



WEATHER
FAIR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
Yesterday's Temperature:
High, 85; Low, 66.
Full report on Page 11.

Allies Drive Kaiser's Right Seven Miles; Germans Repulsed in Ten Night Assaults, But Report Their Centre Slowly Gaining

ALLIES ADVANCE ON LEFT AS ENTIRE LINE IS BITTERLY FOUGHT

Series of Fierce Engagements from Noyon to Frontier Mark Fifth Day of Fight Before It Slackens.

GERMANS MAKE POSITIONS STRONGER

Elaborate System of Intrenchments Protect Invaders—Positions on Centre and East, from Both Reports, Little Changed.

The French War Office declares the allies have advanced on the left, that a series of German counter-offensive movements have been checked, and that a lull has come in the battle. The British official bureau makes no claim concerning results, confining itself to a mention of activity on the part of the allied cavalry. The Berlin official report says the French attempt against the German right has failed; that the German centre is gaining slowly, and that the allies' resistance is relaxing.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The following official communication was issued here this evening:

"There is no change in the general situation, except that we have continued our progress on the left and that a lull in the battle is noticed."

The advance of the Allies' left against the army of General von Kluck, mentioned in the announcement, is one of the most salient features of the French offensive. It was mentioned in the earlier communication to-day.

The lull in the fighting is an altogether new development of the gigantic battle which for five days has continued along the entire front from Noyon to the frontier. The fighting has not consisted of one sustained and combined movement, but of several combats at the strongest points of the Germans' defending line along the River Aisne.

The principal official communication issued to-day said: "The battle continued during the day of September 17 along the front from the River Oise to the Woevre without important changes in the situation at any point.

"First—On our left wing, on the heights to the north of the River Aisne, we have made slight progress against certain points. Three offensive counter attacks, undertaken by the Germans against the English army, failed. From Craonne to Rheims we ourselves repulsed some very violent counter attacks executed during the night. The enemy tried in vain to take the offensive against Rheims.

"Second—On the centre, from Rheims to the Argonne, the enemy has reinforced himself by constructing important fortifications and has adopted a purely defensive attitude. To the east of the Argonne, in the Woevre district, the situation is unchanged.

"On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, the enemy occupies positions organized on a defensive basis in the vicinity of the frontier."

BERLIN CLAIMS ADVANTAGE.

The German official reports, which come through London, are almost identical in some respects with those of the Allies. They say that no decision has yet been reached, but that the Allies' power of resistance is relaxing; that a French attempt to break their right has failed; that in the centre the Germans are gaining ground slowly, and that sallies from Verdun have been repulsed.

It would seem from all this that the commanding generals have not yet found the weak points in their opponents' dispositions and that each is withholding his determined blow for, as Lord Kitchener said in the House of Lords, "the right moment."

The Germans, having reached selected positions, which they have strongly fortified, would appear to have the advantage, according to military critics, but for the fact that they must defend the whole of their front to make good their retirement should an attack by their side fail or a smashing blow from the Allies break their line, while the Anglo-French forces are declared to be free to mass at any point General Joffre may select as most suitable for attack.

It is not certain where the French generalissimo will direct his assault. While the armies forming his left are pressing the German right wing, it is thought to be quite probable that Joffre is making arrangements for an attempt to cut through the German front somewhere north of Verdun and thus drive the armies of the German Crown Prince, the Duke of Wurtemberg, General von Hausen, General von Buelow and General von Kluck westward and sever their communications with the Rhine through Luxemburg and compel them to rely on lines running into Belgium, which are menaced

BATTLE IN THE AIR WON BY FRENCHMAN

Paris, Sept. 18.—The newspapers to-day related the story of an air duel between a French aviator and a German airman at an unnamed place during a battle. After long manoeuvring the Frenchman succeeded in ascending above the German. Both men used revolvers. The German was seriously wounded and his machine turned over and fell among British troops. He was dead when picked up.

PEACE PATH IS BLOCKED, WILSON FINDS

President Holds Definite Expression on Terms Is Necessary.

BRITISH NOT YET READY TO TREAT

Allies Sure of Winning, and Insist Germany Must Be Crushed.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Great Britain has received no proposal for peace, either direct or indirect, from Germany or Austria, and therefore has nothing to say on the subject.

This was the substance of a message received late to-night by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador here, from Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary.

The ambassador had inquired early to-day whether any proposal of peace was before his government, in view of the persistent rumors from Berlin that peace proposals were being exchanged.

Coincident with the receipt of this information from Great Britain it was learned authoritatively that President Wilson had not pursued either with Great Britain, France or Russia the informal suggestion of the Imperial German Chancellor that "it was up to the United States to obtain a statement of peace terms from the Allies."

At the White House the view was expressed that the President had practically abandoned the idea of continuing the informal peace movement, begun ten days ago in a conversation between Oscar Strauss and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. He has decided to await a definite expression on terms from some one of the belligerents, feeling that it would be inconsistent with American neutrality to press any of the belligerents to make overtures to the others.

No Further Step Taken.

Incidentally, the State Department has not communicated with the British or French ambassador here or the German Ambassador in New York, on the subject. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, as well as Jules Jusserand, were at the State Department to-day in conference with Counselor Robert Lansing, acting Secretary in the absence of Mr. Bryan. Ambassador Spring-Rice did not mention peace, discussing neutrality questions.

The French Ambassador made only casual inquiry as to the correctness of two newspaper reports, one giving a list of prerequisites and conditions under which Germany was supposed to have informed the United States of a willingness to make peace, and the other giving the substance of a conversation between Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, and the Imperial Chancellor. He learned that the latter report was correct, but made no comment. The Belgian Minister had also inquired about the reports.

The view prevailed among the diplomats representing the allied powers that President Wilson would not ask the American Ambassadors abroad to continue the conversations until terms of peace were voluntarily proposed by one or more of the belligerents.

The informal exchange has far exceeded the American Ambassadors at Berlin, London and Paris have brought forth almost identical statements, each side charging the other with responsibility for starting the war, each declaring that it has been attacked, and saying it would consider terms of peace only if overtures were made by the enemy with a definite statement of terms.

Roosevelt's President. It was pointed out here to-day that the United States was careful to avoid informal soundings and obtained a written request from Russia and Japan for a discussion of peace before acting as an intermediary to settle the Russian-Japanese war.

The Russian-Japanese war. It was pointed out here to-day that the United States sound the Allies as to terms, by the statement which Sir Edward Grey recently made to Ambassador Page. That statement, too, it will be recalled, was made to the Allies.

HALF-SAW BAYONET IN GERMAN TRENCH

Weapon That Tears Flesh and Rips Bone and Is Forbidden by Laws of War Found After Battle at Soissons.

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

Paris, Sept. 15.—When on Sunday I caught up with the French army as it was fighting the Germans at Soissons I announced I was returning to Paris and that any letters any one wanted posted there I would gladly take back with me.

My plan was that, before the French army had finished writing to sweethearts and wives I would have seen much fighting. My plan worked well, but it nearly put an end to the battle. All, from colonels to company cooks, produced pencils and postcards and, seating themselves on and under haystacks, began writing loved ones at home. There was no one left to train the guns.

I appointed my chauffeur assistant postmaster and he collected enough letters to fill our automobile. He read most of the postcard, but informed me he found them disappointing, for instead of messages of a sentimental nature and tales of war ran chiefly to requests for socks and cigarettes.

In return for carrying their mail the soldiers presented me with many souvenirs of the battle. One of them is the most gruesome weapon of war I have known issued to a civilized army. It is a German bayonet which is half saw.

When in London I was asked by English officers if in Belgium I had seen these bayonets, which, because they rip and tear bone and flesh, are forbidden by laws of war. I had not then seen them, nor did I believe they existed. I classed them with the other false charges that are made in every war of poisoned wells, dum-dum bullets and firing on ambulances.

Yesterday I saw three saw bayonets found in trenches the Germans had abandoned. The saw edge was not given them by soldiers hammering one bayonet blade against another, but was machine made, and each bayonet bore the government stamp, a number, an imperial crown and the word "Erfurt."

Many people argue that if the object of war is to kill men, how they are killed makes little difference. But civilized powers do not assent to that, and certain methods of warfare and certain weapons are forbidden. The more merciful idea is to kill a man quickly and not mangle him, or even only to wound him, and so keep him out of the firing line.

The modern steel-jacketed bullet and short bayonet blade is not vindictive. If it can send an opponent to the hospital for the remainder of his life.

Continued on page 2, column 3

THANKS GOD FOR WAR, WITH BRITAIN ITALY WAITS, FULLY PREPARED FOR WAR

German War Gazette Says Nothing Has Been More Ardently Desired.

[By Transatlantic Wireless.] London, Sept. 19.—The "Kreuz Zeitung" of September 14, in an editorial article says: "No hour has been more ardently desired by us than that of a reckoning with England."

"History tells us that no wars are so grievous and so hard to those between people of the same race. So be it then. We must have satisfaction, and if over a war should be regarded as a judgment of God it is this one."

"We know, as that her ships approach and familiarize themselves with the sea, whether in the Baltic or the North Sea, from which we shall be able to drive a blow into the heart of the British Empire."

"It should and must be, however, not merely retribution, but above all, the facing of the question of which European power shall in future exercise dominion on the seas beyond the German Ocean."

The one that remains victorious in this struggle holds the trident in his powerful fist. The trident in German hands, however, will not be a symbol of a dominating empire of injury to foreign rights. No, but the sign of moderation, discipline, morality and justice."

ADELINA PATTI PRISONER OF WAR

Held Several Weeks at Carlsbad—Escaped by Giving Hostages to Germans.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Mme. Adelina Patti, the famous prima donna, arrived in Paris yesterday after being kept several weeks, together with her husband, Baron Cederstrom, a prisoner of war at Carlsbad.

She was finally obliged to leave all her male domestics as hostages with the Germans to gain her own liberty. This was obtained only after laborious negotiations. In the mean time the count and countess were subjected to insults by the people besieging the hotel in which they were kept under guard.

AEROPLANE DROPS BOMB ON ANTWERP

London, Sept. 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp says that another German aeroplane dropped a projectile in Antwerp yesterday, and that a man in the street was severely wounded in the shoulder.

U. S. MAY HELP EXCHANGE CAPTIVES

London, Sept. 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says: "It is understood that the British, French and German governments have agreed to exchange prisoners through the agency of the United States government."

RUSSIA PUTS 900,000 MEN INTO POLAND

Advance Guard of This Great Army Only in Touch with Enemy.

2,000,000 MORE READY TO FOLLOW

Czar Said to Have 6,000,000 Under Arms and Can Add 4,000,000.

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—The chief of the General Staff gave out this statement to-day:

"On the Austrian front the pursuit of the enemy continues. The Russians are approaching the defensive positions of Bielska, Jaroslau and Przemysl (Galicia)."

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Milan, Sept. 18.—"La Tribuna" is informed from an authoritative Russian source that Russia has actually 6,000,000 soldiers under arms, and is in condition to mobilize still another 4,000,000 men.

Notwithstanding their brilliant successes in Galicia, the truth is that the Russians in contact with the enemy do not number more than 500,000, with a like numerical force in Eastern Prussia. But in Poland another army, 900,000 strong, is advancing, and its advance guards are as yet only in touch with the Austrians.

Behind these enormous masses yet another 2,000,000 Muscovites are gathering now from all parts of Siberia, the Caucasus and Turkestan, while 2,000,000 more quickly will be ready to step forward and fill eventually depleted ranks.

London, Sept. 18.—Reports received from Petrograd to-day say that the Russians have gained important successes over the Austrian rear guard.

The whole of the Austria-Russian border between Yuzeff and Annopolis is reported to be overrun by Cossacks who are leading the Russian advance.

The Russian army now in Galicia will be left there to complete its work, for, according to a Rome dispatch, an army of 900,000 Russians is marching into Central Poland, followed by another army of 2,000,000, while a third army, also aggregating 2,000,000, is coming from more distant regions and will reach the front in October.

Rome, Sept. 18.—Reports from Russia augment daily the magnitude of the Austrian defeat. The number of cannon captured by the Russians is now placed at 1,000.

Venice, Sept. 18.—In the complete absence of any satisfactory details regarding the progress of the campaign in Galicia and along the Serbian frontier, the Austrian public is waiting with dumb patience for some definite news as to what is really happening.

Ever since it became known that Russia was making great headway in Galicia, comment in Vienna newspapers has been guarded, the editorials dealing chiefly with the German campaign in Western Europe. The presence of 70,000 Polish refugees from Galicia, however, added to the constant arrival of train loads of wounded, tends to offset this reticence.

The police recently issued a decree warning persons against spreading unfavorable war news, under threats of the severest penalties. Spies are found everywhere, in cafes and in the streets, trying to overhear private conversations, and then hastening to the police and denouncing suspected persons. Hundreds of arrests already have been made, and many persons have been placed under more or less strict police surveillance.

Six Slav Deputies in the Reichsrath already have been imprisoned. These include Dr. Kramarz, the Czech leader.

Paris, Sept. 18.—It is announced at Petrograd, according to a Havas Agency dispatch, that the Germans who were campaigning in the Kielec province of Russian Poland on learning of the Austrian defeat on the line from

Continued on page 3, column 6

ATTACKS AND COUNTER ATTACKS ARE MADE BOTH NIGHT AND DAY

Within Few Hours Germans Along Aisne Make Ten Assaults in Darkness and Are Repulsed.

BOTH SIDES STRUGGLE ON DOGGEDLY

Allies Push Resisting Enemy Back Seven Miles, Much of Way with Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

On the Battle Front (via Paris), Sept. 18, 5:30 P. M.—The great battle along the line from Noyon to Metz has continued day and night for five days.

"Attacks and counter attacks along the River Aisne follow one another in rapid succession every hour out of the twenty-four. "During the course of the night of September 15-16 the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the western sphere, but were met by the French and British with a courage that was marvellous against overwhelming odds. The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than ten times with tenacity and intrepidity, but were unable to break through the first line presented by the Allies' infantry."

"The fight just before daybreak was the most violent of all. The Germans appeared to throw into the charge all that remained of their energy, but were rolled back, with enormous losses. Before retiring behind their big guns they sacrificed many of their number, displaying a resolution which approached desperation. A vigorous counter attack from the Allies ensued, during which a small extent of ground was gained."

"Last night was relatively calm along the front, but to-day the fighting became more furious than ever. During the darkness operations are difficult, owing to the reluctance of the opposing commanders to use searchlights, which might expose their positions."

"After this stage of the fight was concluded the Germans appeared to retire about seven miles. During the combat the adversaries in many instances came to hand-to-hand clashes and the bayonet was extensively used. The carnage was terrifying, but the troops of both armies appear to have been hardened to such scenes and fought with indomitable coolness, despite the heaviness of the losses."

"The Allies' aviators apparently discovered to-day the placements of some big German guns, notwithstanding the cleverness with which they are hidden beneath an earthen covering, strewn with the branches of trees. The Allies' artillery opened a concentrated fire on a certain portion of the line, and the heavy German artillery shortly afterward lapsed into silence at that spot, although it is not known whether they were rendered impotent or were merely effecting a change of position, owing to their former placements having become untenable."

"It is impossible to learn from any one portion of the line what is occurring at other places, but an inclination to recede slightly seemed evident on the German side, although they offered the most obstinate resistance and fought as though made of iron. The Allies at the same time doggedly pursued the small advantage they gained and kept at the heels of their reluctantly retreating foe."

"At a point where the bulk of the British troops formed part of the Allies' line the fighting was furious yesterday and to-day and some of the most famous English, Scottish and Irish regiments, including the Guards and the Highlanders, suffered severely. They performed the task set for them unflinchingly, advancing and occupying some of the advanced German positions, but at terrible cost."

"Behind the fighting line along the Aisne-Puisieux road still lie many of the dead who fell in the fighting of September 5. Laborers engaged in the task of interment declared that more than a thousand bodies still awaited removal from the battlefield."

INVADERS FIGHT FROM INTRENCHED LINES

By C. INMAN BARNARD. [Special Correspondent New York Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 18.—The battle reaching from the Oise to Woevre, east of Verdun, continues day and night without intermission. The Germans are making desperate counter attacks during the night, especially just before dawn. These furious onslaughts, in which the German heavy artillery makes use of ranges previously determined by daylight, have all been repulsed with tremendous loss to the Germans by the French and British armies. Three of these counter attacks have just been repelled by the British army on the left on the heights north of the Aisne. The Germans are constantly digging new lines of intrenchment, and laying