



# GERMANS CUT LINE OF ALLIES' ARMY, IS BERLIN REPORT

## Coalition Forces Said to Be Isolated Near Ypres—French and British Announce Gains Along Lys River—Lille Recaptured and Metz Threatened.

### "On to Calais" Is Cry of Kaiser's Forces Advancing Along Coast and General Staff Promises Attack on Channel Port Nearest England.

Allies, operating near Ypres, Belgium, are reported to be cut off from their main body by German troops, according to a Berlin dispatch. A vigorous offensive against Calais, the nearest Channel port to the English coast, is promised by the German General Staff today, and the statement adds: "We know this movement will echo the longing in every German heart."

French and British have gained further successes along the Lys. On the right bank the Allies have occupied Fleurbaix and the immediate vicinity of Armentieres.

The Germans have been repulsed in the vicinity of Lille and the Allies have taken the town.

French offensive movements in Alsace and Lorraine now are gaining momentum. French troops are reported 12 miles from Metz.

Paris expects this movement to result in the relief of Verdun, the recapture of St. Mihiel and the weakening of the German offensive in the northwest.

German forces, it is now admitted, have occupied Ostend and are advancing on Dunkirk, an important French seaport.

Berlin dispatches tell of heavy firing near Dunkirk, but the French official statement says the Germans have not broken through the Allies' line extending from Ostend to Menin.

It is reported that the Kaiser has ordered another advance on Paris by way of the coast. This movement would lead by a route covering Dunkirk and Calais.

French and British armies, now re-enforced by the Belgian refugee forces, stand firm in a line stretching to the coast and apparently are blocking the progress of the invaders.

Two more British cruisers, the Invincible and the Terrible, are reported sunk in the North Sea by German submarines. So persistent was the report that the Admiralty took cognizance of it and issued denial of such a disaster.

Titanic onslaughts of the Germans against the entire Russian line in Poland have been repulsed with heavy loss, according to the Petrograd official reports. At Warsaw the Germans have resumed their offensive after having been driven back from a position within eight miles of the city. An unofficial report states that the Russians have at last occupied Przemysl.

Austrians have captured several fortified positions held by Russians along the San, and report repulse of Czar's troops across the river. Vienna also claims recapture of all the Carpathian passes.

Berlin reports continued success in East Prussian operations. Russian attempts to retake Lyck have been repulsed.

Japanese troops, aided by the British, captured the heights of Prinz Heinrich Hill, near Tsing-Tao, according to Tokio reports. The Allies' losses are reported as 150. The hill gives a commanding position over the German fortifications.

# GERMANS DRIVEN BACK, IS PARIS ANNOUNCEMENT

PARIS, Oct. 17.

The Germans have been unable to gain a single inch of ground at any point of the long battle line, according to the official declaration of military headquarters this afternoon. They have been compelled to give ground along the Lys and along the Meuse.

The general situation is referred to in the most optimistic terms at the headquarters of General Gallieni, and while there is at the present time no evidence of any serious disaster impending to the enemy, the constant pounding on his lines is steadily weakening him.

It is now believed that it will be impossible for the Germans on the left to make any serious attempt to invade France along the sea coast line, although there is plenty of evidence that the enemy is increasing his forces in the vicinity of Ostend for an attempt of that character. But they will meet determined resistance, as it is admitted that the Allies' army guarding the northern line from Ypres to the sea is in great strength.

Now that flanking attacks are no longer possible it is believed certain that the next great battle will be a frontal assault along the line formed by the Belgian frontier. The fresh German levies, made up of troops withdrawn from the eastern field, and the new army which has completed its training, are being sent to the neighborhood of Ghent and Ostend. They are in touch with the field army of General von Boehn, which in turn is in touch with the forces of General von Kluck, and are plainly prepared for an offensive movement.

Because of this fact, French reinforcements have also been moved

north, and it is said that the force massed along the Belgian frontier and south to the Meuse is fully as strong as the entire remainder of the armies holding the line into Lorraine.

The official statement in full follows: In Belgium, German troops occupying western Belgium have not passed the line Ostend-Thorout-Roulers-Menin.

Comparative quiet exists on the greater part of the front. At our left wing there is no change in the situation in the region of Ypres.

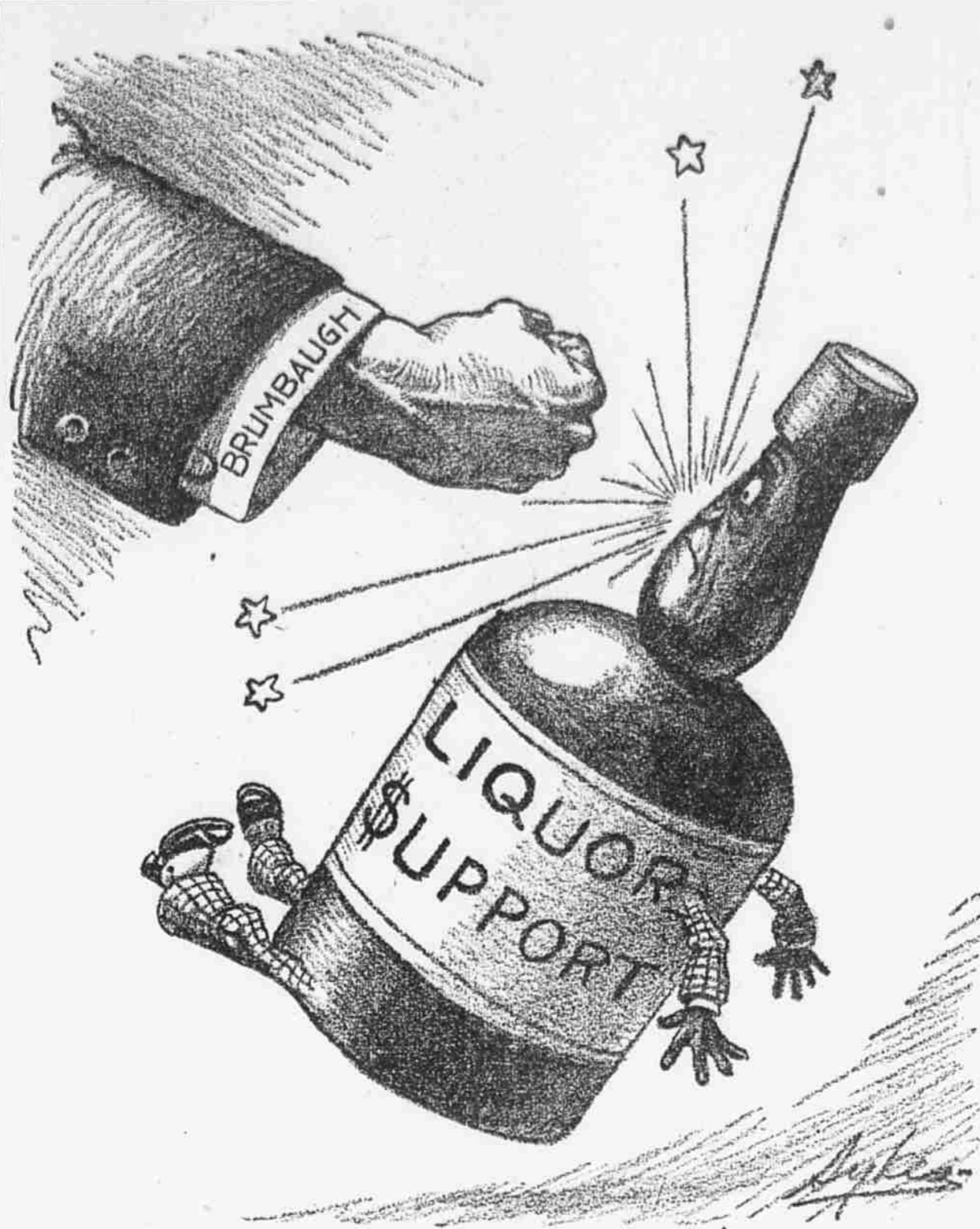
On the right bank of the Lys the allied troops have occupied Fleurbaix, as well as the immediate vicinity of Armentieres.

In the region of Arras and in that of St. Mihiel we have continued to gain ground. French armies continue to advance in Alsace and Lorraine, one strong force being only 12 miles from Metz. This invasion is being pushed with vigor so that the pressure against Verdun may be relieved and the German offensive in the northwest may be weakened.

There is a growing belief here that the French forces, who are carrying on this campaign unaided, will be able to recapture St. Mihiel. Meanwhile, the German lines of communication from Metz are reported in grave danger. Reinforcements have been sent into the line at this point. In addition, certain "fire line" troops have been withdrawn from other points where they were not needed, to assist in this maneuver, which, if it proves successful, will transfer the fighting on the east of the line to German territory.

Desperate fighting in heavy rain continues in the Northwest, according to the reports reaching military headquarters today. The Germans are re-

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THEIR ONLY CONNECTION

## SEARCH OF U. S. SHIP AROUSES SENATORS TO SHARP PROTEST

### Boarding of Matapan Brings Warning to Belligerents That American Citizens' Rights Must Be Respected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Halt of an American vessel by a foreign warship, its boarding by foreign officers and arrest of Americans aboard—an incident similar to that provoking the war of 1812—was the subject of a serious debate today in the Senate.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, read a letter reporting the boarding of the United Fruit liner Matapan off Colon, October 4, by the French cruiser Conde and subsection by the Conde's officers of Americans aboard to examination, resulting in temporary detention of five German-Americans.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, voiced sharp warning to the belligerent nations that they would be held strictly responsible for such unneutral acts against a friendly nation.

"Under the circumstances," said Senator Stone, "none will forget that both belligerents and neutrals have certain rights under international law. These are well defined. The government and the people of the United States have assumed the attitude of strict neutrality, which insures to this Government and to its citizens the rights of neutrals recognized under international law.

"If any of the belligerent nations fail to recognize these rights then the responsibility of violating the rights of a neutral government will rest with them. The United States will maintain its position of strict neutrality, but it will be well for other nations to know that we will not look with indifference upon invasion of the rights of our citizens by any belligerent nation."

R. W. Patterson, who wrote Senator Thomas, said he was a passenger on the Matapan (since sunk in collision just outside of New York harbor) and that on October 4, while nearing Colon, she was boarded by the Conde. All passengers, he said, were forced to undergo inspection in the dining room. In a few minutes all were permitted to leave except five young Germans, of whom two had been born in Germany. They were not reservists on their way to Germany, he said, but American citizens on their way to the interior of Colombia. These young men were forced to sign a parole in which they promised not to fight against the Allies in this war before they were permitted to remain on the Matapan and continue their journey. Meanwhile the Matapan was held up for two and a half hours.

Patterson pointed out that this was an American ship, and that her captain, because he made no protest against the action of the French man of war, should not be permitted to command an American boat. He was a British citizen, Patterson said, who had commanded the vessel when she was a British ship before being transferred to the American registry under the recent law. He pointed out that the next warship to stop the Matapan might be German, and she might proceed under the same duty to this war before they were permitted to remain on the Matapan and continue their journey. He said that it called for action by the State Department.

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## VILLA LIEUTENANT GREET'S TRUCE PLEA BY BOMBARDMENT

### Attacks Naco on Receiving Request for Suspension of Hostilities—American Soldiers Wounded.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 17.—Responding to a request for the suspension of hostilities at Naco, Mex., pending the conference at Aguascalientes, Governor Maytorena, the Villa leader, began the bombardment of the garrison commanded by General Barricada.

Hill and Maytorena received messages from Governor Villareal, one of the leading aspirants for the Presidency, asking that they quit fighting for a while. Hill was willing, but his rival showed his unwillingness by firing shells into the town.

In the morning three of Maytorena's shells struck the American side. One exploded close to the United States cavalry barracks.

Two Mexican women, who had taken refuge on United States soil, were wounded during the fighting. Shortly after daybreak the firing died away. During the fighting many rifle bullets and projectiles fell upon the American side of the line and four United States troops attached to the border patrol were wounded by the bursting of a shell. A fragment of a bursting shrapnel passed through the lungs of a Mexican non-combatant, who had taken refuge in this town. He probably will die.

One of the American troopers was shot through the temple and the doctors pronounced the wound a fatal one.

The attack was repulsed by the Carranza forces, the Villa soldiers being compelled to fall back when day dawned. Mines exploded by the defenders shook

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## ROCK ISLAND R. R. DIRECTOR FOLLOWED LEAD OF D. G. REID

### Testifies to Voting for Any Project Favored by Head of System—Ignorant of Frisco and Other Deals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—When Daniel G. Reid or W. H. Moore, the dominating figures of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and the Rock Island Railway Company of New Jersey, replying to questions of Mr. Folk, the Government's chief counsel, the latter made this interpretation of the testimony of George B. McMurtry, when the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry into the financial affairs of the railroads was resumed today.

McMurtry, a white-haired Scotsman, is a director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, the Rock Island Railway Company and the Rock Island Company of New Jersey. Replying to questions of Mr. Folk, he acknowledged that he had acted in accordance with the advice of Daniel A. Reid. He said he was unfamiliar with the so-called Frisco deal, and that the Chicago and Alton purchase was a "mystery" to him.

"You were a firebrand, were you not?" inquired Mr. Folk.

"I was not active," replied Mr. McMurtry.

The witness said he accepted the word of Reid, and that he did not know anything about an alleged gift of \$1,000,000 to R. A. Jackson, vice president of the road. He had not the slightest recollection of the deal whereby the Rock Island Railway Company borrowed \$2,000,000 from the First National Bank, of New York, to pay an obligation of the Rock Island Railway.

VOTED WITH REID AND MOORE  
Chief Counsel Folk brought out that McMurtry took the advice of Reid and Moore without it even being given; that is, he never received any verbal advice or direction on how to vote in board meetings, but when either of the railroad magnates made a motion, he voted in confidence in their wisdom that he believed that motion.

Folk wanted to know if it were not true that the board of directors, of which McMurtry was a member, did not have authority to make a motion, favorable or otherwise, on any deal, he always voted for it.

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## CANDIDATE DIES OF HURT

### Automobile Accident Fatal to J. Arthur McFarland.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 17.—J. Arthur McFarland, of Glief Mills, Washington party nominee for the Legislature in the Second Assembly District, died in St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, at noon today from injuries received in an auto accident at Souderton yesterday. His skull was fractured.

John Decio, of Norristown, another member of the automobile party, composed mostly of Washington party nominees, is found to be internally injured.

## ARMY-NAVY GAME HERE THIS YEAR IS MIDDIES' PROPHECY

### West Pointers' Team So Good That Annapolis Thinks They Would Not Throw Away Good Chance of Victory.

The Army football game will be played this year and in Philadelphia, according to information obtained this morning at the Hotel Walton.

Navy men who refuse to permit the use of their names owing to the stringent regulations of the service, were confident that the negotiations opened yesterday would result in bringing the famous service football classic to this city.

The reason advanced for this is that the Army has an excellent football team. Its members and backers alike are confident that it can "clean up the field" with the Navy team, in spite of the latter's weight and form. Naturally, West Point wants the victory that it feels able to win, and accordingly is expected to put no more obstacles in the way of the game.

At the Walton this morning the members of the Navy football squad were reticent, but there was no doubt of their confidence that they will meet their old gridiron enemies this year.

The consensus of opinion among the midshipmen is that the Army "bluffed." The Navy "called" the bluff, and the Army is now ready to talk terms again. As to their chances of winning the historic battle, if it is staged, the Navy men are as confident as they are over the game with Penn this afternoon.

## CHANGES IN TICKETS

### Substitutions and Withdrawals Certified at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 17.—Certificates of the substituted nominations authorized yesterday by the Washington and Democratic State Executive Committees were filed at the State Department today. Withdrawals were filed as follows: Congress—S. Mann, Democrat; 9th: W. J. Moore, Keystone and Bull Moose, Sit.

Legislative—Joseph H. Paschall and Louis R. Disbrow, Prohibition, 2d Delaware; John E. Schreck, S. H. Richmond and E. G. Myers, Democrat, 2d, Lancaster; W. O. Jenkins, Washington, 1st, Lackawanna; Frank D. Selph, Democrat; Tiosa; Henry Valley, Davis, Democrat; Jesse Shallock and G. A. Hoffman, Washington; Chester; G. J. Kilne, E. E. Helman and J. C. E. Metz, Washington, 2d, Westmoreland.

Among substitutions filed were Ralph Gibson, Prohibition, Lycoming, legislative, and Carl D. Smith, Keystone, 4th, senatorial.

## GERMANTOWN POLICE HOLD ANOTHER ROBBERY SUSPECT

### Declare Man Peddled Pencils to Get Lay of the Land.

In the arrest of Patrick Fries, 48 years old, 22 North Franklin street, by Special Policeman Curry in Germantown today, the police believe they have captured another man wanted for robberies committed the last six weeks in the Germantown district.

Fries was recognized by maids in the home of James Pollack, 825 Seminole street, Chestnut Hill, when he called there this morning, as the man who is said to have taken a watch and chain and a diamond stickpin from the Pollack home more than a month ago. The police believe, in order to get the lay of the land, Fries called at the different houses during the day under a pretext of selling pencils.

## SENATOR HALL IMPROVES

### His Condition Still Critical Following an Operation.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 17.—Relative of Senator James K. P. Hall, of Ridgeville, Pa., this morning said that the Senator's condition was slightly improved, although still critical.

Senator Hall was brought to Cleveland early this week for an operation which was performed Thursday in Lakeside Hospital by Dr. George Crile. Yesterday there was slight hope for his recovery, but there was a change for the better in the night.

Accompanying Mr. Hall here were his wife, his sons, William and L. G. Hall, and his daughters, Mrs. H. C. Stockpole, of St. Mary's, Pa., and Mrs. William A. Scully, of New York.



CLOUDY

THE WEATHER  
For Philadelphia and vicinity—Unsettled tonight and probably Sunday; moderate temperatures; gentle variable winds.

For details, see last page.

## PENN MEN FACE HEAVIEST TEAM NAVY EVER HAD

### Soggy Turf Gives Still More Advantage to Middies When Football Warriors Line Up on Franklin Field.

### Stands Gay With Color as on Days When the Army Meets Its Old Rival—2000 Boy Scouts There in Uniform.

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

FRANKLIN FIELD, Oct. 17.—This battle-scarred gridiron presented an appearance not unlike the days of the old Army-Navy contests when the University of Pennsylvania and the United States Naval Academy teams resumed football relations this afternoon after a lapse of twelve years. On the navy side of the field were banded nearly a thousand marines and navy officers from League Island with the boxes filled with higher dignitaries. All it lacked was the corps of midshipmen themselves.

Of course the Army wasn't here, but the military aspect was given by the presence of some 200 boy scouts in their khaki uniforms, who came as the guests of the Pennsylvania management. They promised to be fairly impartial in their cheering, but they couldn't help hoping that the Quaker team, whose guests they were, would triumph.

The occasional view of the sun during the morning was welcome to both camps, particularly to Pennsylvania. Rain fell almost all of yesterday and a good part of the evening. The gridiron doesn't drain any too well, and it was feared that there might be pools of water for the players to wallow in. But the cessation of the rain with the timely appearance of the sun, and a fairly good breeze, helped to dry up the field so that when the teams got into the game the field had no greater handicap to overcome than a sticky surface.

The condition of the field was an advantage to the Navy, which came here with the heaviest team in its history. Rain fell almost all of yesterday and a good part of the evening. The gridiron doesn't drain any too well, and it was feared that there might be pools of water for the players to wallow in. But the cessation of the rain with the timely appearance of the sun, and a fairly good breeze, helped to dry up the field so that when the teams got into the game the field had no greater handicap to overcome than a sticky surface.

On account of the heavy turf the Pennsylvania coaches made a last minute shift, by which the entire left side of the line was changed. Hopkins was selected to replace Burdick at end. Russell took over the line back and chain and Whitrow went in at guard in place of Dorizas. The decision of the coaches not to let Dorizas start was made after the men began to dress. The coaches figured that the greater experience of Whitrow and his good playing in the Lafayette game merited another chance for him.

Pennsylvania's cohorts began to flock into the south stands shortly after 1 o'clock.

Sailors from the battleships at League Island staidy and in small groups were among the first to enter the north stand sections. Long before the time for play to start the murky clouds had cleared, the sun made things a trifle warm, but otherwise it was ideal for football. A real autumn breeze was blowing over the field and many of those in the stands made use of their overcoats, wraps and blankets.

At 2 o'clock few of the boxes were occupied, and those in the stands were watching for the arrival of the celebrities. The nearest thing to a sold braid at that hour was on the shoulders of police officials.

MAJORS ENTER WITH BAND.

The Penn rooters started a little cheering a half hour before the game started. The first rally cheering started at ten minutes after 2 o'clock, when the marines from League Island marched through the south gate in close order to the blast of march music. The soldiers were given a rousing reception by the followers of Penn and the Navy alike. They tried to cheer from the running track to sections reserved for them in the north stands.

The Quaker management hoped for a fine breaking crowd, and for that reason erected extra seats around the gridiron, some of them for the Boy Scouts and the others for the ordinary spectators. The new seats brought the seating capacity of the field up to 25,000.

PENN NOT CONFIDENT.

There is good reason for Pennsylvania's lack of confidence. First of all the Quakers are a green team, there being only two veterans from last year in the first line. They are Captain Journey and Harry at right guard and right tackle. The backfield is entirely new and is further weakened by the inclusion of two men at the 11th hour. On top of this the Pennsylvania players are not in the best of condition physically. It is that any of the men are seriously hurt, but there are a number who have minor injuries which will slow up the team or if aggravated put good men out of the game.

The Navy came here confident in its strength and in all probability further advanced in team play than the Quakers. The middies have the advantage of some two weeks' more preliminary practice. Furthermore the calculation of their game with the Army has made this their one big match, and they want to make a successful showing to secure a good rating in the college world. For this reason they are likely to be considerably more advanced than the Red and Blue in team play and condition.

The average weight of the middies' line is from 150 to 160 pounds. Their four backs average 155 pounds, while the average for the entire eleven is 151 1/2 pounds. From end

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