

ALLIES' COUNTER CHARGES WIN GERMAN GUNS DRIVE FRENCH RUSSIANS IN GIGANTIC BATTLE

Kaiser's Veterans Keep Up Assaults but Fail to Pierce Foes' Tightening Line

Hard Fighting in Great Battle of the Aisne Continues and Extends Further North Into District South of Arras

FLANKS IN FIERCE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

BATTLE OF THE AISNE NOW IN FOURTH WEEK

The battle of the Aisne, as it is still called, although the armies contending in it have spread far beyond that river, is now in its fourth week, and no decision has yet been reached. The reports coming from Paris earlier in the week that the results of the Allies' operations were about to be attained were premature, and there must be more hard fighting before either side gives way.

London.—An attempt by the extreme left of the Allies' forces in France to rush Gen. Von Kluck's right at Arras and thus cut his line of communication with the German forces in Belgium, failed.

Von Kluck's wing, heavily reinforced, met the Anglo-French troops sent from Amiens to do the job more than half way and drove them some distance north of Arras, after a fierce battle.

In the region around Roye and Lassigny 35 miles south of Arras, north of the Oise, the center of Von Kluck's army took the offensive and kept the Allies, aided by the newly arrived East Indian troops, busy holding their own.

On the Meuse, the French prevented the Germans from crossing to the left bank of the river by a hot artillery fire, and made gains around St. Mihiel and Apremont.

Rheims is still being shelled, but otherwise there is little action along the center of the 260-mile battle line. All this is gathered from the official statements issued by the French and German War Offices.

Although strongly reinforced, the Germans failed again in the desperate effort to break through the Allies' line between Roye and Lassigny. Every attack was more violent than the preceding one, but all were futile. The Allies' line held like a rock at their base. The extreme point of the flanking movement was checked by the Germans at a point east and north of Arras, and there a detachment of the Allied forces was forced to withdraw. North of the Somme, however, they continued to make progress, which daily places Von Kluck's army in greater danger.

At the east as well as at the west of the battle the German line is being bent back. While the Allies are near Valenciennes and the Belgian border, within easy striking distance of Von Kluck's communications, they are progressing with similar success in the Woevre district, where the Germans are being hammered back from the Meuse. Only the splendidly fortified center from Noyon to the Argonne ridge enables the Germans to prolong their resistance.

Von Kluck's soldiers are literally fighting back to back. They are facing attacks from the northwest, the west and the south, where the Allies are receiving reinforcements of men and heavy guns.

The Allies have mustered enough strength to withstand assaults at the west center and center while continuing the circling movement. This movement seems to be penetrating more and more toward the rear of the German west flank. A few miles more advance will seize from Von Kluck every railroad depended upon for communication with Belgium. But he has not been able to lessen that strait because attempts to drive a wedge through the Allies' line have come to nothing.

The communiques and unofficial reports make it appear that German retreat is all the nearer because efforts to break the Verdun-Toul line of fortresses have failed. Ground gained by the Germans at St. Mihiel has been lost. The grip of the Allies is everywhere tightening.

News apart from battle reports signifies an early withdrawal from France. There is a report that the German General Staff has moved from Luxembourg to Mainz; that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from Brussels and that the preparations for the defence of Cologne are being rushed. The line of retreat through Belgium is already threatened.

German Armies Are Not Lacking in Men and Supplies

Berlin.—The following semi-official communication was issued: According to announcement made in Berlin the great battle in France is still undecided. The Germans are described as hammering the French positions at numerous points by their heavy artillery. The attempts of the Allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed. The heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region.

The Germans continue to make steady progress. In the fighting before Antwerp the German artillery has silenced two of the Belgian forts. German troops captured thirty aeroplanes sent from France to Belgium.

In the eastern arena of the war the Russian offensive movement from the Niemen River against the Germans in the Province of Suwalki, is declared to have failed. It is officially reported that the Russian fortress at Ossowetz, in Russian Poland, was bombarded by the Germans until September 25.

The fighting in France, the siege of Antwerp, and the offensive operations under General Von Hindenburg, all going on at the same time, are taken in Berlin to indicate that the German army is not lacking in men and supplies.

2,500,000 Soldiers Prepared to Resist Russians at Cracow

Austro-German Forces Are in Battle Formation as Tsar's Troops Press Forward for Greatest Engagement of Campaign.

London.—With the Austro-German army concentrated at Cracow, numbering at least 2,500,000 men, the greatest battle of the war on the Prussian-Austrian frontier is now impending.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that it is officially announced at Vienna that the Austro-German troops at Cracow reach this great number and that they are in battle formation awaiting the oncoming Russian army.

Latest accounts from the Russian front place the Tsar's men at forty miles from the outer works of Cracow. The belief prevails that they have reached the outposts.

The Russian cavalry has cut the German lines of communication at several points and has surrounded and captured many prisoners. From these it has been definitely determined that the troops opposing the Russians at the present time are the veterans of the earlier campaigns in France.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

The French War Office announces that the extreme end of the left flank of the Allied Army has reached Arras, the most northerly point yet attained in the flanking movement, but an attempt to push on from there was checked by the Germans. German Army Headquarters reports that its heavy artillery is hammering the positions of the Allies at many points, and that all attempts of the Allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed.

In contrast to this, Russian reports say that the Germans have suffered a terrible defeat in the Provinces of Lodz and Suwalki, losing 30,000 men in killed and wounded and 20,000 prisoners.

Riots broke out in Brussels, and the city was reported in grave danger of being burned in reprisal for uprisings.

Germans and Belgians in a continuous battle, the line extending from Termonde to Aerschot. Alost was set on fire by German shells, while the Belgian forts defending Antwerp withstood fierce bombardments.

Archduke Frederick of Austria in a proclamation to the Austrian armies told them that they and Germany were defeating the Allies on every side.

An unofficial despatch from Paris to London said that the German right wing had been completely broken and was in full retreat, pursued by the Allies.

The British official news bureau announces that the German cruiser Emden, during the past few days has captured and sunk in the Indian Ocean the British steamers Tumeric, King Lud, Riberia, and Foyle, and captured the collier Bursk.

WAR'S COST TO NATIONS.

One Estimate That the Bill is \$21,900,000 a Day.

LONDON.—It is expected that the Government will soon name a further issue of \$75,000,000 Treasury bills. In the last eleven days of September Government supplies cost in excess of \$75,000,000, the bulk of which went for war purposes, while in the preceding week \$43,595,000 was absorbed in the same way.

The Government balance on hand Sept. 30 does not exceed \$20,000,000. The war is costing us more than \$25,000,000 weekly, the expenditure on "supply services" having increased by \$21,910,000 during the eight weeks of the war.

An estimate from Berlin put Germany's war expenditures at \$5,000,000 a day. Other estimates place the cost to France \$5,100,000; to Russia, \$5,600,000, and to Austria, \$2,600,000. The total, in excess of the cost of the armies and navies in time of peace, would therefore be \$21,900,000 a day.

Foes of Russia Are Massed to Hold Cracow

Germans and Austrians Meet to Make Stand to Defend Silesia—Tensions Lost 50,000 at Lodz, is Report.

Petrograd.—Russian successes in Galicia and northwest Poland have forced the Germans to abandon all minor operations and to concentrate all possible strength in a line from Posen to Cracow for immediate defence of Silesia.

A Russian cavalry victory at Andriejev, forty miles north of Cracow, may have been the first episode of a gigantic conflict. The German right flank is supported by Cracow, their left by Posen, while fifty miles back of their centre is the strong fortress of Breslau.

Gen. Von Hindenburg has been recalled from East Prussia to dominate the defence on the Posen-Cracow line. Among the re-enforcements hurried to this line are four Bavarian and Saxon army corps. Already first line German troops from France, with reservists from all parts of Germany, had been despatched to Silesia. It is assumed that Gen. Dankl's beaten Austrian force, now probably 150,000, is concentrating with the Germans.

The Russian General Staff furnishes details of the disaster which has overtaken the German offensive in Suwalki and Lodz provinces. In the battles which brought about the collapse of their invasion of Russia the Germans lost 30,000 killed and 20,000 prisoners. They were so thoroughly beaten near Suwalki, Ostrovitz and other towns that they fled pell-mell, leaving behind them wagon trains, batteries and baggage. The soldiers threw away rifles.

Antwerp Forts Shattered by Germans' Guns

London.—The ferocity of the German attack on Antwerp and the apparent determination to reduce the Belgian fortress are becoming more evident. A Central News dispatch says the huge German siege guns have inflicted great damage on Fort Waelhem, and that the magazine of the fort blew up.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Rotterdam telegraphs that German troops are still pouring through Belgium from Germany and are marching to complete the investment of Antwerp.

HIDE TRENCHES FROM AVIATORS

With Leaves and Grass French Sappers Make Them Invisible to Air Scouts.

London.—A war correspondent sends a description of the crafty way in which the French sappers construct trenches so that they are hidden from the eyes of German aviators.

"I watched them at their task," he says, "and they made it a work of art, covering the trenches most craftily with grass and leaves, so that even German aviators flying low would never perceive these pits along the wayside whence French riflemen would pour withering fire upon the enemy's battalions."

AUSTRIA BOWS TO ITALY.

Rome.—The Austrian Government has replied to the Italian protest against the floating mines in the Adriatic Sea. It deplores the sinking of Italian vessels and promises to take measures to remove the menace to shipping and to fully indemnify the families of the victims.

It is reported that Italy demands an indemnity from Austria of over \$1,000,000.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE WAR ZONE

Movement to Envelop Germans' Right Wing Again Under Way.

Advancing Troops Will Encounter Strong Positions.

Nothing in the nature of a decisive success in the battle of the Aisne, now in its fourth week, is indicated in dispatches dealing with the latest developments along the front.

At the western end, where the heaviest fighting is in progress, the French official reports say the Allies, after repulsing German attacks, have resumed the offensive at several points and are making gains, while maintaining their positions at other points. The report also states that in the Argonne region the Germans have been driven toward the north, and that south of the Woevre the Allies are making progress, but slowly.

German successes in Belgium and France are claimed in an official announcement at Berlin, which says that three of the forts at Antwerp have been taken and a fourth invested; that the French attempt to encircle the Germans' western wing has been repulsed; that the French have been ejected from their positions south of Roye, and that sorties from Toul have been repulsed.

The Germans' claim that they have taken three of the forts at Antwerp is denied in a Belgian official report, which declares that the situation as regards the fortifications at Antwerp is unchanged.

Complete victory for the Russians in the battle of Augustovoe is announced in an official communication at Petrograd, which declares that the Germans are in disorderly retreat.

TAKES A GLOOMY VIEW.

British Military Expert Expects a Long War.

London.—The military expert of The Times says:

"However much we may bend back the German right wing and relieve Antwerp, whatever confidence we have that the result of the Russian masses in the east will prove decisive, we must not entertain the slightest illusion regarding the hard and trying condition which awaits the Allies in the future in operating against Germany reduced to the defensive.

"Germany is still united. Her resources grow apace. All her might in arms, all her arsenals are working at full pressure. Her fleet will strike when the hour comes probably in co-operation with the army.

"The line of the Aisne, when forced, may prove to be only one of many similar lines prepared in the rear of it. It may take a very long time for the Allies to compel Germany to feel a weakness. It therefore devolves upon the Allies to look forward to a long war.

"The battle in France is not yet over. The military authorities recognize that the struggle will not be short or swift. The Germans are making too good use of their aeroplanes for the Allies to execute extended movements unknown to the enemy."

THE CZAR OFF FOR THE FRONT.

Russian Emperor Goes To Inspire His Troops.

London.—Emperor Nicholas, following the imperial example of the Kaiser, has left for the front, according to a Petrograd announcement to lead his vast array of troops against Germany and Austria and to inspire his fighting forces with new courage by his personal presence.

This announcement followed shortly after the receipt of an official statement from Petrograd that the German frontier had been crossed by the Russians at Schuttschnia and at Garjeno.

The entry of the Russian troops into German territory came as a result of the rout of the enemy who had been engaged in the bombardment of Augustovoe. The Russians succeeded in completely clearing the neighborhood of the enemy after severe fighting on the German positions along the west frontier.

Nearly Captured Kaiser.

According to a dispatch from Petrograd by way of Rome, Kaiser Wilhelm had a narrow escape from being made captive while visiting the German positions along the Russian frontier.

BRUSSELS NEEDS FOOD.

American Resident Trying To Arrange For a Supply.

London.—Millard Shaler, an American residing in Brussels, is in London endeavoring to arrange for a food supply for Brussels. England has placed an embargo on the exportation of food to any country during the war, but it would probably furnish food for Belgians if satisfactory guarantees were given that the supplies would reach Belgians. The food must go by way of Holland and through German territory to a point near Liege whence motor trucks could carry it to Brussels.

"MAKING WAR IN DARK."

Comment of London Paper Protesting Against Censorship.

London.—A fresh outcry has arisen against the severe censorship. It is pointed out that the Germans have allowed German, American and Dutch correspondents to visit the front, while not a single British correspondent is with Field Marshal French's army.

Cleveland's 1915 city government will cost taxpayers \$6,099,000, despite cuts in estimates.

WRECKAGE-STREWN BATTLEFIELDS LOOK AS IF SWEEP BY CYCLONE

By C. W. WILLIAMS.

Paris.—With several other representatives of American newspapers I was permitted to pass several days in "the zone of military activity" on credentials obtained at the personal request of Ambassador Herrick, that we might describe the destruction caused by the Germans in unfortified towns. Although I have given a pledge to say nothing concerning the movement of the troops or of certain points visited, I am permitted now to send a report of a part of my experiences.

We crossed the entire battlefield of the Marne, passed directly behind the lines of the battle on the Aisne, accidentally getting under fire for an entire afternoon and lunching in a hotel to the orchestra of bursting shells, one end of the building being blown away during the bombardment.

We witnessed a battle between an armored French monoplane and a German battery, and also had the experience of being accused of being German spies by two men wearing the English uniform, who, on failing to account for their own German accent, were speedily taken away under guard with their "numbers up," as the French commandant expressed what awaited them.

Likens Battle to Cyclone.

On account of our exceptional credentials we were able to see more actual war than many correspondents, who, when they learned that permits to get to the front were forthcoming, went anyway, usually falling into the hands of the military authorities. Getting arrested has been the chief business of the war correspondents in this war, even our accidental view of the fighting being sufficient to cause our speedy return to Paris under parole.

Going over the battlefield of the Marne, we found the battle had followed much the same tactics as a cyclone, in that in some places nothing, not even the haystacks, had been disturbed, while in others everything, the villages, roads and fields, had been utterly devastated by shells.

We talked with the inhabitants of every village and always heard the same story—that during occupation the Germans had offered little trouble to the civilians and had confined their activities to looting and wasting the provisions; also that when retreating they had destroyed all the food they were unable to carry.

Fire Baptism in Church.

Our baptism of fire appropriately came while we were in a church. At noon of the second day we motored into a deserted village and were stopped by a sentry, who acknowledged our credentials, but warned us if we intended to proceed to beware of bullets. But there was no hostile sound to alarm us.

As we drove carelessly over the brow of a hill where the road dipped down a valley into the town we were in direct line with the German fire, as great holes in the ground and fallen trees testified.

It is a wonder our big motor car was not an immediate mark. On the way we noticed a church steeple shot completely off so, after finding an inn, where the proprietor came from the cellar and offered to guard our car and prepare luncheon, we declined first to examine the church. The inn-keeper explained that we had come during a lull in the bombardment, but the silent, deserted place lulled all sense of danger.

Shell Hits Sanctuary.

The verger showed us over the church and we were walking through the ruined nave when suddenly we heard a sound like the shrill whistling of the wind.

"It begins again," our conductor said simply. As the speech ended we heard a loud boom and the sound of falling masonry as the shell struck the far end of the building.

We hurried to the hotel, the shells screaming overhead. We saw the buildings tumbling into ruins, glass falling like fine powder, and remnants of furniture hanging grotesquely from scraps of masonry.

All my life I had wondered what would be the sensation if I ever was under fire—would I be afraid? To my intense relief I suddenly became fatalistic. I was under fire with a vengeance, but instead of being afraid I kept saying to myself:

"Being afraid won't help matters; besides, nothing will happen if we just keep close to the walls and away from the middle of the streets."

Accusers Taken as Spies.

On the way we met two men in English uniforms, who later denounced us as spies. We halted them and they replied that they had been cut off from their regiment and were now fighting with the French. Just as luncheon was announced eight soldiers filed into the hotel, arrested us and marched us before the commandant, who saw that our papers were all right, but suggested that on account of the dangerous position we leave as soon as possible. We asked permission to finish our luncheon.

It was lucky that we were arrested then—before the accusation that we were spies—for when that question arose there was no doubt in the mind of the commandant concerning us, so our accusers' charge merely reacted upon themselves.

Part of Hotel Wrecked.

During the episode of arrest there was another lull in the bombardment, which began again as we were seated

at luncheon. All through the meal the shells whistled and screamed overhead, and the dishes rattled constantly on the table.

When the meal was over the proprietor called us to witness what had happened to the far wing of the hotel. It was demolished.

"Alert" had just been sounded and the soldiers were running through the streets. We ran out in time to see a building fall half a block away, completely filling the street by which we entered the town an hour earlier.

In a few minutes we heard the sharp crackle of infantry about half a mile away and had a sudden desire to get away before the automobile retreat was cut off. Just then we heard the sound of an aero engine overhead. It was flying so low that through a glass we could easily see the white ring propeller.

Germans Fire at Aviator.

The machine was mounted with a rapid-fire gun, which was trying to locate the German gunners, who immediately abandoned the destruction of the town in an attempt to bring it down.

For ten minutes we saw shells bursting all about it. At times it was lost in smoke, but when the smoke cleared away there was the monoplane still blazing away, always mounting to a higher level and finally disappearing toward the French lines.

There was another lull in the cannonade and we were permitted to pass down the street near a river, where, by peering around a building, we could see where the German batteries were secreted in the hills. We were warned not to get into the street which led to the bridge, as the Germans raked that street with their fire if a person appeared. We took advantage of a lull in the shooting and departed to the south at five miles an hour, to beat the shells if any were aimed our way as we crossed the rise in the hill.

Shells Strike 100 Years Apart.

We passed the night at a village where considerable execution had been done by German shells. We saw one curious effect of them. In a historic building near the city there was a shell imbedded in the wall with a plate fixed beneath it, showing it struck there in the year 1814. Just next to it was an exploded shell of 100 years after, showing the rise in the wall.

We again struck out toward the battle line, but when we were in sound of the firing the authorities decided we had seen enough of war and detained us for two days. Guests of a regimental staff, who was quartered in a courtyard, we were privileged to see how the French soldiers lived and became hardened fighters as they were going themselves to be. We ate with them and slept with them in the trench until orders came to send us to Paris.

As we were leaving our coveys of authorities grabbed another group of correspondents, four in number, headed by Richard Harding Davis. They were ordered to accompany us to Paris instead of passing several days in the straw sampling hardsack of an army fare.

Tells of Horrors of War.

London.—The Standard correspondent, F. St. Beaman, writing from town in France, says:

"The fearful horrors of war can never be grasped by seeing the fully tended wounded who come to England and hearing their tales however gruesome, while they scarcely a day in any of the French towns near the armies that do not bring with it some live terror to point out this truth. Four days ago the hospital corps and waiters were notified that a conveyance expected. Towards midnight it arrived, bringing French and German wounded. The latter were abandoned by the Germans in Senlis when they retreated after setting fire to the town.

"We had had many trains of wounded before, and all necessary arrangements were made as usual, but this conveyance arrived with the hardened had to summon all the corps to the task of emptying the carts. When a bullet through his lungs killed ambulance staff soon had him comfortably backed, but here a human vestige so mangled that it was difficult to find a place to put them without causing screams and moans. An insufferable charnel stench pervades the whole night.

Laid Out Four Days.

"Most of the wounded had lain four days and nights where they fallen before being picked up. Had not yet had their wounds dressed, much less dressed. They burning sun they had been under later rains they had been to suffer the torture of pain, heat and thirst until it was a marvel they still breathed.

"The state of their wounds can be guessed and does not bear mention. It was three o'clock in the morning before they could be disposed of in hospitals. Several hours later all had had first dressings. The German fire seemed to have been much more destructive when it does not kill outright, but horribly. After four days more and we had to shift them again, of them as could be moved.

FRENCH TRAP 500 AND WIPE THEM ALL OUT

London.—A Daily Mail correspondent in France writes: "Three days ago 500 Germans were caught in some flat fields with slopes on every side. The French artillery took up positions secretly and when the moment came to open fire the officer in command said, 'Make me a cemetery down there.' His order was obeyed, the guns accounting for the greater part of the 500 and rifle fire

for the rest. Those who were

say that not a single German was left. It is no wonder that the French have nicknamed the big French gun in the field artillery the 'blockbuster.' Their effect is to blow shells that blow the ground and sweep above over an area of 100 yards by 30 yards. When their explosion alone effects once a whole row of intruders leaves in Gottingen university

ORDER FOR WAR BANDAGES.

Demand for Cotton Goods by Fighting Nations Aids U. S. Mills.

New York.—Demands which only war could make are beginning to be felt in the cotton manufacturing industry. This week a large order of goods suitable for bandages for shipment abroad was made in Fall River, and there are reports that representatives of foreign governments are seeking to place a large order of cotton underwear for the armies. The purchase was of 25,000 pieces.

BRITISH COLONIES SEND AID.

Australia Is Shipping Meat—Montserrat Votes \$5,000 Relief Monthly.

London.—The Government Press Bureau announced that the Australian meat packers are sending 12,000 carcasses of mutton and a quantity of canned meat for the relief of the Belgians, both military and civilian. The bureau also announces that the British island of Montserrat, in the West Indies, has voted \$5,000 a month to the Prince of Wales war relief fund as long as hostilities last.

WAR STOPS RADIUM SALE.

Experts Say No Need Exists for U. S. Conservation Measure.

Washington.—The European war has stopped sales of American radium, according to reports received in Washington from Pennsylvania and Colorado. The radium conservation bill, which was sidetracked by the House, was designed to protect the country's radium deposits from the grabs of an alleged trust, but, according to the experts, there is no market for radium at present.

DEPLORES LOSSES BY MINES AND PROMISES TO PAY INDemnITY.

Rome.—The Austrian Government has replied to the Italian protest against the floating mines in the Adriatic Sea. It deplores the sinking of Italian vessels and promises to take measures to remove the menace to shipping and to fully indemnify the families of the victims.

It is reported that Italy demands an indemnity from Austria of over \$1,000,000.