

FRENCH AGAIN HURL FORCES FORWARD IN FIERCE ASSAULT ON GERMAN LEFT WING

retreat of Von Kluck's army would naturally compel the retirement of the entire German force. There is no pivotal point in the extreme eastern part of France for the army to swing upon, so that we assume that the German left will fall back to Metz and the center and right wing will move backward to Belgium. It is my opinion that the next big battle will be fought on German and Belgian soil and that the Germans will be strictly upon the defensive. I would not be surprised to see Germany suing for peace by the beginning of 1915."

Wounded French and British soldiers arriving in this city report tremendous fighting along the line, especially at the western end, where the Allies have been making a supreme effort to shatter the invaders' flank, the losses are frightful. Every trench that the Germans have been compelled to give up is full of dead. The French generals telegraphed to General Gallieni, the military governor of Paris, to rush a trainload of chloride of lime. The German trenches will be filled with lime and the battlefields will be sprinkled.

Losses of the Germans have been appalling. Some unofficial estimates place the invaders' losses in the battle of the Marne and the battle of the Aisne at 500,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. In the absence of official estimates only guesses can be made.

The eighteenth day of the big engagement found the German defensive apparently much weaker and the Allies, on account of the strength imparted by fresh troops, have been able to occupy more favorable positions. It is said

that the French and British have been able to capture a number of heavy German guns, but have not been able to turn them upon the enemy, owing to lack of suitable ammunition.

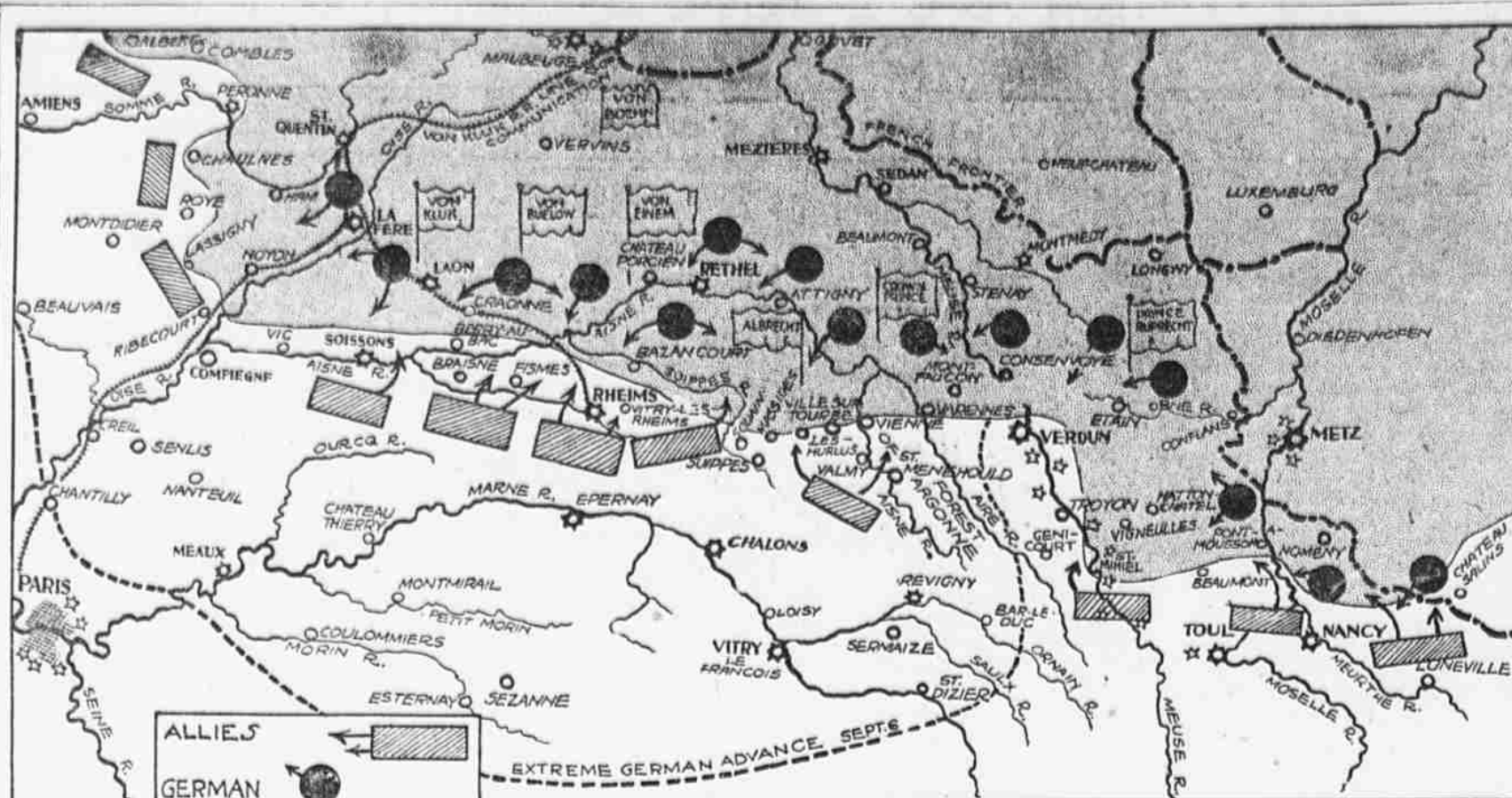
Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is reported to have been captured by the French and to be a prisoner in Nomeny. In order to liberate the Crown Prince the Germans are making vigorous assaults against Nomeny, it is said.

An officer, just back from the front, says that the French who are operating in the vicinity of Thiaucourt have been meeting with success and that the Germans in their rearward movement lost a number of prisoners. One German corps is said to have been beaten back in disorder at that point, many of the soldiers surrendering voluntarily to the pursuers.

This corps is believed to have been the 6th, which is known to have been operating in that district.

Thiaucourt is 27 miles southeast of Verdun and about 23 miles northwest of Nancy. The Germans have been making vigorous efforts to retain their lines and the troops stationed in the center, near Rheims, have been engaged in violent operations which are believed to have been a cover for the reported retreat of General von Kluck.

It is claimed, Von Kluck's army is giving way—and there seems to be nothing to militate against such a conclusion—the center would have to hold firm in order to prevent the French from driving northward at Rheims and cutting the German right off from the balance of the army.



The official line of battle as given out by the French War Office, but without date, so that changes may have occurred since the combatants occupied the positions noted, has not changed markedly on the right, center or left. As now lined up the French right runs from Pont-a-Mousson to St. Mihiel, then to the heights of the Meuse southeast of Verdun, where still fighting, including a bombardment with siege guns, has been going on for several days. In the center, between Verdun and Rheims, the line runs through Varennes, Souain, around Rheims to Berry-au-Bac and the heights north of the River Aisne which it follows almost to Soissons and Compiègne. Across the Aisne and the Oise the line runs through Ribecourt (held by the French) to Lassigny (held by the Germans), to Roye (held by the French), and Chaulnes (held by the Germans). To the north of the Somme the line stretches between Albert and Comblès. Further north, unofficially, it is reported that the French are fighting an extended German line near Cambrai and the Belgian border.

REPULSE OF FRENCH RIGHT ONLY CHANGE, BERLIN SAYS

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (by way of Amsterdam). The official statement this afternoon reports no decisive action between the Oise and Meuse Rivers, but adds that the German force operating against the Verdun-Toul fortifications has repulsed the French assault.

The official statement follows: Between the Oise and the Meuse the situation is generally quiet. The army operating against the forts of the Meuse has repulsed another attack by the French army from the Verdun and Toul forts.

An assault delivered by Belgian troops from the Antwerp garrison has been repulsed by the Germans. Earlier in the day the following brief announcement was made:

An indecisive battle has occurred on the right wing of the German army in France. Since guns opened fire Tuesday on the Antwerp fortresses. The French have repulsed their advances about Verdun. It is quiet along the center.

A brief statement issued at midnight declared that the Allied French and British troops repulsed their attacks without success, and that whenever any ground was lost by the Germans it immediately was regained.

(This is the first admission from

Berlin that the Germans ever lost ground in the battle of the Aisne.)

The latest list of casualties issued here increases the number of German troops killed, wounded and missing to more than 117,000. The great majority are named as missing. This total covers the fighting in both the eastern and western theatres of war. In the latest list the 6th Infantry Regiment was the heaviest loser. Out of its enrollment, 18 officers, 15 non-commissioned officers and 582 men were listed as killed, 168 officers and men as wounded and 139 missing.

It is stated officially that Prince Oscar, who is suffering from heart disease, will be unable to return to the front. He has begged his father, Emperor William, for permission to visit the physicians orders, but the Emperor has upheld their edict.

"Prince Joseph, who was recently wounded, will return to the front early in September," the statement adds. "The nephew of the Emperor is well."

This refuted the report sent by English correspondents from Belgium that Prince Adolph had died in a Brussels hospital.

REPORTS CONFIRM GERMAN RETREAT, LONDON BELIEVES

LONDON, Sept. 30.—That the armies of the Allies are slowly but surely driving back the front lines of the Germans along the Aisne is the firm belief of London today.

Every report is interpreted as confirmation of this. The repulse of the Germans in the fighting between the Aisne and the Oise is believed to be a failure of an action started by the enemy to mask the retirement back of his entrenched lines.

The removal of the headquarters of General von Der Goltz, the German Governor of Belgium, to Namur from Brussels is believed authentic.

In it is seen the preparations by the Germans for a change in the scene of conflict from the battle fronts in France to Belgium, where the Germans will have their lines along their own frontier.

The work of fortifying the Rhine, of which accounts have reached London from both Switzerland and Holland, is contradictory of this belief.

Today's official statements in Berlin and Paris indicate the advantage rests with the Allies. The German statement admits that the French are advancing in the neighborhood of Verdun. The French statement confirms this and gives the further information that Germans have been driven east of St. Mihiel, which the Germans recently captured.

The Berlin statement says that no decisive result has been attained on the German right wing. The French officially declare that the right wing has been repulsed in an attack on Tracy-le-Mont and that the turning movement of the Allies is extending steadily toward the north. This is the movement which, if unchecked, spells disaster for the German army.

out it will be a constant menace to these lines.

The turning movement of the Allies to the north menaces the long line of the German communications through Belgium. As has been pointed out in the armies of Generals von Boeck and these dispatches previously, this line, if cut, only a rapid retreat can save the German right wing and center.

Reports have been received here that von Kluck, comprising the German right wing, were in full retreat.

Though the English censor permitted the transmission of unofficial dispatches stating that the German right wing had met with disaster, the Government Press Bureau refused to confirm this. This statement was made at 10:15 a.m.

The Press Bureau is unable to confirm the report that the German right wing has been broken and is being pushed back.

Efforts to get an explanation of the word "broken" another journal that no information had been received or whether in accordance with the rule that no report on fighting should be made until five days after it has taken place met with no success.

This dispatch was received by the Express from its correspondent at Ghent.

"Persons arriving here from Brussels say that the Germans are preparing to move the administrative headquarters of the military government from Brussels to Namur. This is taken to mean that the Germans are getting ready for the next stand near their own frontier."

Namur is on the German's main line of communications. If the Germans failed to hold it, the annihilation of the entire western part of their forces undoubtedly would follow.

JAPANESE CRUSH FORTS OF TSING-TAO AND MENACE TOWN

Heavy Guns Placed for Bombardment and Surrender of German Garrison Is Believed Imminent.

PEKING, Sept. 30.

The fall of Tsing-Tao is imminent as a result of steady bombardment from both land and sea, according to a statement issued at the Japanese Legation today. It said that Fort Tsin already has been shelled and that heavy damage had been inflicted on Fort Kaiser Point. These two forts, with Fort Moltke, form the center of the German stronghold.

Confirming reports of Japanese successes at Kiaochow, the Tokyo Government, in an official statement issued this afternoon, announced that a Japanese naval force has succeeded in capturing Laoshan Island, close to the main settlement of Tsing-Tao. The Japanese captured four

guns. In order to shell forts effectively it is necessary to mount guns on Mount Laoshan. These were dragged up the mountain for 24 feet under cover of an attack that kept the real plan of the Japanese concealed. When the Germans discovered what the Japanese troops were doing, four guns already had reached the position chosen.

A bursting shell killed the soldiers who were drawing up the fifth, and it fell back to the bottom of the mountain, causing the loss of life. The combined Japanese and English forces captured the island east of the Tsin-Ho River in a night attack, and Tsing-Tao has been completely isolated as a result.

The right wing of the Allies now extends to Kiaochow Bay west of Laoshan. Guns have been mounted there that have a longer range than those on the German gunboats in the bay, and the latter have been forced to seek shelter behind Yut-Tai Island.

Before the German gunboats were driven back, bombs dropped from aeroplanes had killed a number of English soldiers.

BRITISH VIOLATE HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY, BERLIN SAYS

Capture Dutch Ships and Drop Bombs on Towns Are Charges.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.—(By wireless through London, L. L.) This afternoon news that Sven Holm, the famous Swedish explorer, employed to investigate charges that German troops committed atrocities in Belgium, states in Swedish papers, to which he has direct access, of his journey through Belgium and French territory occupied by the Germans, that the population is returning to their homes, and that the splendid discipline of the German troops.

This information also was given out today.

According to the belittled attitude of the British warships, cruising near the Dutch coast, Turkey closed the straits.

"Holland is exercised by the capture of Dutch ships by the British. The Rotterdam Chronicle states that England is completely disregarding the rights of neutral States. The Dutch steamer Sophie Rotterdam to New York, was captured by the British in the channel and taken to London."

"The British Minister at The Hague has admitted that a British aviator flying above the Dutch town of Maastricht dropped a bomb, thus violating Dutch neutrality."

NEW KRUPP GUNS ADD POWER TO KAISER'S KIEL CRUISERS

Great Fleet in North Sea Expected to Give Early Battle.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30.

Germany is strengthening the armament of her fleet in the North Sea, according to reports of travelers who have recently passed through the Kiel Canal. The vessels are being equipped with new ordnance which the Krupp works have perfected after two years of experiment. The new guns are being placed on both armored cruisers and dreadnoughts.

The canal is described as being crowded with warships, including the largest battleships. The armaments are busy day and night, and long trains arrive continuously with immense guns for the ships.

The Germans are reported as declaring that the whole fleet soon will be ready to fight.

The correspondent of the Evening News has telegraphed to London that the sixth German naval casualty list gives the names of one man killed and 31 officers and 45 men missing.

Beginning on Thursday, according to orders issued today by the British naval authorities, no neutral travelers will be permitted to visit the east coast of England, but they may continue their operations on the west coast.

This order will affect a large number of Dutch and Danish travelers now using Grimsby as a sailing base.

ROUT OF VON KLUCK IMPROBABLE, SAYS MILITARY ANALYST

German Right Actually Progressing and Still on Offensive, Is Opinion of War Writer.

By J. W. T. MASON

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—There is no official information that in any way is interpreted as affording a basis for the Paris report of General von Kluck's retreat. On the contrary, the new battle line of the Allies, announced with usual frankness by the French Government, shows a considerable gain by the Germans.

Last week Peronne and Lassigny were in possession of the Allies, representing the closest points to Von Kluck's main defenses that had been captured since the battle of the Aisne began. The new disposition of the battle front restores Lassigny to Von Kluck and moves the Allies 10 miles back of Peronne, between Comblès and Albert. The reconstructed battle line shows considerable offensive power is retained by Von Kluck.

Von Kluck's rout at this time could be caused only by the unexpected appearance of strong reinforcements for the Allies. Such additions to the assaults probably would have to be supplied from the front. Most of the British troops sent to the front subsequent to the arrival of the first expeditionary army have had to be used for making good losses and keeping the British corps up to their full strength.

It is improbable that a second army has yet crossed the English Channel. This second army, composed of trained Colonials and Home Territorials, corresponding to American National Guard, should, however, soon be ready.

Its sudden arrival at the battle front might force Von Kluck to retire as hastily as the present unconfirmed French rumors suggest.

U. S. ORDERS WARSHIPS TO ENTER TURKISH WATERS

Steps Taken to Protect American Interests After Treaty Abrogation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—With the abrogation of all Turkish treaties scheduled to take place at midnight tonight, the admission by Secretary of the Navy Daniels today that the United States cruiser Tennessee has been ordered to the Mediterranean took on a new significance.

The State Department has received no reply to its note delivered to the Turkish Government of two weeks ago, protesting against the abrogation of the Turkish treaties. In the absence of a reply to this protest the Tennessee has been ordered to the vicinity of Turkey in order to be ready for any possible outbreaks there.

The cruiser North Carolina is within 12 hours sailing of Turkish waters, and it is expected that these warships will be sufficient to guard Americans and their property in Turkey in the event of an anti-foreign outbreak.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE, SWEEPING HUNGARY, NEARS BUDAPEST

Hosts Pour Through Carpathian Passes and Move Briskly Through Unfortified Territory—Galician Campaign Quiet.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.

The Russian advance guards are now within 120 miles of Budapest, with an unfortified country before them, through three passways in the Carpathians, at Dukla Pass, Sanok Pass and Uzsok Pass. The columns detached to advance into Hungary are pouring out on the plains. Through two of the passes are railroads, which the Russians now control to points in the foothills on the Hungarian side of the Southern Galician border.

The force which advanced to Sanok Pass was opposed by German artillery sent to cut off its movement. The Germans were defeated in engagements south of the city of Sanok and retreated to the northwest, abandoning their guns. The Russian force moved on through the defile.

In the Uzsok Pass the Russians dislodged the Hungarians from three positions and gained the further side, where they are now descending to the Hungarian plateau.

There are no fortifications south of the Carpathians to stay the progress of the armies from the north.

THE GALICIAN CAMPAIGN.

In Galicia the campaign is quiet. The southern column has taken Dukla, a railroad center.

The fighting at Dukla is believed to have been with the Austrians, who fell back to Jaslo and attempted to rally there. Both Dukla and Jaslo are on the Jaselska River.

Unofficial advice states that part of General Ruzsky's forces has already reached Tarnow, and that fighting has been in progress there for 24 hours. The capture of Tarnow will leave the road clear for an advance on Cracow.

That the Germans expect no attempt by the Russians to take Cracow by storm, but expect General Ruzsky to rest content with an investment of that city, while his main forces pursue their march on Silesia, is indicated by a dispatch from Warsaw stating that the Germans are fortifying the heights south of Kielce, Russian Poland. These are in the way of a direct advance into Silesia.

The Russian onward march through Galicia is declared to be proceeding unimpeded in two parallel lines. The Austrian resistance is declared to be already so badly broken that the troops of the Dual Empire seem unable to make a decided stand. It is not believed that they will give battle until Cracow is reached.

The Austrian Crown Prince, Archduke Carl Franz Josef, is reported to have reached Cracow yesterday and to have taken command of that post, with General Conrad von Hostensdorf as his chief of staff.

AUSTRIANS RESIST CZAR'S INVASION OF HUNGARY

Fresh Troops Hurried to Isolated Provinces—Battle Reported.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.

A dispatch to the Correspondence Bureau from Budapest yesterday said that the Russian advance which already has penetrated the Carpathians is being resisted.

It is unofficially reported in the Hungarian capital that a battle was fought between Austrian and Russian soldiers near Budapest yesterday.

The dispatch follows:

Telephone communication with the districts of Okorosso and Maramaros is interrupted. Fresh troops have been dispatched to these districts, thus completely altering the situation. News from a reliable source, not yet officially confirmed, states that yesterday a battle was fought near Maramaros.

Okorosso is about 20 miles east of Budapest. Maramaros is a county in Hungary bordering on Transylvania and Galicia. The Carpathian Mountains extend through it. Its western border is about 15 miles east of Budapest.

Dispatches received from Petrograd yesterday stated that the Russians had penetrated Hungary as far as Ungvár, which is only 10 miles from Budapest. Other dispatches said it was evidently the intention of the Austrian Government to leave Hungary to its fate and centre its activities in helping the Germans. This surmise, in view of the above dispatch, was apparently wrong.

GERMAN WARSHIP REPORTED LOST IN NORTH SEA STORM

Bodies of Sailors Strew Shores, Says Danish Newspaper—Hurricane at 110 Miles an Hour.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30.—Reports current here for 24 hours that a German warship has been wrecked in the North Sea have been corroborated, Danish newspapers say, by the finding of many bodies on the short south of Esbjerg. All wore the uniform of the German navy.

The disaster is said to have occurred in a terrific hurricane that is sweeping the North Sea and Denmark. The wind at times has reached a velocity of 110 miles an hour. Severe damage has been done at many points.

BELGIANS BEAT BACK GERMANS MARCHING ON ANTWERP FORTS

Heavy Fire Against Outer Works Ceases—"Hold Capital at Any Cost," King Orders Generals.

ANTWERP, Sept. 30.

The German operations against Antwerp continue to take shape. The German long-range bombardment of the outer ring of fortifications of the city is progressing with no apparent damage to the Belgian positions.

According to the War Office the Belgian troops, by a series of sorties from the Antwerp forts, have succeeded in inflicting considerable damage on the enemy.

After a heavy bombardment of the outer forts the German artillery fire died out at 8 o'clock this morning and a lull ensued.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The War Office issued an official statement to this effect this afternoon. The statement follows:

The German bombardment bated at 8 o'clock without silencing the forts. During the firing many houses in Lieke, a suburb, were set on fire. The populace has taken refuge in this city.

The Germans used heavy guns against the forts, and Belgian artillery replied vigorously. The fact that the German ordnance is much heavier than that of the Belgians has enabled the Germans to attack at very short range.

A member of the General Staff said this afternoon:

The German attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses. The defenders are confident of resisting a siege.

EIGHT ARMY CORPS IN FURIOUS BATTLE ON POLISH BORDER

Germans, Reinforced, Seek to Renew Checked Advance Against Warsaw. Deny Losing Ground.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.

The German army, heavily reinforced, is battling today with the Russian army of General Rennenkampf in the territory between Niemen River and the East Prussian frontier. The fighting is especially desperate in the vicinity of Osowiec, Druskiniki and Augustowo.

Four army corps are reported engaged on each side. The Russians have concentrated their armies along the Niemen, from Vilna and Grodno.

The Germans are attempting to cut the railways between Warsaw and Petrograd. The battle will perhaps continue for several weeks.

The German forces have been repulsed in their endeavor to cross the Niemen, but heavy fighting continues in the Suwalki district, according to an official report from Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of all the Russian armies.

The report from Grand Duke Nicholas was as follows:

There was severe fighting on September 28 near Osowiec and Druskiniki. The enemy tried to cross the Niemen, but was repulsed. The battle continues.

The Austrians in Galicia have been repulsed near Dukla.

The objective of the Germans is the northern outlet to the forests in the Augustowo section, and they are also anxious to get across the Niemen and to retake Grodno, from which they were driven. It is stated that the Russians have made material gains all along the line, although the battle is still far from a decisive stage.

RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS IN BERLIN.

In this connection, in an address to his army General Rennenkampf is quoted today in advices from the front as declaring that the Russians will be in Berlin for Christmas, and that, therefore, the troops can easily meet the present hardships and campaigning through heavy rains, with expectations of good times to come.

The correspondent of the Bourse Gazette says:

"The battle along the Drusnicki-Grodno line has been raging with great fury since Sunday. Four army corps (160,000 men) are engaged on both sides, and the Russians are receding reinforcements from Vilna. The Germans have tried to cross the Niemen at several points, but have been repulsed in every attempt."

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

According to a War Office statement, in the East the Germans continue their advance, and the Russian army of General Rennenkampf is being driven back by the Suwalki District. The Germans are now moving eastward along the main railway line, and it is stated that they have captured numerous prisoners and taken a number of guns.

PARIS, Sept. 30.

The War Office has issued this statement on the situation in the eastern theatre of war:

"In Galicia the attempted sorties of the garrison of Przemyśl have failed. The Austrian armies continue to retreat in disorder, losing many prisoners, guns and supplies. At the Uzsok Pass the Russians have captured numerous prisoners and penetrated into Hungary."

RUSSIA ACCEPTS TERMS OF PEACE PACT WITH U. S.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff and Secretary Bryan Will Sign Convention Tomorrow—Commerce Treaty May Follow.

[FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—I have just conferred with George Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, and agreed upon the terms of the peace treaty with Russia and the convention will be signed tomorrow.

This statement was made to the EVENING LEDGER correspondent this afternoon by Secretary of State Bryan. Treaties of peace already have been signed with Great Britain, France, Spain and China and a score of other nations during the Wilson Administration.

Secretary Bryan, in his talk with the EVENING LEDGER correspondent, added:

"It may also interest the public to know that Greece and Sweden have agreed to sign similar treaties and I am hopeful that these new pacts, bringing the total up to 25, will be signed by early next week."

Russian's manifestation of friendship for the United States expressed by the delivery of the peace treaty tomorrow may lead to negotiations for a new treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries to replace the one abrogated during the Taft Administration.

Let us and officials. The treaties provide for the submission of all disputes that cannot be settled by diplomacy to a permanent commission for investigation and arbitration by the Washington Government as a practical safeguard against any sudden outbreak of war.

Officials expressed the view that Russia's reported modification of stringent regulations against the Hebrews because of their loyalty to the Government in its struggle in the present European war might pave the way for an understanding for a new treaty. The former treaty was denounced by Congress and became inoperative January 1, 1913, because it was interpreted by Russia as permitting the exclusion of American Hebrews from her domains.

Neither Germany nor Japan has signified a willingness to sign similar pacts as yet, but the subject is under consideration by these.