New York Tribune

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WEATHER

FAIR TO-DAY; FAIR AND WARMER TO-MORROW.
Yesterday's Temperatures:
High, 69; Low, 43.
Full report on Page 8.

WHITMAN WINNER OF NOMINATION BY 50,000 PLURALITY

Hinman Well Supported Upstate, but Vote Did Not Come Up to Expectations of Managers.

WADSWORTH LEADS FOR SENATE

Glynn Easily Defeats Hennessy in City and Outside—Davenport Claims Victory Over Ex-Governor Sulzer.

Figures at 2 o'clock this morning showed the following results from yesterday's primaries:

For Governor—Republican, Whitman; Democratic, Glynn; Progressive, Davenport.

For United States Senator—Republican, Wadsworth; Democratic, Gerard; Progressive, Colby.

At that hour the returns indicated Whitman's victory by about 50,000 in the state at large, and Wadsworth's by from 20,000 to 30,000.

The Progressive nominees for Governor were running close in the city vote, but Davenport was practically doubling Sulzer's vote upstate. It looked as if the nomination would go to Davenport with a good margin.

Bainbridge Colby had no opponent for the Progressive nomination for Senator.

Shortly after midnight Tammany Hall claimed that Governor Glynn would carry the greater city by 75,000 over John A. Hennessy, the Independent Democratic candidate. It looked certain that the Glynn majority would be large throughout the state, and the Wilson-Independent machine, which had been backing Hennessy, was broken.

Gerard had a great plurality over Roosevelt in the city for the Democratic nomination for Senator, and is probably nominated.

The figures from 1,700 out of 1780 election districts in this city, for the Republican nomination for Governor, were: Whitman, 43,434; Hedges, 12,237 and Hinman, 5,619. This made Whitman's plurality 30,197 in the greater city.

The latest returns up-state in 1,341 districts out of the 3,173 election districts in the state, gave Whitman, 26,109; Hinman, 19,218 and Hedges, 8,856. This would make Whitman's plurality up-state about 20,000, or a total plurality over Hinman of about 50,000.

The Democratic returns for the nomination for Governor from 456 election districts outside of this city gave Glynn, 9,279; Hennessy, 5,824. The figures from 1,430 election districts in the city showed 78,770 for Glynn and 22,959 for Hennessy.

The close vote for the Progressive candidates for Governor in this city was shown from 1,268 election districts, which gave Davenport 5,898 and Sulzer 5,632.

Big Whitman Vote Here.

The majority continued to pile up for Whitman in this city as the later returns were received. The upstate vote showed a substantial lead for Hinman in the majority of counties, but in some counties the New York District Attorney was breaking about even. The Whitman vote throughout the state appeared to be reaching beyond the expectations of the Whitman campaign managers.

In 409 election districts out of 734 in Manhattan Whitman received 8,000 majority. It was estimated at Republican state headquarters that Whitman continued to hold his lead over Hinman in the city by a vote of about eight to one and would poll more than 30,000 votes. Hedges was coming along with about double the vote of Hinman in the city.

In 1,200 election districts out of the 1,780 in the city Governor Glynn had received 66,393 and Hennessy 18,767.

The returns from 1,320 election districts in the city showed the vote for the Republican nomination for United States Senator: Calder, 32,605; Wadsworth, 3,582, and Hill, 3,824.

Hinman Leading Upstate.

The first thirty-five election districts outside of New York City for the Republican nomination gave Hinman 1,574, Whitman 779 and Hedges 270. This was taken by the Hinman managers to indicate a more than two to one vote for their candidate in the upstate counties.

The early returns showed that William M. Calder was running four to one ahead of James W. Wadsworth, jr., for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in the city. Wadsworth's vote was considerably heavier upstate than that of his rival.

Gerard's plurality for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in New York County was indicated by even larger figures than those of the Republican contest.

Governor Glynn piled up a big vote over John A. Hennessy, the independent Democratic candidate, in the city in the early counts. The returns in 960 election districts out of 1,780 in the city gave Glynn 52,000 and Hennessy 14,[illegible].

The Progressive candidates for Governor were running close in the greater city. The vote in 920 election districts gave Davenport 3,224 and Sulzer 3,013.

The returns at midnight showed the following figures for the three Republican candidates for Governor in the upstate counties: Whitman, 27,570; Hinman, [illegible], and Hedges, 8,352.

On this basis Whitman would get about 42,000 votes, Hedges 12,000 and Hinman 5,000.

Calder Gets Big Vote.

Lafayette B. Gleason, at Republican state headquarters, estimated the vote at midnight for the Republican nomination for United States Senator at: Calder, 23,340; Wadsworth, 9,900, and Hill, 5,340, in greater New York.

The first complete figures for an Assembly district came from the 9th, as given out at Republican state headquarters: Whitman, 401; Hedges, 20; Hinman, 3.

The 23d Assembly District, on Washington Heights, in which the leader, Collin Woodward, came out for Hinman, gives Whitman 401, Hinman 182 and Hedges 112. This poll represents about one-third of the election districts in the Assembly district.

The returns for Democratic United States Senator from seventy-three election districts outside of New York City give Roosevelt 746, Gerard 856 and McDonough 134.

In 760 election districts out of the 1,780 in greater New York Gerard received 34,313, Roosevelt 8,281 and McDonough 2,478.

Whitman was running strong in Westchester County, the early vote indicating that he would get 5,445 votes, to 1,545 for Hinman and 1,620 for Hedges. The early returns from this county showed Wadsworth was running well ahead of Calder for the Senatorial nomination.

The indicated plurality in Albany County for Whitman at midnight was 7,000; Glynn, 1,000, and Davenport, 500.

The complete returns for Newburgh, where former Governor Odell was working with the Hinman forces, give Hinman, 1,036; Whitman, 285. Orange County gives a plurality to Hinman of about 2,000. Glynn swept the county in the Democratic primary.

Ten elections districts in Chautauqua

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RECAPITULATION OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN NEW YORK CITY.

County.	Hedges.	Hinman.	Whitman.
New York	3,036	1,886	13,660
Bronx	609	433	3,152
Kings	5,997	2,126	18,816
Queens	769	286	2,826
Richmond	300	88	525
Total	10,711	4,819	38,979

267 election districts missing.

French Centre Withstands Attacks and Makes Progress on Meuse Heights; Allies' Right and Left Hold Their Own

CARRANZA AND VILLA ARE BOTH READY TO QUIT

Leaders Give Assurances Which Promise Peace for Mexico.

WAY NOW CLEAR FOR FERNANDO CALDERON

Armies Held in Leash, Pending Conference at Aguas Calientes.

ZACATECAS FALLS WITHOUT A BATTLE

Peace Commission Starts from Capital—Washington Sanguine of Successful Result.

Washington, Sept. 28.—General Carranza has signified his willingness not to become a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico if Villa would give a similar promise, and if all the military leaders of the revolution could be also eliminated as possibilities. None of the others have appeared as candidates.

Villa's assurances were regarded here as portending a peaceful end of the rupture with Carranza. The formal retirement of Carranza and the assumption of the provisional Presidency by Fernando Iglesias Calderon are expected to follow.

Assurances from General Villa that he will not be a candidate for President or Vice-President of Mexico were forwarded to the administration to-day by Consular Agent Carrothers.

General Funston reported late to-day that Zapata had protested to him against the evacuation of Vera Cruz and delivery of the city to Carranza forces.

The State Department to-night was without information from Mexico City, but it was generally believed in official circles that if General Carranza resigns on Thursday, as has been declared he will, the convention called by him for that date will name as his successor Fernando Iglesias Calderon, whose selection has been demanded by Villa.

Orders for the withdrawal from Mexican waters of the battleships Arkansas, Delaware and North Dakota had been prepared to-night, and only awaited the signature of Secretary Daniels to become effective. These vessels are to be relieved by the Texas, the Minnesota and the Rhode Island, which have been ordered to Vera Cruz. At the Navy Department it was said that Secretary Daniels would release the three battleships from Mexican duty to-morrow. They will proceed north for target practice, manœuvres and drills, which have been suspended during their stay in southern waters.

Mexico City, Sept. 28.—The pacification committee, organized among officials here in an endeavor to adjust differences between Generals Carranza and Villa, departed to-day with the immediate object of reaching the nearest point where they can consult the generals of the division of the north. They will try to arrange a cessation of hostilities and secure an agreement which will prevent further clashes between the factions.

Where the conference will be held has not been made public. Torreon has been suggested as the most likely place. All revolutionary chiefs will be kept fully informed of the proceedings of the conference.

The commission is composed of General Alvaro Obregon, formerly a close friend of Villa, but whose detention by the northern leader caused the present difficulty; Ramon P. Iturbe, Colonel Luis Santoyo, Jesus Trujillo, Guillermo Garbis Aragon, Ramon V. Sos, Eduardo Hay, Andres Sauzedo and Colonel Ernesto Santos Coy.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 28.—Confirmation of the capture of Zacatecas by Villa troops was received here to-day in messages from Torreon and official dispatches to Juarez from Chihuahua. Villa's forces took the city without a battle. The Carranza garrison, which formerly had been commanded by General Panfilo Natera, surrendered and was mustered into Villa's army.

Troops are being sent by Villa to two points of attack, and Saltillo probably will be the first city attacked. Carranza has been using it as a mobilization point, and is said to have a force of more than six thousand men there. Troops from Torreon already are on the way to Saltillo, and are expected to make an attack by Thursday. Aguascalientes also will be attacked by the troops which have occupied Zacatecas, and they will be joined by other Villa forces in the march on Mexico City which Villa will himself lead.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 28.—The beginning of actual hostilities between the divided Constitutionalist army awaited to-night General Carranza's answer to General Villa. So far as could be learned here, however, there has been established no actual armistice, and both Carranza's and Villa's forces continued preparations and movements toward each other.

RHEIMS A WRECK AROUND CATHEDRAL

Davis Describes Heartrending Devastation and Says That if Kaiser's Excuse Is True He Should Court Martial His Artillery Officers for Bad Marksmanship.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
[Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 25 (Delayed in transmission).—This morning in the Paris papers the official German excuse for the bombardment of Rheims was published. It stated that the French batteries were so placed that in replying to them it was impossible to avoid shelling the city.

It would not be proper for me to tell where the French batteries were, but I know exactly where they were, and if the German guns aimed at them by error missed them and hit the cathedral the German marksmanship is deteriorating. To find the range the artillery sends what in the American army are called brace shots—one aimed at a point beyond the mark and one short of it. From the explosions of these two shells the gunner is able to determine how far he is off the target, and accordingly regulates his sights. Not more, at the most, than three of these experimental brace shots should be necessary, and as one of each brace is purposely aimed to fall short of the target only three German shells, or, as there were two French positions, six German shells should have fallen beyond the batteries and into the city. And yet for four days the city was bombarded.

To make sure, I to-day asked French, English and American army officers what margin of error they thought excusable after the range was determined. They all agreed that after his range was found an artillery officer who missed it by from fifty to one hundred yards ought to be court-martialled. The Germans "missed" by one mile.

I walked over the district that had been destroyed by these accidental shots, and it stretched from the northeastern outskirts of Rheims in a straight line to the cathedral. Shells that fell short of the cathedral for a quarter of a mile destroyed entirely three city blocks. The heart of this district is the Place Godinot. In every direction at a distance of a mile from the Place Godinot I passed houses wrecked by shells—south at the Paris gate, north at the railroad station.

AIM AT CITY, THEN MAY HIT BATTERY.

There is no part of Rheims that these shells aimed at French batteries did not hit. If Rheims accepts the German excuse she might suggest to them that the next time they bombard, if they aim at the city they may hit the French batteries.

The Germans claim that the damage done was from fires, not shells. But that is not the case; destruction by fire was slight. Houses wrecked by shells where there was no fire outnumber those that were burning ten to one. In no house was there probably any other fire than that in the kitchen stove, and that had been smothered by falling masonry and tiles.

Except for Red Cross volunteers seeking among the ruins for wounded, I found that part of the city that had suffered completely deserted. Shells still were falling, and houses as yet intact and those partly de-

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TO CRUSH BRITISH IS FOE'S CHIEF AIM

Wounded German Officer Says They Are Blamed for Invaders' Check.

By A. LUCKMAN.
[Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and London "Standard."]

Bordeaux, Sept. 28.—An officer in the hospital here, who is permitted to take a short walk abroad every day, tells me that he managed to lie down in one of the trucks which are the best the Red Cross can get in France. Some of them are supplied with cots, but in this particular instance straw was all he had to lie on. For three days he had nothing to eat except a few grapes and some very stale bread. He speaks of fighting sixteen and eighteen hours a day, amid cannonade, with screeching and bursting of shells, making a noise for which his word is "appalling." He didn't have his clothes off for eleven days, and his breeches and boots were worn in shreds. His plight in this respect was that of many others. When fit again he will have to get a new kit.

He was one of the first reservists to arrive in France from abroad, and with others was hurried to the front immediately. In the retreat their craving for water at one village cost them dearly. Just this five minutes to quench their thirsts enabled the Germans to train the machine guns on them, emptying more than a score of saddles at the same time a benevolent old lady stepped out with a basketful of plums for the officers and men, who had not eaten a thing for forty-eight hours. The woman was shot dead before their eyes, not perhaps from design. My informant, who had the narrowest kind of an escape, was sent down from the front through a horse falling back on him. He was knocked out for a long time, his chest being still every color of the rainbow, while two of his ribs were injured.

He had all praise for the men whose nervous systems, through lack of food and sleep and the persistent din of bursting shrapnel, must have been tried to the verge of complete breakdown and yet kept on and on, never faltering. "It is the old story of the efficiency of the German artillery," he said, "and the overwhelming odds of ten to one, and five and a half army corps against few divisions of troops."

In the same hospital with my young friend is a German officer, badly wounded, and as one Englishman there speaks German fluently he has been asked to attach himself for an odd hour or two a day to the German. The latter speaks freely during intervals of ease from pain, and confirms in every respect what others have said, that their generals have one great idea—to try to crush the British troops. This is to be done at any cost. They think they would have been in Paris long ago but for the brilliant stand of the small British army.

DECISIVE FIGHT NOT NEAR, SAYS BERLIN

Turn in Western Theatre of War Likely To Be Delayed Some Time.

Berlin (via London), Sept. 28.—The correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" in a dispatch published here to-day points out that a decisive turn in the battle which has been raging in the western theatre of the war need not be expected for some time. Subordinate actions of a decisive character are becoming more general, the correspondent says. The losses of the Germans have been extraordinarily heavy, and the fact that those of the enemy have been even greater is poor consolation. The troops are confident that in the end they will win the action.

A long column of French prisoners of war arrived during the week from the direction of Rheims. Last Monday the correspondent met a column of about 1,000 men, whose faces showed that they were glad to have at last escaped the turmoil and terrors of this greatest of modern battlefields.

Continuing, the correspondent says: "My own experience and that of officers is that the population of Northern France is maintaining a satisfactory attitude. We meet such friendliness as is reasonable to expect under the circumstances. Conditions in France are much better than in Belgium."

King Albert Praised.

The fighting near Louvain in the second week of September, which led to the assertion that Belgians and French had retaken this city, is described in the "Cologne Gazette." This paper says that on the second day of the fighting Belgian troops advanced to within two kilometres (a little more than one mile) of the Louvain railroad station and poured a heavy artillery fire over the station building and the immediate neighborhood. This compelled the small German force of occupation to fall back before three Belgian divisions, which were led by King Albert himself.

The King displayed wonderful bravery. A little later, however, the German field howitzers shelled the enemy with such force that a hasty retreat resulted. The losses of the Belgians were heavy, while the German artillery did not lose a single man in killed or wounded.

On the following day, the "Cologne Gazette" continues, the Germans, who in the meanwhile had been reinforced, attacked the Belgians. Notwithstanding the fact that the Belgians were numerically four times superior to the Germans, they were completely defeated. In this fighting the German naval and coast artillery reserves distin-

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CZAR DRIVES FOES BEYOND CARPATHIANS

Right Wing of Austrian Army Forced Back Into Hungary.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY

Dual Monarchy's Left, Closely Pursued, in Retreat on Cracow.

ATTACK IN NORTH CALLED DIVERSION

German Movement Believed Designed to Relieve Pressure on Southern Line.

Petrograd, Sept. 29.—The following official communication from the chief of the General Staff regarding the Russian operations has been given out here:

"Russian troops are driving fast on the offensive in the for ts of Augustown, in Russian Poland, province of Suwalki. The Germans are using heavy siege artillery in the bombardment of the fortress of Ossowetz. An attempt by the German infantry to close in on the fortress has been checked.

"On the front at Silesia the enemy has been greatly reinforced, and shows much activity.

"Sorties of the garrison of Przemysl have not been successful. Many prisoners, a number of cannon and some stores of ammunition have fallen into our hands.

"As the Austrian retreat in Galicia continues great confusion is noticeable in their ranks.

"At Tsarkoe-Selo on September 28 the Emperor received delegates from the Petrograd banks, who placed at his disposal one million rubles ($500,000) for the necessities of the war and another million for the organization of a hospital service and to aid the families of soldiers at the front."

Rome, Sept. 28.—The following telegram has been received from Petrograd:

"The right wing of the Austrians has been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary, where they are being pursued by the Russians. The Austrian debacle is complete, and they have lost all their artillery.

"The Austrian left wing has retreated to Cracow. The Russians have occupied another of the forts of Przemysl.

Petrograd, Sept. 28.—The following official communication has been received from the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces in the field:

"An engagement near Sopotskin, on the Niemen River in Russian Poland, and Druseniki came to an end with the retreat of the Germans.

"The enemy has approached Ossowetz from the north and has begun the bombardment of the fortress.

"In Galicia we have occupied Debica, on the railroad sixty-five miles east of Cracow, and between Rzeszow and Tarnow.

"A numerous column of the enemy is retreating from Przemysl in the direction of Sanok, thirty-eight miles southwest of Jaroslav. In their flight they abandoned artillery and automobile transports.

"At Coloujok we defeated a detachment of the enemy and captured his artillery and many prisoners. Continuing the pursuit, we entered Hungary."

London, Sept. 28.—From the east come reports of actions from almost every section of the Russian frontier. Emperor William is reported to be in East Prussia, and the German offensive, probably under his eyes, has recommenced against General Rennenkampf. Petrograd believes that this movement, because of its limited front, is a diversion to relieve the threatened German line from Kalisz to Cracow.

Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here.

BRITISH AND GERMAN MERCANTILE LOSSES

Captured, destroyed, interned or otherwise put out of commission:

BRITISH, 94 vessels, of 232,310 tons, or 1.2 per cent of total tonnage.

GERMAN, 387 vessels, of 1,149,000 tons, or 23.6 per cent of total tonnage.

ALLIES THRUST BACK DESPERATE ASSAULTS UPON CENTRE OF LINE

Germans Make More Violent Efforts to Break Through Opposing Front, but Are Everywhere Repulsed.

ADVANTAGE STILL WITH DEFENDERS

Official Reports Say Situation on Left Is Favorable—French Make Some Progress on Heights of Meuse.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attacks of the Germans, who have been endeavoring to take the allied positions by assault. Word from the front to-day filled out the gaps left in the official communications, of which the following, issued late to-night, is characteristic:

"First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable.

"Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woevre region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations.

"Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation."

The official communication of this afternoon follows:

"There is nothing new to report in the general situation. Relative calm prevails along one portion of the front. Nevertheless, at certain points, notably between the River Aisne and the Argonne district, the enemy has delivered further violent attacks, which, however, have been repulsed."

STAND NEAR LINE OF ENEMY.

To-day's dispatches from the front, which piece out the foregoing official statements, show that on one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile of the German front, where they were not in danger from the heavy German artillery and were sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open.

One of the most furious German assaults turned upon the trenches occupied by British regiments, which with admirable coolness awaited the onslaughts of line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire, and sometimes at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution.

The British, however, did not by any means bear the whole brunt of the fighting, for the French troops, including a division of the famous colonial infantry and the Turcos, as well as many battalions of French regulars and others composed of territorial troops, also faced prolonged attacks. Their counter attacks were delivered with great fierceness and drove their adversaries off with unfailing success.

ALLIES IN HIGH SPIRITS.

The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were remarkable after such an exhausting campaign, during which they have had scarcely a full day's rest. When not actually engaged in fighting many of the regiments have marched thirty miles daily for several days when changing position to carry out new movements.

The reason for the recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme is credited in French military circles to the desire of the newly appointed German generals, who have taken the places of those removed by the Emperor, to carry out some daring exploit.

AEROPLANES OF BOTH BUSY.

The battlefield on the Somme seems to have been made by nature for such a formidable conflict. The country is undulating and in some places without woods. The lower parts offer splendid covering for troops approaching to attack. This again, however, has been rendered to a great extent without avail, owing to the number of aeroplanes in use on both sides.

The centre of the battle line, it is seen by the official reports as well as by the unofficial dispatches, to-day again became the scene of heavy fighting. Here the Germans have most of their big guns, and they also brought much infantry into action. But their efforts proved ineffective.

London, Sept. 28.—For the first time since the beginning of the war wireless news circulated by the French government through the Eiffel Tower was received in London to-night. The message, dated September 28, follows:

"Feeling that their position was becoming more and more critical under the pressure of the Allies' arms, the Germans have tried to stop us by repeated counter attacks. Since September 26 they have delivered by day and night frequent and very violent attacks at several positions on our front. Everywhere they have been repulsed, sustaining considerable losses and abandoning as they lay thousands of dead and wounded.

"The 8th Army Corps and the Guards were severely put to the test and a large number of prisoners fell into our hands. It is to be remarked that many of the latter gave themselves up voluntarily, although they could have escaped.

"It seems that the German soldiers are beginning to have no