FIGHTING IS HEAVY ALONG BOTH FLANKS

No Victory for Either Side as Yet in Aisne Battle

Continued From First Page.

Von Kluck, and it dominates the whole valley of the Oise.

That the Germans chose their present defensive position deliberately is indicated by the fact that their heavy artillery rests on cement foundations, which must have taken time to construct. Also the cement had to be allowed time to set.

Germans to Leave France?

More or less definite rumors continue to circulate in London that the Germans are preparing for a great retreat from France on their own border fortifications. The latest of these is the story of a French officer. The Frenchman declares that an aeroplane reconnaisance has given rise to the conviction that a large portion of the Germans is retiring, accompanied by trains of heavy stores, leaving only 200,000 men to cover the retreat.

One reason for the dearth of news from the battle front is the bad weather, which has rendered signaling and aeroplane scouting unreliable.

Allies Withstand Fierce Attacks.

Stories now filtering through sets forth that the Germans made desperate efforts the middle of last week to recapture the ground they lost along the River Aisne. Day and night assaults continued. The Germans were placed into action by bands rendering military airs. They hurled a mass of men on hastily constructed entrenchments, where the allies had dug themselves in as a protection against the pitiless artillery concealed on the heights above them. It was cold steel against cold steel, with the allies holding their desperately won positions.

Throughout the British Isles enlistment continues unabated. Chancellor Lloyd-George is heading the movement to enlist a complete Welsh army corps.

Must Fight For Days.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The opposing troops are handicapped greatly by the heavy rains, which have caused swollen rivers and muddy roads. They must fight for many days yet before a decisive result is reached.

The outcome depends largely upon which side can bring up most quickly the strongest reinforcements. The two armies are about evenly placed. The Germans have behind them the railways stretching into Belgium and Luxemburg and Germany itself, while the allies have all France behind them, in addition to the sea, which the British navy has kept open for them.

The French and British, like the Germans, have been entrenched and settled down for the stern fight, which threatens to be even longer and more sanguinary than the battle of the Marne.

Brave Charge by British.

An incident Saturday is being widely recounted. A British infantry regiment upon receiving an order to advance and take a German position, knelt for a moment in prayer. Then the men, knowing that their charge was to be terrible in cost, sprang to their feet and, with fixed bayonets, clambered out of the shelter of the trench. In short and rapid rushes they advanced in wide open order, alternately lying down and then making another dash of 15 yards.

From the German position came the thing dear of the machine guns. The attacking soldiers hurrahed and sang as they pressed forward. Many fell with cries of determination upon their lips. Finally those who remained of the regiment took the German position after a desperate hand-to-hand encounter.

This was only one among many similar acts of courage and discipline on the part of French, British and Germans alike at various points along the line.

British Officers Killed.

London, Sept. 21.—Lieutenant H. X. Grenfell, the well known polo player of the Buckingham Yeomanry, attached to the Ninth Lancers, was among the officers killed in action in France. His name appears in the list under date of September 14 issued by the war office.

The list also contains the names of Captain Lord Guernsey of the Irish guards and captain Lord A. V. Hay, also of the Irish guards. Colonel F. H. F. Holman of the general staff died of wounds. The names are given of 20 officers killed, 40 wounded, one who died of wounds and one missing.

Allies Advance on Left.

London, Sept. 21.—The Exchange Telegraph's Paris correspondent, in a dispatch sent at 7:40 o'clock last night, says: "The steady advance by the British and French on the left is highly important. The German General Von Kluck's flank is now exposed."

German Ship War Prize.

Falmouth, Eng., Sept. 21.—The German bark Ponape, from Iquique, Chile, for Antwerp, has been captured by a British warship and brought here.

Sausages for breakfast, sausages for lunch, sausages for dinner—sausages, sausages, sausages. They were the only meat on the bill of fare in Berlin hotels right after the declaration of war, said Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Dover of Sacramento, Cal., when they arrived in Chicago. They are on the way home from Europe. "I never want to look a sausage in the face again," said Mr. Dover. "I would rather stick my head in a coast defense gun than eat one."

CHEERFULLY DESTROY THEIR OWN HOMES

Cottagers of Waelham, a suburb of Antwerp, burning their own home in order that the guns in the fortifications might have a clear sweep of the enemy's lines.

COMMUNICATION BIG FACTOR IN MODERN WAR MACHINERY

Big Battles Now Directed Through Mediums of Telephone, Telegraph and Wireless--Compact Instruments Can Be Set Up in Less Than a Minute

Communication has not fallen behind the other machinery of war in the march of progress of modern armies. The development of the field telegraph, telephone and wireless in particular are brought prominently to mind by the operations of the armies engaged in the present conflict.

The field telegraph and telephone, which have both rendered invaluable service in former modern wars, have been developed into a combination instrument about the size of a large field glass and weighing but 4½ pounds. An insulated field wire weighing 75 pounds to the mile, which can be used when it lies on the ground, can be laid from a reel on an automobile at a rate of 10 miles an hour. A man on horseback can carry it, or a man on foot can creep up to firing line and establish a station simply by thrusting a steel ground rod into the earth. The commander can maintain communication with each unit of his force at all times, for the lines can be laid as fast as troops can advance against the enemy.

The Field Switchboard.

For rough field work in telephoning there have been devised a compact and portable form of camp telephone and a folding type of switchboard of great ruggedness and simplicity. The equipment of light poles, wire and instruments has been divided into proper proportions for the different requirements, and special wagons have been devised to insure its rapid transportation.

The combination instrument mentioned is used largely for emergency communication over short lines. As the wires for this use are often laid at high speed, are of high resistance and are frequently leaky, a special instrument known as the buzzer has been invented for operating over them. This remarkable instrument, developed largely by the United States Signal Corps, contains in a metal-lined leather case a small dry battery, an induction coil and an interrupter, a key, a telephone receiver and a telephone transmitter. When the key is pressed, the interrupter operates, sending out from the coil an intermittent current, which, traversing the line and the distinct receiver, gives out a sharp note. This current can be translated into the Morse alphabet. By pressing a button on the side of the transmitter the instrument is at once transformed into a field telephone.

Works Over Bad Lines.

Because of the sensitiveness of the telephone receiver, the intense buzzing sounds sent out as Morse signals are audible over an incredibly bad line. For example, it has been worked out successfully over twenty miles of bare plain on the ground in rainy weather.

Field radio pack sets are used chiefly by the divisional cavalry, whose rapid movements it would be inadvisable to hamper by wire connections of any kind. For communication with the operating cavalry a more powerful radio set, in a special pinnie-type wagon, is always ready to be set up near division headquarters.

The typical radio pack set consists of three main parts, the operating chest, the hand-rotated alternating generator and a sectional mast, with aerial wires or antennae attachment. The whole outfit, with tent and accessories, is carried by three mules.

Set Up in One Minute.

With easily manipulated strap attachments, the set can be made ready for use by the mounted section within one minute of the time a halt is ordered. This includes unpacking, putting up the sectional mast, attaching the operating chest and getting the hand-power generator connected and sending started. The little generator develops about 0.3 kilowatt, and the range of operation with other similar pack set is about twenty-five miles, under ordinary conditions.

The wagon type of radio apparatus derives its power from a gasoline engine. The alternator develops about 2½ kilowatts, and a sectional mast about eighty feet high is used. This can be put up and the set operated in fifteen minutes. The range under ordinary conditions is about 150 miles.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

The effect of the aeroplane in warfare is shown in the statement by the British official press bureau regarding the German army corps. Nearly all of them, it says confidently, have been definitely located. Presumably the German airmen are equally aware of the Franco-Belgian concentrations; and so for the first time in history a great war will be fought almost like a game of chess, where each player knows the disposition of the adversary's pieces no less than that of his own. Generalship will not be abolished by the change; there is generalship in chess, but it will be a great deal modified. Going back to the last great wars fought with civilized resources, the Japanese won their decisive victory at Mukden by bringing up an army of which the Russians were unaware at a point where they were not expecting one. Under today's conditions of aeroplane scouting the battle could not have been won in the way in which it was. Nor could the battle of Kirk Kilissch.

According to official figures the strength of the Indian army already on its way to the front is: Infantry, 122,000; cavalry, 25,000; artillery, 10,000; engineers, etc., 6,000.

The main strength of the Indian army is its infantry, Brahmans, Rajputs, Jats, Sikhs, Junjabis, Dogras, Mahratths and Ghurkas, of all castes and several religions, Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist. All are warriors who will lay down their lives for the British and the dark-skinned regiments of the Indian army are a fighting force hard to stop.

Though all arrangements for offense and defense in the present great war have been kept profoundly secret, it is probable that the order to bring the Indian troops to France was not given without long and careful thought on the part of the war office.

To take the army out of India would be to leave that vast empire open to attack from without and mutiny from within. There is always talk of uprisings in India. It was finally decided, though, that there was no immediate prospect of internal trouble in India, and the lineup of the allies made it impossible that any foreign attack would have to be resisted. With Germany as England's only enemy and the kaiser pretty much occupied at home and in China with defending the fatherland, it was deemed almost a certainty that nothing could occur in India that would require the presence of troops there.

Offices and surgeons who have inspected the bodies of the slain are surprised to find that more than half have been killed by artillery fire, indicating that the field guns have far outstripped the rifles as man killers in this war. As a matter of exact fact the German rifle fire has been very poor. The Germans make no pretense of lifting their rifles to their shoulders in the general battles, but fire at will from under their arms and waste many of their bullets. They also fire so low that the majority of the French and British wounded are injured below the hips.

The result of the battle of the Marne has erased from French memories the nightmare of 1870. Officers declare that it is now proven that the defeats of that campaign were due to the numerical superiority of the Germans and that France's fighting spirit is still supreme.

One playground in New York city occupies a site valued at $1,800,000.

GERMANS LAND ON ENEMY LIKE WILD WOLVES

American Writer Says Von Hindenburg Pounds Foe to Pieces

Under a Berlin date line, Joseph Medill Patterson, noted American war correspondent, writes graphically of Germany's operations in the east. His description of the kaiser's defense against the invasion of Russian forces follows:

Now they are calling the battle with the Russians in east Prussia "the Sedan of the East." The German general staff announces officially 70,000 Russian prisoners and the capture and destruction of all the Russian artillery engaged, a total of 516.

They have already, too, begun to give a name to it, the battle of Tannenberg. Whether this name will "stick" is yet uncertain. Tannenberg is a small place not easily found on the maps. So look for the line between Allenstein and Ortelsburg in the south of the province of East Prussia, and you have the battlefield.

Railways Play Significant Part.

It is significant the part the railways played in this fight. Allenstein and Ortelsburg are both junctions on the strategic points on the railway of East Prussia. These railways were not built for commercial purposes. Note how they skirt the Russo-German frontier about fifteen miles back, but how seldom they cross it or come to the boundary. When the war was declared, Germany sent only about 150,000 men to the east to hold the Russians, while the main army went west to crush France.

The grand strategy of the German campaign was to crash through Belgium, turn the French fortresses on the Franco-German frontier, and thrust the sword of Germany, no matter how bloody, into Paris, the heart France; then if necessary, entrain the victorious army for the Russian front and stem the expected invasion.

The 150,000 men sent to the east in the beginning were partly to bluff the Russians into a slow and cautious advance, and partly, of course, to delay them by fighting as much as possible.

Retired General in Command.

The 150,000 men—the three army corps of the east—were under command of General von Hindenburg. Now General von Hindenburg is not of a dashing appearance. He was put on the retired list three years ago for age. He was called out in the crisis and given this important command. He was supposed to be a cautious, conservative technician. Read a little further and find how cautious and conservative he was.

At the outbreak of the war the Russians invaded East Prussia in force by Tilsit and Gumbinnen. They pushed the Germans west of Insterburg by force of numbers. The inhabitants of the regions fled for their lives, many of them, rich noblemen, reached Berlin destitute, their houses burned behind them.

Fights Slow Delaying Action.

Cautious Von Hindenburg fought his slow, methodical, delaying action as instructed. Finally he stopped and entrenched at Insterburg, refusing to move further without bloodier expense to both sides than they had so far paid. The Russians, becoming likewise conservative, instead of trying to drive Von Hindenburg out of his lines, entrenched themselves and there they sat facing each other for several days.

Then the fatal news reached Von Hindenburg that another Russian army had entered East Prussia from the south and threatened Von Hendenburg's communications and his right flank. This second Russian army had entered East Prussia in the vicinity of Ortelsburg.

Russians Pounded to Pieces.

Then old Von Hindenburg threw away caution. He left a mere shell, a fragment, a demonstration in the trenches at Insterburg. By night he entrained all his remnants for Allenstein. Arriving there suddenly, he fell like a wolf on the second Russian army, enfolding it on three sides, pounding it to pieces with enfilading fire, and drove it toward this little blue dot on the map of East Prussia, where there are lakes deep enough to drown men.

The Germans report many thousands were drowned. The fight lasted three days. The kaiser, in awarding the Iron Cross of the first class to Von Hindenburg, speaks of his defeating much larger forces than his own.

First Russian Army Flees.

So far, old Von Hindenburg had done pretty well, but he hasn't finished. He set a guard over his 70,000 prisoners and 516 guns and re-entrained his victorious army for the north and Intersburg, where his skeleton lines by their appearance of confidence had bluffed the Russian first army into not attacking.

Inflamed by their victory over the Russian army in the south, Von Hindenburg's grayclads had attacked the first Russian army. The first Russian army did not stand, but broke ground and at this writing the report is that the last of them is leaving Prussian soil.

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RUSSIANS ARE CHECKED AT STRONG PREZEMYSL FORTRESS

Continued From First Page.

Many cannon, quick firing guns and supplies were taken.

Will Capture Bosnian Capital.

London, Sept. 21.—Advices say the advances of the Serbo-Montenegrin forces into Austria continues, while the Montenegrins are reported to be within a few miles of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. It is said the combined Serbo-Montenegrin army expects to enter Sarajevo within a week.

Ten Miles From Capital.

London, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced at Cettinje that the Montenegrin army is only ten miles from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

Servians Repulse Austrians.

Nish, Servia, via London, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced that a numerically inferior force of Serians repulsed 20,000 Austrians near Novlpazar, with a heavy loss on the Austrians.

Semdlin Evacuation Admitted.

Nish, Servia, Sept. 21.—The Servian official press bureau denies the Vienna report that the Servians retired from Semlin, Hungary, after losing 6,000 prisoners. It admits, however, that the Servians evacuated Semlin for strategic reasons.

Will Make Prisoners Work.

Petrograd, Sept. 21.—The Bourse Gazette states that up to a few days ago the Russians held 200,000 prisoners, who are being rapidly distributed to many distant districts. Most of them are being given labor of one kind or another, thousands being used on the railways and others helping with the harvest and plowing, while still others are lumbering and road-making. Many of them have been sent to Turkestan for work on the drainage system. Efforts are being made so that this influx of labor will not interfere with regular wage-earners.

The minister of agriculture has issued the following statement regarding the prisoners:

"The prisoners must work to insure their existence. We shall pay for the work done, but our position is not that of ordinary employers. Our prisoners must work, in return for which we shall support and feed them."

San Francisco expects bulbs on time for Holland for exposition grounds decoration.

NO ALUM IN ROYAL BAKING POWDER

OLD COLLEGE PROFESSORS TAKE JOBS AS LETTER CARRIERS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—A number of the older professors of the University of Goettingen are reported to have accepted positions as rural letter carriers to relieve the loss of men in this service during the war. Great numbers of members of the students' association have gone to the front. Practically all of the students' "Germania" in Berlin is in the field, including even the "alte Herren" or former students.

ALLEGED ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Three men, said to be the remainder of the quintet which robbed Mrs. Nellie Clark of jewelry valued at $60,000 at Kankakee last week, were arrested here. They possessed diamonds valued at $6,000 and $4,000 in cash, believed to be proceeds of the sale of part of the booty. Two alleged members of the gang were captured near Momence Saturday.

WAR ODDITIES.

Postcards from parts of Belgium occupied by the Germans carry a German stamp and a notification that correspondence addressed to Belgium must hereafter have "Germany" added to the address, making Belgium now "in Germany."

The attempt of an American woman to smuggle a Pekinese dog into Weymouth when the cruiser Tennessee landed with refugees from Havre came near causing a search of all the refugees and a withdrawal of the courtesies of the port by the British. A naval officer saw the dog, but the customs officer could not find it. The passengers were held up and complaint made to the representative of the American relief committee. He made a speech to the women, asking that the dog be produced to save trouble, but it was not until he said everbody would be searched and the dog probably cast into the sea that the woman tearfully produced it from under her skirt.

The Kaiser's dream, according to the London Financial News, is to have the finest house on Fifth avenue if he cannot boss Western Europe. It declares he has invested heavily, but not in his own name, in America, and may come here if defeated.

A proclamation issued by the chief of police of Stuttgart says: "The people of this town are going mad. The streets are crowded with old women, both in petticoats and breeches, behaving most unworthily. Everybody sees in his fellow-creatures Russian or French spies, and thereupon creates a great commotion. Clouds are taken for aeroplanes, stars for airships and cycle handles for bombs."

Special telegraph service from all the race tracks in the British Isles has been suspended during the war by order of the postmaster general.

Five hundred Salvation Army officers, including both men and women, in England, have volunteered in a body to perform Red Cross work.

An eye-witness to the battle of Meaux reports that while houses were being wrecked with shells, bridges blown up, explosives bursting over the town and aeroplanes maneuvering overhead, he could see through open shutters women darning socks as if nothing was happening.

Big shops in Belgian cities, usually swamped with orders at this time of the year for fall finery, are now getting practically no orders except for mourning.

Every French and English name has disappeared in Berlin according to cables, the Westminster Hotel becoming the Station Hotel, and the Piccadilly Cafe the Vaterland. Clocks in jewelers' windows, formerly registering the hour in each capital of the world, now have paper pasted over the names of London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Brussels.

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