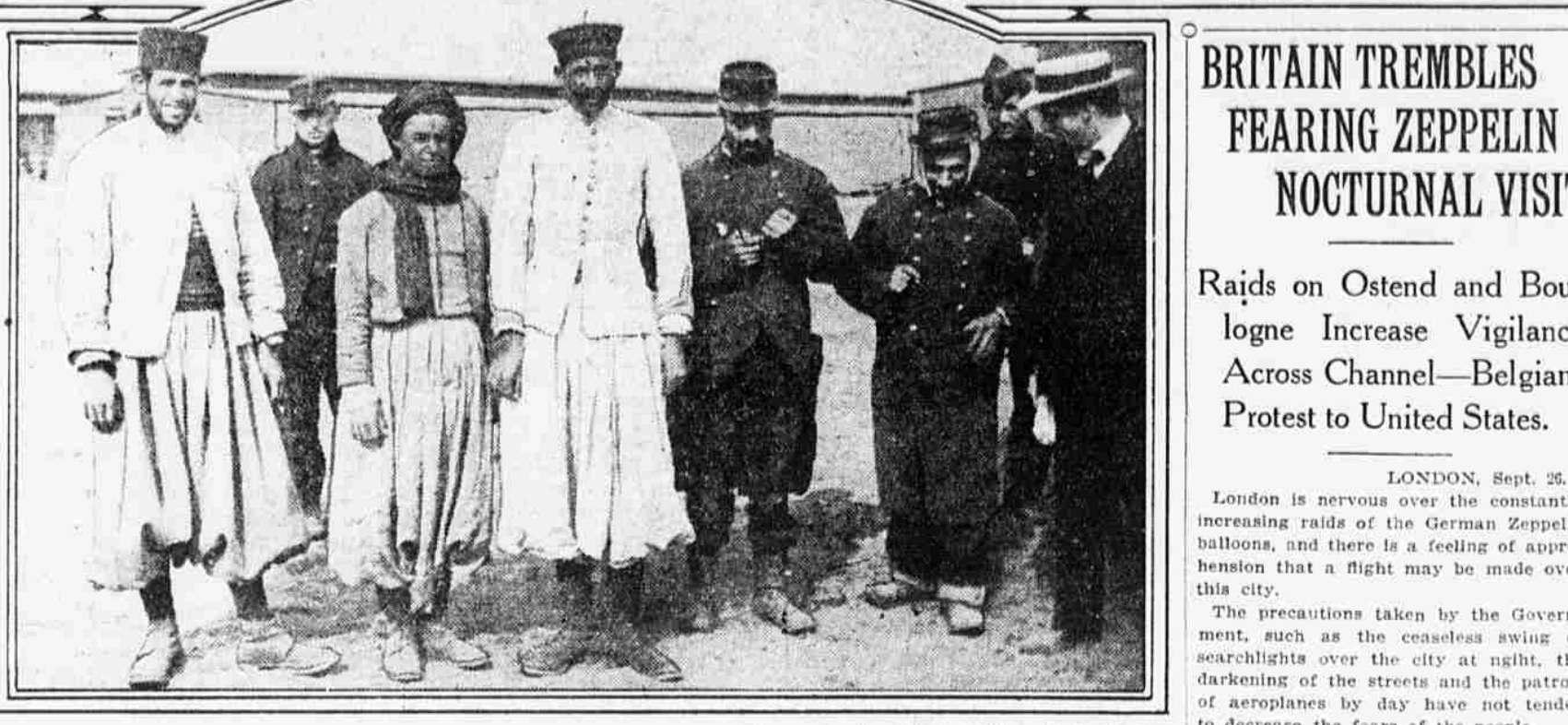
It is reported here that many

changes are taking place in the German line. Parts of the troops which formed the army of the Crown Prince have been withdrawn and sent around to aid General von Kluck, while a part of the army that was engaged under General von Euelow has been transferred to the Crown Prince and the gaps filled with the landwehr and the reserves. The object of this naturally is to put fresh men at various lines. As a result von Kluck's army is admittedly now most formidable.

However, while admitting these facts, the British military officials say there is no reason for discouragement. They again referred today to the similarity between the present battle and the situation presented in the Russo-Japanese war, insisting that while the Germans were able to maintain their lines and by the sacrifice of hundreds of men to advance at certain points, they were not at any place in a position to break the French line, now most strongly held. In addition, General Joffre has thrown a large part of his reserves into the battle line, and these fresh troops, aided by the fresh British troops that have just reached the firing line, must soon make their presence felt.

The survivors denied the first reports that the Carmania fired on a yawl that contained some of the sailors who got away from the Captain Trafalgar before she was dynamited.

Three officers and 11 members of the crew were lost through the sinking of the Captain Trafalgar, the survivors said. They feel certain that the captain and at least eight members of the Captain Trafalgar's crew were eaten by sharks.



SCENES IN THE GERMAN PRISON CAMP AT ALTEN GRABOW, NEAR BERLIN. In the upper picture are shown French prisoners at their morning ablutions. In the lower picture are shown types of French, Belgian and Turco prisoners of war.

CHINESE RESENT SEIZURE OF TOWN OUTSIDE WAR ZONE

Occupation of Wei-Hsien, 80 Miles From Japanese Operations Against Tsing-Tao, Regarded as Aggression.

PEKIN, Sept. 25. Japanese troops have seized the Chinese town of Wei-Hsien, in Shan Tung Province, and the Chinese Foreign Office today sent a protest to the Japanese Legation, pointing out that Wei-Hsien is far outside the zone of fighting fixed for the campaign against Kiau-Chau.

Wei-Hsien is about 80 miles from Tsing-Tao and twenty miles west of the boundary of the German territory of Kiau-Chau. It is on the railroad running to Tien-Tain.

The Japanese took possession of the railroad station and the cars. Though there were Chinese troops at Wei-Hsien, they made no attempt to oppose the Japanese.

GERMANS COURTMARTIALED ON TREASON CHARGES

Alleged to Have Planned Escape of French Prisoners.

OSTEND, Sept. 25. It is announced here that German authorities at Brussels are trying a number of Bavarian soldiers, including some officers, charged with conniving at the attempted escape of several thousand French prisoners of war.

KAISER SHIFTING HIS TROOPS

Military Trains Moving Vast Numbers on French Border.

MAESTRICHT, Holland, Sept. 25. For three days German military trains have been passing back and forth between Aix-la-Chapelle and the French frontier.

GERMAN CASUALTIES 73,240

New Lists Show Increasing Mortality Among Officers.

BERLIN, Sept. 25. Two new lists issued here contain 973 names and increase the total losses of the Germans in the war to 73,240 killed, wounded and missing. Germany declared war on Russia eight weeks ago today, and her average weekly losses in the war have, therefore, been 215.

PRESS ATTACKS ON KAISER PROHIBITED IN ENGLAND

Censor Stops Sale of Paper Containing Cartoon of Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 25. Personal attacks on the Kaiser are prohibited by the authorities. A newspaper the other day issued a caricature, not at all violent in character, depicting the Kaiser throwing down his matted countenance and striking his foot with it. The police have forbidden the sale of it in the streets.

The latest Gazette, the official British organ, contains no fewer than twenty-four notices of appointments of officers to commands, staff and units of the army.

Lloyd George's decision to call in the one pound and ten shilling notes, has come as a relief to bankers. These funny bits of paper have been freely forged since they came into use as a legal tender.

Lady Naylor-Leyland, who is one of the most popular of the Anglo-American hostesses in London, has gone to North Wales, and is equipping Nantelid Hall as a Red Cross hospital, to be used during the winter months.

BRITISH FLEET REPORTED IN MINE-FILLED CHANNELS

May Be on Way to Assist Russian Ships in Baltic Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 25. Developments in the naval situation are imminent. It has been learned on good authority, just what they will be cannot be stated, but there have been a number of important conferences during the last 48 hours that will bring about results.

ZEPPELINS SCOUR SEAS FOR HOSTILE WARSHIPS

German Airships Reported Flying Over the Kattegat.

LONDON, Sept. 25. News agency advices from Copenhagen report continuous flights by Zeppelins over the Kattegat. It is believed they are searching for hostile ships.

GREEKS HARASS ALBANIA

Rome, Sept. 25.—The population of southern Albania will ask the intervention of one of the great powers to protect it from the harassments of insurgents and Greeks, according to a report which has reached Bari, Italy, by courier.

BLOODY WATERLOO FEELS TEUTON HEEL IN MARTIAL TREAD

Belgian Aviators Report New Lines of Entrenchment Designed as Haven for Right Wing, Shattered by Allies.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25. At night all unnecessary lights on both sea and land are extinguished. The sky is combed with searchlights at intervals and aeroplanes are held ready day and night for a flight aloft to give battle to an invading airship.

If an airship raid over English soil should be attempted by the Germans, the balloons probably would be conveyed by aeroplanes to give battle to the English planes. A German aviator dropped bombs upon the race course at Antwerp on Thursday night, evidently mistaking the course for a British or French military aerodrome.

The Zeppelin observed over Jutland was seen by persons in Thun, who said it was traveling in a southerly direction and at an enormous altitude.

FAINT HOPE LINGERS FOR CATHEDRAL'S SAFETY

Rheims Edifice Doomed if German Bombardment Continues.

PARIS, Sept. 25. Fear that the famous Cathedral of Notre Dame will be completely wrecked if the German bombardment of Rheims continues was expressed in all quarters here today. The Temps says: "Despite the destructive fury of the earlier bombardment, the magnificent symbol of the past is only partly damaged. It is true that the roof of the altar is burned, the walls smoke-blackened, the stained glass smashed and some statues chipped, but the cathedral itself remained on Thursday in its entirety just as the eyes of many generations have been accustomed to see it."

AMERICAN REPORTERS FREED

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The American correspondents arrested last Sunday for trying to reach the fighting lines have been released at the request of Ambassador Herriot, but they have been forbidden to write of their experiences or tell what they have seen.

BRITAIN TREMBLES FEARING ZEPPELIN NOCTURNAL VISIT

Raids on Ostend and Boulogne Increase Vigilance Across Channel—Belgians Protest to United States.

LONDON, Sept. 25. London is nervous over the constantly increasing raids of the German Zeppelin balloons, and there is a feeling of apprehension that a flight may be made over this city.

The precautions taken by the Government, such as the ceaseless swing of searchlights over the city at night, the darkening of the streets and the patrols of aeroplanes by day have not tended to decrease the fears of the people.

News of recent flight of German balloons over Ostend, Boulogne and Jutland make plain the possibility of a German balloon reconnaissance over London.

The fear is not that the Germans will drop bombs upon the city, as they did at Antwerp; the feeling of panic, which would probably follow the appearance of a Zeppelin here would arise from the heightened possibilities of danger from the air.

German balloon raids are becoming the bugaboo of a big part of the people, especially since the morning papers told of a German aeroplanet dropping bombs upon the shipbuilding yard at Boulogne.

It is easy to equip a Zeppelin with sufficient fuel and other supplies for a voyage of from 500 to 700 miles, and the distance from the German strongholds in Belgium and France to London and return is less than that. The Admiralty has adopted stringent precautions to protect the coast and the warships lying in the North Sea and English Channel.

ALL LIGHTS OUT AT NIGHT

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OSTEND PROTESTS TO U. S.

OSTEND, Sept. 25. The burgomaster today presented to the American Consul for transmission through him to President Wilson of the United States a formal protest that the protest to Germany against the operations of the German Zeppelins. In the communication the burgomaster sets forth that Ostend is a non-fortified city, that the majority of its inhabitants are non-combatants and that bombs have been dropped on buildings with which the military have never had any connection.

"The action of the Germans in dropping bombs from Zeppelins," says the appeal to the President, "is an unjustifiable violation of the rights of the people."

NIGHT'S COOL TOUCH CALMS WAR FEVER AS ALLIES' SLEEP

Then as Dawn Breaks Over the Trenches and Martial Routine Begins Suspicion and Alertness Prevail.

By GEORGE DUFRESNE

During the terrific fighting in northern and eastern France, the troops of the Allies have had very little sleep. There has been a great deal of night fighting, and heavy rains have made the position of the men in the trenches vastly uncomfortable.

The trenches within the circle of forts are cloaked before dawn by mist. Here and there, hidden under temporary shelters, a groan or murmur tells where the soldiers sleep on straw, behind the trenchments. The stations of the local lines are filled with straw, and among sacks and accoutrements the more fortunate are asleep, crowded close, under the open sheds.

Here and there, as one moves, shadows loom out of the mist—the close standing sentries, singular figures, hidden in white coats of different types, but made uniform by the military cap, the shouldered or rounded musket.

The challenges run round in subdued tones. Even suspicion seems lulled, in the truce of the night the misty vision of the sentry is passive. The artificial atmosphere that makes all but the known uniform an enemy is forgotten for the moment.

Looking back at Paris, the city is shrouded deep in white mist. Only the spires and towers emerge, gray and sleepy. The summit of the Eiffel Tower is lost again in a yellowish belt of mist.

As the gray light grows yellow and red with the coming sun, the towers are projected against it, as if floating in mid air, a city of dreams. Can this be the town that is waiting half empty, garrisoned with soldiers, every public office a barrack or ambulance, for expected bombardment, almost certain sleep?

Yet only a few miles to the north, how few the citizens do not yet know—the advance patrols of the enemy are also resting, sleeping under the same bands of white mist.

And behind us, also hidden by the mist, the restless movement of the Allies' troops continues. Trains are shunting and banging, there is the rattle of heavy wheels on the roads. The clatter of cooking pots and boots, even of voices, begins round us. The night has been warm, and a sultry feeling falls again at once with the opening of day. A cavalry patrol visible already in its lighter blue uniforms, files past. The men move out to their work on the earthworks. There is the rattle of arms as the muskets are freed from their standing racks. Straws sheaves these, in their threatening lines, by the edges of uncut cornfields. They begin to shiver as they are lifted in the early sunlight.

The sound of a distant shot, unexplained, startles my little circle of view into alertness. The truce of night goes in an instant with the mist. Suspicion, the sharp tension of protective attack, change in a second the atmosphere. Orders, loud voices and movements tell the beginning of another day in the war.

Paris, as we return, already awake; sharply outlined and stirring. Cars are moving in and out of one gate, which has opened early. Small parties of officers, their coats of arms already gleaming, are out, notably in motorcars from their city quarters.

It is time to get back to the suppressed shuddered existence of a civilian in a town under military government, for whose rumor-fueled existence is considered to be the only safeguard against panic.

MONROE DOCTRINE MENAGED BY KAISER, OPINION IN LONDON

The Spectator Warns U. S. That Germans, if Successful, Will Cause Trouble in South American Trade.

LONDON, Sept. 25. The anti-German campaign of the English newspapers took a new tack today when the Spectator editorially warned the United States that a victory for Germany in the present war would result in that country seeking the riches of South America, and that this would seriously menace the Monroe Doctrine.

"We note," says the Spectator, "that the German Secret Service agents in the United States are trying to make the flesh of Americans creep by talking about a shortage of rice. We would ask our American friends, when they hear such talk, to possess their souls in patience. As it happens we have no shortage of anything approaching it."

"As regards the men in action, ready for action, or likely to be ready for action for some considerable time, the rice problem is, however, we admit, by no means one for all nations which rely upon voluntary enlistment, as in America. We should, therefore, once more urge our kinsmen in the United States to look to their miles but to renew her strength there, and then, how about the Monroe Doctrine?"