

KAISER'S LEGIONS MAKE FINAL ASSAULT TO CRUSH THE FRENCH LINES

HOSTS AT AISNE GRIPPED IN HAND TO HAND COMBAT

Homeric Struggle in Eighteenth Day Nears End—Colossal Loss of Life Weakens Both Sides—Present Fury Decides Issue—Censor Fog Covers Operations—Zeppelins Feared.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1:25 p. m.—The 18th day of the battle of the Aisne this far has brought no decisive result, but all indications continue to point to an approaching end of the Homeric struggle. Hand to hand fighting now raging with such fury is bound, it is generally held, to decide the issue.

Meanwhile the fog which the French official report yesterday announced had prevented operations in the Woevre district, covers metaphorically the rest of the long battle line.

Public in Dark
All that the public is permitted to know from the allied side is that so far the British and French armies have held their grip on their positions and have consistently thrown back the masses of Germans who have been bravely and incessantly hurled on them in an effort to break through the human barrier.

In Berlin, it is asserted that there has been no change in the situation and the claim of the allies that the scales have turned slightly in their favor, is stoutly denied.

The losses of the opposing armies in the last few days of the combat have been colossal. Even the official reports contain a gruesome picture of thousands of dead and wounded lying in the fire swept zone between the two armies, and every fresh assault is adding to the ghastly litter.

Zeppelins Respected
Gibes no longer are heard at the inactivity of the Zeppelin balloons, which now seem omnipresent. These unwelcome visitors created consternation yesterday at Bialystok, to the southwest of Grodno, some 60 miles inside of the Russian frontier. This dirigible apparently was more fortunate in getting away than was her sister ship, which was shot down in the neighborhood of Warsaw the day before.

It seems now to be officially admitted at Buda Pest that the Russians have secured a good foothold on Hungarian soil, having crossed the frontier in the Ungvar district in considerable strength. On the plains in front of them the Russians will find their main obstacle to be the river Theiss. It is believed there are no forts on the plain but simply fortifications recently thrown up.

AUSTRIANS STILL MAINTAINS NO RUSSIAN DEFEAT

BERLIN, Sept. 29, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Information given out in Berlin today declares that the Austrian government under date of yesterday, denied Russian successes near the fortress of Przemysl. It is further declared that the situation on the river Save is unchanged.

Attention is called here to the Daily Citizen, a workman's paper published in London, which criticizes Great Britain sharply for accepting help from Japan in the present war. This paper, it is said, predicts unfortunate consequences for Australia and America from this move and says that one hundred thousand Japanese are ready to embark for India.

German newspapers have expressed appreciation of the protest of Lord Selborne, former British colonial secretary, against what are characterized as the ultra-reports of German atrocities published in the London Times.

GERMANS ALONG SOMME FORCED BACK BY ALLIES

French Reports Say Numerous Assaults by Teutons Repulsed—Center Resorts to Cannonading, and on Right No Change—Many Prisoners Taken During Fighting Monday

PARIS, Sept. 29, 3:01 p. m.—"Our left wing along the river Somme," the French official statement issued this afternoon says, "the Germans attempted numerous attacks, which the allies repulsed."

The text of the statement is as follows: "First—On our left wing, to the north of the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy both by day and by night delivered several attacks which have, however, been repulsed. To the north of the Aisne there has been no change.

"Second—On the center in Champagne, and to the east of the Argonne, the enemy has restricted his activities to heavy cannonading. Between the Argonne and the Meuse there has been slight progress on the part of our troops, who are confronted by strongly organized positions.

No Change in Lorraine
"On the heights of the Meuse, in the Woevre district, and on our right wing, in Lorraine, and the Vosges, there has been no notable modification in the situation.

"Generally speaking, our line runs from the east to the west through the region of Pont-a-Mousson, Apremont and the Meuse, through the region of Saint Mihiel, along the heights to the north of Spada and through a portion on the heights of the Meuse. To the southeast of Verdun, between Verdun and Rheims, the general front is indicated by a line passing through the region of Varennes, to the north of Souain and the Roman roadway which runs into Rheims, the outposts of Rheims, the road from Rheims to Berry au Bae and the heights known as the 'Chemain des Dames.'

"On the right bank of the Aisne this line then draws near to the Aisne and continues into the region of Soissons. Between Soissons and the forest of FAigle it runs over the first plateau of the right bank of the Aisne.

Between the Oise and the Somme this line runs along the front from Ribecourt (which belongs to us) to Lassigny (occupied by the enemy), to Roye (which belongs to us) and to Chaules (in the possession of the enemy).

"To the north of the Somme the line continues along the plateau between Albert and Comblis.

Many Prisoners
"We again took many prisoners during the day yesterday. They belong principally to the seventh active corps and the seventh reserve corps of the German army, and also to the tenth, twelfth, fifteenth and nineteenth German army corps."

SHIPPING BILL MAY BE DELAYED WEEKS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A plan for a democratic house caucus to order a special rule for consideration of the shipping bill at the beginning of the next session was understood to have the approval of the president. The plan further contemplated that the house recess the first week in October but the senate would remain.

MILEAGE BOOK RATES TO INCREASE OCTOBER 1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Increase of one-quarter cent per mile in the cost of railway mileage books will become effective on October 1. The tariffs proposing an advance will not be suspended by the interstate commerce commission, but may be investigated later while effective.

TEUTONS STRIVE TO BEST ALLIES, THEN MUSCOVITE

Kaiser's Forces Along Aisne Fear Approach of Russian Steam Roller, and Launch Desperate Assaults for Quick Victory—Terrific Fury Marks Battle.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 8 a. m.—In his review of the situation of the battle in northern France, the Paris correspondent of the Times says:

The French left continues to make progress. On the other hand, the Germans have attained no appreciable advantage from their success on the heights of the Meuse. The breach they made is too narrow to permit of the passage of the Meuse by forces in sufficient numbers.

"Nothing decisive has yet occurred but the scanty news available is certainly to the advantage of the allies rather than to the enemy. The furious battle of the Aisne is a soldier's battle in the sense that ground is won and the final victory must be attained by the courage and tenacity of the infantry. On no point along the gigantic lines has the Anglo-French will been pierced.

"The German center still holds strongly. In fact it seems clear, as pointed out by Colonel Roussel, the military critic of the Liberte, that the Germans have received orders to break through the French line anywhere and at any cost. The Russian steam roller has come too close to be any longer disregarded and it is felt by the German general staff that a decisive success must be won against the allies in the western theater of war in order that Germany may be able to turn its attention, with some assurance, to the victorious advance of the Russians.

"The enemy continues to fight with great fury at certain points of the line, though the action is generally less intense along the immense battle front. A narrow strip of territory which they succeeded in gaining as the result of violent attacks was immediately re-won by the allies who captured cannon, prisoners and flags."

AMERICAN CONSUL STILL IN RHEIMS

PARIS, Sept. 29, 2:45 p. m.—William Baidel, American consul at Rheims, his wife, his daughter and his son are the only Americans left in the French city.

They have spent most of the time during the last two weeks in a wine cellar 100 feet under ground, the opening to which is within half a block of their dwelling.

Major Spencer Cosby, the military attaché at Paris, has just returned from Rheims, where he went with Whitney Warren of New York.

THREE DIE WHEN AUTO HITS STREET CAR

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 29.—Three occupants of an automobile which collided with a Williams avenue car here early today, died several hours later as a result of their injuries. The dead are: W. E. Hendricks, W. G. Thurston and Allen Cook. A fourth member of the party, Frank Donovan, is believed to be fatally injured. The other men were slightly injured.

ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME MAY BE CALLED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Because of the failure of West Point and Annapolis to agree on cities for the army and navy football game, Secretary Garrison recommended to the West Point authorities that the game be abandoned permanently.

RIVAL AIRMEN FIGHT IN BLUE; GERMAN VICTOR

LONDON, Sept. 29, 3:15 p. m.—The official press bureau today gave out a statement which says:

"Wednesday, September 23 was a perfect autumn day. The absence of wind gave our airmen a chance of which they took full advantage by gathering information. Unfortunately one of our aviators, who had been particularly active in annoying the enemy by dropping bombs, was wounded in a duel in the air. Being alone on a single seated monoplane, he was not able to use his rifle, and while circling above a German two-seater machine in an endeavor to get within pistol shot, he was hit by the observer of the German machine, who was armed with a rifle. He managed to fly back."

LULL AT AISNE TO BURY GERMAN DEAD ON FIELD

PARIS, Sept. 29, 6:20 a. m.—The comparative calm on the French battle line yesterday after Sunday's storm of shot and shell was a surprise. It was supposed that the extreme violence of the German attack meant a determination to finish the campaign on the Aisne by breaking the allies' lines at all costs, and the pressure, it was expected, would continue, especially on the allies' left, where the Germans had brought up reinforcements.

The center, however, was the only point seriously attacked, probably on the supposition that the line here had been weakened to reinforce the left. One theory is that the armistice of four hours granted by the French for burying the dead was not sufficient and that the invaders needed the entire day to get rid of the bodies encumbering the trenches and another is that a further shifting of troops is in progress preparatory to a violent shock elsewhere, all efforts against the left having failed.

In any case the opinion is prevalent here that the Germans are losing valuable time and that a return of the bad weather would perhaps find them still burrowed in the chalky clay of the Aisne district—that they will again be forced to recover themselves by invadent floods.

Military operations in the extreme east of the Vosges and in Alsace have been hindered by bad weather, as there is snow on the heights and floods in the valleys. The Rhine is much swollen, while the Doler, Ill and Thur rivers have overflowed. The plain between the Muelhausen and the mountains is under water to a great extent and it is impossible to move heavy artillery, which gives an advantage to the allies, who have comparatively light guns.

Both sides, however, are handicapped, and if the bad weather continues it will have the result of prolonging the campaign on both sides of the Vosges and in the Ardennes region.

The French people are busy preparing winter underclothing for their soldiers in the field.

TOOK WAR TO SIBERIA RUSS AGITATOR HELD

LONDON, Sept. 29, 2:50 p. m.—A dispatch to the Evening Star from Petrograd says the famous Russian revolutionary leader, Vladimir Bourzoff, who returned to Russia to fight for the land from which he escaped while a prisoner in Siberia, has been arrested.

18 INJURED IN COLLISIONS ON GOTHAM STREETS

Surface and Subway Traffic Suffer Heaviest Congestion in History—10,000 Late to Work—Third Rail Imperils Hundreds—Underground Fire Adds to Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Three collisions of subway and service cars sent 18 persons, more than half of them women, to hospitals today. Two of the injured are said to be mortally hurt.

Four persons were injured in a crash between subway trains at One Hundred and Forty-second street and Lexington avenue. The subway was blocked and tens of thousands of persons were delayed on the way to work.

Car Runs Away
Six persons were the victims of a collision between surface cars in the center of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth street bridge over the Harlem river. One car that had been struck, deserted by crew and passengers and not held by its brake, then shot down the incline of the bridge and crashed into another trolley car at the end of the bridge.

Eight more persons were taken to hospitals as the result of the accident.

Traffic Congestion
The traffic congestion that followed the collision in the subway was the worst in the history of the city. At several stations more than 5000 persons crowded on the platforms, and those nearest the rails were forced entirely off, and in some cases walked along the tracks between stations in perilous proximity to the third rail. Surface cars were crowded. Milk wagons, trucks and delivery carts of all descriptions were hired by the thousands, waiting to get down town, and a steady stream of these vehicles, loaded to overflowing with men and women, rolled south through the chief thoroughfares during the early forenoon.

Stubborn Blaze Rages
Adding to the difficulties of the situation was the stubborn fire that blazed up when the trains crashed. For ten blocks along Lenox avenue every manhole belched billows of black smoke.

Firemen tried to fight the blaze by placing their hose through these thirty-inch openings, but made little headway. The underground fire raged fiercely for more than two hours.

SULZER LOSING IN NEW YORK RACE

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Returns which came slowly this forenoon showed that James W. Wadsworth, Jr., was leading William M. Calder for the republican nomination for the United States senate from New York by 25,050 in 1371 districts outside of New York City. Belated returns from 1067 election districts outside of New York City increased Frederick M. Davenport's lead over William Sulzer for the progressive nomination for governor. At noon Davenport was leading Sulzer by 1189.

DUTCH TO RESTORE LIBRARY AT LOUVAIN

LONDON, Sept. 29, 4:10 p. m.—A Reuter dispatch from The Hague says that a Dutch committee has been formed under the presidency of Dr. Fruit, keeper of the state archives, for the purpose of restoring the library at Louvain destroyed by the Germans. Many of the country's prominent persons have been invited to co-operate.

TSING TAU NOW IN JAP HANDS; CHINESE RESIST

Overwhelming Force Compels Germans to Flee Outer Defenses of Kiao Chow—Mongolians Show the First Resistance to Mikado by Dynamiting Railway Bridge.

PEKING, China, Sept. 29.—The Germans in Kiao Chow have evacuated the Waldersee line of defense before an overwhelming force of the enemy. Tsing Tau is now completely invested. The German losses were small.

This information is contained in a dispatch received here from a German source at Tsi Nan, Shan Tung, which evidently is a wireless communication from Tsing Tau. It adds that the Japanese armored cruiser squadron bombarded Tsing Tau Monday without doing any damage.

Japanese official reports corroborate the foregoing and explain that the engagement occurred Monday morning. They declare further that the Germans are now back on their main line of defense, five miles from Tsing Tau and that Japanese troops occupy heights commanding the lines which the Germans now hold. Three German warships inside Tsing Tau harbor and two Japanese aeroplanes participated in the fighting.

Wei Hsin, Shantung, China, Sept. 29, 6:20 p. m.—Chinese troops today blew up and destroyed the railroad bridge at Tayu-Ho, six miles west of here. The sound of the explosion could be heard in this city.

The foregoing dispatch is the first indication that Chinese troops have taken any active part in opposing the military operations of the Japanese in Shantung province in the latter's campaign against the Germans in the leased territory of Kiao Chow.

To facilitate this campaign, the Japanese landed in Chinese territory. At this China protested, but the protest was ignored by Japan.

Recent dispatches from Peking said the Chinese believed the Japanese intended to capture all the railroad stations to the west of Wei-Hsin. Three hundred Japanese cavalrymen left Wei-Hsin recently, going west along the railroad.

BRITISH WARSHIP HELPS JAP FORCE

TOKIO, Sept. 28.—"A British warship joined with the Japanese in the bombardment September 18 of two of the Tsing Tau forts. One of the forts replied, but without effect. The result of this bombardment is not known, but a building, believed to be a barracks, was demolished and the defense works were damaged.

"The work of mine sweeping continues successfully, despite the fire of the defenders on shore. One Japanese boat was hit and two men were wounded.

"Hydro-aeroplanes have been invaluable in reconnoitering, and one is believed to have demolished a portion of the defense works with a bomb."

T. R. NOW FOE OF DEMON RUM

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Theodore Roosevelt in an address here today made even more emphatic than in previous speeches the stand of the Ohio progressive party against the liquor traffic.

ANTWERP SEIGE NEXT MOVE OF GERMAN FORCES

Seek New Naval Base for Attack on British North Sea Fleet—Rush Naval Reserves From Kiel—Aisne Battle Result Key—Dutch Watchful of Neutrality.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 29, via London, 10:50 a. m.—The activity along the Belgian frontier indicates that the Germans are planning for a siege of Antwerp within a few days. More than 25,000 men of the German naval reserve have been brought from the North Sea towns of Kiel and Hamburg to Brussels and are being held in readiness to serve on an improvised German fleet should Antwerp and Ostend be taken.

Dutch Watchful
As a direct result of this move the Dutch authorities along the Scheldt have increased their watchfulness, for during a siege of Antwerp, England might like to send reinforcements through the Dutch Scheldt, which would be a breach of neutrality, while on the other hand a German victory would bring danger of an attempt on the part of Germany to use the mouth of the Scheldt as a base from which to attack the British naval forces in the North Sea.

Communications with Antwerp have been almost suspended. The town can be reached by automobile, while one small freight line from Rotterdam maintains a desultory daily service. Only those provided with extraordinary passports and first class credentials, are admitted.

The fear of German spies has somewhat subsided. Meantime, however, all German and Austrian subjects have been expelled and even those who are of German and Austrian descent but who have been Belgian subjects for many years, have been placed under strict military guard in and around the triangle formed by Ostend, Ghent and Antwerp.

Great Battle Key
The moment for the actual siege of Antwerp, according to the best informed circles here, will depend on the outcome of the present battle in Northern France. Should Germany win in this battle the attack on Antwerp will be pushed at once, while in case of a German defeat, the troops now holding the line of the Scheldt will be used to resist any Belgian attempt to cut the route of the retreating Germans.

It is impossible to get correct figures regarding the strength of the German troops, but according to the best information to be had from Brussels enough German troop trains have passed through that city since last Monday to bring the number up to 150,000 men.

(Continued from page 1.)

CARRANZA AIDES UNITE FORCES TO MOVE ON SONORA

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 29.—A brigade from Manzanillo has been ordered to Guaymas to participate in the Sonora campaign, according to a message from General Hill, the Carranza commander at Naco, which was relayed through here today. This force, formerly commanded by General Juan Cabral, has been instructed to co-operate with the force of 10,000 men under General Huibide, which is supposed to be moving from Sinaloa.

Carranza officials at Agua Prieta received word today that the United States authorities at Washington had granted permission to General Hill to send the men wounded in the battle of Santa Barbara Friday to Naco, Ariz., or to this city, for treatment.