

ALONG THE GREAT BATTLE LINES RUSSIANS WITH ALLIES IN BELGIUM

The Germans Have Taken French Town of Amiens, 70 Miles North of Paris.

The Austrians Suffer Enormous Losses—Danger of all the Moslems Rising.

With Paris declared in a state of siege and the French capital formally moved to Bordeaux, the fierce battle between the Germans and the Allies continues with unabated vigor.

According to the latest reports the Germans have occupied Amiens, 70 miles directly north of Paris, and their right is within 40 miles of the forts of Paris.

The Austrians lost 100,000 men and 87 cannon in an overwhelming defeat at Lemberg, the occupation of which by the Russians will likely have a far-reaching effect upon the campaign in Eastern Europe. The battle line extended over 200 miles, with 1,500,000 men engaged.

The Japs have landed 4,500 men at Lung Kow, 100 miles north of Tsing-Tau, in Kiao-Chau.

The rush of recruits for the British Army is phenomenal. No fewer than 60,000 men have joined Lord Kitchener's second army in the past few days.

According to officers and passengers of the Cunard Line steamship *Mauretania*, which just arrived in New York, a Russian army of 72,000 men, transported from Northern Russia, was landed at Aberdeen, Scotland, on the night of August 27. From Aberdeen, it is said, the men were conveyed on special trains to Harwich, Grimsby and Dover, where transports were waiting to take them to Ostend. Every precaution was taken by the military authorities to keep the transportation of the foreign soldiers through England from becoming known. It was believed the Russians would be joined at Ostend by 2,000 British marines and that these combined forces would co-operate with the Belgian Army at Antwerp.

The most dramatic event was the removal of the French seat of government to Bordeaux for the second time in history. In 1871 the capital was moved to Tours, when the Prussians besieged Paris, and later was moved to Bordeaux.

In Paris the military is in full control and martial law had been declared. The 17 forts around the city were manned with picked troops and entrenchments thrown up between the forts. It was officially decreed that the city was considered in a state of siege.

Fighting continued in East Prussia and Austrian Galicia between the Russians, Germans and Austrians, while another battle was reported between the Austrians and the Serbians. In all engagements the Austrians were reported to have lost 240,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

A Holy War.
Turkey, it was reported, either had or will declare war against England, France and Russia.

The Sultan of Turkey is looked on by the Moslem world as its head. Egypt, which now is a British protectorate, is peopled almost wholly by Moslems, who believe that England broke a solemn promise when she failed to relax her grip on Egypt. These Moslems would be almost certain to rise up and aid Turkey against England.

France, too, has Moslems to deal with in Algiers. They would also be likely to join Turkey in the event of war. Such a contingency would force both England and France to send large armies into Africa, which would be a great risk to both, in view of the way the Allies are being pressed on the continent by Germany.

Should Turkey get into the war against the Allies it would be a master stroke on the part of Emperor William. Turkey's participation in the war on the other hand would be almost certain to draw Italy into the fighting on the side of the Allies, as the Italian government has been reported as saying that it would declare war on Austria and Germany if any other power declared against England, France and Russia.

Paris the Pivot.
Whether Paris is besieged or not it surely will become the center of pivotal operations that are planned to follow any further retreat of the Allies' left wing.

a sortie from Koenigsberg and were repulsed.
The latest statements forthcoming from Berlin are that the Germans are meeting with success "all along the line."

Petrograd (St. Petersburg).—The following official communication was issued by the Russian War Office:
"After a battle lasting seven days the Russian Army seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg, capital of Galicia, in Austria-Hungary, about 10 or 12 miles from the town. The Russian troops then advanced toward the principal forts."

"After a battle Wednesday, which was fiercely contested, the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandoning heavy and light guns, parks of artillery and field kitchens. Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy, who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners."

Three Corps Badly Beaten.
"The Austrian Army operating in the neighborhood of Lemberg was composed of the Third, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps and part of the Seventh and Fourteenth Corps. This army appears to have been completely defeated."

"During the pursuit by the Russian troops the Austrians, who beat a retreat from Gulla Lipa, were forced to abandon an additional 31 guns. Our troops are moving over roads encumbered with parks of artillery and convoys loaded with provisions of various kinds."

"The total number of guns captured by the Russians around Lemberg amounts to 150."

Another official statement:
"We repulsed the Austrians, inflicting severe losses. We buried on the battlefield 14,800 Austrian dead, captured a flag and 32 guns and a quantity of supplies and made many prisoners, including a general."

"On the south front, in the Warsaw district, all the Austrian attacks have been repelled with success. Assuming the offensive on our right wing, we forced the Austrians to retreat, capturing 3 cannon, 10 rapid-fire guns and over 1,000 prisoners."

The general staff announces that the Austrian Fifteenth division was completely routed near Lustchoff on August 28 and that 100 officers and 4,000 soldiers were taken prisoners.

The official statement adds that the commander of the Austrian division, the commander of a brigade and the chief of staff of the division were killed. Of the 4,000 men made prisoners 600 had been wounded.

GERMANS FORTIFY BRUSSELS.

Paris.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Ostend says that the

TITANIC STRUGGLE AROUND CHARLEROI AND MONS TOLD FROM ALLIES' SIDE

(Special cable to "The Chicago Tribune" from a correspondent whose information was obtained from British and French sources.)

Boulogne.—When the history of the tremendous struggle in the neighborhood of Mons and Charleroi—a titanic combat lasting five days—is written the historian will pen perhaps the most glorious chapter which has ever been or ever will be added to the history of British and French arms.

When in the course of time we are able to weigh up all the features of that stupendous combat, in which were locked the vast stern forces of Prussian military autocracy and the pick of British and French military strength, the forces of freedom; when we know the gain and loss the tragedy and heroism of it all, there will shine resplendently forth a stirring story of martial glory which will make it matter but little which way the advantage went.

Gathers Story From Soldiers.
From the lips of those who took part in it, from the wounded out of the battle of giants, from the refugees who fled from their blurred and blackened homesteads and their villages devoured by fire and shattered by shell, I have during the last two days heard enough to be able to piece together the story of a struggle which dwarfs all the decisive battles of the world.

It was a fight against the finest cohorts of the kaiser, endeavoring to crush their way through the allies' lines by sheer weight of numbers, aided by all the strength of the artillery that could be brought into action.

Meets the British Wounded.
(Here the correspondent takes up his story of a meeting with the British wounded.)

It was all so quietly said I could not help casting my eyes again over the trim, khaki-clad figure of the little soldier who had come through that ghastly ordeal, come through it to tell me in a few short hours afterward that he was eager to be with the forces at the front again. "And," he added, "I shall have to go to England without a cap. A shrapnel bullet knocked mine off in the darkness."

I turned to his companion. "Yes," he said, "that's the story. It was the first time the German artillery really got at us. As a rule, their big gun fire was mighty poor, though they did go in for quantity. In the trenches we used to watch the German gunners trying to hit conspicuous parts of Mons, and every time they missed we gave them a cheer which they could hear."

Work of the Artillery.
"They are not shots, either. It was really astounding what they could miss. I think we can beat everybody at marksmanship."
"And the British artillery?" I asked.
"Why, it was magnificent. If there had only been more of it. But there the Germans got us. As it was, it was perhaps a good deal more than they ever expected."

"On one occasion—I think it was late on Monday—we held a position about 500 or 600 yards from the German lines. We could see them quite clearly. They were mostly standing up. Fresh troops, I think they were, being brought up for another attack."

"The order was given us to fix bayonets. It was evidently to be a charge—the thing we especially had been waiting for. In the sunlight our bayonets flashed and we waited for orders."

Hall of Bullets Comes.
"The Germans must have seen our bayonets flashing, for they went down on their faces. If there is one thing they fear it is a bayonet attack. There developed suddenly a hall of bullets and the order to charge did not come."

"We retired a little way after that and before night fell advanced to much the same position again. Just as darkness came we could see the ground well in front of us simply littered with German dead. It cost us a lot, too."

"At one time early next day we got within a couple of hundred yards of their dead. I am sure we must have nearly wiped out those in front of us."

Fight Rages Furiously.
From others I have gathered how furiously for days the fight raged against the French forces on the right of the British. The English soldiers speak in highest praise of the coolness under fire of the French infantry.

In the end, however, the fierceness of the successive onslaughts was too much for the exhausted French troops, against whom the ever-fresh forces of the enemy were hurled. It was here, indeed that the long encounter was really decided. Gradually weight told—weight of regiments and of artillery.

With magnificent heroism the men held their positions. If they gave a yard the enemy bought it at tremendous cost. But they were ready and prepared to pay it, and pay it they did.

The final order to retire came. Slowly the French positions on the right of the British were given up throughout Tuesday.

700 Held Back 5,000.
London.—A British correspondent from Boulogne writes:

It has taken the British expeditionary force just four days to shatter the illusion which has been drummed into every German that the fighting qualities of British troops are negligible beside the mighty race whose business is war.

The ulian is at least a yiser man today. He has found that breaking a British line of steel is not such easy work as harassing a countryside shorn by murder of its men folk.

German cavalry, estimated to number 5,000 men, may have overwhelmed a little British force of 700 which was hourly awaiting relief, but not before its own ranks had been sadly thinned, nor yet without having recourse to the base expedient of mounting quick firers in Red Cross wagons.

Supporting Force Falls.
It was not for the 700 to reason why. The supporting force never appeared. They just stood their ground to a man, and it seems that only 300 remain. When all was lost there ensued no *saave qui peut*. Calmly harassing their pursuers with a murderous fire, all that was left of them retreated with the wounded of the convoy intact.

It is a simple story, a last stand one, that should thrill every British heart. On Wednesday morning British troops had taken up a position slightly in the rear of the town (censor forbids name of town) upon high ground. On the extreme right of a semi-circular position were two high guns of garrison artillery.

At first these found an excellent range, dealing death by wholesale to the invaders, who were some miles away. Then with the steady German advance the range was lost toward 1 p. m.

Position Becomes Critical.
The fight had begun at 11:30 a. m. The position became critical for the heroic British defenders. As every vital minute slipped by anxious eyes looked back for the promised help that was never to come.

Even at a terrible disadvantage—at least ten to one infantry and artillery—the artillery was holding its own, when hordes of ulians seemed suddenly to sweep down through the town. They galloped, with amazing disregard for themselves, on to the very muzzles of the enemy's field guns.

There must have been 3,000 of them here alone. A survivor tells me (the correspondent):

"The last I saw was one of our officers holding a revolver in either hand, firing away, screened by the guns. He alone must have accounted for a dozen ulians. They were falling on all sides of him."

Towards 2 p. m. the 300 gallant survivors, the majority of them wounded, began to fall back. They reached a safe position by nightfall.

Keep Up Continuous Attack.
The ulians kept up a continuous attack, and at midnight two hostile armies began dropping bombs on the British camp, but fortunately without causing its destruction. Perhaps I may be permitted to give verbatim the following eloquent summing up from a gunner who was shot in both legs:

"They won't be so cocksure the next time we give them hell."

I have been able to gather details of severe engagements in which British troops were concerned. On Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock detachments 3,000 strong bivouacked after a forced march of 17 miles. Through lack of air scouts (I am asked to emphasize this point) the exact position in the neighborhood of hostile troops in superior numbers was misjudged.

Leave Wall of Dead.
Within an hour with the ulians leading the way, the Germans swarmed down on our fatigued men, approaching within 50 yards. With the quick firers the British position, however was strong, and the Germans were repulsed, leaving a wall of dead.

By all accounts the German plan of campaign is being carried out regardless of human life. The German artillery fire is spoken of as deadly, but the infantry is beneath contempt.

After repulsing attack after attack and not suffering considerably, the British force was able to select and save a base five miles distant. That the attacking force was more or less crippled is clear, for they made no effort to follow up their opponents.

Lauds Conduct of French.
An Amiens dispatch to the Daily Chronicle says:

"The French retirement before the German horde advancing from Namur down the valley of the Meuse was masterly. The Germans won their way at a cost in human life as great as in defeat; yet they won their way."

"For France that retirement is as glorious a story as anything in her annals."

"It was nearly a fortnight ago that the Germans began concentrating their heaviest forces on Namur, pressing southwards over the Meuse valley. After the battle of Dinant the French army was heavily outnumbered and fell back gradually in order to gain time for re-enforcement to come to its support."

"The French artillery was posted on the heights above the river and swept the advancing Germans with a storm of fire. On the right bank the French infantry was entrenched, supported by field guns and mitrailleuses. The infantry did deadly work, holding the positions with great tenacity and dropping back only to occupy new positions just as doggedly."

"The fighting extended for a considerable distance on both sides of the Meuse, and many side line engagements were fought by the cavalry. There was a memorable encounter near Mezieres which was evacuated last Monday the French taking up magnificent positions commanding the town and bridges."

GERMAN TROOPS RESTING AFTER BATTLE OF VISE



Vise was occupied by the German army on its way to the investment of Liege, but only after severe fighting. This photograph was taken immediately after the battle, when the kaiser's warriors were resting.

Germans Occupy Amiens.
Amiens, about 70 miles to the north of Paris, has been occupied by the Germans after three days of fierce fighting, according to a dispatch from that city dated September 1.

A French dispatch says: "The Valley of the Somme has been abandoned. Lafer has been taken after a bloody combat. We were obliged to retire."

"The right wing of the Germans," says the correspondent, "is too far advanced and there is a chance that it will be cut and caught between two fires if the British should be found in force. Our centre is resting very well and the right wing of our army appears to be taking the offensive."

Terrific Onslaughts.
Another report says the French left has been pushed back some miles nearer to Paris, but that the Allies' center has held ground in the face of terrific onslaughts, and that their line was unbroken at any point. The French left extended from Montdidier through Roye to Noyon.

The huge Krupp siege guns, which proved so disastrous to Namur, are being moved south, and it is evident that the Germans were making preparations for a siege.

A dispatch from the Russian Embassy at Rome said that in the conflict around Lemberg, in Austria-Galicia, the Austrians lost 100,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, together with 57 cannon. A previous report placed the Austrian losses at 43,000 men. In this battle 800,000 Russians and 600,000 Austrians were engaged.

A Rome dispatch said that a telegram from Nish, provisional capital of Serbia, told of a fierce battle at Jadar between 200,000 Austrians and 180,000 Serbians, in which the Austrians lost 140,000 men in killed, wounded, prisoners and dispersed.

A Petrograd dispatch said that the Russian check in East Prussia was only temporary and that the Russians would take Berlin and Vienna within a month. It was said by the Russian General Staff that the Germans made

Independence Belge, of Brussels, is authority for the statement that the Germans are fortifying the environs of Brussels and that the cemeteries have been transformed into redoubts. The same journal, according to the Havas Agency, says the Germans have given the English in Brussels 24 hours in which to leave the city and that the English have protested to the American Minister.

300 BRITISH WOUNDED HOME.

One Gunner Was Stricken Blind While Serving Cannon.

London.—One of the 300 British wounded who arrived at Southampton was a gunner, who was stricken blind while serving his gun. He said the Germans came up in closely packed lines and that the British guns simply slaughtered them. He estimated that throughout the long hours the fighting was in progress before blindness overtook him thousands of Germans had fallen.

Among the missing are included those who have not been accounted for, and the list may comprise prisoners not wounded and stragglers, as well as casualties.

MINE SINKS BRITISH BOAT.

London.—The steam drifter *Eyric* engaged in mine-sweeping operations in the North Sea, struck a mine and went to the bottom in three minutes. Six members of her crew are missing; five were saved.

ENGLAND ADMITS 5,000 CASUALTIES.

Few Killed and Injured Given Out. Bulk of Names Being Missing.

London.—The official casualties suffered by the cavalry brigade and of three of the divisions, less one brigade, of the British force in France, follow:—

Killed—Thirty-six officers and 127 men.

Wounded—Fifty-seven officers and 629 men.

Missing—95 officers, 4,183 men.

This report was received in London from the headquarters in France of the expeditionary force.

As regards the men, as distinguished from officers, it is known that a considerable proportion of the missing were wounded men who had been sent down country, and regarding whom particulars were not available at headquarters.

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