

Allies Lose Ground on West; Reinforced, Resume Offensive Near St. Quentin; German Left Wavers Under Attack

CARRANZA AND VILLA FORCES IN BATTLE

First Clash Reported Near Torreon — Hill Loses Sonora Fight.

MAYTORENA AND HIS YAQUIS THE VICTORS

Carothers Seeks Conference with Northern Leader to Give Warning.

U. S. TROOPS ORDERED TO REMAIN LONGER

First Chief Asks for Conference with Seceder—Funston Told to Delay Evacuation.

President, Tex., Sept. 25.—Official Constitutional advice received at Ojinaga, Mexico, opposite Presidio, to-night reported a clash between Carranza and Villa forces near Torreon. The dispatch gave no details.

Colonel Francisco Ontiveras, acting jefe politico at Ojinaga, received instructions to-day from General Villa to permit a shipment of 3,000 head of cattle and 500 mules, sold by General Rosalia Hernandez to American buyers, to cross the border. The shipment reached Ojinaga to-day. Villa explains that Hernandez has espoused the cause of Carranza.

QUARRIES READY FOR GERMAN LINES

Natural Fortress Across Aisne Long Prepared by Kaiser's Agents.

Battle at Santa Barbara. (By Telegram to The Tribune.) Nogales, Sonora, Sept. 25.—Carranza forces under General Benjamin Hill were defeated to-day with severe losses in a battle with Yaqui Indians at Santa Barbara, a small town between Nogales and Ceramita. Hill is still in Santa Barbara, having been driven into the town by the Yaquis, who are said to be commanded by Governor Maytorena. Reinforcements for Hill were sent from Cananea to-night, and Maytorena's forces have been reinforced with five hundred troops from Nogales. Both sides in to-night's battle had about four thousand men. Advances from the front of fighting will result at daybreak.

War of Intervention alone will hold general Villa in check. George C. Carothers, special envoy of the State Department, went to Chihuahua to-day to confer with Villa. It is said he carries a warning to the northern leader. It is believed he will endeavor to get Villa to agree to a conference with Carranza representatives. Carranza agent here were advised to-day that General Carranza had asked Villa for a conference, and that Roberto V. Pesquera, formerly Carranza's representative here, will probably come to confer with Villa representatives. It is said that Carranza is willing to retire from leadership of the Constitutionalists under certain conditions.

Obregon's Fate in Doubt. (By Telegram to The Tribune.) General Alvaro Obregon is in the state penitentiary at Chihuahua or has been executed in Torreon is a question which is causing worry to Carranza men. Carranza returning to-day from Chihuahua Obregon was brought from Torreon by order of Villa, after the latter had permitted him to start for Mexico City, and that he is in the Chihuahua penitentiary. Refugees from Torreon say he takes a train there, and that reports were current that he had been executed.

Advices received in Juarez to-night of fighting has been in progress at Zacatecas during the day. As Villa has no troops at Zacatecas and has believed a mutiny has occurred in the Co. Constitutionalists' camp. Villa continued to-day to fortify Torreon and to send troops there from Juarez. Carranza forces are reported moving on Torreon from three directions.

Mexico City, Sept. 25.—General Carranza to-night issued a statement reviewing the difficulties between himself and General Villa. Carranza declared that Villa demanded impossible changes in the call issued for a conference of Constitutionalists chiefs on October 1.

Villa also demanded explanations, the statement said, the giving of which would be incompatible with the dignity of the Supreme Chief of the revolution. For these reasons the situation was grave, but the Carranzistas were ready for any emergency.

Washington, Sept. 25.—American forces will remain in Vera Cruz until the question of authority as between General Carranza and General Villa is settled. This was the consensus of opinion of administration officials to-night, although no definite announcement was made.

RHEIMSCATHEDRAL AGAIN BOMBARDED

Bordeaux, Sept. 25.—It was announced officially in Bordeaux this afternoon that the Germans last night recommenced bombarding the Rheims Cathedral.

GERMAN ORDER IS KILL ALL WOUNDED

Bordeaux, Sept. 25.—The French Foreign Office to-day made the statement that General Stenger, commanding the 53d German Infantry Brigade, has issued an order of which the following is a translation: "Make no prisoners. Shoot all who fall into your hands, singly or in groups, and dispatch the wounded, whether armed or unarmed, as the Germans must leave no Frenchman living behind them."

RED CROSS AGAINST LONDON SOLICITORS

Washington, Sept. 25.—The American Red Cross cabled Ambassador Page in London to-day, asking that he discontinue efforts of Americans there to raise funds in the United States for relief work in the European war zone. The message said: "American Red Cross, under proclamation President Wilson, is receiving contributions for impartial distribution among all countries at war. Appeals received from American societies, London, for funds for same purpose causing confusion in America. Believed American Red Cross in much better position to assure impartial distribution than London societies. Suggest, therefore, that latter confine appeals to Americans in Europe. Please communicate to societies."

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London, Sept. 25.—The facts concerning the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by a German submarine or submarines in the North Sea, with a loss of nearly 60 officers and 1,400 men, are contained in an Admiralty statement issued to-night.

The reports of Commanders Nicholson of the Cressy and Norton of the Hogue state that the Aboukir was hit by one torpedo and sank in thirty-five minutes. Three torpedoes were fired at the Cressy, one of the explosives missing narrowly. She lasted from thirty-five to forty-five minutes. The Hogue was struck twice, ten to twenty seconds elapsing between the torpedoes, and went under in five minutes.

The Cressy fired on the submarine and some of the officers were confident that the shots sank her. Commander Nicholson says that the three torpedoes directed against his ship might have been fired by the same submarine and that there is no real proof that more than one was engaged.

The reports show that the greatest discipline was maintained and that acts of heroism were performed, but the Admiralty has established the rule that such affairs must be governed by the same laws as prevail in naval action, and that disabled ships must be left to their own resources rather than that other ships should be jeopardized by rescue work.

GERMANS NOW IN CONTROL OF CRACOW

Military Commandant Displaces Austrian Civil Government.

RESIDENTS QUIT CITY IN A PANIC

Kaiser Rushing Troops to Meet the Expected Russian Attack.

Cracow, Sept. 25.—Cracow is reported to have been occupied by German troops and to be under the rule of a German military commandant. The civil residents are fleeing in panic and practically all the original administrators of the town and all the civil servants of Austrian government have left. The head wirepullers of the secret Polish committee, which has under its control all Polish volunteer detachments fighting on the Austrian side, have also left Cracow, whether refugees from the Austro-German armies pursued by the Russians eastward of Cracow are now arriving in crowds.

Germany is believed to have thrown three army corps into the region, and is still bringing more troops to make a stand against the expected Russian attack on Cracow.

250,000 PRISONERS PROVE TO BE 50,000

London, Sept. 25.—A Central News dispatch from Rome states: "A message from Berlin says the German General Staff, having agreed to issue the complete official lists of prisoners, has found it necessary to admit that the totals already announced were erroneous. The aggregate number of prisoners in German hands is now reduced from 250,000 to 50,000, of whom 30,000 are Russians."

RHEIMSCATHEDRAL NOT USED BY ARMY

Richard Harding Davis Says There Is No Ground for Only Conceivable Excuse of Germans for Shelling Distinguished Edifice.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. (Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune.) Rheims (via London), Sept. 24.—There is always the weaker brother who says "There are two sides to every question." To satisfy him concerning the desecration of the cathedral here I will first give what probably will be the German apology. Only one is conceivable. That is that both towers of the cathedral were used by the French army as points of observation.

They were not. Both the French and German staffs mutually agreed that on the towers of the cathedral no quick-firing guns should be placed, and by both sides this agreement was observed. To protect innocent citizens against bombs dropped by German airplanes for two nights a searchlight was used in the towers, but feeling that this might be considered as a breach of the agreement as to mitrailleuse the searchlight was withdrawn.

Five days later, during which time the towers were not occupied and the cathedral had been converted into a hospital for German wounded and Red Cross flags were hanging from both towers, the Germans opened fire upon it. This afternoon, two days later, when the Abbe Chinot and I spent three hours in what is left of the cathedral, they still were shelling it. Two shells fell within twenty-five yards of us.

The indignation of the world at this latest atrocity reached the Berlin Foreign Office this morning. That the bombardment could continue shows the value the German army places on the opinion of the civilized world.

For some months the northeast tower of the cathedral has been under repair and surrounded by scaffolding. On Saturday afternoon a shell set fire to the roof of the cathedral. The fire spread to the scaffolding and from the scaffolding to the wooden frames of the portals, some hundreds of years old.

Father Chinot, abbe of the chapel of the cathedral, young, alert and daring, ran out upon the scaffolding and tried to cut the cords that bound it. In other parts of the city the Fire Department was engaged with fires lit by the bombardment and, unaided, the flames gained on them. Seeing

MARCONI STATION CLOSED BY NAVY

Company Yields Peacefully After Asking if Force Would Be Used.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SANCTIONS STEP

John W. Griggs Says Damage It May Be Instituted Against Government.

Washington, Sept. 25.—By order of President Wilson, as commander in chief of the Army and Navy, the wireless station of the Marconi company at Siasconset, Mass., was closed to-day because it declined to recognize the right of the government to exercise a censorship over the plant.

The Navy Department took no cognizance of the fact that the Marconi company had appealed to a federal court and filed an application for an injunction to restrain the naval officers from closing or censoring the station. Although it appeared as if the wireless company might compel the naval officers finally to exercise force, the company finally decided to offer no resistance and the station was closed at 1 p. m.

HUMAN PROGRESS WAR'S AIM—ASQUITH

People United in Defending Vital Interests, Says Premier.

URGES IRISH TO HELP DEFEND THE CAUSE

This the Vindication of International Good Faith and Protection of Weak.

Dublin, Sept. 25.—Premier Asquith appeared at the Mansion House here to-night for the purpose, as he expressed it in the opening of his speech, "as head of the King's government to summon loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in defence of our common cause."

The Prime Minister received a tremendous welcome when he appeared at the Mansion House, with John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, and the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his opening words aroused the greatest enthusiasm. He went on to say that there had been wars with regard to which there was a diversity of opinion, but that was not the case to-day.

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Fighting More Desperate than Usual Marks Two Great Offensive Movements of Opposing Armies.

INVADERS' LEFT BEGINS TO GIVE WAY

Kaiser's Forces Retiring in Woivre Region—Gen. von Kluck's Force Strengthened by Troops from Lorraine and Vosges.

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PARIS, SEPT. 25.—Almost simultaneously the two great strokes in the battle in Northern France have fallen and some decisive result must before long be announced. The Allies have struck the German right wing, and the Germans on their part have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul.

The fighting along a part of the western line of battle is evidently more desperate than usual, according to the following official report, issued at 11 o'clock to-night: "First—On our left wing, in the region to the northwest of Noyon, our advanced troops, having come in contact with superior forces of the enemy, were compelled this morning to give a little ground. Being reinforced, however, by fresh troops, these troops have vigorously resumed the offensive.

"The struggle in this region has taken on a character of extreme violence. "Second—In the centre there is nothing new to report. PART OF GERMAN LEFT YIELDS.

"Third—On our right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of our troops coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul.

"In the southern region of Woivre the enemy is retiring toward the Rupt de Mad (in Muerthe-et-Moselle). The action continues.

[The Rupt de Mad is a valley in which lies Thiaucourt, six and one-half miles from Longuyon.] "On the heights of the Meuse the German forces have succeeded in penetrating nearly as far as Saint-Mihiel (on the right bank of the Meuse, twenty miles south-southeast of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river."

The strengthening of the German right, under General von Kluck, against the general attack of the Allies is described in the following official announcement, issued this afternoon: "First—On our left wing there has begun a general action of great violence between those detachments of our forces that are operating between the River Somme and the River Oise and the army corps which the enemy have grouped in the region around Tergnier and Saint-Quentin. These army corps have come, some from the centre of the enemy's line and others from Lorraine and the Vosges. These last named corps were transported by rail to Cambrai, by way of Liege and Valenciennes. To the north of the River Aisne, as far as Berry-au-Bac, there has been no change of importance.

"ALLIES MAKE PROGRESS EAST OF RHEIMS. "Second—On the centre we have made progress to the East of Rheims in the direction of Berry and Moronvilliers. Further to the east, as far as the Argonne region, the situation shows no change. To the east of the Argonne the enemy has not been able to move out of Varennes. On the right bank of the River Meuse the enemy succeeded in getting footing on the heights of the Meuse, in the region of the promontory of Hatton Chatel, and, forced in the direction of Saint-Mihiel, he bombarded the forts of Paroches and of Camp des Romains. To offset this, to the south of Verdun we remain masters of the heights of the Meuse, and our troops, moving out of Toul, advanced until they reached the region of Beaumont.

"Third—On our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, we have repulsed attacks of minor importance on Nomeny. To the east of Luneville the enemy has made some demonstrations along the lines of the River Vegouse and the River Blette."

The fact that the clash in the west occurred in the district between Tergnier and Saint-Quentin indicates that the French have made a considerable advance to the northwest since the last mention was made of this part of their army. The country is a rolling one, intersected by streams, canals and a perfect network of roads running in all directions.

FRENCH HOLD MEUSE HEIGHTS.

The frankness of the official statement that the Germans have pushed southward in the direction of Saint-Mihiel, bombarding the forts of Paroches and the Roman Camp, which face each other across the Meuse, gives added weight to the assertion that, to the south of Verdun, the French remain masters of the heights of the Meuse and that their troops, debouching from Toul, have advanced in the region of Beaumont.

It is generally reported that the Germans have made gigantic preparations to renew the siege of Verdun. The heaviest siege

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