# AWFUL TOLL OF SEVEN DAYS' CARNAGE IN GIGANTIC BATTLE ALONG AISNE RIVER

Number of guns and prisoners captured cannot be obtained yet.

An invasion by Alpine riflemen over the Vosges into the Breisach valley has been repulsed.

Early today this official statement was issued by the War Office:

The German armies in France are steadily growing stronger. The advance on Paris was too rapid to admit of ammunition and provisions in sufficient quantities being sent to the troops. This has now been remedied by an adjustment of the lines of communication.

The efficacy of the new arrangements has been demonstrated at the centre of the German front, where a steady advance is being made.

The French are showing signs of weakness. Apparently they have been unable to fill their depleted ranks, whereas our forces are being steadily augmented by fresh troops in the battle between the Oise and Meuse Rivers.

It was explained that the German lines have been extended at certain points and now include the original French lines. The battle, however, is expected to last for several days because of the long line and the number of men engaged.

Reports that the Germans had run out of ammunition for their field guns are denied indignantly. Instead, the lines of communication are perfect. Trains are run directly to the central points of the battle line from which places the distribution continues with the automobile transport service, which is complete.

The French have several times attempted to carry the German positions by storm, but they have met disaster from the German artillery and rapid firers. The greatest German gains have been along the centre.

## BRITAIN EXPECTS AISNE BATTLE TO BE DECISIVE

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The battle of the Aisne, which is now in its seventh day with two long battle fronts in virtually the same position they were a week ago, will be decisive. Both sides realize this may be the crucial conflict of the war.

The following official statement was given out by the War Office this morning:

The situation remains unchanged. A counter attack by the Germans against the first division was delivered during the night and was driven back. The weather is bad with rain falling continuously.

The allies are now losing as heavily as did the Germans in their unsuccessful effort to penetrate the French lines at Vitry-le-Francois and along the Marne. The Germans now have the advantage of an entrenched position.

The British losses in the present fighting exceed any in previous battles—either in the successful retreat from Belgium or in the offensive operations on the Marne.

Some of the greatest regiments in the British army have been badly cut up in the last three days of fighting. They have had to bear the brunt not only of the German attempts to resume the offensive, but also of whatever offensive movements have been undertaken on the left.

Enough is known of the disposition of the German troops to make sure that it is not a rear guard action to cover a retreat. On the contrary the Germans are depleting their garrisons in Belgium to bring reinforcements to the front and are rushing food and ammunition to the Kaiser's forces.

With two superb armies facing each other over so small an intervening space the first slackening of resistance will mean retirement and the possibility of a breach in the line through which the soldiers of the adversary may flow.

The fighting is taking place under the worst conditions possible. Torrential cold rains sweep the battlefield and fill the trenches. One report says that the British troops are suffering severely from rheumatism as a result, but the War Office says it has no confirmation of the story. The German positions admittedly are very strong. Their trenches are well dug, protected in many places by bomb proofs, and all along their front for a distance not less than half a mile, barbed wire and bramble entanglements have been constructed. In this connection, as evidencing the great strength of the enemy's line, the Paris correspondent of the Express quotes a high British officer as saying:

"If we held the same position all of the soldiers in the world would be unable to dislodge us so long as our ammunition held out."

The British aviators continue to cover themselves with glory. They have accurately located the various German positions, especially their batteries, which are usually cleverly masked by wooded hills and by tree tops cut down and so arranged that it is impossible to distinguish them except from the air.

As an evidence of the desperate character of the fighting, it is admitted that on one night alone, that of the 13th, the Germans made ten distinct attempts to break through the allied lines. They attacked the Second British Army Corps, commanded by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, which was holding the positions northwest of Rheims and near the Craonne forest. After shelling the British position uninterruptedly for the entire day, the German infantry was sent forward under cover of darkness. Again and again they were repulsed, but it was not until after their tenth attempt that they finally retired and admitted defeat of their plans.

In the morning the entire British front was completely covered with dead and wounded Germans.

## SLIGHT GAINS BY ALLIES, FRENCH EMBASSY HEARS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Reports from the French War Office at Bordeaux today to the French Embassy here showed little change from yesterday in the respective positions of the two armies along the battle line in northern France. The dispatch reads:

"The battle continues on the whole front from the River Oise to the River Woevre today without any important change of the situation at any point.

"On the left in the Valley of Oise we occupy Menarquesglise, Carlepont and Cuts.

"On the heights to the north of the Aisne we have advanced slightly in a few places. Three attacks attempted by the Germans against the British army have been checked at Troyon between Soissons and Craonne. From Craonne to Rheims we have repulsed the counter-attack executed during the night.

"The enemy tried but has not succeeded in taking the offensive against Rheims.

"At the centre from Rheims to the Argonne mountains the enemy is reinforcing its position by important fortifications and has taken an attitude entirely defensive. On the east of the Argonne and in the valley of the Woevre the situation is unchanged.

"On our right in Lorraine and the Vosges the enemy occupies positions defensively organized close to the frontier."

## PARIS FEARS ATTACK IF GERMANS WIN BATTLE

BORDEAUX, Sept. 19.

Failure of the allied armies to drive the Germans out of France, or even to gain any ground, is causing anxiety throughout France. Apparently the numerical advantage the allies enjoyed at the commencement of the battle of the Aisne has been overcome. It is officially admitted that the Germans have greatly strengthened their position by rushing reinforcements to the front. It is now certain that the Germans have not less than 1,200,000 men of their first line holding their new positions in Northern France.

The chief encouraging note in the official communications is the reiterated declaration that at no point have the Germans been able actually to assume the offensive. Every attempt to break through the French positions so far has been checked. If the centre should go the position of the French left would immediately become serious and it would have to fall back on the pivot of the defenses of Paris.

There is no attempt to disguise the fact that if the Germans should win the present battle Paris would again be menaced because the French would have to fall back on the lines along the Marne. But the General Staff is confident that the Germans can not win. They say the result of the present battle must be the final evacuation of France by the Germans.

## GERMAN CORPS FIGHTS ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED

### Refused Allies' Demand for Surrender, Says Report.

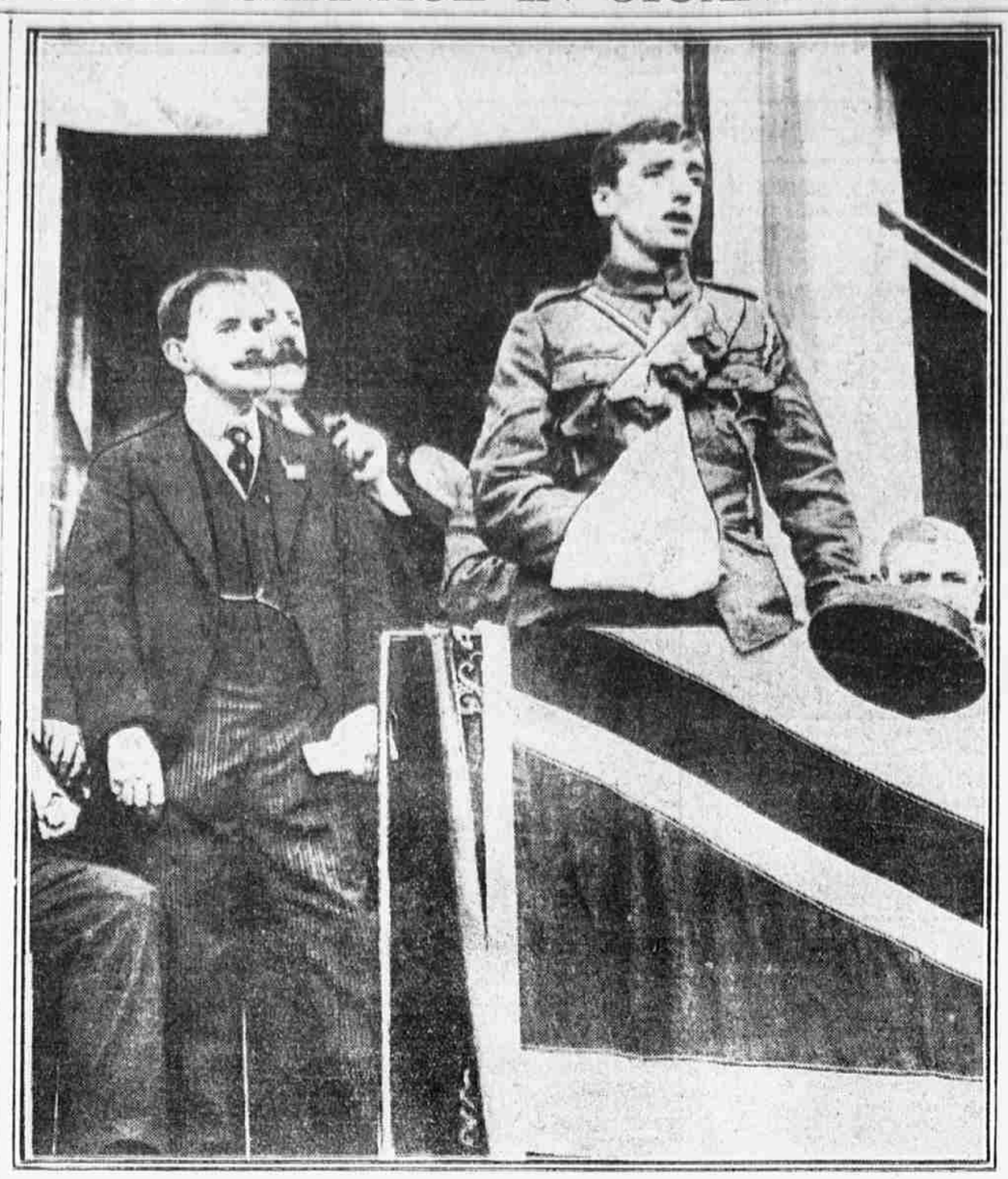
PARIS, Sept. 19.

It is reported, but not officially, that a German corps was surrounded by the allies on the Aisne River. The allies sent forward a flag of truce with a demand for surrender, but the Germans refused to give up and the fighting at this point went on more fiercely than ever.

## INVALID DROWNS IN CANAL

### Eludes His Nurse at Midnight While Delirious.

BRISTOL, Pa., Sept. 19.—The body of Emlen Nesid was found floating in the canal this morning by Miss Annie Byers and Miss Edna Flum. Nesid had been ill for several weeks with fever which made him delirious. At 12 o'clock he eluded his nurse and walked from his sister's house clad only in his night shirt.



FIRING BRITISH PATRIOTISM

Throughout Great Britain wounded soldiers from the front are greatly aiding recruiting by addressing mass-meetings now being held in every city and town. Corporal O'Brien, who is shown speaking, took part in the wonderful charge of the 9th Lancers, made against German artillery at Mons.

## COURT MARTIAL FOR MAN WHO ORDERED PRUSSIAN MASSACRE

### Russian Commander Is Tried by Germans, Who Withhold Verdict — Belgian Treasures Protected.

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (by Wireless through Sayville).

General Partos, Russian commander, who ordered his troops to kill all of the male inhabitants of East Prussia and to burn all of the villages, has been captured and has been tried by a German court-martial. The verdict is not yet announced.

Field Marshal Baron Von Der Goltz, the German military governor of Belgium, is protecting the Belgian art treasures and historic structures. Following his appointment of Privy Councillor Dr. Von Falcke, of Berlin, to devise ways and means of protecting the Belgian treasures against burglary and pillage, General Von Der Goltz has sent Falcke and the Belgian expert, Ortiel, into the field and they are now touring Belgium, especially Louvain, Namur, Huy, Nivelles and Liege, listing the treasures and providing for their protection.

According to the Cologne Gazette, Japan, early in July, sent a rush order to the Daimler motor company for 150 aeroplane motors to be delivered at the earliest possible moment. The order was, however, held up by the war.

## GERMANS HEMMED IN NEAR CHATEAU-THIERRY

### Report Indicates Farther Advance of Centre Than Paris Admitted.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Stockholm telegraphing by way of Paris, says:

"It is reported that a German force with a general in command was been surrounded in the forest near Chateau-Thierry.

"The allies are now making enormous bodies of troops and everything points to the probability of one of the greatest battles of the campaign."

Chateau-Thierry is 30 miles southeast of Rheims. If this dispatch is true, it shows that the German center has advanced much further than the official announcement given out in Paris admitted.

## JAPANESE LAND FORCES NORTHWEST OF KIAO-CHAU

### Fleet Covers Disembarking at Loashan Bay.

TOKIO, Sept. 19.

The following summary of the operations about Kiao-Chau was given out today:

The Japanese Imperial land forces, cooperating with the fleet, landed at Loashan Bay (northwest of Kiao-Chau) on September 18.

"Cavalry on September 17 captured Kiao-Chau station and seized a train. Among the passengers was the president of the Shantung Railway, who was made a prisoner."

## COUNT SIGRAY CAPTURED

BERLIN, by way of Amsterdam, Sept. 19.—According to reports received here, Count Anton Sigray, a lieutenant of the Hungarian Hussars, has been captured by the Russians and taken to Odessa. The Count is a brother of Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the United States Ambassador to Germany.

## HINDENBERG AGGRESSIVE; ADVANCING INTO POLAND

### Warsaw Objective of Campaign and Aid in Galicia Will Follow.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.

Following up his success against the Russian armies in East Prussia, General von Hindenburg is invading Russian Poland from Lyck.

The following statement on his operations was issued today:

The German East Army continues its operations in the district about Sawalki, Russian Poland. The army is now advancing on the fortress at Osowiec, 45 kilometers (28 miles) southeast of Lyck, on the railroad between Lyck and Bielostok.

Osowiec is one of the strongest fortresses in Russian Poland. It is a strategic point because the River Biebrza or Bobr and cannot be crossed at any other point by an army on account of the great swamps lying along its course. The capture of Osowiec will have to be attained before General von Hindenburg can advance.

Osowiec is about 90 miles northeast of Warsaw. If it falls into German hands its captors would be able to strike from there against Warsaw and the right wing of the forces that General Ruzsky is leading in Galicia.

## CHOKES TO DEATH IN SLEEP

### Man Goes to Bed Chewing Tobacco and Strangles.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 19.—George Lutz, 82 years old, one of the first firemen of the Lancaster paid fire department, went to bed last night with a chew of tobacco in his mouth.

While Lutz slept the tobacco slipped into his windpipe, choking him to death. His body was still warm when found this morning.

## FREDERICKS OFFERS MEN

### Lord Kitchener Informed That South African Troops Are Ready.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, September 19.

Commandant Fredericks, who was in charge of a Scandinavian contingent during the Boer War, today cabled Lord Kitchener that he was ready to transport 1000 picked troopers to the front at once.

## GERMAN RIGHT HOLDS FIRM

### Berlin Newspaper Reports Failures of Allies, Flank Attack

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19.

The Tageblatt of Berlin says that it is evident that the English and French armies have not so far succeeded in their envelopping movement around the German right, while the Germans have made some successful maneuvers at other points.

## WILSON MAY NOT PROSECUTE

### Reported He Will Withdraw Shooting Charge Against Schultz.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 19.—There is a report in circulation that Charles H. Wilson will not press his complaint against Fred Schultz, who fired five shots at him on Thursday. It was reported that Wilson's employer, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and his friends were trying to prevent a scandal by saving Wilson withdraw the charge.

Friends of Schultz say he is in a position to tell something about the association of Wilson with Florence Schenck, a Southern beauty, who recently died.

### President Tells Cabinet to Economize

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In line with the administration idea of keeping federal expenses down, President Wilson has notified his cabinet they must keep their budgets to the minimum, and that there must be no salary increases, it was announced today.

## BUSINESS MEN KEEN TO WIN TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

### Prominent Firms Represented on Committee to Secure Business That War-Stricken Europe Lost.

Prominent business men in every line of commercial activity are joining the Foreign Trade's Committee which is being appointed n Philadelphia to outline a plan of business progression in South American countries.

The appointment of this committee was decided upon at a meeting held two weeks ago at the Commercial Museums, Thirty-fourth street below Spruce, when more than 1000 business men gathered to determine how best to gain that trade in South America now being lost to foreign competitors by reason of the war in Europe.

So far there are 41 persons who have signified their intention to serve on the committee. It is expected that at least 20 names will be added before the membership has been filled.

According to Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Commercial Museums, enthusiasm to a marked degree in the work which the committee proposes to do is manifested by the members. Each man is a business expert in his line and all are anxious to advance the trade relations between Philadelphia and South America.

Up to date the committee includes the following persons:

## STATE OF SIEGE STILL EXISTS IN BRUSSELS

### Citizens Must Explain Appearance on Streets—Flags Ordered Removed.

OSTEND, Sept. 19.

Strict regulations issued by General Von Luttwitz, military governor of Brussels, now make it difficult for any one to enter or leave the city. Numerous rapid-fire guns have been taken into the Belgian capital and placed in advantageous positions.

A state of siege prevails. The inhabitants who appear on the streets frequently are stopped and forced to give a full account of the reason for their being outside of their homes.

On Thursday proclamations were posted telling the residents to remove any Belgian flags that they might have on their homes. It was stated that this was a precautionary step to prevent any violence being incited. At the side of the German notices a proclamation from Burgomaster Max was posted, asking his fellow citizens to "endure the new trial until the day of deliverance."

On Friday the Burgomaster's proclamation was covered with black paper. His words apparently were displeasing to the Germans.

## ENGLAND WILL NOT OPPOSE

### Britain Does Not Object to Fair Transfer of Ships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Great Britain will not object to the "legitimate" transfer of merchant ships to the American flag, it was stated at the British Embassy today. Reports from Rio de Janeiro that the steamship Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, was being detained because of alleged protest to the British consul because the ship changed to the American flag, were characterized as "probably inaccurate."

Embassy officials said that England had no objection to an American merchant marine, so long as it does not involve the purchase of German steamships.

## ARMIES OF AUSTRIA MASS FOR DECISIVE MOVE ON RUSSIANS

### Austrians March on Cracow-Przemysl Line to Meet Russian Advance—German Staff Directing New Operations.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.

Three Austrian armies are concentrating on the Cracow-Tarnow-Przemysl line for a decisive battle with the Russian armies of General Ruzsky and General Brussiloff, according to an official announcement issued here today.

(This line is 120 miles long, apparently following the railroad connecting the three cities. Tarnow is 50 miles east of Cracow and Przemysl 80 miles from Tarnow. This dispatch indicates that the official announcements in Petrograd of overwhelming Russian victories were greatly exaggerated by the Czar's General Staff).

In the new Austrian defensive front General Dankl, with an Austro-German force, commands the left wing, General von Auffenberg has the centre with his base at Tarnow, and General Boeveric has the right, where the Russians under Generals Brusiloff and Ruszky are pressing hardest.

A dispatch from Vienna says that all the villages in the neighborhood of Przemysl have been evacuated by their inhabitants in response to an order by the Austrian military authorities.

The villagers are being conveyed to the western districts of Galicia. Intrenchments are being dug around Przemysl, and it is stated that the fortress is supplied with food sufficient to last for two years.

The official statement says:

The position occupied by the Austrian armies has been heavily fortified. General Boroevic will command the right wing, with centre resting at Przemysl, the main centre will be commanded by General von Auffenburg with Tarnow as his base, and the left wing will be commanded by General Dankl with the Germans supporting his extreme left. His base will be Cracow.

The entire Russian left wing, commanded by Generals Ruzsky and Brussiloff, is expected to begin an attack. The initial assault is expected against Przemysl.

(The admission that an attack on Przemysl is expected confirms Russian claims that they have reached the River San, but the statement that Generals von Auffenburg and Dankl's armies will form part of the Austrian front is a denial of Petrograd assertions that the Austrian right and left wings have been crushed.)

General Hoefer declared today that the operations of the Austrian armies in Galicia had not yet brought the main forces into contact with the Russians, and that only small forces had opposed the Russian advance to secure time for the strengthening of the front, where the decisive battle is expected.

Numerous wounded soldiers are being brought here from Galicia. Among them is Fritz Kreisler, the famous violinist, who was wounded in an engagement near Lemberg.

## CZAR'S TROOPS PREPARED TO STRIKE AT PRZEMYSL

### Petrograd Briefly Reports "Military Operations Continue Successfully."

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.

Only a four-word statement was issued at the War Office today. It was: "Military operations continue successfully." It was the shortest official statement that has been given out since the war began.

A statement of last night conveyed the information that General Rennenkampf had stopped the German advance on the East Prussian side Thursday, and that the pursuit of the Austrians continued, with the Russian troops approaching Jaroslow, Przemysl and Sieniawa.

This is the first time that Sieniawa has been mentioned in a statement given out by the General Staff. It was supposed from the tenor of previous announcements that this town had been taken by the Cossacks that crossed the River San, but the Russian cavalry may have been driven back by fresh troops.

No information as to the situation at Przemysl has been given out since the announcement of the capture of Krazieszyn, nearby. It is understood, however, that this capture was only preliminary to the main attack on Przemysl, which will begin as soon as the Russian siege guns arrive.

Wounded Russians arriving here declare the Austrian cavalry that opposed the advance of General Ruzsky in the early fighting in Galicia has entirely disappeared from the field of action in the second phase of the conflict, its effectiveness having been destroyed by the terrific attacks of the Cossacks.

## 1900 RESERVISTS SAIL

### First Batch Leaves for Italy on Steamship Ancona.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The first batch of Italian reservists to leave this country sailed today on the steamship Ancona for Naples. They numbered 900.

The steamship Finland sailed for Liverpool this morning, taking 100 cabin and 500 steerage passengers for Liverpool. According to one of the passengers who came from Quebec, there are vast numbers of Canadian, Indian and Australian troops in Canada ready to be transported to England by large fleets of transports under convoy.

The French steamship La Touraine will leave this afternoon for Havre, carrying 100 cabin and 400 steerage passengers, most of them reservists of France, Switzerland and Belgium.

## DID NOT PAY THEIR TAXI BILL

### So Chauffeur Drove Fares to Station to Collect Bill.

Joyriding and an unpaid taxicab bill resulted today in the arrest of four men, one of whom was sentenced to ten days in the County Prison by Magistrate Campbell, before whom the four were arraigned in the Front and Westmoreland streets police station.

The man sent to prison is Charles Allison, Keystone Hotel, Fifteenth and Market streets. It was alleged by his companions that he ordered the taxi. The other men are Edward J. Patterson, West End Hotel, 220 Market street; J. H. Brown, 3238 Master street, and Jerome Leary, 3720 Market street.

Patterson, the police say, is manager of the West End Hotel.

John Bauer, Jr., 1524 Shunk street, chauffeur of the motorcar, said he received a call to the West End Hotel about 4 o'clock this morning. He went there and took on the four men. After driving about town for several hours, at the time being in Kensington, he suggested that a payment be made on the bill which registered $4.60 on the taximeter. This was refused and Bauer drove his fares to the police station.

## PEACE PLAN BALKED BY MOOD OF ALLIES, WASHINGTON FINDS

### King George's Address to Parliament Regarded as Meaning War to Finish. President Will Cease Overtures for Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Feeling here today in official circles is far from hopeful for an early mediation among the nations of war-torn Europe.

"Watchful waiting," President Wilson's policy in Mexico, has become his policy toward European peace. This became known officially today. From a source in closest touch with Wilson, it was learned his ambition now is for a permanent peace, not alone in Europe, but throughout the world.

He does not want a truce that would merely halt the fighting for a month or two, only to have it break out again more violently. His position was analyzed in the terse comment that he will not now put out to the country each morning peace "when it is not in the cards."

That this Government has had indefinite assurances that a truce might possibly be affected at this time, it was interpreted from a statement that it might be possible now to have "a truce, but not peace."

The address of King George to Parliament yesterday has strengthened the impression that England is not yet ready to entertain overtures. In his speech, read by deputy, the King stated:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberality with which you have met a great emergency.

My Lords and Gentlemen, we are fighting for a worthy purpose and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved.

England's non-receptive attitude is confirmed by a cable which Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice received from Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, saying that Great Britain had received no proposal for peace directly or indirectly, from either Germany or Austria, and, therefore, was not in a position to consider terms of peace.

Russia, too, is at present opposed to consideration of peace terms. Petrograd newspapers express the Russian view that there can be no peace until the Kaiser's Ministers appear at the tents of the allied commanders and ask for terms. In an utterance yesterday, which was obviously inspired and bears the earmarks of Government decision, they declare that Russian diplomacy is fully in accord with that of the allies in the refusal to enter into any negotiations.

The activities of President Wilson in the effort to get the warring Powers in Europe in a mood to listen to peace proposals have come to a standstill.

Whether the President will resume his inquiries on the subject in the near future will probably depend on developments.

The Government, however, probably will seek to keep alive the movement for peace by transmitting, without comment, the report made by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, of his conversation with the Imperial Chancellor, which was initiated by the inquiry of this Government as to whether Emperor William had indicated that he was in favor of peace, to the British, French and Russian Governments. The transmission of the Gerard report to the allied Governments will be simply in the nature of a reminder that the United States will be ready to act as the friend of all parties concerned whenever they reach the point of being willing to discuss terms for an amicable settlement.

BRITAIN FIRM.

The position of Great Britain was made clear in a conversation between Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, in which the Cabinet officer said that Great Britain would consent only to a peace that would be permanent, and that one of the basic principles of any peace agreement must be solemn assurances from Germany that reparation would be furnished to Belgium for the violation of her neutrality and the damage done by the German troops.

It is known that the Administration is not encouraged over the outlook and is inclined to the belief that the war must continue for a considerable period before President Wilson will be able, without giving offense, to make further advances. President Wilson has said that he regards the German Chancellor's communication to Ambassador Gerard as noncommittal.

For the present the peace movement will be allowed to remain in statu quo, since the transmission of the Chancellor's expressions to the allies' Governments is expected to bring forth nothing more substantial than a polite acknowledgment.

## BABY ILL FROM FLY POISON

### Physician Gives Emetics, Then Rushes Son to Hospital.

John C. Burriss, the eighteen months old son of Dr. E. W. Burriss, 6645 Torresdale ave, ate poison used to kill flies today and was taken seriously ill. Speed in giving him treatment and getting him to a hospital probably saved his life.

When the boy was taken ill Dr. Burriss noted the evidence of poison and immediately gave the child emetics. Dr. Burriss placed his small son in an automobile and made a long run to the Frankford Hospital. There further treatment was given the child and he responded so rapidly to efforts of the physicians that they were soon able to report him out of danger.

## RATS CAUSE $10,000 FIRE

### Gnaw Matches and Set Three Wyncote Buildings Ablaze.

A fire, believed to have been started by rats gnawing matches, destroyed a stable and two garages in Wyncote, Pa., last night, causing damage estimated at $10,000. Two horses were burned to death. Great difficulty was experienced by firemen in extinguishing the flames because of the scant water supply.

The fire started in the coachman's room in the stable belonging to Edward B. Pennewill at 11.30 o'clock and later extended to the garages owned by Maurice J. Hoover and Albert Brown. An auto truck which was in Hoover's garage was saved.

Fire companies in seven nearby towns responded to calls for help. Included were Old York Road, Jenkintown, Abington, McKinley, La Mott and Edge Hill.