

PRIMARY LAW GETS ITS FIRST TEST TO-DAY

All Candidates in Field for Governor See Certain Victory.

HENNESSY ALREADY RAISES CRY OF FRAUD

FIRST STATEWIDE PRIMARY IS TO-DAY
Polls open 3 P. M. Close 9 P. M.
Weather forecast—Clear and warmer.
Full tickets of all the principal parties are in the field, calling for the nomination of State officials from Governor down, United States Senator, members of Congress, the Legislature and delegates to the constitutional convention.

This is primary day, the first under the new law providing for the nomination of United States Senator by direct vote and the selection of the party candidates for office in the same way.

In preparation for the opening of the polls at 3 o'clock this afternoon candidates for nomination or their managers were confidently making prophecies yesterday as to what the ballots would show when the polling places are closed at 9 o'clock to-night.

All were confident. Each candidate or his adherents figured it out carefully on paper. Gov. Glynn's managers were sure of victory, but they had no statement to make.

John A. Hennessy, candidate of the anti-Murphy faction for the Democratic nomination for Governor, assumed the same cheerful attitude except that he showed a faint foreboding at the beginning of the day.

Tells of False Tally Plot.
He issued a statement from the Hennessy headquarters last night, saying he had proof of how fraud would be attempted in certain districts by a false tally, even where the vote is correctly called off. He said that there was a plan also to have official ballots marked outside the polling places and substituted for official ballots handed in by inspectors.

Discussing his chances of victory Hennessy said: "We shall carry every county along the Hudson River except Columbia. We shall carry Lewis and Putnam and the counties of Erie, Oswego, Yates, Livingston, Cayuga, Ontario, Delaware, Sullivan, Tioga, Otsego, Chenango, Warren, Yates, Otsego, Chautauque, Essex, Saratoga, Clinton and Washington. We expect to carry The Bronx and Queens, and to break even in Brooklyn, and not to lose Manhattan by more than 10,000."

John H. Hodges, one of the workers after the Republican nomination, was likewise optimistic of victory. Mr. Levenson, chairman of the Hodges executive committee, ridiculed the figures submitted by Mr. Hennessy's staff. Charles S. Whitman and Harvey D. Hinman.

Counts 70,000 Human Votes.
"Let us admit for the sake of argument," said Levenson, "that 200,000 Republicans will vote yet Mr. Hodges will get at least 70,000 votes."

Fred C. Tanner, Mr. Whitman's campaign manager, had this statement to make: "Whitman's nomination is assured. This is proved not only by our own canvass but by the canvass of every newspaper not actively advocating any candidacy. I think there will be a quiet primary and a fair count. The canvass of the Police Department showing the voters and the results will have reached at the polls. The lesson of the election frauds of Mr. Murphy's Assembly district in the constitutional referendum last spring, as a result of which Mr. Whitman had twenty-two election officers fined or sent to Blackwell's Island, has not been lost."

J. Calvin McKnight, Hinman's campaign manager, said: "Hinman's nomination is certain. We stand by our figures of this morning. I challenge Mr. Whitman's nomination. Mr. Whitman will carry up State. Hinman is sure of at least thirty-two counties up State."

Sulzer Says He'll Win.
William Sulzer, ex-Governor, spent part of the afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was as solemnly confident as ever. "The information that I have received," he said, "convincing me that I shall win the nomination on the Progressive ticket and that I shall be elected Governor again."

High Gordon Miller, candidate for the Progressive party nomination for the Supreme Court, issued a statement in the afternoon saying that an attempt had been made by a small coterie of Progressive party leaders dominating the executive committee to send out a circular letter in behalf of John J. O'Connell, another candidate for the nomination. The attempt, he said, was frustrated by a threat of court action.

The Honest Ballot Association will have witnesses at all the polling places throughout the State. The various candidates will have lawyers at their respective headquarters to be of assistance to voters.

Announcement was made at the Hennessy headquarters that \$2,000 would be paid to any person furnishing evidence leading to the conviction of any member of election or election officers for violating the provisions of the primary election law.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
The best of Bear Spring water bottles. The best of Bear Spring water bottles. The best of Bear Spring water bottles.

ALLIES HURL BACK CEASELESS ATTACKS OF GERMANS; KAISER'S AIRCRAFT DROP BOMBS IN TWELVE TOWNS; RUSSIA MAKES READY TO DECLARE WAR ON TURKEY

RUSSIANS ARE NOW 50 MILES FROM CRACOW

Austrians Evacuate City of Przemysl, Leaving Reduced Garrison Behind.

CZAR'S MEN OCCUPY TOWNS IN HUNGARY

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
By PHILIP R. MACKENZIE.

ROME, via Havre, Sept. 27.—I am informed from a diplomatic source that Russia is prepared to declare war on Turkey and that she will exact demobilization from the Ottoman Empire.

Meanwhile the closing of the Dardanelles is imminent. Russians now here and in Switzerland have been warned to return to Russia before October 6, when the last Russian steamer will sail for Odessa from Genoa.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PETROPOLE, September 27.
A Russian column is less than fifty miles from Cracow. Cossacks are raiding the country between Tarnow and Cracow and driving back German and Austrian skirmishers.

Russian troops occupy Demblin and Tarnow and the Czars' armies are crossing the River Wisloka in force. The Russians have secured all railroad lines leading from Przemysl, Sanok and Tarnow toward Cracow, overcoming desperate resistance.

To the north, in Suwalki province, Russian Poland, the Russians have forced the largest German army engaged in the defence of East Prussia to give battle on unfavorable ground. This battle has been begun midway between Suwalki and Grodno, near Seiny.

The Germans, with a twenty mile front, were forced to take position in marshy land, while the Russians held a strong position upon elevations of the right bank of the River Niemen. The Germans, after a repulse, are attempting to outflank the Russian right or to prepare a main advance toward the Vistula River.

The Germans are fighting to reach the railway from Vilna to Grodno and Warsaw so as to open a campaign in North Poland. Their restiveness and changeable tactics are ascribed to imperative orders from the Kaiser to achieve immediate and striking results.

In the last week of fighting they lost heavily, especially around Suwalki and Augustowa, without seriously damaging the Russians. In captured German equipment brought to Vilna are seven-ton armored automobiles equipped with machine guns. These stuck in swamps and were abandoned.

There is a report here that the Austrians evacuated the city of Przemysl this afternoon, leaving only a reduced garrison to hold out until the Russian attack upon fortresses is conclusively expected within forty-eight hours.

The Austrian troops returning from Przemysl are fleeing toward Cracow, but the Russians hold the railroad lines and are overrunning the country north and south toward Cracow. The escape of the Austrians is not considered probable.

The General Staff announced to-night that the Russian advance toward Demblin is proceeding irresistibly. Demblin, sixty miles east of Cracow, guarding the Wisloka River and a main railroad line, was captured by the Russians to-day. For the first time Russian troops have gone through the passes of the Carpathians and are occupying towns in Hungary. The Russian advance toward Germany, now under rapid headway, is moving from Warsaw toward Breslau and is pushing the Germans back from the Suwalki district, moving from Demblin and Tarnow and moving from Sanok and points south and west of Przemysl, no longer an important strategic point.

The official announcement continues: "According to the Germans to cross the Memel near Drusenkiel were thwarted. The German artillery was unable to halt our offensive movement near Sopotzkin. The German retreat from the Suwalki district is becoming general. The Ossowel fortress is still in our hands."

Continued on Second Page.

Germans Drop Bombs on Paris, Warsaw, Ghent, Antwerp and Eight Other Towns

Missile in Paris Falls on Spot Just Passed by U. S. Envoy.

MAN AND CHILD KILLED NEAR AMERICAN HOMES

Ghent Hospital Damaged—Zeppelin Shot Down in Warsaw.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, Sept. 27.—Twelve cities and towns were attacked from the air to-day by the Germans. Their aerial warfare bombarded Paris, Warsaw, Antwerp, Ghent and numerous small towns in Belgium. German activity in this respect was widespread and of the utmost boldness. In Warsaw their Zeppelin was shot down and its crew captured.

Four persons were killed, two in Paris, one in Ghent and one in Durnee. Several were injured, but the damage to fortifications and public works was comparatively small.

The objects of German attacks from the air appeared to be the Eiffel Tower, the Antwerp fortifications and ammunition depots in France and Belgium. A hospital in Belgium was damaged and patients and nurses endangered.

TWO KILLED IN PARIS.

U. S. Envoy Passed Near Spot Shortly Before Bomb Fell.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Paris, September 27.
Within ten minutes after the American Ambassador walked past the home of the Prince of Monaco in the Avenue du Trocadero, this morning a bomb from a German aeroplane exploded near the sidewalk, killing an old man and fatally wounding a little girl. The spot is within 200 yards of the American chancery.

The bomb, it is said, was aimed at the Eiffel Tower, and it missed by a bare 100 yards. Several other bombs were dropped in the aristocratic Passy quarter where many Americans reside.

The bombardment by German aircraft, the most vicious since the war began, was delivered by Taube aeroplanes which darted high over the city. They escaped without injury.

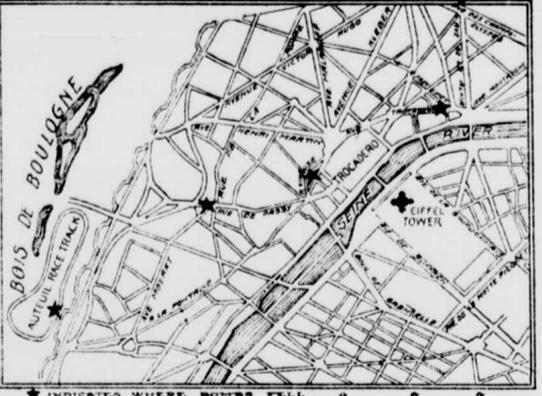
Ambassador Herriek, who visited Paris for an official report, was asked for an official police report.

To the bombs dropped to-day, flames of German colors, pennants six feet long were attached. Each bore the inscription: "Parisians, attention! A German aeroplane salutes you! Vive l'Allemagne!"

The bombs were three feet long and shaped like a cork pot. A hail of bullets swept houses near where they fell and all windows were smashed. The Parisians received the visit with more curiosity than fear, and the public feeling was expressed by the comment of *L'Intransigeant*, which says that the bombs were P. C. cards left by the Germans as notice of the withdrawal of their army from France.

[P. C. is an abbreviated form of "Pour prendre comere," to take leave.]
The attack began at 11:45 A. M. It is impossible to say whether or not there was more than one German aeroplane, since the base would have enabled several to arrive, drop missiles and speed away without being observed. From the number of bombs it is conjectured that several planes flew over the city.

The bomb that killed two persons fell in the Avenue du Trocadero, in front of the house of the Prince of Monaco. This is only a short distance from the American chancery at 3 Rue de Chaillet. The Ambassador passes this spot every day, walking from the embassy in the Rue Francois Premier to the chancery. This morning he passed the house of the Prince of Monaco between 10:30 o'clock and 11 o'clock, but Secretary Fraser of the embassy told the correspondent of *The Sun* that with Ambassador Herriek their motor car had passed the spot only ten minutes before the bomb burst. They had been making the round of visits to the German, Austrian and other consulates now under protection of the American flag.



WHERE THE GERMAN BOMBS FELL IN PARIS

It was said to-night that she died.

Immediately afterward, bombs fell in the Avenue Jules Janin and in the Rue Desbordes Valmore, Vienne and Marignan. In the Avenue Jules Janin two chimneys of a house formerly occupied by an Austrian baron were wrecked. In other thoroughfares roofs were damaged, windows broken and the streets littered with debris.

A cow of the herd on the Longchamps racetrack was killed. Generally speaking, the damage was slight. It is possible that the Germans were again trying to destroy the Eiffel Tower and its wireless apparatus.

Ambassador Herriek was accompanied in his visit to the points of explosion by the Spanish Ambassador, who has joined him in a request to the Government for an official report.

A Calais newspaper says that two Taubes attacked Boulogne and Calais. A bomb was dropped upon the railroad station at Boulogne, but it caused little damage. Several fell in Calais, but they failed to explode.

The Zeppelin attack upon Ostend last Thursday night was a reprisal, it is assumed, for the English air raid upon Dusseldorf, but it is pointed out that the English attacked only the dirigible shed in which war material was stored, Ostend is an open, defenceless town, where none save non-combatants were endangered.

It is supposed that the attack upon Ostend was designed to wreck the railroad station, where a few days ago a train loaded with ammunition had stood. But the train had left several days previous to the Zeppelin attack. There is every evidence that the Germans have spies in Ostend who gave information of the presence of the train. The burgomaster of Ostend has sent a protest to President Wilson, notifying him of the violation of the rules of war.

The German aviator in his trip over Paris passed over a section of the city particularly well known to Americans, the Avenue Jules Janin runs into the Rue de la Pompe only a few blocks from the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. There stands the famous marble palace built by Count Boni de Castellane before his divorce from Anna Gould, now Duchesse de Talleryand. Directly opposite is the mansion once owned by Dr. Evans, the American dentist, who gave shelter there to the Empress Eugenie.

Kaiser Very Ill; Retreat Blamed on Crown Prince

Emperor Is Reported to Have Inflammation of the Lungs.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
London, Sept. 27.—The Times correspondent at Geneva says *Le Suisse* prints the statement that Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs.

According to the Swiss newspaper the Kaiser's illness is the result of his falling into a trench filled with water. On the other hand, the Petrograd correspondent of the *Times* says it has been ascertained beyond doubt that the Kaiser has arrived in East Prussia to direct the operations in that region.

The *Sun* printed a despatch from Geneva several days ago saying that the Kaiser had a severe cold contracted during a visit to the trenches when he was caught in a terrific downpour of rain. Previous reports said that the Emperor had aged considerably since the outbreak of the war. Mme. de Thobes, the Paris "seeress" recently predicted that the Kaiser would die on September 29, to-morrow.

wife of Napoleon III, when she had fled from the imperial palace and was about to leave France. Nearly also stands the beautiful monument erected to Victor Hugo on the square and avenue named after him.

A ZEPPELIN SHOT DOWN.

Crew Captured After Attack on Fortress Falls.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Warsaw, Sept. 27.—A Zeppelin was shot down and its crew of German officers and air scouts was captured yesterday morning after a futile attack upon the Modlin fortress.

The Zeppelin appeared over this city at 5 A. M. yesterday. Previously it had dropped two bombs near the station of the railroad to Kalisz. Only one of these exploded and the damage was slight.

The garrison of Modlin, one of the strongest of the forts, standing about ten miles northwest of the old city, had made careful preparations to receive German aircraft. Guns had been trained and ranges ascertained. When the Zeppelin ventured within range it was made the target of fierce, concentrated fire. Within five minutes its envelope was pierced and it fluttered to earth. Those of the crew still alive were made prisoners.

BOMB HITS HOSPITAL.

Missile From Zeppelin Kills Man in Ghent.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Paris, Sept. 27.—A despatch from Ostend says that a Zeppelin passed over Ghent dropping numerous bombs. One man was killed and a hospital was damaged. At Thiel the gas factory was badly damaged, but no lives were reported to be lost. Other towns in Belgium which were attacked were Alost, Dyzne, Minebeke and Rollegem. Five bombs were dropped in Dyzne, where a man was killed. The Zeppelin disappeared toward the French frontier.

Antwerp escaped serious injury because the Germans were compelled to fly very high in order to keep out of range of the forts' special guns. Obviously the Germans sought to injure the forts and to continue their methods of terrorization.

They have been increasingly active in air raids for several days. There is a report from Antwerp that the Germans are assembling a fleet of Zeppelins, possibly for a raid against English cities.

Smashing Defeat Inflicted by French Changed German Plans.

Says Correspondent.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
London, September 27.
A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Sezanne on September 21, claims to be able to reveal a secret that the action which saved Paris was the thorough defeat of the Crown Prince's army.

ALLIES TAKE STANDARD, GUNS AND MANY PRISONERS WHILE DRIVING BACK GERMAN RIGHT

Exceptional Violence of Attacks Leads to Belief that Kaiser Intends to Push Battle to a Decisive Victory.

DETERMINED EFFORT AGAINST CENTRE OF ALLIES ALSO FAILS

Invaders Gain Ground on Extreme Left, but Are Again Compelled to Retreat—Troops Fight in Trenches Several Hundred Meters Apart.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, September 27.

The Germans with unprecedented violence attacked all along the battle line to-day in probably a final effort to save the army of Gen. von Kluck and prevent general withdrawal from France.

There can be no doubt that the Kaiser, disturbed by delay, commanded such a furious widespread attack as might batter the allies' line and open the way to Paris. But Berlin is again disappointed.

The mighty stroke, launched with immense numbers and aimed with incredible fury, failed as it failed on past days. The Germans are once more in their trenches, after giving ground slightly between the Oise and the Somme. They lost prisoners, flags and guns and the spirit of the allied troops is as unbroken as their ranks.

At the centre, near Rheims, the Germans launched a determined blow at the allies, but were thrown back near the fort of Nogent l'Abbesse. Further eastward, toward the Argonne, they gained ground but were obliged to surrender it. Along the Meuse their position has improved, although the German line now extends from near St. Mihiel to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson. This seems to indicate that the Kaiser's troops have driven a wedge between Toul and Verdun.

FIGHTING WITH BAYONETS. LINES SWAY BACK AND FORTH

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Paris, Sept. 27.—The Government report to-night contains the assurance that the allies' flagging movement in vigorous resistance, and that the severest fighting is now with the bayonet. Germans and allies have been struggling back and forth over the same ground and the loss of life is frightful. The allies' centre holds, while the right strives to clinch victory.

The text of the communiqué issued at 11:10 P. M. was as follows: It is confirmed that from the night of September 25-26 up to to-day the enemy has not ceased night or day to renew his attack on the whole front with unusual violence, his manifest object being to try to break our lines. The attack was made with such an immense number of men that it is evident that orders had been received from the highest source to seek to end the battle with a decisive victory.

Not only has the attack failed but in the course of the action we captured a standard, several guns and many prisoners. The standard was taken from the enemy by the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Colonial Infantry.

All our army commanders report that the morale of our troops in spite of the fatigues of this uninterrupted struggle is excellent. The officers are even forced to restrain their men from gashing on the enemy sheltered in his organized defensive positions.

In the afternoon the Government reported progress at the west end of the battle line, while asserting that the Germans had been repulsed in attacks at the centre. The Germans, holding a position near St. Mihiel, on the left bank of the Meuse, have made no progress in breaking the great barrier line.

The communiqué was issued at 2:50 P. M. It was: First—On our left wing the battle continues with some progress on our part on a very extended front between the Oise and the Somme, and to the north of the Somme. From the Oise to Rheims the Germans made very violent attacks at several points, accompanied in some places with bayonet charges. All were repulsed. The French and

German trenches in several places are only a few hundred meters apart. Second—In the centre, from Rheims to Souain the Prussian Guard has attempted a vigorous offensive, but without success, and has been thrown back in the region of Berru and Nogent l'Abbesse. From Souain to the Argonne the enemy attacked yesterday morning with some advantage between the Semmery road and Châlons-sur-Marne and the railroad to Sainte-Menehould and Vouziers. At the end of the day our troops were able to regain the ground that had been lost. Between the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy has shown no activity whatsoever. On the heights of the Meuse there is nothing new. To the south of the Wesvre the Germans occupy a front which passes by St. Mihiel and northwest of Pont-a-Mousson. On our right wing (in Lorraine, the Vosges and in Alsace) there is no important change. A note appended to the communiqué pays tribute to Canada's generosity in caring for the families of 3,000 French in Canada who have been called to the colors here.

FRENCH DRIVEN BACK.

Germany Says Heavy Attack on Right Failed.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, L. I., September 27.
Furious fighting north of the Somme River between French troops and an inferior force of Germans, in which the latter were successful, is reported in an official statement given out to-day by the General Staff. The Germans claim to have overwhelmed a French division near Bapaume and to have advanced the fort south of Verdun on the Meuse. Bapaume is ninety miles northeast of Paris and nineteen miles southwest of Cambrai. The battle line is being pushed further and further to the northwest of its original position. The Germans say that the French have been favored in their attacks upon the German line of communication by the use of railway lines. The complete statement follows: The enemy, by utilizing his railroads, made an attack on the Ger-