

ALLIES MAKE FURIOUS NIGHT ATTACK ON GERMANS

SILENT DESTRUCTION STARTLES ENGLAND

Sinking of Three Cruisers in North Sea by German Submarines Evidences Terrors of Modern Naval Warfare Over 1,400 Are Killed.

GERMANS SAY SINGLE SUBMARINE SANK TRIO OF BRITISH CRUISERS

Berlin, Sept. 23.—(by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Reports received by the German admiralty show the destruction yesterday of three British cruisers was accomplished by the German submarine U-9, single handed.

London, Sept. 23.—The swift and silent destruction of three big cruisers, which cost \$12,000,000, has brought home the risks of modern naval warfare.

The unseen enemy crept upon the Aboukir, then the Hogue, then the Cressy. One after another the cruisers keeled over and sank. The whole affair was over in twenty minutes.

Survivors who have been brought to Dutch and British ports declare there were three German submarines, while some say five. The admiralty, however, does not confirm the statement that any German craft were destroyed. It is possible none was even seen.

The British public is finding some compensation for these losses in the statement of the admiralty that the command of the sea had resulted in the maintenance of ocean traffic by 4,000 merchantmen, with the loss of only twelve by capture since the beginning of the war.

BRITISH TRAWLER IS SUNK.

London, Sept. 23.—The Grimsby trawler, Kilmarnock, was sunk by a mine in the North sea yesterday. Only three members of the crew were saved.

Harwich, Eng., (via London), Sept. 23.—Survivors to the number of 110, from the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, torpedoed and sunk by German submarines, arrived at Harwich and Parkston, three miles west, last night. Of the survivors, thirty are officers and the other are seamen.

According to estimates obtained from survivors, about 700 men in all crews, approximating 2,000 men, were saved when the disaster overtook their ships.

According to the stories by survivors, the loss of life was heaviest on the Aboukir.

Following the landing of the uninjured survivors, a little hospital ship shoved from the pier to take off the injured from the cruiser destroyer. These were transferred to the Shotley naval hospital, while the uninjured went to hotels, which are now used as military hospitals, where they will be allowed to rest seven days. Many spent a long time struggling in the water before rescued.

BERLIN PLEASANT AT THE NEWS.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The sinking of three British armored cruisers by the German submarines was the big news feature of this morning's Berlin newspapers. Details of the battle are not yet available.

The news was received with particular pleasure as it served to reconcile the German sailors with the policy imposed upon them of higher strategy, under which the officers and men of the fleet are chafing, despite all admonitions of patience from newspapers and public opinion.

MORE ARRIVE

New Arrivals from European War Zone Reach United States. New York, Sept. 23.—The White Star liner Olympic arrived today from Liverpool with 2,055 passengers, many of them Americans, who escaped from the war zone. Other ships are due late today.

CZAR SENDS HIS THANKS TO ARMY

Petrograd (via London), Sept. 23.—The commander-in-chief of the Russian army has sent the following telegram to General Vanoff: "The emperor has ordered me to transmit to the gallant armies in the southwest his warm thanks for the splendid prowess shown by the Russian troops. I am happy to carry out the will of his majesty."

FLEET ORDERED TO CLEAR SOUTHERN SEA

New York, Sept. 23.—There is a persistent report in shipping circles that six of the fleet of British cruisers which have been patrolling north Atlantic waters have been ordered to steam south at full speed to clear the South Atlantic of German cruisers, recently active there. It is said they will make special effort to capture the Karlsruhe and the North German Lloyd liner, Kronprinz Wilhelm.

KING KILLS DRIVER, ESCAPES BETRAYAL

Paris, Sept. 23.—King Albert of Belgium escaped capture by the Germans recently only by shooting the chauffeur, who was driving him rapidly toward the German lines, according to the newspaper, Progress du Nord, published in Lille. Describing the narrow escape of the king, the paper declares the incident occurred while his majesty was making a tour of inspection of the Belgian forts. He noticed that his chauffeur was taking him near the German lines and ordered him to stop. Instead, the chauffeur put on full speed and headed straight for the enemy.

King Albert drew his revolver and shot the chauffeur dead. Papers were found on his body showing that the Germans had promised him \$200,000 if he had succeeded in delivering the king into their hands.

EGYPT STORY IS CHARGED TO GERMAN

Washington, Sept. 23.—The British embassy today received the following dispatch from its foreign officer: "Germans are spreading reports that the British commander in Egypt has seized reserve funds of Egyptian dette publique and cash funds of national bank and minister of finance, and has sent them to London, issuing equivalent amount of notes. This story is a pure invention."

FIGHTING WITH INVISIBLE ENEMY

London, Sept. 23.—The terror of modern warfare in fighting with long-ranged guns and facing fire from an invisible enemy is vividly described by many of the wounded who have reached here. A lance corporal of the Connaught rangers told of the troops he was with being in the line of battle for three days before they saw a German. "The disconcerting thing in the present fighting with modern weapons is that you may be in action for hours without seeing the enemy," said the corporal. "One day we lay for ten hours in the trenches with shells dropping around us like rain. We could see puffs of smoke along the horizon and hear the constant roar of the guns, but that was all. Only when you got a bullet in the arm or leg did you realize that you were really in a battle. "Though we were under fire constantly, it was three whole days before we actually set eyes on a German. After that there was plenty of hand-to-hand fighting."

WAR'S EFFECT IS WORLDWIDE NO PLACE FREE

Reports Received From Mission Workers Show Disasters of Warfare.

WESTERN AFRICA HAS HARD FUTURE

Persia is Engulfed in Chaotic Conditions—Even Half Slave Tribes of Chili and Wandering Indian Tribes Are Affected.

New York, Sept. 23.—Related reports from outposts of missions established throughout the world by the Presbyterian church, made public here today, tell of world-wide conditions unparalleled in the history of the church.

There is no spot under the sun, according to these reports, where the European war has failed to strike a blow at commerce; no inhabitant of the civilized world, even to the half-slave Indians of Chili and the wandering tribes of Syria, who has failed to feel its effects in some degree. The situation in West Africa is critical. Syria is engulfed in utter hopelessness; Persia is in a chaotic condition and the missionaries in India are shut off from the outside financial aid. In many other places conditions are critical.

THEIR DUTY TO ACCEPT THE PLAN

Wilson Maintains Coal Operators Should Take Federal Basis.

Washington, Sept. 23.—President Wilson today told President Welborn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company that he believed it the duty of the operators to accept the basis for the settlement of the strike, as proposed by the federal mediators.

ARE RE-NOMINATED

Eleven Congressmen Succeeded in Primary Election. Trenton, N. J., Sept. 23.—Late returns from yesterday's primary election show the nomination of eleven New Jersey congressmen who were candidates for renomination.

GERMAN CONSUL FEARS ATTACK

Petrograd, Sept. 23.—The German consul at Tabriz, Persia, has taken refuge in the American hospital, fearing that he will be attacked by Russians. It is officially explained that the Russians in Tabriz have been greatly incensed by the alleged provocative attitude of the Germans in Persia, including the consul. The Russian consul, however, took steps to protect the Germans and a Russian guard was placed in the German consulate.

THE WEATHER.

North Dakota: Fair tonight and Thursday.

MAY PROSECUTE FOR VIOLATION OF U. S. NEUTRALITY IN WAR

Washington, Sept. 23.—Action on the alleged violation of neutrality by the Simonsett wireless station in accepting a message from a British cruiser, today awaited the outcome of the conference between Secretary Daniels and officials of the departments of state and justice.

VIRGINIA ADDED TO DRY COLUMN

Prohibition Election Results in Voting Saloons Out of Another City.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 23.—While complete returns from the state-wide prohibition election are still lacking, figures today showed the voters had placed Virginia in the "dry" column by a majority of 23,874.

WESTERN RIDERS TO JOIN CORPS

Canada Authorizes Organization of Company of Crackers.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 23.—Colonel Sam Hughes, minister of militia, today authorized Lieutenant James MacDonell, of Vancouver, B. C., to raise the mounted corps in British Columbia for service in the west.

This corps will consist of nothing but expert crack shots, and will be largely recruited in the interior of British Columbia, Idaho and Montana. Already MacDonell received many applications for enlistment, each man undertaking to furnish his own horse. Many applications are from Idaho and Montana cow boys and rough riders. Equipment for the regiment will be provided by private subscriptions, mostly from the citizens of British Columbia.

The regiment will be equipped with machine guns, which have already been donated by prominent citizens of Vancouver. The regiment will be ready for service in November.

DUMDUM BULLETS FOUND ON BRITISH

Aix-la-Chapelle, Sept. 23.—The head of the Red Cross division in Rhineland today showed American correspondents dum-dum bullets, 1,000 of which, he said, had been found on British soldiers taken at Maubeuge. The end of these bullets was unjacketed and tipped with lead, which constituted a copper core. It was a .45-caliber make, similar to cartridges used for big game. These soft-nosed bullets had caused ugly injuries to the German wounded which he had personally treated, said the Red Cross chief.

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SERVIANS SAY THEY HAVE BEATEN AUSTRIA

Maintain That Both Wings of Army Attempting Invasion Has Been Driven Back and is in Full Retreat—Bosnia Invasion Continues.

Nish, Serbia, Sept. 23.—The following official statement was issued today: "After nine days of the Serbian aviation corps, those wings have both been beaten completely, are in full retreat along the whole front from Luboviza to Losuliza. The Serbians are pursuing them vigorously. Serbian columns from Visegrad and Baina Bashtia continue their progress into the interior of Bosnia."

Sensational Aerial Raid Made On German Zeppelin Center; Drop Bombs on Great Hangars

Antwerp, via London, Sept. 23.—A successful raid by a squadron of five English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bickendorf, near Cologne, was reported today by Hadelstadt. Bickendorf is the center for the Zeppelin aircraft and, according to the story, the Britishers, from a height of 1,500 feet, dropped bombs that set afire the hangars. Four of the aviators returned to the point of their departure, while the fifth was obliged to descend owing to engine trouble. He succeeded, however, in landing in Belgium.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO TURN RIGHT OF KAISER'S FORCES

Claim Partial Success in Attempt—Momentous Events Transpiring Which Probably Will Determine Result of Battle.

The momentous events which may decide the battle of Aisne, are transpiring near St. Quentin, where the allies are making a furious attempt to turn the German right wing. Persistent reports say the French and British turning movement is slowly developing. The official references to the extreme western battlefield are very guarded. An English correspondent says the German right has been turned between Peronne and St. Quentin.

Berlin announces the German casualties thus far reported number 63,467. Grand Duke Nicholas reported the capture of Jaroslau by the Russians.

A report from Petrograd says railways leading to Przemysl are held by Russians and that the Austrians are falling back behind the forts at Przenysl. The Belgian army at Antwerp is reported as continuing occasional sorties against the German army, whose base is at Brussels.

The fall of Jaroslau, the Austrian fortified position in Galicia, is regarded in London as the most decisive stroke announced from the contenttental battlefields in the past 24 hours.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—A hostile aeroplane dropped two bombs near the Dusseldorf airport yesterday. The explosion of the missiles caused no damage.

The German headquarters staff say the cathedral at Rheims was respected until the French established an observation on the spire to direct the French artillery fire. The German press today emphasized the loyal American attitude in refusing a loan for France. Officially it is stated the Russians lost in the battles near Tannenberg, 92,000 men captured and 150,000 men killed.

An official report of the German art commission for Belgium, states all the art works and monumental buildings in Louvain and in Liege were saved.

HE WILL REPRESENT GEORGIA IN SENATE



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hardwick.

Thomas W. Hardwick, who for the past twelve years has been one of Georgia's representatives in the lower house of congress, has just been nominated by the Democrats of his state to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Bacon. The nomination is equivalent to an election. The seat is now held by W. S. West, who was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy until an election could be held. Mr. Hardwick will be a senator until March 3, 1919.

GERMAN SHELLS INTO HOSPITAL

Bordeaux, Sept. 23.—Madame Paul, head of the French Women's Ambulance corps, has sent a report to the government from Etain, in the department of Meuse, in which she describes the bombardment of a hospital at that place by the Germans on August 24. The first shot from the German artillery, Madame Paul declares, brought down the Red Cross flag on the roof of the building, and a fragment of this same shell shattered a basin at the side of a table upon which Dr. Proust of Paris was operating on a serious case. The doctor then moved into a room in another wing of the building, in which there were five wounded German soldiers. The shells began to fall faster, and finally this section of the building had to be abandoned. The wounded were moved to Verdun, twelve miles away.

PARIS SAYS WESTERN WIND ADVANCES

Paris, Sept. 23.—According to official announcement today, the allies, after severe fighting, advanced on their western wing, and also repulsed attacks on the eastern wing. "In the southern part of the Woivre district the enemy holds a line from Richeprey to Seicheprey to Lironville, from which he has not issued. "On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, the Germans have evacuated Nomeny and Arracourt, and have shown little activity in the country around Domerve. "The capture by the Russians of the fortress of Jaroslau in Galicia, is announced."

BERLIN DECLARES TEITONS GO FORWARD

Washington, Sept. 23.—The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin: "The French offensive spirit is weakening. The French losses are enormous. Their center is threatening. Verdun is being successfully bombarded, the effect of the German mortars being again tremendous."

IMPORTANT PHASE OF GREAT BATTLE

London, Sept. 23.—The Amiens correspondent of the Times says heavy fighting is progressing not many miles southeast of Amiens. He says: "It is the beginning of the decisive phase of the battle of Aisne. Upon the issue of this fighting depends the continued occupation of French soil by the German invaders, or their retreat to the strongly entrenched positions which have been prepared for them on the Sambre river."

FRENCH CONCEDE GERMAN ADVANCE IN EAST

Washington, Sept. 23.—The German left wing in Lorraine crossed the French border, between Domerve, south of Blamont, and Nomeny and Dillme, north of Nancy," according to dispatches to the French embassy today. Describing the fighting on the bank of the river Oise, the dispatches say the Germans directed the movement toward Saint Bausant and Limey, the French right.

Paris, Sept. 23.—In a furious night attack opened by the allies simultaneous with the whole line between the Aisne and the Oise rivers at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, the Germans were surprised in their trenches and driven back in some places on the German right, both sides suffering very heavy losses.

Soon after the attack opened the Germans directed an attack against the allies' lines further to the east, but were finally driven back in a hand-to-hand encounter, in which line after line clashed in terrific bayonet charges in the dark.

During yesterday severe fighting occurred along the entire battle line which has narrowed to about 90 miles. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a lull was perceptible, the Germans being exhausted from the repeated counter-attacks directed against the French and British, who invariably repulsed them, generally with gains to the allies.

Allies Attack With Fury. During the early part of the night the engagement had narrowed to activity of the heavy guns and the fire was desultory. But at 2 o'clock in the morning a preconcerted attack by the allies opened with unprecedented fury. Artillery, rapid firing guns and small arms crashed forth as if at a given signal and the fire was overwhelming.

On the allies' left the onslaught was conducted with the greatest vigor, for here the attacking French and British had made the greatest advances and the troops were buoyed up by the full enthusiasm of their triumphs.

The French gunners had the range and raked the German trenches with a galling fire. Under cover of this and the rapid fires which swept the top of the line of trenches, the British and French cavalry and infantry advanced and stormed them.

German Shells Taken by Surprise. The energy of the attack took the Germans by surprise and after a fierce struggle at the trenches the Germans were driven back. The German resistance was desperate. It was not until they were overwhelmed by numerically stronger forces that they were swept from their position. Fresh troops, hitherto not in action, were brought up by the French to decide the battle further to the east. The vigor with which this engagement was fought rivalled that of the clash against the German right. Here the German counter-attack opened the fray and the impetus of the offensive movement seemed to hold them closer to the attack. Bayonets

lunched and struck and the two lines swayed back and forth in a Titanic struggle until there arrived the reinforcements to the support of the French line. These were immediately hurled into the front line and their energy turned the tide of the battle. The Germans were hurled back, but the allies gain in ground was not considerable.

Nowhere were the allies forced back—the "steel wall" held firm. General Joffre Optimistic. Although Minister of War Millerand today declared that the "Battle of Two Rivers, Aisne and the Oise, probably would last for some days, the report he received from General Joffre, in supreme command of the allied forces, was very optimistic.

General Joffre's report says: "The turning movement of the allies' left continues. General Von Kluck's army is retiring, and the indications are that the German center has reached the high tide of its resistance and also will soon be forced to retire to a new position."

"The completion of the allies' lines opposite the German center from Aisne to the Argonne effectively deprives the German forces of any great scope of movement. The French official report issued in the afternoon, from which the mid-night report declared there had been no change, stated the Germans had been forced to give ground before the French advance on the right bank of the Oise.

Long-range bombardment by the Germans marked the extent of their activities between the Oise and the Aisne up to the time of the night attack.

In the stretch from Rheims to Souain the Germans had tried to press forward, but had been repulsed, while some progress had been made east of Souain toward the Argonne.

Right Wing of Allies Holds. Violent attacks by the German left against the positions held by the allies' right wing in an effort to gain the heights of the river Meuse along the line from Treauvaux to Houcourt, intersecting Vignoulles, were repulsed in the Woivre district by the French, the enemy being unable to secure a foothold on the coveted positions.

The enemy has crossed the frontier again on the French right and has re-occupied Domestrot, to the south of Blamont, while on September 23 and 24 the French made an important capture of twenty commissariat motors with their crews and captured a number of German prisoners of the Prussian Bavarian Landwehr and other corps.