

Many Bayonet Charges Marked Day of Fierce Fighting

having been weakened by the loss of detachments sent to the aid of Von Kluck. On the extreme German left, where vigorous efforts are under way to drive back the French, creating a diversion in favor of their right, the situation remains favorable to French arms. Large numbers of reservists have joined the French right, and it is thought they will be able to withstand all German operations for the present.

STILL STRONGLY ENTRENCHED.
The sixteenth day of the conflict on the present lines finds the Germans still strongly entrenched and in a position to continue their resistance indefinitely, excepting always on their right wing, which is slowly losing ground. In view of the fact that the heights where their main defence centres were long ago dotted with cement foundations for heavy guns, and that they were enabled to dig numberless trenches while falling back from the Marne, it is believed phenomenal that the allies have made such excellent headway. The English and French armies have fought a successful battle in open country with only temporary defences for shelter, and without the advantage of solid gun foundations such as the Germans built under the pretext of factory foundations.

PREPARE FOR LONG SIEGE.

In the vicinity of Antwerp, just beyond the range of its forts, the Kaiser's troops are busy with preparations for what is evidently expected to be a long siege. Austrian Howitzers of the first class and countless German field pieces are being brought into position, while German reinforcements come up from Aix-la-Chapelle in large numbers. At Bassee, near Termonde, the Belgians have inflicted a defeat on 5000 of the invaders, the Belgian machine guns doing great damage. The Germans advanced with petrol bombs intended for the destruction of the town. Repeated efforts on their part to carry a bridge of strategic importance were unsuccessful.

DECISIVE BATTLE IMMINENT.

A despatch from Petrograd states that a decisive battle is imminent on the border of East Prussia. The Germans are being heavily reinforced, and the armies are in close contact along the whole western line from near Memel, in the north, to the frontier of the government of Kalisch.

COLD BATH MAKES KAISER ILL.

A despatch to The Times from Geneva says that the Kaiser is in a state of having fallen into a trench that was filled with water. MALINES AGAIN BOMBARDED.

A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans today recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun fighting is also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

GERMAN REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.

"The French have surrounded and annihilated the 109th Regiment of German Reserves," says the Basle correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company in a message sent by way of Rome. The despatch adds: "The German wounded include a colonel, a major, two captains and two lieutenants."

GERMAN CASUALTIES 115,000.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—(Via London, 9.10 p.m.)—The total German casualties in dead, wounded and missing, as officially reported to date, are 104,589. The casualty list announced today adds a total of 10,527 casualties to those previously announced, or a total of 115,116.

JAPS GAIN VICTORY AT TSINGTAU.

TOKIO, Sept. 27.—(9.58 p.m.)—It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a stubborn battle lasting 14 hours in the outskirts of Tsingtau, the seat of government of the German leased possession of Kiaochau, China.

The Japanese casualties so far as ascertained are given at 312 killed and wounded.

According to the statement, the fight began on Sept. 26. German gunboats bombarded the position of the Japanese troops. Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitering expeditions, and are reported to have escaped unharm.

JAPS SEIZE RAILWAY STATION.

Weihsein, Sept. 26.—(Via Pekin, Sept. 27, 7.15 p.m.)—Two hundred Japanese entered Weihsein Friday evening and occupied the railway station, capturing four Germans.

The Chinese troops encamped nearby are fraternizing with the Japanese. Railroad communication to the east and west of this town has been terminated.

Weihsein is an important city in the Chinese Province of Shantung, about fifty miles to the north of the German concession of Kiaochau, with which it is connected by railroad.

PEIHO TAKEN FROM GERMANS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—(4.47 p.m.)—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Pekin says it is officially announced that Peiho was occupied on Sept. 27 by a small Japanese detachment which repulsed 300 Germans.

FIFTY MEN CHECKED 5000 GERMANS.

ON THE BATTLEFRONT, Sept. 27.—(Via Paris) —A French lieutenant, M. Verlin, is the hero of the day as the result of an affair in which he was the main figure yesterday. The lieutenant and fifty men of his company were reconnoitering ten miles in advance of the main body on the Oise River when they encountered 5000 Germans.

The Frenchmen took refuge in nearby woods, and from this shelter fired volleys until only thirteen of their detachment remained alive, and of these four were wounded. The party then crept away. The Germans hesitated to attack the woods for fear of a trap.

Desperate attempts made by the Germans on the western end of the long line of battle to break thru the allies' forces, which are engaged in a turning movement, have resulted in the most furious fighting which has taken place since the beginning of the campaign.

After fighting without respite night and day, corps after corps of Germans was hurled against the flower of the French and English armies today, only to be thrown back.

FOUGHT HAND TO HAND.

The infantry bore the brunt of the incessant fighting, but the artillery of both armies continued throughout the 24 hours to bombard each other's positions. Hand-to-hand combats occurred at many points, and bayonets were used freely.

The French Colonial Infantry, most of whose men wear many medals for bravery displayed in colonial campaigns, was to the fore, and beside these men fought the black Senegalese troops, while farther along the line the British troops held an important point with the greatest determination.

The French troops showed more than their accustomed dash in attack, and everywhere acts of wonderful courage were performed. The cavalry also participated in the engagement at many points, the allies' horses having enjoyed a long rest, which enabled this arm of the service to distinguish itself. The famous Scots Greys, finding that the color of their horses offered a prominent mark for the German riflemen, had dyed their mounts brown.

GEN. MARQUET KILLED.

Another prominent French officer, Gen. Marquet, has met death on the field. At Nubecourt, the home of the parents of President Poincare, the Germans broke open the Poincare family vault, it is reported, and buried a number of their dead there. The Germans placarded the Town of Valenciennes, demanding from the mayors of neighboring communes lists of the available supplies of clothing and food.

THE FIRST PINCH ATTEMPT TO WIN VICTORY OVER IN BRITAIN BY GERMAN IS DESPERATE

British Business Has Felt the First Pinch and the Last—Why Germany Cannot Endure.

[The World herewith presents another article by Othorzo Money, a leading Liberal member of the British House of Commons, and an accepted authority on financial matters. He says the first pinch in Britain of the financial shock is over, and that business will continue to improve. The vigor of the financial policy of the government brought this about. Canada is still feeling the effect of the war; if our banks would loosen up, let out money, and help "to finance business" the pinch would soon be over for us. For one thing the Canadian Bankers' Association are still opposed to making bank notes legal tender in the clearing house, and as long as this practice continues the banks that would like to help business will not avail themselves to any great extent of the emergency money measure of our parliament. The same line of conduct is evidently being followed by the American banks. Fortunately, however, the secretary of the treasury, Hon. Mr. McAdoo, is after the banks there with a rather big stick and is getting results. Ed. World.]

[By L. G. Chidlow Money, M.P., in The London Daily News and Leader, Sept. 17.]
After six weeks of warfare those who at the outbreak of hostilities ventured to reassure the British people as to the soundness of their economy in wartime, can point to accomplished facts with complete satisfaction. It is curious now to reflect how many people had been led to believe that a great war would mean a complete collapse of British credit, British industry and British trade. The origin of the delusion is not difficult to trace, but it need not concern us here, and I understand that those who are responsible for it are anxious to explain that they were completely misunderstood. How far some distinguished people went in prophesying ruin may be illustrated by a couple of instances. The first is that of a well-known historian, whose fine brain did not prevent him from prophesying six weeks ago that "the catastrophe (of our going to war) would be so vast that people do not realize it, and many are helplessly watching the drift to ruin."

The second is that of an editor, not mark you, of a popular organ designed for the consumption of the vulgar, but an expensive and select financial weekly written for the particular information of gentlemen who normally wallow in dividends. Six weeks ago this gentleman wrote "They (our government) may find in a few weeks that the population will be not only unemployed, but in a state of revolutionary discontent." But you cannot easily dismy a prophet. So true is that saying that I propose in this column to address me to an exercise in this self-same gratuitous form of error; I am encouraged thereto by the fact that I did my best six weeks ago to point out to the above and other persons concerned that they were not a little wrong.

ALLIED FORCES GAINING FIGHTING ON HUGE SCALE

Germany Admit That Opponents Are Pressing, But Claim to Have Repulsed Onslaughts — Russians Continue to Advance Into Galicia — Germans Rush Troops Into East Prussia.

Canadians Press Despatch.
LONDON, Sept. 27, 9.15 p.m.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across Northeastern France the armies of the allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with the bayonet, and tonight statements from both sides are worded with the optimism which has characterized all these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress." The German announcement from Berlin, the 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 the Russian troops in Galicia; the appearance of the German aircraft dropping bombs over various places in Belgium and again in Paris and in Warsaw; 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.

Neither army has achieved anything notable since the allies have reported progress in one despatch. 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 weaker force,

ed more and exported more than we did in August of the year 1905, which was a boom year of trade, and when we plumed ourselves not a little upon our economic capacities. But last month we were suffering from temporary dislocations, and especially from unnecessary fear. Our people now understand clearly that because the navy and army are at work instead of at play, it is not really necessary for the rest of us to be at play instead of at work. The German flag has been swept from the high seas, and we realize that, in war as in peace, we possess the means of prosecuting trade and industry, and that for the greater part we possess access to the markets of the world. Also we know that nearly £400,000,000 worth of German and Austrian exports of manufactured goods have been shut off, and that our manufacturers are profiting by the occasion. For example, I heard only the other day of a firm in which a British six-manufacturer secured an important order for two hundred pounds worth of toy "bricks," which beforehand had been supplied by that country—to its credit, be it said, for it made itself the purveyor of toys to all Christendom and to some of the outer barbarians. (It occurs to me in passing that if the war were any further advanced than this, the British manufacturer necessary for those who desire to sell toys to stamp them, very legibly, "NOT MADE IN GERMANY.")

German Economy Destroyed.
By way of contrast to our own comfortable position, let us consider that of Germany. There are many considerations which were presented in this column on Sept. 10. There is authentic news from Germany to show that, in spite of the large drain made by the war upon the able-bodied members of the German trade unions, a large proportion of those not serving at the front are unemployed. Unemployment ranging from about 15 per cent. up to 50 per cent. is already being suffered, and that after the war begins to take effect each week that passes must add to the severity of the German economic disaster. The stocks of material are being depleted, but that not all. Even the materials in hand were great enough to enable German manufacturers to produce normally, the output could not be sold normally because of poverty, or sold abroad because of the stoppage of communications.

It became clear to me that the economic issue is so clearly cut that I feel conviction that the present war cannot be long protracted. The sixty-eight millions of German people, which is the population of the United Kingdom, with its population of seven and a half millions of people, will be less than that which Germany will have created when she has made herself the purveyor of the world. The present war is not only a war of attrition, but a war of attrition which will result in the full nature of a crime until it is actually a crime.

SAFER AT THE FRONT

Rev. Paul Berman, German Interpreter and Anglican Missionary to the Jews in this city, expresses his conviction that the German emperor will keep away from Berlin, as he will be far safer in the German Reichstag, and even the district in which the Kaiser's residence is located returned a Socialist member to the Reichstag at the last election.

The Socialist party in Germany is against the war, and should the Kaiser return to Berlin he will have to be protected against his own people, says Mr. Berman.

HISTORICAL BRIDGE



All that remains of the stone bridge at Lagny-Therigny over the River Marne, which was destroyed by the French. The Germans tried sixteen times to throw up a temporary bridge, but each time it was destroyed by French artillery.

CANADIAN APPLES TO BE ADVERTISED

Sir George E. Foster Decides on Campaign to Promote Consumption.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—The department of trade and commerce under the direction of Sir George E. Foster will conduct a Dominion-wide advertising campaign to increase the consumption of Canadian apples throughout Canada. The department has decided to entrust the marketing of Canadian apples to the United Kingdom for most of the trade. The exports of Canadian apples to the United Kingdom have been running at 1,500,000 barrels a year. It has also been reported that the department has decided to entrust the marketing of Canadian apples to the United Kingdom for most of the trade. The exports of Canadian apples to the United Kingdom have been running at 1,500,000 barrels a year.

HAMILTON SCENE OF CAR ACCIDENT

Oil Laden Freight Cars Run Off Track East of Tunnel.

HAMILTON, Monday, Sept. 28.—Several freight cars loaded with oil ran off the tracks of the T. H. and B. line just east of the tunnel on Hunter street last evening shortly after 8 o'clock. The accident was caused thru the failure of the air brakes to work. The line was blocked for some time but no one was hurt and the damage to the cars was slight. Memorial Window. The window placed in James street Baptist Church in memory of W. J. Copp was unveiled yesterday morning by Rev. J. W. Stewart, a former pastor. Concerts Wound Up. The benefit concert given last week by the choir of the Baptist church at the 1000 voice choir closed Saturday night. A. Eaton was presented by Bruce A. Carey, director of the choir, which was given by the members of the choir. Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Harold Hamilton were presented with a bouquet by the choir. Bank Clerks Held. John McKinnon and John Nunn, clerks employed by the Union Bank of Canada, were arrested Saturday evening by Detectives Sayer and Bleakley on a charge of theft preferred by the bank and an insurance company. It is alleged that the two men confiscated the bank funds to the extent of several hundreds of dollars.

Cost of Movement is Staggering and Effort is Failing Completely—Exceptionally Fierce Engagements Are Being Fought.

SPECIAL DIRECT. Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.
PARIS, Sept. 27.—Both the allies and the enemy, far from being exhausted after more than a fortnight of continuous fighting, appear to be throwing increasing vigor into their operations. Exceptionally fierce engagements are now being fought, particularly on the allies' left.

Policy of Desperation.

The movement of the German troops on the left of the centre, to support the menaced right wing, reveals in itself the policy of desperation—an attempt to gain a tactical advantage at any cost. This movement, however, appears to be completely failing.

Our men, despite the enemy's reinforcements, are still gaining ground, and if the essentials of a good organization and excellent organization count, they will continue to gain.

Men Are Depressed.

The heavy autumn rains are now harassing the enemy on Genkha and rear and will seriously hamper the mobility of the armies, as well as serve to depress the spirits of the soldiers, with the transfer, that simultaneously from the left to the right of the German line there should be an increase of activity in the French right wing. Apparently the enemy's operations south and southeast of Verdun have not been taken seriously. No doubt seems to believe that any real danger of a general offensive will be in the rear of the allies. In fact the German fortifications in the region of Metz are opposed to such a theory, and it is regarded as more than likely that the German activity in this region is designed to divert attention from the more vital points.

Many Forged Charges.

Frank Ryckman, 52 Jones street, was locked up Monday morning by Detectives Goodman and Cameron on a number of forged charges and a charge of forgery. The forged charges were made by the Howell Lithographing Company, Imperial Cotton Company, and the Western Printing and Lithographing Company, which was used by M. B. Feasting, Norman Prince, jeweler, West King street, Saturday afternoon. Ryckman, discovered the forgery and informed the police.

Constable Wallace on Saturday Night Placed James Inear, 446 Wilson Street, in the Cells on a Charge of False Pretences, Preferred by Wm. McAllister.

Patriotic Society Meets.
A large crowd attended the meeting of the Hamilton and Westworth Patriotic Society at the court house, Saturday afternoon. While preliminary arrangements were being made for the evening, the society was discussing the raising of money for the relief of the wounded in the hospital. A meeting will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock, at the Hamilton Public School grounds. No. 2 company will be instructed in shooting.

TO PREVENT ESPIONAGE AT RUSSIAN FORTRESSES

Canadian Press Despatch.
LONDON, Sept. 28, 2 a.m.—All Austrians and Germans remaining within the respective radius of the fortresses of Cronstadt, Petrograd and Viborg will, according to a Petrograd despatch to The Daily Telegraph, be treated as spies. The use of the German language in this district is prohibited.

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