

# BATTLE OF THE RIVER AISNE CONTINUES WITHOUT DECISIVE RESULTS FOR THE THIRD DAY

## DEATH IS ONLY VICTOR IN THREE DAYS OF BATTLE

Line of Contest Proper Extends From Noyon to Nancy, About 150 Miles—Between Two and Three Million Men Engaged—Each Side Claims Slight Advantage and No More.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The third day of the battle of the Aisne finds the hosts of the Germans and the allies facing each other along a line of some 200 miles stretching from Noyon, fifty-five miles northeast of Paris, southeast to the Swiss frontier.

The battle line proper extends roughly from Noyon to Nancy, about 150 miles. Here between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men are engaged in a struggle that in ferocity and strategic importance bids fair to rival the battle of the Marne.

Each side claims a slight advantage—and no more. It is known only that the German retreat has been turned into a stubborn resistance.

The allies assert that they were so close on the heels of the Germans that the latter were compelled to turn about and fight to escape destruction.

German reports represent their armies as reforming in strong positions following the withdrawal from the vicinity of Paris and again taking the offensive.

Thus far death is the only decided victor. It is admitted that the toll already is enormous—so staggering that official sources hesitate to reveal the facts.

Rain continues falling on the battlefield and has rendered parts of it impassable for guns and cavalry, adding greatly to the distress of the men.

Conflicting reports of the situation in the eastern theater of the war are received from official and unofficial sources. The several German army corps sent into East Prussia appear to have pushed back the Russian invaders of this territory with great loss to the Russians. It is thought that a part of the German force may be diverted to Russian Poland.

In Galicia the Russian successes seem to be continued, with the Austrians and Germans falling back on Przemyśl. Enormous losses to the Austrians are admitted at Vienna, to which city thousands of wounded are being brought.

The latest word from the far east describes the Japanese troops as struggling through the floods north of Shantung peninsula, trying to reach Kiao Chow. There is no indication of an early investment of that German stronghold.

The final attitude of Italy is awaited with intense interest. Demonstrations in favor of the allies at Rome and other places have been suppressed by the military. Meantime Italy is engaged with the serious situation in Albania, where the insurgents have been threatening since the withdrawal of Prince William of Wied. Italian troops already have been landed at Avlona.

## RUSSIAN HOSTS TOO NUMEROUS FOR AUSTRIAN FORCES

VIENNA, Sept. 17, via Paris 7:30 a. m.—Messages from special correspondents in Galicia lay stress on the numerical superiority of the Russians, whose army divisions are composed of 16 battalions of infantry with cavalry and artillery and unlimited supplies of ammunition. The Russian divisions are considerably stronger than the Austrian, especially as regards artillery.

Austrian soldiers declare that for every ten Russians killed 20 came in their places. The Russian artillery fire, they said, was wonderfully good, but the infantry work was of an inferior kind.

The wounded continue to arrive in Vienna in great numbers. Eight thousand were brought in on Sunday alone. The hospitals and the various public buildings converted into temporary nursing homes are terribly crowded. Ten thousand wounded are being cared for in the rotunda of the exhibition building in the Prater, the imperial park. Sunday afternoon 30,000 persons visited the soldiers in the general hospital.

The bank statement shows that withdrawals during August aggregated more than \$5,000,000.

## STRIKING MINERS AGREE TO RETURN FOR THREE YEARS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Wilson received today formal notification that the striking coal miners of Colorado had confirmed the action of the officers of the United Mine Workers in accepting a tentative basis for the settlement of the strike. The operators are expected to reach a decision Saturday.

The telegram to the president from the Colorado miners, says in part: "Upon notice of acceptance of your proposition by the coal operators, we will immediately terminate the strike and return to work."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Wilson is not disturbed by reports that Americans and other foreigners will be in danger in Mexico after the withdrawal of the American troops from Vera Cruz.

Officials said today the president compared such reports with predictions that wholesale killings would follow the entry of Carranza at Mexico City.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 2:40 p. m.—In a dispatch from Paris the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Italian reservists in the French capital have been called for September 28. They believe, the correspondent says, that this means Italy's entrance into the war.

REDDING, Cal., Sept. 17.—Three days' search has failed to reveal any traces of O. F. Swenson, a German timber cruiser from Roseburg, Ore., who has not been seen since he entered rough country with which he was unfamiliar last Monday. Three experienced Indian trackers were added to the search party today.

## ALLIES' ATTACKS REPULSED SAYS BERLIN REPORT

Conditions Along Battle Line Unchanged—Change in Generals Made—Counter Attacks Follow—Casualty List Shows Heavy Losses on Prussian-Russian Frontier.

BERLIN, Sept. 17, by wireless via Sayville, L. I.—An official report given out at army headquarters at midnight says that the French front remains unchanged. The French attacks on a number of points Tuesday night and Wednesday were successfully repulsed by the Germans, who made a number of vigorous counter attacks.

Change in Leadership  
Owing to illness General Von Hansen, former commander of the second or Saxon army, has been replaced by General Von Einem, former minister of war. General Von Hansen is 68 years old.

Another change in leadership has taken place in the Fourteenth Reserve Corps, where General Von Schubert has been replaced by Quartermaster-General Von Stein, the well known editor of the official war reports and author of Laconic war bulletins.

The casualty list published today shows 4563 names. Mention is made of the hard fighting on the part of German-Polish regiments in East Prussia. Three companies of the Fifty-Ninth Infantry stationed at Soldau lost 356 men. The Forty-Seventh Infantry with headquarters at Posen suffered 268 casualties. A majority of both regiments are Polish.

Casualties Heavy  
The total of the published German casualties to date are 35,786 killed, wounded or missing. Since last week the average daily losses are shown by the casualty lists to be 3200. Among the killed on September 14 was Prince Otto Victor of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, first lieutenant of the Hussar Guards and a brother of the Princess of Wied.

Major General Nieland was killed while leading his brigade in a street fight in a French city on August 27. Count Kirehbach, commander of the Tenth Reserve Corps died on September 3. On being mortally wounded he gave up his command to General Von Eiben.

General Hindenburg's advance in East Prussia is described as having progressed to such an extent that a regulation concerning the importation of Russian cattle, which are being used for the army, is being issued.

PROGRESSIVES JOIN WITH DEMOCRATS  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The progressives having joined forces with the democrats in the fight for the governorships, leaders of all parties and factions said today that the political campaign in Pennsylvania will be prosecuted with greater vigor than ever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, called at the state department today and formally expressed his regret for the publication of an interview attributed to Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, criticizing the United States for withdrawing troops from Vera Cruz.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.—The threatened strike of trainmen on the St. Louis South-Western railway (Cotton Belt) has been averted, for the present at least, by the acceptance on the part of the union officials of the intervention of the federal mediation board, whose good offices were requested by the management of the railroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Daniels directed a naval court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the disabling of the Tuckerton transatlantic wireless station. A burned-out generator put the big plant out of commission. The court sits tomorrow at Tuckerton, N. J.

## WARN NATURALIZED AMERICANS NOT TO VISIT ABROAD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—London reports that American diplomatic and consular officers in Europe had been instructed that passports issued to naturalized Americans born in Germany would not be good in Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia and Belgium, were formally denied today by the state department.

The department, however, did reiterate its former notice that naturalized Americans should refrain from visiting "their countries of origin or countries which are at war therewith," because "it apperceived that naturalized American citizens may experience difficulty in establishing satisfactorily their disinterestedness and neutral position, as well as their American citizenship."

"The department's notice was intended simply as a warning and not as a statement limiting in any way the protection which this government extends to Americans abroad," said an official statement today.

## KAISER'S REPLY TO PEACE OFFER NON-COMMITTAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Wilson announced today that he had received from the imperial chancellor of Germany a non-committal reply to his inquiry into the report that Emperor William was willing to discuss terms of peace.

President Wilson said there was nothing to indicate whether the inquiry had been brought to the attention of Emperor William. The opinion prevails in official circles that further reply is expected.

## PROBING CAUSE OF MISSOURI WRECK

LEBANON, Mo., Sept. 17.—The water was not running over the St. Louis and San Francisco track at the point where the "Texas Limited" was derailed near last Tuesday, when the train started over the embankment that gave way, according to the testimony of James O'Brien, the engineer, before a member of the Missouri public service commission today.

Joseph White, section foreman, testified that the gravel ballast at the embankment was "worn" but that this could have had no connection with the wreck.

Two examiners from the Interstate Commerce Commission sat with the Missouri commission and the result of the inquiry will be reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## BRITAIN APOLOGIZES FOR CARDEN'S CENSURE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, called at the state department today and formally expressed his regret for the publication of an interview attributed to Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, criticizing the United States for withdrawing troops from Vera Cruz.

The interview, the ambassador explained, was contrary to diplomatic usage in general, and the regulations of the British government, and was therefore unauthorized.

## SIX DIVISIONS OF BRITISH ARMY NOW IN FRANCE

Kitchener States That Troops Are in Good Heart—Further Divisions and Additional Armies Being Organized and Fourth Army Created—War Probably Be a Long One.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 7:15 p. m.—Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war in the House of Lords today, took the country into his confidence as to what the British army already had done to assist their French allies, and spoke of what would be done in the future of the war, which he said probably would be a long one.

"There are already in France," said Earl Kitchener, "rather more than six divisions of our expeditionary force."

"The latest advice from Sir John French, he said, did not materially change the situation from the published statements. The troops were in good heart, ready to move forward 'when the moment arrived.'"

In addition to the six divisions of troops, he said there were two divisions of cavalry in France which were being maintained at their full strength, while further regular divisions and additional cavalry were being organized from units drawn from overseas garrisons.

A division of territorials had already left for Egypt, he said, a brigade for Malta and a garrison for Gibraltar. As to the two new armies, new divisions were now assembling at training quarters and a third army was being formed on the new campaigning ground. A fourth army was being created and Indian divisions were on their way.

## ENGLAND ANXIOUS TO PROVE DUM-DUMS

LONDON, Sept. 17, 4:10 p. m.—In the house of commons this afternoon Francis Dyke Acland, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, said the British government had no objection to an inquiry being made with regard to the alleged use of dum-dum bullets and to reported atrocities.

The government would participate in such an inquiry, but as to the suggestion that it should ask the United States to set up a committee of inquiry, he considered that in view of the reply reported to have been given by President Wilson to Germany, there was no use making proposals to the United States on the subject.

## SUFFRAGETTES DECIDE TO PAY WAR TAXES

LONDON, Sept. 17, 3:10 p. m.—The Women's Tax Resistance League, composed mainly of suffragettes, whose motto is "no vote, no tax," has decided to pay taxes this year on account of the war. It notified the government to this effect today. In the past members of the league frequently have sacrificed their property rather than pay taxes.

## STRIKE ON COTTON BELT RAILROAD AVERTED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.—The threatened strike of trainmen on the St. Louis South-Western railway (Cotton Belt) has been averted, for the present at least, by the acceptance on the part of the union officials of the intervention of the federal mediation board, whose good offices were requested by the management of the railroad.

## UNCLE SAM TO CURTAIL OUTPUT OF 1915 COTTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Convinced after a search of supreme court records that the federal government has a right to curtail production by means of a prohibitive tax, a committee of senators and representatives will recommend to the congressional cotton conference tonight two plans designed to limit the production of cotton in this country next year to 50 per cent of the 1914 crop.

One plan would tax 10 cents a pound all cotton produced by any planter in 1915 in excess of 50 per cent of the total he produced in 1914. Another plan would levy a tax of \$20 an acre on the total acreage planted with cotton in 1915 in excess of the total acreage of 1914.

## AUSTRIA SUMMONS ALL RESERVISTS TO FOLLOW COLORS

PARIS, Sept. 17, 4:22 a. m.—Rome dispatches from Vienna say a telegram to the Havas Agency states that the Neue Freie Presse announces the approaching call of all reservists en masse.

According to the Reichspost, Emperor Francis Joseph said to the Arch Duke Charles Francis when the latter was leaving to take his place in the army.

"Never in my life has anything cost me so much pain as the duty of making such a grave decision."

## AMERICAN EMBASSY AT LONDON MOVES

LONDON, Sept. 17, 2:50 p. m.—Walter Hines Page, American ambassador, will move the offices of the American embassy next week to No. 4 Grosvenor Square, the building formerly used by the Japanese embassy. The landlord increased the rent of the old offices at 123 Victoria street. The new offices are more commodious, in a better neighborhood and offered at a reasonable rate.

The offices being used at present by the American embassy will be taken over temporarily by the American residents' relief committee and by the American money transfer commission, which organizations will combine their work and surrender their quarters at the Savoy Hotel.

## AUSTRIAN RETREAT BECOMES A ROUT

LONDON, Sept. 17, 5:40 p. m.—The Central News has given out a dispatch from its correspondent at Petrograd, who says that the retreating Austrian army in Galicia has lost all discipline and that the retreat has become a rout.

According to a report from Vienna the correspondent says, Emperor Francis Joseph has left the Austrian capital for an unannounced destination.

## FRENCH REPORT ASSERTS ALLIES GAIN SLIGHTLY

Resistance of Germans Not Broken, Though at Certain Points They Have Given Back—At Other Places They Hold Their Own—Situation Generally Shows No Change.

PARIS, Sept. 17, 3:20 p. m.—The official report issued in Paris this afternoon on the progress of the fighting northeast of the capital shows that the great battle is continuing with undecisive results.

The resistance of the Germans has not been broken, although at certain points they are described as giving back slightly. At other points they continue to fortify themselves.

The French have repulsed some of their counter attacks.

The text of the official communication is as follows:

Official Communication  
"First, on our left wing the resistance of the enemy on the heights to the north of the river Aisne has continued, in spite of the fact that the enemy gave back slightly at certain points."

"Second, in the center between Berry Au Bac, on the Aisne and the Argonne, the situation shows no change. The enemy continues to fortify itself along the line previously indicated. Between the Argonne and the Meuse, the Germans are entrenched in the vicinity of Montfaucon. In the Woëvre district we have come in contact with several detachments of the enemy between Etant and Thiaucourt."

"Third, on our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, there has been no change."

"Summing up, the battle is being continued along the entire front between the river Oise and the river Meuse. The Germans occupy positions organized for defense and armed with heavy artillery."

Progress Admittedly Slow  
"Our progress is of necessity slow, but our troops are animated by a spirit of offensive action and they are giving evidence of vigor and enthusiasm. They have repulsed with success the counter attacks undertaken by the enemy both during the day and at night. The morale of the French soldiers is excellent."

"The Austrian armies evacuating Galicia are in full rout. Their losses in killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated at several hundred thousand men. The German army corps which went to their succor are retreating."

## MAY ELIMINATE STAMP WAR TAX

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Prospects of large revenues from stamp tax on insurance policies and land conveyances has led democrats of the ways and means committee to plan to eliminate the stamp tax on checks from the war revenue bill. Some members hope to abandon the checks tax altogether, but if that is not feasible it will be proposed to exempt all checks under \$50.

No effort will be made by the house committee to substitute a graduated tax on automobiles, based on manufacturers' value, for the 2 cent tax on gasoline. Such an effort may be made, however, when the bill reaches the senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Wilson has no intention at present of sending American battleships to Turkey to relieve the fears of nationalists, according to statements today by officials.