

# STILL IN DEATH GRIP DEATH LISTS WILL STAGGER NATIONS

## Desperately and Furiously the Germans and Allies Continue to Fight SIXTH DAY OF THE BATTLE OF AISNE

### Allies Claim German Line is Slowly Yielding—Germans Report to the Contrary—Reports from the Eastern Conflict

London, September 19.—If reliance can be placed on British and French assertions that the right wing of the German armies, stretching across Northeastern France, is slowly yielding, then the battle of Aisne seems likely to follow the course of battle of Marne, for there it was the German right first fell back across the river.

Along the hundred and fifty-mile front, the rear of which is scarred with the graves of thousands already sacrificed, the two armies, comprising millions of men, are rapidly approaching exhaustion and await opportunity to drive a wedge through the opposing line and thus end the terrible strain. The allies admit it will take almost superhuman effort to win, the strength of the German position being emphasized in almost every dispatch from the front.

London observers base the chief hope of the allies in a possible envelopment of the German right wing, under General von Kluck who has shown himself a master of strategy.

Paris, Sept. 19.—Fragments of news from the front confirm the serious character of the combat on the Aisne. Some of those wounded Thursday declared the fighting is even more violent than on the Marne. They say the losses on both sides must be heavy. The English are bearing the brunt of the counter attacks, conducting themselves brilliantly. After four days of constant hammering the German artillery slackened its fire last night during a downpour. Returning confidence is shown in the return to Paris of many who took refuge outside on approach of the Germans.

Great Losses. Official communications neglected the question of losses, which in the battle, such as Marne, were almost impossible to estimate. Some unofficial reports placed the allies' losses at fifty thousand, and those of the Germans at one hundred thousand. The losses certainly were the greatest on record.

Strongly Entrenched. The Germans are strongly entrenched on the river Aisne, with reinforcements from Lorraine, according to official announcement made in Paris.

Berlin Confident of Victory. Berlin, Sept. 19.—Members of the General Staff here, in private conversation, manifest absolute confidence in the outcome of the battle in France, as their own army is steadily growing stronger and the lines of communication have been adjusted to permit of more efficient supply of provisions and ammunition, having rather outrun the supply arrangements in the rapid advance on Paris. The French army, according to a night bulletin, is showing signs of having shot the bolt and fought itself to a standstill, being unable to fill the depleted ranks, like the Germans. The Germans, according to the bulletin, are slowly but surely gaining ground in the center. Headquarters announcements give no definite information regarding the position of the battle line, speaking of it generally as located between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers.

A shower of steel arrows, released by French aviators, a mile high, the most modern terror, according to accounts of German wounded at Munich. The arrows seem to

War building, at Vienna, are reported.

A Times dispatch from Bordeaux, dated Friday, says throughout yesterday the whole front was engaged, the fight again being hottest on the left flank, and the turning movement becoming definite. The enemy made a series of vigorous counter-attacks. General French's army again has been signalled out for the enemy's particular attention, but their three attempts to get home upon it have been in vain. While the fighting is hard on the eastern half of their front, the Germans are digging hard in the center from Rheims to Argonne. Probably this will form the pivot of the battle.

Free of Invaders. Antwerp (Via London), Sept. 19.—The Telegram reports the towns of Dendermonde and Londerzeel evacuated by the Germans. This is the first time the places have been free of invaders since the removal of the Belgian capital of Brussels to Antwerp.

### WILL REOPEN THE EASTERN RATE CASE

Washington, Sept. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to re-open the eastern advance rate case and will begin hearings here October 19th. The roads asked the Commission to modify the recent decision which granted increases west of Pittsburgh, but denied advances between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic.

### JAPANESE CAVALRY IS GETTING BUSY

Tokio, Sept. 19.—Japanese Imperial troops, co-operating with the Japanese fleet, landed at Laoshan Bay, September 8th, according to an official announcement. The cavalry captured Kio-Chow station and seized a train.

### CRUISER TENNESSEE SOON TO RETURN

London, Sept. 19.—The American cruiser, Tennessee, will start for home October 1st, carrying practically all army officers who came on the government relief work. Affairs are being closed here as rapidly as possible.

### Suspends Dividend.

New York, Sept. 19.—The directors of the United Gas and Electric Corporation, operating in various parts of the South and West, today announced a suspension of the semi-annual, three per cent. dividend on the first preferred stock.

See the Tide Water Power Company's statement on page Seven. Advertisement.

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### LEADING RUSSIAN MARCH ON BERLIN



General Rennenkampf, commander of the Russian force in Prussia, which is every day pressing forward in its march on the German capital.

## FILIBUSTER LIKELY TO WIN IN SENATE

### President Steps In On the Rivers and Harbors Fight.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The day and night fight on the rivers and harbors bill, in the Senate, showed signs of a break today, with victory for the filibustering Republicans, when it became known that the President favored abandoning the bill and substituting a new resolution to appropriate twelve to fifteen millions to continue only the projects under way. The original bill proposed fifty-three million dollars.

### BANKERS' PLAN APPROVED BY BOARD

Washington, Sept. 19.—The bankers plan for one hundred million gold fund to meet the American obligations to Europe was approved by the Federal Reserve Board today. National banks, central reserve and reserve cities, will be asked to contribute.

### TURKESTAN ALFALFA SEED INFERIOR

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—A warning to alfalfa growers to avoid the use of commercial Turkestan seed is contained in Department Bulletin No. 138, of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is shortly to be issued under the title "Commercial Turkestan Alfalfa Seed."

Specialists of the department have been investigating the comparative merits of different kinds of alfalfa seed and have reached the conclusion that there is nothing to recommend the Turkestan variety for general use in this country. It is, they say, particularly unsuited to the humid climate of the East which, as a matter of fact, uses most of the Turkestan seed imported into this country. This seed is also not sufficiently hardy to warrant its general use in the upper Mississippi Valley, where hardness is an important factor. The investigators, however, are careful to distinguish between commercial Turkestan alfalfa and special strains of hardy alfalfas that have been developed from certain introductions of seed from Turkestan. Valuable varieties of alfalfas unquestionably exist in Central Asia, but these are at present only fitted for use in experimental work in breeding.

At the present time, approximately one-fifth of the alfalfa seed used in the United States is imported. Of this quantity, practically all—95 per cent. in the last twelve months—comes from Russian Turkestan. In the European market, commercial Turkestan is the cheapest seed available; in this country its wholesale price is less than that of domestic seed. In spite of this fact, however, a mistaken belief in its superior qualities has resulted in raising its retail price to a point frequently above that of domestic seed. No such preference is shown in the alfalfa-growing regions of Europe. There French seed is commonly considered the best, with Italian ranking next, and Turkestan last. Under these circumstances, very little French and Italian seed finds its way to the United States, the bulk of the importations being, as already stated, the cheap commercial Turkestan.

Fortunately, growers who wish to avoid this variety can readily identify it by the presence of Russian knapweed seeds. These seeds have not been found anywhere except in commercial Turkestan seed, and here they are practically always present. Russian knapweed is in some ways similar to quack grass, Johnson grass and Canada thistle, spreading both by seeds and underground rootstocks. The seeds are slightly larger than those of alfalfa and cannot be removed by any practicable method of machine cleaning. Their chalky white color makes them especially conspicuous, and their symmetrical form—slightly wedge-shaped—distinguishes them

from the notched seed of other species often found in varieties of alfalfa from other sections. The knapweed seeds, however, are not usually found in large quantities and any lot of alfalfa should, therefore, be examined in bulk. The examination of small samples is not sufficient to show whether the alfalfa comes from Turkestan or not.

## BOTH SIDES WIRE IN VICTORY CLAIMS

Washington, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch to the French embassy says: "The battle continued on the whole front, from the river Oise to the river Woivre, during the eighteenth, without important change in the situation at any point. At the left, in the battle of Oise, we occupy Menarueglie, Carlepoint and cuts. On the heights north of the river Aisne, we have advanced slightly in few places. Three attacks attempted by the Germans against the English army have been checked. At Tryon, from Craonne to Rheims, we have repulsed a counter-attack executed during the night. The enemy tried, but has not succeeded in taking the offensive against Rheims. At the center, from Rheims to the Argonne mountains, the enemy is reinforcing its situation by important fortifications and taking an attitude merely of defensive. On the east of the Argonne and in the Woivre Valley the situation is unchanged. At the right in Lorraine and Vosges, the enemy

### Public in Agony of Suspense Pending Announcement of the Dead.

### COUNTRIES WILL BE SHOCKED

### Vivid Description Given of the Field of Carnage After It Was Swept By the Battle's Fury—Famous Prussian Guard Corps Wiped Out.

London, Sept. 19.—The most cruel aspect, from the British standpoint, of the terrible battle raging in the western arena is the dreadful apprehension with which the public awaits publication of the casualty list of last week's fighting. Many of the nation's most famous regiments are reported to have been mowed down in the terrific assaults on the heights the Germans held above the river Aisne. The German public also may expect a shock in this regard, for the battlefields give evidence, according to reports received here, that the famous Prussian Guard corps was virtually wiped out.

Telegraphing from Bazanne, South Epervay, a Times correspondent says the territory over which the second day's battle of Marne was fought is now a picture of devastation, abomination death almost too awful to describe, and German prisoners are being used on the battlefield search for and burying dead comrades. The extensive forest area scarcely has been searched for bodies, although hundreds of Germans and French must have sought refuge and died there. Some of the burial trenches are one hundred and fifty yards long. The dead were placed shoulder to shoulder, and often in layers.

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occupies positions defensively, organized close to the frontier.

Germans Claim Advantage. Berlin (By Wireless), Sept. 19.—This official statement from the German headquarters was issued today: "It is reported that a decisive attack is being made by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Army Corps, and parts of other German divisions south of Noyon. Beaumont has been stormed and twenty-five hundred French prisoners captured. Attacks along the entire battle front are being easily repulsed.

Many guns and prisoners were captured, though the number is not yet available. Invasion of the Alpine ridges, over the Vosges into the Bresslach Valley has been repulsed and the German eastern army continues operations in Suwalki province and is advancing against the Russians. Dispatches from Angram report the victory over the Servians is far greater than at first believed. The Servians were completely routed and driven in flight across the Save river. Many were drowned.