

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

est and the Meuse we have made a slight advance. In the Meuse region violent fighting has taken place. Our troops have advanced at many points, notably to the east of St. Mihiel.

On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there is no change.

During the night important dispatches were brought from the front and lights blazed until dawn in the offices of the War Department. It plainly was evident that something big had occurred, and Paris immediately interpreted it as confirmation of the reports of a victory.

Another development in this connection which was accepted as favorable was the demand from the French generals in the north for all the automobiles and motor trucks in Paris and the vicinity.

The French army operating on the Roye-Albert-Comblès line is making a desperate drive against General von Kluck's line of communications. The Germans have thrown up intrenchments at strategic points along the line and have planted a considerable quantity of artillery. Masked platoons of quick-firing guns command stretches of meadow land.

Attaches of General Gallien's staff hope that France will be free of Germans before the end of October. In discussing the situation, one of them said:

"There is no doubt that the allied army is pressing home its victory. The 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

centre 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 Gallien, 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 defense 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.

## 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 warships, 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 Sunday night Tuesday on the Antwerp fortresses.

The French have renewed their advances about Verdun. It is quiet along the centre.

A brief statement issued at midnight declared that the allied French and British troops continued 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 have 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 69th Infantry Regiment was the heaviest loser. Out of its enrollment, 18 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers and 52 men were listed as killed; 160 officers and men as wounded and 159 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 violate the physician's orders, but the Emperor has upheld their edict.

"Prince Joachim, who was recently wounded, will return to the front early in October," the statement adds. "The other sons of the Emperor are well."

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

## REPORTS CONFIRM GERMAN RETREAT, LONDON BELIEVES

LONDON, Sept. 30. The German army has been unable to perfect their short lines of communication from Metz and through Luxembourg, because as long as Verdun holds 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 service of General von Boehn and these dispatches previously, this line, if cut, only a rapid retreat can save the German right wing and centre.

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 them. This statement was made at 10:45 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 "unable" whether meaning that no information had been received or whether in accordance with the rule that no report on fighting should be issued until five days after it has taken place, met with no success.

Most of the newspapers print the Paris rumors that the German right wing is in complete retreat, but declare it must be accepted "under reserve," inasmuch as there would be little likelihood of news of this magnitude being withheld.

It is admitted that the German right wing must soon retire or be isolated and captured, but up to noon today the War Office absolutely was without information of any decided change in the situation on the battle line north of Paris.

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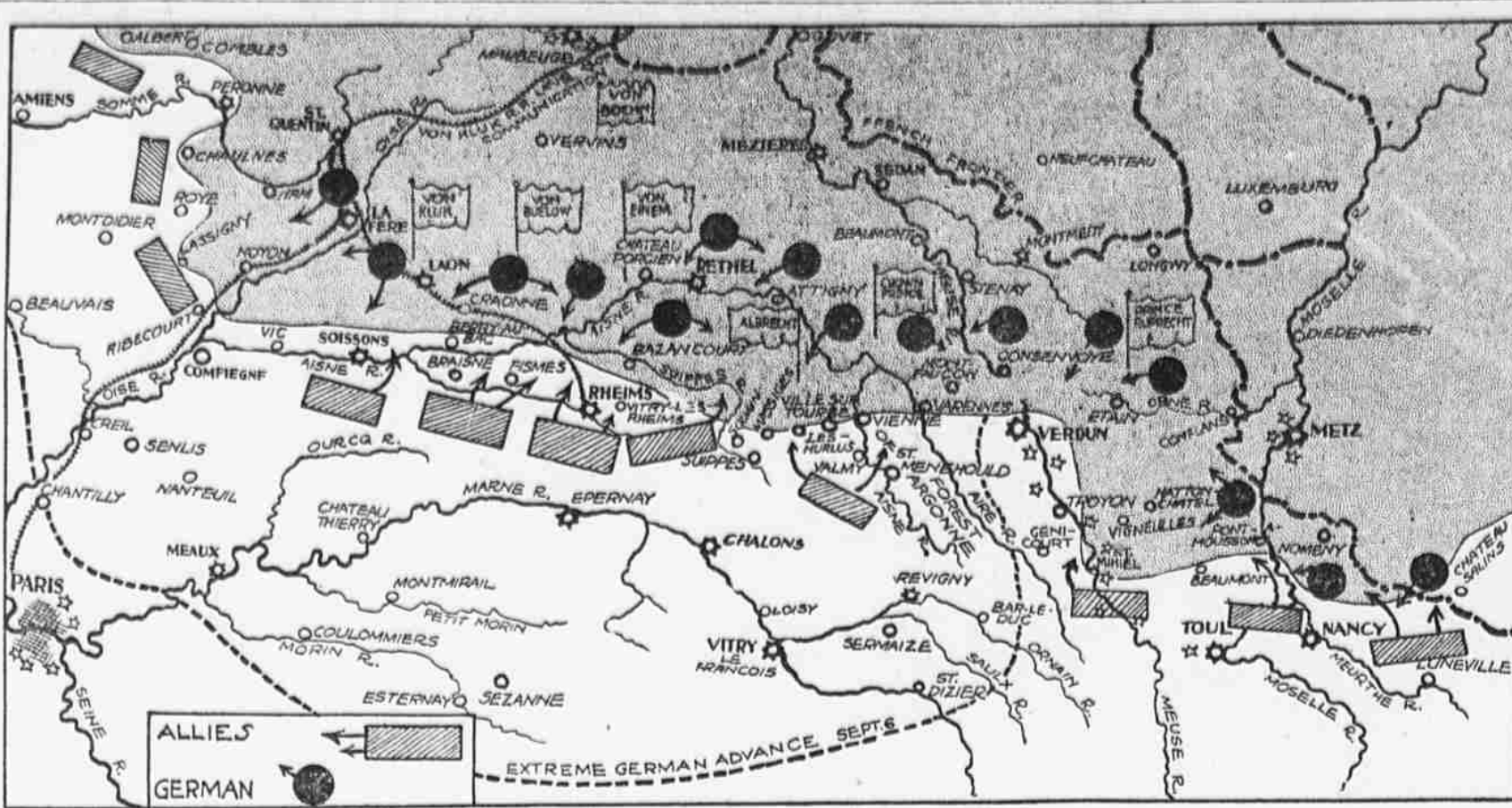
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The official line of battle as given out by the French War Office, but without date, so that changes may have occurred since the combatants occupied the positions noted, has not changed markedly on the right, centre or left. As now lined up the French right runs from Pont-a-Mousson to St. Mihiel, then to the heights of the Meuse southeast of Verdun, where stiff fighting, including a bombardment with siege guns, has been going on for several days. In the centre, 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 Chaumes (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.

## JAPANESE CRUSH FORTS OF TSING-TAO AND MENACE TOWN

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

PEKIN, 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 is said that Fort Taku already has been silenced and that heavy damage had been inflicted on Fort Kaiser Point. These two forts, with Fort Molke, form the centre of the German stronghold.

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

In order to shell forts effectively it is necessary to mount guns on Mount Laoshan. These were dragged up the mountain for 20 feet under cover of an attack that kept the fort plan of the Japanese concealed. When the Germans discovered what the Japanese troops were doing, four guns already had reached the position.

A bursting shell killed the soldiers who were drawing up the fifth, and it fell back to the bottom of the mountain, crushing 10 men to death. The command Japanese and English forces captured the railroad east of the Tsing-tao 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 Tsing-tao. 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 beyond the Yellow Sea.

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.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—(By wireless through Saville, L. L.) It is announced here that Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer, employed to investigate charges that German troops committed atrocities in Belgium, states in Swedish papers, to which he has given impressions of his journey through Belgian and French territory occupied by the Germans, that the population, on returning to their homes, praised 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, Dutch ships were seized. "Holland is exercised by the capture of Dutch ships by the British. The Rotterdam Courier states that England thoroughly disregards 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.

Captured British officers, Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant Colonel Neish, both of the German army, have been confined in an official examination by the British Government handed over to both German and British troops to take the place of Breckinridge.

Colonel Gordon was reported more than two weeks ago to have been killed in battle.

Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line, states in the Hamburger Nachrichten that the British navy market had been discredited by the moralization for a long time.

"Likewise the cutting of the German cable and the suspension of the English and French news agencies," he says, "have produced a moratorium of truth for the over-seas world."

## 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 command, led by the names of one man killed and 31 officers and 45 men missing.

Beginning on Thursday, according to reports issued today by the British naval authorities, no neutral travelers will be allowed to fish on 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 trawlers now using Grimsby as a fishing 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 can in any way be 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 assistance probably would have to be supplied from Great Britain. Most of the British troops sent to France 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 Colonial and Home Territorial troops, according 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 outbreak 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 pathways in the Carpathians, at Dukla Pass, Sanok Pass and Uzok 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 Uzok Pass the Russians dislodged the Austrians 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 armistice from the north.

THE GALICIAN CAMPAIGN. In Galicia the campaign is quiet. The southern column has taken Dukla, a railroad centre.

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 advisers state 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 Duke 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 Franz Joseph, is reported to have reached Cracow yesterday and to have taken command of that post, with General Conrad von Hotzendorf 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 states that the Austrian Government is sending fresh troops into Northwestern Hungary to meet the Russian advance which already has penetrated the Carpathians.

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

The dispatch follows: Telephone communication with the districts of Ockorosso and Marmaros has been interrupted. Fresh troops have been dispatched to those districts, thus completely altering the situation. News from a reliable source, not yet officially confirmed, states that yesterday a battle was fought near Malmoez.

Ockorosso is about 220 miles east of Budapest. Marmaros is a county in Hungary bordering on Transylvania and Galicia. The Carpathian Mountains extend through it. Its western border is about 175 miles east of Budapest.

Dispatches received from Petrograd yesterday stated that the Russians had penetrated Hungary as far as Ungvár, which is only 150 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. The surprise, 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 shore 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.

"In Galicia the Germans are the northern outlet to the forests in the Augustow 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 Drusnki-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 receiving 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 in 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 Uzok Pass the Russians have defeated a Hungarian brigade and penetrated into Hungary."

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 fired 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 Lierre, 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 ordinance 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 repelling a siege.

AUSTRIANS AID GERMANS. It is now certain that the reduction of the Antwerp forts will be attempted, and this operation will be carried on by the marines and naval reserves from the fleet and the engineers from the Landwehr organizations and the siege gun battalions. By this arrangement it will not be necessary for the Germans to withdraw any of their active troops from France where they are now heavily engaged.

It is reported here that Austrian troops have been seen in the German line south of Antwerp and scouts report that heavy Austrian siege artillery, which was used with the Germans in the reduction of Maubeuge, is being brought up from the south.

It is not believed that it will be possible for the Germans to take Antwerp. The fortifications have been placed in condition to withstand a siege at all points. In addition there have been new rapid-fire guns mounted at points of vantage and the dykes have been opened, flooding the lowlands.

King Albert in a council of his generals declared that Antwerp must be held at any cost.

## CZAR'S FORCES DRIVE GERMAN ONSET BACK TO RIVER NIEMEN

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 Osonowica, Drusinkiki and Augustowo.

Late reports announce that the forward German movement on the Niemen, 50 miles beyond the Polish frontier, has been checked with heavy losses, and that the Germans have begun already to evacuate Suwalki.

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 Osonowica and Drusinkiki. The enemy tried to cross the Niemen, but was repulsed. The battle continued.

The Austrians in Galicia have been repulsed near Dulka.

The objective of the Germans is the northern outlet to the forests in the Augustow 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."

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