

BOTH ARMIES FOUGHT FIERCELY EACH CLAIMS THE ADVANTAGE

GERMAN BOMBS DROPPED ON SEVERAL TOWNS

WILMINGTON MORNING STAR

STATEMENTS FROM BOTH SIDES FILLED WITH OPTIMISM—ALLIES SAY THEY HAVE CONTINUED THE ADVANCE—CONTINUED FORWARD MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN GALACIA—BAYONET CHARGES FEATURED ALL THE COMBATS.

Cracow Not Yet Attacked by Russian Hosts—Dearth of Naval News Gives Rise to Speculation—Cholera Officially Reported Among Austrian Troops—German Emperor's Illness Seems Likely to be More Serious—Unique Method to Fill Depleted Ranks of the Warring Nations.

London, Sept. 27.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across northeastern France the allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with bayonets and tonight statements from both sides are filled with optimism. It was agreed here, however, that the allies had continued the advance. The French claimed "marked progress." The German announced from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance. Elsewhere along the battle front, neither side seems to have achieved any notable success. The continued forward movement of Russian troops in Galicia; the appearance of German air craft dropping bombs over various places in Belgium, and again in Paris and Warsaw, and the movement of vast bodies of German troops into Russia by way of East Prussia were chiefly significant in a summary of the events in both theatres of war.

Of the German bombs thrown, none seems to have done extensive damage. One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium, and one in Paris. The explosives in Paris fell in the quarter occupied by many Americans. There is a rumor that an attack on Antwerp is impending. Neither army has achieved anything notable since the allies reported progress in one direction. The allies at one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by the crack Prussian guard, and the Germans insist that today, with a weakened force, their right has checked the advance of a mixed French and British force brought up by rail. Recurring references to bayonet charges seem to prove conclusively that this picturesque and romantic phase of warfare, which it was thought had been killed by the advent of great guns or modern arms, is not all a thing of the past.

The French official communication says that at some points the tremendous armies are only a short distance apart. Dispatches from Petrograd report that fierce fighting still goes on in Galicia, though Cracow, towards which the Russian hosts have been marching ever since Prezmysl was invaded and communications cut, has not been attacked. To the north the German invasion is assuming vaster proportions notwithstanding the Russian war office insists that the Germans are being repulsed at the frontier. It was estimated here that the German front extends from the Baltic coast to the southern boundary of Silesia, a distance of about 400 miles. What opposition the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen. The fighting centered again today along the river Niemen, from Druskeniki in Suwalki, Russian Poland, to Sopotzkin. The official statement issued tonight at Petrograd said the German artillery had been unable to assume the offensive at Sopotzkin, and that their retreat was more or less general. There has been a dearth of naval news in the last 24 hours, and although the fall of the Austrian seaport of Cattaro has

RESUME OF WAR BULLETINS

For three long days without cessation the Germans have hurled their masses against the French and English along the entire front in northern France. The French official view is that these operations, the fiercest that have yet taken place, are by high command, meaning possibly direct instructions from the Emperor himself.

Their purpose has been to break through the allied lines, but both French and British official reports say they have failed. From Paris it is announced that not only have the Germans been unable to achieve their object, but they have lost a flag, guns and men in the attempt. The British, as usual, are laconic: "The situation is satisfactory and the counter attack on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy," the official report says.

The bayonet has played an important part in these engagements, where the men in the trenches on one side or the other, only a few hundred yards apart, come to grips with steel, after the positions have been shelled and raked with rifle fire. The French claim appreciable progress on the left wing, and a decisive victory over the famous Prussian Guard in the center. Of the Woevre district, where the Germans have made gains in the last two or three days, little is said. One of the remarkable things in this great battle, which has entered upon its sixteenth day, is the spirit maintained by the troops. British, French and Germans have withstood the most terrific shelling the world ever has known, an almost constant rain of rifle bullets and hand-to-hand encounters with gun and bayonet, but all reports agree that they are fighting with the same determination and tenacity as in the beginning, and that even the commanders in some cases are having difficulty in holding their men back.

The German general staff, by way of Berlin, reports that the allies are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German army. The general staff also reports slight gains on the center of the battle front and an engagement with artillery south of Verdun. The German casualty list, as officially reported from Berlin, numbers 104,589 up to date, of whom 15,674 are dead, 65,908 wounded and 23,007 missing.

In the Far East, according to Japanese reports, the Japanese have defeated the Germans on the outskirts of Tsing Tau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiao Chow. Though the battle lasted fourteen hours, the losses so far as known were small. German Zeppelins have dropped bombs on Belgian towns, a German aeroplane has paid another visit to Paris, dropping explosives in its flight, while a Zeppelin also has appeared above the city of Warsaw.

The German emperor is reported suffering from inflammation of the lungs. Only a day or two ago his fifth son, Prince Oscar, was obliged to withdraw from his regiment, and is being treated for a heart affection, the result of over-exertion. The Emperor's youngest son, Prince Joachim, has just recovered from a bullet wound. From Petrograd comes an official statement from the Russian general staff that German attempts in Russian Poland have been repulsed and that the Germans are in retreat.

WEATHER FOR WEEK.
Conditions Will be Normal With Little Rain—Few Showers.
Washington, Sept. 27.—Normal fall weather, with little rain, was forecast by the weather bureau tonight for the week.
"There will be showers," the bulletin said, "attending a disturbance that will appear in the Far West and move eastward, crossing the central valleys about Wednesday and the eastern states Thursday or Friday. Otherwise the week will be generally fair."
"This disturbance will be preceded by rising temperature and be followed by a change to cooler weather over the northern half of the country."
"Temperatures during the week will average nearly normal over practically all parts of the country."

TO ENCOURAGE MARRIAGE.
Warring Nations Would Encourage Families to Fill up the Ranks.
London, Sept. 27.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent a letter to all the bishops, urging them to reduce marriage license fees so that soldiers and sailors summoned to active service may be able to marry before leaving home. Marriage fees aggregate \$10 which includes \$2.50 in a stamped duty to the government. The archbishop has requested the government to waive the payment of this duty in the case of recruits.
Many dioceses already have lowered the license fee to \$2.50 and clergymen are waiving their right to personal fees. The wholesale encouragement of marriages on the part of the soldiers and sailors of Germany, Austria and France has attracted much interest in England and probably inspired the archbishop's action.
AMERICANS IN NO HURRY.
Those in Switzerland Are Wealthy and Don't Care to Return.
Paris, Sept. 27.—There are between 800 and 900 Americans in Switzerland, according to the latest estimate. Most of those remaining are wealthy and are in no hurry to go home.

GERMAN CHURCHES ISSUE AN ADDRESS

Repudiate Country's Responsibility for War.
TO FEDERAL COUNCIL
Text Given Out in New York Last Night—Attitude of Christians in United States Set Forth by Secretary of Organization.
New York, Sept. 27.—The Federal Council of Churches tonight made public a communication from 29 leading Protestant churches of Germany, repudiating in behalf of German Christianity and the German government, responsibility for the European war and fixing it on "those who long, secretly and cunningly have been spinning a web of conspiracy against Germany, which now they have flung over us to strangle us therein." The communication is addressed to the "Evangelical churches abroad."
"Its warlike zone," says a statement issued by the Federal council, "and vigorous denunciation of Germany's opponents is a matter of considerable surprise to members of the council."
"A systematic network of lies," the communication reads, "controlling the international telegraph service is endeavoring in other lands to cast on our people and its government guilt for the outbreak of this war, and has dared dispute the inner right of us and our Emperor to invoke the assistance of God."
The communication points to Germany's 43 years of peace and to her peaceful relations with other peoples, and declares that "only under compulsion to repel a wanton attack has she drawn the sword." Her frontier, it threatened, "has been ravaged by Asiatic barbarism," it is declared.
"Over against a world in arms," the communication continues, "we recognize that we have to defend our existence and our honor. No scruple holds back our enemies, when in their opinion there is a prospect through our peacefulness of seizing our colonial possessions or our trade. We stand against this raging of the peoples. Fearless because our trust is in God. This war has been thrust on us and we find it a single people in which distinctions of race and rank, of parties and confessions have vanished. In a holy enthusiasm not shrinking from battle and from death, and looking to God, we are all one mind and prepared joyfully to stake our all for our land and for our liberty."
It is declared that "unnamable horrors have been committed against Germany peacefully abroad, and looking to that into the war which the Czar has openly proclaimed as the decisive campaign against Teutonism and Protestantism, heathen Japan is called upon to retract an alliance."
"Not for the sake of our people, whose sword is bright and keen, but for the sake of the unique world-task of the Christian people in the decisive hour of the world mission, we now address ourselves to Christians abroad in neutral and inimical lands."
"If the peoples among whom missions and brotherly love had begun to be a power lapsing to savagery in murderous war through hate and bitterness; if Christian Europe forfeits a notable portion of her position in the world, the guilt of this rests not on our people. We know that through this sanguinary judgment God is calling our nation to repentance, and we rejoice that she is hearing His holy voice and turning to Him. But in this we know that we can and must share the date responsibility for the terrible crime of this war and all its consequences, development of the Kingdom of God on earth. With the conviction we must contribute it to those who have long secretly and cunningly been spinning a web of conspiracy against Germany which they now have flung over us in order to strangle us therein."
The communication was made public with the following comment by the Rev. Charles McFarland, secretary of the council:
"It is not to see how a statement of this kind can help matters. American churches are endeavoring to maintain, without interruption, the relations previously existing with the German churches and with the churches of all nations. Our attitude is more than one of neutrality, it is an attitude of conciliation."

WEEK IN CONGRESS AS IT IS OUTLINED

Completion of War Tax and Trust Laws.
DEMOCRATS TO CONFER
Will Map Out Legislative Program For Balance of Session—Philippine Independence Promises to be Drawn Out—Other Bills.
Washington, Sept. 27.—Congress this week will undertake enactment of the war tax bill and completion of the anti-trust legislation. The war revenue measure, already passed by the House, is before the Senate finance committee. The Clayton anti-trust bill conference report will be taken up by the Senate Monday.
Administration leaders believe both of these measures can be disposed of within ten days. Both, however, will be assailed.
Notwithstanding President Wilson's endorsement of the Clayton bill Senator Reed of Missouri will make an effort to have it recommitted on the ground that it has been weakened by elimination of specific penalties and modification of many features. The Senate finance committee hopes to have the war tax bill ready for the Senate as soon as the Clayton bill is disposed of.
Conferences of Democratic leaders will be held tomorrow to consider the legislative program for the rest of the season.
While the Senate debates the Clayton bill the House will continue discussion of the Jones bill to pave the way for Philippine independence. This measure, Democratic leaders declare, will encounter serious opposition in the Senate and will hold Congress indefinitely, if there is a disposition to pass it before adjournment.
CHOLERA AMONG WOUNDED.
Government Physicians Have Definitely Diagnosed Cases in Vienna.
London, Sept. 27.—A Rome dispatch to the Telegram says a dispatch from Vienna states that government physicians have definitely established the presence of Asiatic cholera among the military wounded in Vienna hospitals.
It has been officially announced that one case has been discovered among the wounded soldiers.
TENNESSEE TO REMAIN.
Cruiser Will be at London as Depository of American Relief.
London, Sept. 27.—The American cruiser Tennessee will remain in England indefinitely as depository of the American government relief funds. James L. Wilmeth, chief clerk of the United States Treasury Department, and Capt. Harry F. Dalton will have charge of the closing up of the affairs connected with the relief fund. Henry H. Breckenridge, assistant Secretary of War, and army officers will sail from Liverpool for home October 3rd.
BOMBARDING MALINES.
Dispatch From Antwerp Says Germans Have Re-opened Fire.
London, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says the Germans today recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was heard in the direction of Hofstade.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS TELL OF PROGRESS

Paris, London, Petrograd and Berlin Claims.
THE WAR STATEMENTS
Perceptible Progress on French Left Wing—Germans Capture a Barrier Post—Nothing New From the Meuse.
Paris, Sept. 27.—The following official war bulletin was issued today: "First—On our left wing the battle has been continued with perceptible progress on our part. On the front between the rivers Oise and Somme and on the north of the Somme, the Germans have made violent attacks at several points, some of them being at the point of the bayonet, but they were all repulsed. In many places the French and German trenches were not more than 100 meters apart."
"Second—In the center from Rheims to Souain the Prussian guard has undertaken unsuccessfully a vigorous offensive, being hurled back in the region of Berry au Bac (11 miles north-east of Rheims and about 25 miles east of Soissons) and Nogent L'Abbes (three miles north of Rheims). From Souain the enemy yesterday made a successful attack between highway leading from Somme to Chalons Sur Marne and the line of the railway from St. Menehould to Vouziers. At the end of the day our troops regained the ground they lost."
"Between the region of the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy has not manifested activity. In the heights of the Meuse nothing new has developed. In the south of Woevre the Germans control a front from St. Mihiel to Pont Amousson."
"On our right wing, in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace, there has been no important change."
"Until far into the day of the 27th the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines."
"These attacks were made with a uniformity denoting instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle."
"Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon and many prisoners."
"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this uninterrupted struggle, continues excellent and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy which is sheltered in defensive positions."
Gains Claimed by Berlin.
Berlin, Sept. 27. (By Wireless to Saville, L. I.)—The following statement on the condition in Northern France was made public today: "The enemy are using their reserves in a general attack on the end of the right flank of the German army."
"At Bapaume (in Pas de Calais, four miles southeast of Arras) an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force."
"In the center of the battle front we have made slight gains."
"The forts under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire (Continued on Page Two.)"

OFFICERS AND MEN RESCUED FROM TAHOMA

Picked Up by Steamer and Survey Ship.
Revenue Cutter Service Officers With-out Information as to Cause of the Mishap—Ship Will be a Total Loss.
Washington, Sept. 27.—Four officers and 56 men aboard the revenue cutter Tahoma when she went ashore on the Western Aleutian Islands last week, have been picked up by the steamer Cordova and survey ship Patterson, near Agattu Island. Advances today to revenue cutter headquarters said search was proceeding for 23 others from the Tahoma who landed from boats on nearby islands.
The message indicated that the Tahoma will be a total loss. No details of the condition of the men rescued were given. The 60 refugees left the Tahoma in four boats. Whether they were cruising when they were overtaken by the rescue ships or had taken refuge on one of the numerous islands, was not indicated in the message, which was sent by Capt. Reynolds, commanding the Bering Sea fleet.
The Tahoma struck September 21. She had aboard 83 persons including nine officers, the crew and several members of a revenue cutter shore party.
Revenue cutter service officers tonight were without information as to the cause of the Tahoma's mishap. That she had stumbled onto a rock or lost her bearings in the fog were suggested as possible reasons.
The Patterson was from Unalaska.

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VILLA NAMES TERMS FOR MEXICAN PEACE

Resignation of Carranza is His Ultimatum.
Government Must be Turned Over to Calderon Pending Calling of Elections—Time Will Show Wisdom of Course.
Mexico City, Sep. 27.—General Alvaro Obregon, the Carranza commander, and three generals left here today for Aguas Calientes to meet a commission from General Villa's army in an attempt to adjust differences between Generals Villa and Carranza.
Officials here are hopeful that a peaceful solution of the problem may be found.
Chihuahau, Sept. 27.—The resignation of Venustiano Carranza from supreme command of Mexico's army is General Villa's only basis of adjustment of the present differences, according to his messages from officials in Mexico City who protested against Villa's position against his former chief. General Villa declared he would never accept Carranza as head of the Republic.
General Villa's reply as given out here today follows:
"I lament the circumstances which have brought about grave danger but sincerely protest that my sole ambition will be to arrange existing difficulties without shedding blood, if possible. I emphatically state, however, that the only move which can bring about cessation of hostilities on my (Continued on Page Two.)"

PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

Motored to Baltimore and Was Guest of His Brother.
Baltimore, Sept. 27.—President Woodrow Wilson motored to Baltimore today, attended church and after dinner at the home of his brother, Joseph R. Wilson, returned to Washington. The President was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Stockton Aaron, and his cousin, Miss Helen Bones. They were followed by a car containing secret service men.
The President and his relatives attended services at Franklin Street Presbyterian church where the party occupied front pews, reserved for them.
TEDDY "BUTTS IN."
Receives the Belgian Commission and Gives Them a Send-Off.
Cleveland, O., Sept. 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt granted an interview here today to members of the Belgian royal commission in this country, presenting claims of alleged German atrocities. M. Hyams, minister of state for Belgium, said the commission thanked the former President for the tone of his recent articles on the war which they considered favorable to the Belgian cause. The commission left for New York, intending to sail for Europe Tuesday.