

DECISIVE BATTLE IS SOON DUE

Armies Converging for Death Grapple

ALLIES MORE HOPEFUL

Situation Favorable for Making Strong Defense

NEWS IS RIGIDLY CENSORED

London, Sept. 2.—The left wing of the French army has again fallen back. According to the war office report this withdrawal from position was made to avoid an unfavorable engagement which might have been decisive. The center and right, according to official reports, are holding out firmly. There is severe fighting along the line from Rheims to La Fere and there have been a number of engagements along the Lorraine border and in the Vosges.

The French minister of war issued a call for the reservists of the French territorial army living in north and northeastern France. The step is said to be preliminary to calling out all reservists in the country who have not previously been summoned.

On three sides the allies' position is surrounded by four German divisions, comprising in all more than a million men, according to the estimates here. Attacking at different points they are converging on Laon. General Von Buelow's column of Prussians in the lead has fought its way past St. Quentin to within about twenty miles of the Laon-La Fere forts. On the left Von Kluk's army is pressing down from Comblès, in the department of the Somme. A third corps under General Von Hausen has forced the allies back to Bethel, on the Aisne river, and a fourth column under the Duke of Wurtemberg apparently has pushed them back along the Rocroi-Mezieres line and is advancing also upon the Laon battle ground, which promises to be the decisive encounter of the kaiser's northern campaign.

The Paris correspondent of the Evening News quotes the driver of one of the automobiles of the British general staff, who has returned to Paris from the front, as saying that the German advance has been well checked to the north of Compeigne and the Germans have asked for an armistice to bury their dead.

Compeigne is at the junction of the Oise and the Aisne rivers, twenty-eight miles southwest of La Fere, where the British were reported last week, and is only forty-five miles northwest of Paris.

In the northeast of France the French have checked the Germans in the district of Bethel, twenty miles southwest of Sedan, the scene of the crushing of French hopes forty-four years ago.

Dispatches from Paris announce that the war office has issued a communique announcing that the minister of war has decided to call out all reservists in France who have not already joined the colors.

French military experts, according to Paris dispatches, express the opinion that the allies are now in a better position than they have yet occupied, while the Germans, should they fail in the present battles on the northern line, would be left in a dangerous position and with exhausted troops.

The British army is believed to be about to engage the German extreme right unless it already has done so. The British troops were removed after the severe fighting of last week and their losses have been made good with fresh troops. The statements that the British, while losing heavily in the fighting at Cambrai, St. Quentin and the other towns in their retreat last week—the official figures were 6,000 men—had inflicted far greater losses on the enemy are borne out by a dispatch from Middelkerke, Belgium, quoting a Red Cross nurse as saying that the Germans lost 25,000 men at Cambrai alone.

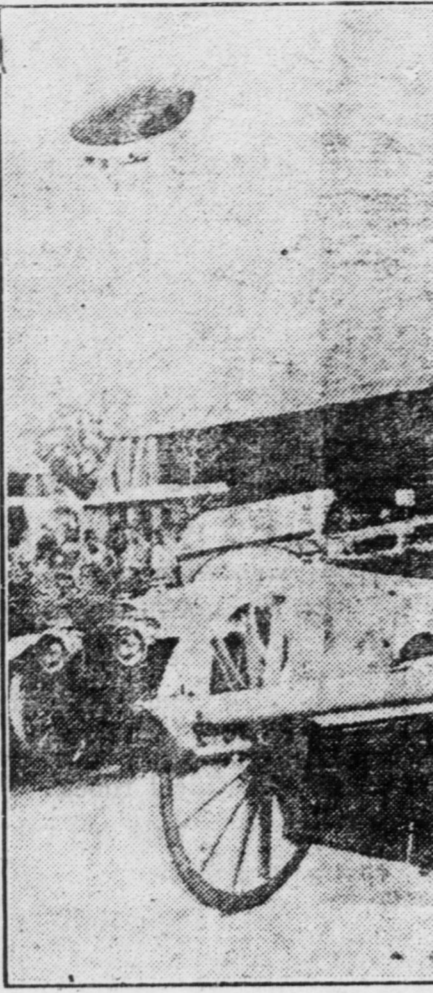
Dispatches from Ostend say that a German troop train has been blown up in southern Belgium and that many of the troops were killed.

The German defenses in east Prussia have been strengthened. Reports from St. Petersburg say the Russian advance has met with reverses. Reports from Berlin say the engagement at Allenstein was one of the greatest battles of the war, that 120,000 Russians were killed and 70,000 taken prisoners. The Russians claim that their advance has not been checked and that they are occupying defenses around Koenigsberg.

St. Petersburg, by an imperial edict issued by the czar, according to a correspondent, has been renamed Petrograd. The termination "burg" has been dropped off, it is assumed, because of its German origin.

Reports from Vienna say that along

French Dirigible on a Scouting Expedition



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The Russian, Prussian and Austrian border 3,000,000 men are engaged and that the battle line extends for 400 miles. The Austrian flanking movement at Lublin is reported to have been a failure, entailing considerable loss and a withdrawal from Russian Poland. Lemberg is invested by the Russians, their lines half encircling the city. Austria is recalling troops from France and is also bringing back more of the soldiers who were sent to the Drina and Danube.

London, Sept. 2.—Four huge armies, comprising the kaiser's northern army of invasion are fighting their way steadily toward Laon. The allies, resisting fiercely but falling back in good order, apparently were concentrating on this strong position at the head of the Oise valley with the intention of staging there the decisive battle which they hope will send the kaiser's legions beaten and shattered, back into Belgium and break the relentless German advance that threatens Paris itself.

Absolute mystery envelops the fifty-mile battle front from Peronne, in the department of the Somme, to Verviers, in Aisne, where the moves in this conflict, so vital to the safety of Paris, are being enacted. The French war office was mute and the government censors pruned the news dispatches with a severity unparalleled since the war began. It was evident that the allies will stake their last hope of checking the German invasion from the north on the Laon battle, which even now may be in progress.

The tone of the few dispatches which were permitted to come through was more encouraging for the allies than for several days. Unofficial reports that the kaiser's advance had been checked were reported as being current in Paris, and it was insisted that although the allies had been giving ground before the Germans for the last week, their troops were in good order and in perfect shape for the supreme battle which is to decide the fate of the German army in western Europe.

Another report hinted strongly at an attack in the invaders' rear by a British army which was supposed to have landed in Ostend.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The war office issued the following communique: "On our left the enveloping movement of the Germans has been continued and on this account, so as not to be forced to accept a decisive engagement, which would have to be fought in bad conditions, our troops have been withdrawn partly toward the south and partly toward the southwest."

"The engagement in the Bethel district enabled our troops to check the enemy."

"In the center and on the right (the Woevre, Lorraine and the Vosges) the situation remains unchanged."

"A squadron of armored aeroplanes, armed with mitrailleuses, has been formed to give chase to the German aeroplanes which are flying over Paris."

"The American committee, organized by the ambassador of the United States in Paris on the day of the declaration of war, asked the minister of war if he would be kind enough to give them proofs that the bombs which fell in Paris had been thrown from a German aeroplane. M. Millerand, in response to this request, placed before the ambassador of the United States and the two delegates of the committee all the official documents."

"The ambassador, who, as well as the members of the delegation, took official note of the documents which were submitted to them, has decided to send by cable to his government a report on these methods of warfare which are not only acts against humanity but are also an absolute violation of the Hague convention countersigned by Germany herself."

"The committee, moreover, decided to ask the American government while remaining faithful to its declaration of neutrality, to make an energetic protest to the German government."

GERMANS TAKE MANY PRISONERS

Claim to Have Captured 70,000 Russians in Battle

GREAT REJOICING IN BERLIN

News Received on Anniversary of Victory at Sedan in 1870—Asser's Russians Were Defeated in Battle in East Prussia—Three Army Corps Annihilated and All Their Artillery Captured, With 300 Officers.

Washington, Sept. 2.—At the German embassy this morning it was stated that the Germans had defeated and annihilated three Russian army corps, driving them into the swamps, killing 140,000 Russians and capturing 70,000 prisoners, including two generals, 300 officers and all the artillery belonging to the Russian army, engaged. This victory is said to have been gained at Ortel, in eastern Prussia.

The dispatch from Berlin conveying this news says:

"Official reports of the victory at Allenstein greater than previously claimed. Three Russian army corps were annihilated, 70,000 prisoners taken, including two commanding generals and more than 300 other officers and the complete artillery of the Russian army."

With this statement of the most stupendous disaster to an enemy's force since the surrender of Metz to the Prussians in 1870, the German for eign office couples the following news of the successful activities of the German forces in Belgium and northern France:

"In the west, General Kluk has repulsed the French flanking attempt and advanced on Comblès. General Von Buelow completely defeated a superior French force near St. Quentin after having surrounded and captured an English infantry battalion at that point. General Von Hausen forced back the French force upon the river at Bethel. The Duke of Wurtemberg has crossed the Meuse river, advancing against Aisne. The army of the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm is now advancing beyond the Meuse, after having captured the entire French garrison at Montmedy, which had attempted a sortie in force. The fortress of Montmedy was also captured. The army under the crown prince of Bavaria has been in continuous action against the French in Lorraine."

'TIS DIFFERENT NOW

Paris in 1914 Not Easy Prey It Was in 1870.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Matin, referring to the differences of conditions in 1870 and 1914, points out that the forces surrounding Paris are now seven and eight miles from the outer walls, so that no German shell can reach the public monuments. The Germans in 1870 held the railroad between Strasbourg and Paris but in 1914 they are compelled to provision their army through Belgium if they invest Paris.

The Comte de Mun in a similar comparison in the Echo de Paris says: "In 1870, after two battles fought on the same day, one of our armies was thrown, utterly routed, from the frontier to Chalons. The other army retreated to Metz and later Borny, Rezonville and Saint Privat, shut itself up and was useless henceforth. Sedan followed fourteen days later. The war between the battle of Wissembourg and this calamity had lasted twenty-nine days."

"We now, on the thirtieth day after mobilization, have been checked, not defeated. We have retired, we have not been routed. Our armies are intact and their morale has not been affected."

WILL AVOID TROUBLE

Secretary McAdoo Reassures Committee on Merchant Marine.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Assurances that President Wilson will steer a course during the European war that will enable the United States to maintain its neutral attitude without criticism from any one abroad were today given to the committee on merchant marine by Secretary McAdoo.

Mr. McAdoo was commenting on suggestions that had been made that if the United States attempted to operate ships, as proposed in the pending administration bill, it would be courted trouble with some of the European belligerents. The secretary of the treasury told the house that there need be no concern on this score.

"There is no more punctilious citizen of this country regarding its neutrality than the president," observed Mr. McAdoo. "I think you can safely trust him and the proposed shipping board not to take any steps in buying ships that would be calculated to violate the country's neutrality."

Asks \$5,000 Heart Balm.

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 2.—Miss Irene Crissey, a head waitress in a local hotel, filed papers in a breach of promise proceeding against Frank W. Simpson, theatrical and business man here. Miss Crissey alleges that Simpson promised to marry her and she is suing for \$5,000.

Brother of Kaiser, Who Holds High Naval Rank



PRINCE HENRY.

GLIMPSES OF THE WAR

Copenhagen, Sept. 2.—A member of the Austrian general staff who was a passenger in an aeroplane, was killed when the machine fell on the Austro-Russian frontier.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Captain E. L. Jennay, an officer of the French aeronautical corps, has purchased four military hydroaeroplanes for use in the French army.

Rome, Sept. 2.—Telegrams from Bucharest, Roumania, declare that the Austrian defeat in Galicia was colossal. Trains are transporting tens of thousands of wounded. Numerous Austrian regiments were destroyed.

Milan, Sept. 2.—The Corriere Della Serra prints a dispatch from Rome to the effect that Prince William of Wied, the mpret of Albania, in cooperation with the Austrian and Turkish governments, is trying to start an insurrection among the Albanian Mohammedans against Serbia.

Tokio, Sept. 2.—A Japanese expeditionary force has occupied the island of Tschin in Kiauchau bay facing the German forts of Tsingtau. A Japanese destroyer which had gone aground on Lientau island was destroyed by the German gunboat Jaguar.

Copenhagen, Sept. 2.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says: "Great battles are raging in east Prussia. The Germans have surrounded the Russians on three sides and have forced them into the lakes and swamps of the Maur region."

London, Sept. 2.—King George wishes to have racing continued notwithstanding the war and will enter his own horses.

The Daily Chronicle Milan correspondent reports the destruction of Louvain and Malines have caused intense indignation at the vatican.

A dispatch received from Ostend says independence, a local newspaper, declares that the German governor of Brussels has ordered the expulsion of the British residents within twenty-four hours.

Rome, Sept. 2.—Dispatches received here say the German garrison at Thorn and Gradunze failed to check the Russian advance. Despite the reinforcements which they have received, the Austrians are retiring from Galicia. They are unable to stand the Russian bayonet charges. Numerous prisoners, guns and flags have been captured by the Russians.

Vienna, Sept. 2.—The Niehe Freie Presse announces that an anti-war revolution has broken out in London, where taxicabs are placarded with the inscription, "We do not want war."

Moscow, Sept. 2.—Jewish doctors and medical students have been admitted to the Red Cross service. Under the law members of this race are not admitted to the Red Cross under ordinary circumstances.

Boy Drawn Into Threshing Machine.

Sharon, Pa., Sept. 2.—Maddis Megargee, aged fifteen, son of Wilson Megargee of Clarksville, Mercer county, was seriously injured when he was drawn into a threshing machine.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Temp., Weather. Includes Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington.

WORLD WATCHES FOR SMOKE SIGN

Cardinals Voting Today on Successor to Late Pope

MAFFI LEADER IN THE VOTING

Burning of Ballots in Wet or Dry Straw Sign by Which Anxious Thousands in St. Peter's Square Learn Result of Balloting—Merry Del Val Receives Complimentary Vote in Recognition of Services.

Rome, Sept. 2.—Though several ballots in the papal election have been taken, no result has yet been announced. Today, as yesterday, St. Peter's square is crowded with thousands whose eyes are fixed on the chimney of the Sistine chapel looking for the signal that announces an election. Dark smoke has issued from the chimney after each ballot, but the thin, light-colored smoke signal that indicates an election has not yet been seen.

Although all the proceedings of the sacred college are supposed to be hidden from the world until the final result is announced, it was reported after the second ballot that Cardinal Maffi was leading in the voting. Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state of Pope Pius, is said to have received a number of votes in the first ballot, chiefly, it is said, in recognition of his services to the pontiff.

The significance of the little smoke wreaths which convey intelligence of the number of ballots and their issue, lies in the fact that after an unsuccessful vote is taken the ballots are mixed with wet straw, which emits a dark smoke, and burned. When a pope is elected the ballots are mixed with dry straw and the resulting thin smoke is hailed by those in the street as the sign that the election is over.

The serious political situation resulting from the war has so impressed the foreign cardinals, that, it is said, they have agreed to vote for an Italian.

ARMIES NEED SHOES

War Causes Boom in Many Lines of Business.

New York, Sept. 2.—Reports from American manufacturers show a boom in various lines of industry as a result of the European war. Several thousand shoe workers in St. Louis have returned to their machines in the factories which were closed two weeks ago, following the declaration of war by Germany. Three new shoe factories will be built at Salem, Mass.

Experts in the shoe trade say that the armies in Europe will require 14,000,000 pairs of shoes a month. An advance in the price of shoes is inevitable, it is said. Factories manufacturing glazed kid for shoe uppers are behind in their orders and are running at full capacity.

Paper and pulp mills are working on full time and wall paper mills report big business. Despite the advance in the price of raw silk the silk mills are placing heavy orders.

The outlook in the woolen industry is very bright. Mills in parts of New England are working nights because of big orders and a new mill is being built at Washington, R. I., to meet increased business.

Work has been resumed in the carpet mills in Amsterdam, N. Y., after a five-weeks' shutdown.

TURKEY SEEKING TROUBLE

Believed to Be About to Declare War on the Allies.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Great Britain has asked the United States to take care of her diplomatic interests in Turkey in case of a declaration of war on the allies by the porte, which is momentarily expected.

The British embassy has been informed by a cable from London that German officers had gone to Constantinople to take charge of the Turkish army and that a declaration of war from Turkey was expected.

A Rome cablegram received here says: "A telegram received from Berlin announces the mobilization of the Turkish army."

"Following the advice of Field Marshal Baron von Der Goltz, it is stated, the Turkish government will form an army of the first line composed of 200,000 men, all Mohammedans."

"Seventy-two superior German officers forming the German military mission at Constantinople have been incorporated in the Turkish army and will participate in the war."

"The presence of German officers in the army is interpreted to mean that Turkey will fight on the side of Germany."

Mrs. Longstreet Bankrupt.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 2.—Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of General Longstreet of the Confederate army, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court here. She gives her assets as \$16,200 and her liabilities as \$22,236.

Canada's Wheat Crop.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 2.—The official estimate of the western Canada wheat crop is 125,000,000 bushels.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Indiana.

No. 214 September Term, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on Monday, September 21, 1914, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. under "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations" approved April 29, 1874, and its supplements, by D. L. Trunzo, James A. Bianco, Gaspero Cardamone, A. R. Formica, Salvatore Pizzaferrata, William F. Gatti, Abraham Hallow, Louis Pecora, Donato Stabile, Joe Riggi, Pietro Iannuzzi and Domenico Marrone for the Charter of an intended Corporation to be called "CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF ITALIANS OF HOMER CITY, PA." (Della Societa Italiana Christoforo Colombo di Mutuo Soccorso di Homer City, Pa.), the character and object of which is to furnish aid, help and assistance to the members of the society in case of sickness, death or distress, to elevate their civil, moral and social standing and to disseminate general knowledge among them, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements thereto.

The proposed Charter is on file at the Prothonotary's Office.

PEELOR & FEIT, Solicitors.

RESOLUTIONS.

Do you want to make some new resolutions? Consider these: Resolved to live with all my might while I do live; resolved never to lose one moment of time, but improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can; resolved never to do anything which I should despise or think meanly of in another; resolved never to do anything out of revenge; resolved never to do anything which I should be afraid to do if it were the last hour of my life.—Jonathan Edwards.

Insects and Flowers.

Experiments on showy flowers like the poppy tend to show that insects are not always attracted to flowers by the brightly colored petals, but rather by the perception—doubtless by means of smell—that there is honey or pollen. In these experiments the unopened flower bud is enclosed in a gauze net so as to protect it from insects, and when it expands the petals are carefully removed without touching the remaining parts with the fingers (for bees avoid a flower if the smell of human fingers is left on it), and the petals less flowers receive practically as many insect visits as untouched flowers do.

Proof Positive.

"Is Professor Doderswell really so nearsighted?" "Fearfully. Why, I saw him at the zoo the other day looking at the elephant through a magnifying glass."—New York Post.

Hannah More's Strictness.

For real Sabbatarianism we must go back a little. There was Hannah More, for instance, who refused to dine out on the Sabbath and retired to her own room on the very hint of music on that day. And more. Expressions like "christening" a ship, the "salvation" of a country or the "ascension" of a balloon were quite against her idea of the fitness of the use of words which had been exalted by their religious associations.—London Chronicle.

Champagne.

Champagne is a product of France. It was invented or discovered there 250 years ago.

This Was in Denmark.

An Englishman having business in a certain Danish town arrived at the railway station. He inquired of a group of men standing near the way to the house he wanted, whereupon one of them offered to go with him and show him. With recollections of what such a service meant in England he said, "I don't want a guide." "But surely you asked us to show you the way," said one of them. "Yes, but I don't want a guide." "My dear sir, I am not a guide; I am the bishop."

Genial Greeting.

He—You were getting ready to go out, and I'm afraid my call is inopportune. She—Really and truly, I would much rather stay here and talk with you than keep my engagement this afternoon! He—I am delighted! But can the engagement be broken without inconvenience? She—Oh, yes! The dentist won't mind!

ROSS DE SABATO

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