

ARMIES ON AISNE EXHAUSTED
AUSTRIANS ASSAIL RUSSIANS
GERMANS CAPTURE MAUBEUGE

ATTACKS AND COUNTER
ATTACKS DAY AND NIGHT

French Attempt to Smash Right Failed and Germans Are Steadily Gaining Ground, Berlin War Office Asserts-- Kaiser's Troops Make Three Counter Attacks Against British Forces, but Fail to Break Through Their Line.

The French War Office announced a lull in the great battle along the Aisne, but there is no particular change in the general situation, although the allied army has made slight progress on its left flank. Violent attacks by the German army against the British troops have been repulsed and the German army, heavily reinforced in the center, has adopted a purely defensive attitude. In the Vosges and Lorraine the Allies are still the aggressors.

German Army Headquarters by wireless reported the battle continuing between the Oise and the Meuse but with sure indications that the force of the allied troops is failing. A French attempt to cut through the German right wing was broken, according to Berlin, and the German army is advancing slowly but surely.

On the Battle Front, via Paris--The armies of the nations became deadlocked north of the River Aisne after the most terrible artillery duel of the centuries.

Sheer exhaustion and frightful losses checked assaults and counter assaults all along the battle line.

The gigantic battle, or more properly battles, continue day and night along the entire front from Noyon to the German frontier.

The fight does not consist of one sustained and continued movement, but of several combats proceeding incessantly at the strongest points of the Germans' defending line along the river Aisne.

Each encounter, however, influences the execution of the general idea of the commander-in-chief of the Allied army. Attacks and counter attacks follow one another in rapid succession every hour out of the twenty-four.

The most impressive reports of the battle of many days, so evenly balanced, are that it is a combat of artillery. Day and night thousands of German cannon hammer at the Allied armies, while every gun that the French and English can bring to bear is directed toward attempting to silence these destructive guns.

In Julia of artillery fighting the Allies have assaulted the German positions and have been able here and there to gain ground, but only at dreadful cost. The fighting at Reims between infantry and cavalry followed three days of incessant artillery dueling. The Germans, believing they could break the French centre by a counter assault, essayed three times to recapture Reims and were each time hurled back.

Every fragment of news from the Far Flung line of battle makes it positive that the Allies are facing a more difficult situation than that which existed along the Marne. The Germans have been heavily reinforced. They are strongly entrenched along a vast battle line. Their great resources of artillery are operated in many places from wooded heights and the location of batteries has been shrewdly concealed. There is every indication that the armies of the Kaiser are ready once more for a powerful offensive movement.

The German artillery was operated from double lines of embankment twenty rods apart, while the German infantry was protected by trenches three and four feet deep.

Everywhere from the Oise to the Argonne the fighting has been pressed at night, and searchlights have been used by the Germans in an attempt to deceive the Allies as to battery positions.

More than three million men are engaged in this titanic struggle for the mastery of Europe.

Strengthened by fresh troops rushed to the front from the Rhine fortresses, the German right and center made a desperate effort successfully to resume the offensive after their retreat, but in vain, and the Allies' left is farther advanced than ever in the hills of the Aisne.

Both sides were so nearly exhausted by the bloody work that then the battle calmed down a bit.

Three times, the German right attacked the English lines and three times were General von Kluk's men hurled back with heavy loss. The night assault on Rheims by General von Hausen's forces was also a costly failure.

Ten times the German infantry tried to overwhelm the Allies' lines, and each time they were driven back with very heavy losses. In the last

attempt the British delivered a counter attack, breaking the German lines and following up their advantage with a bayonet charge in which an entire Brigade was badly cut up.

The army of Crown Prince Frederick William has finally turned on its pursuers at Montfaucon, northwest of Verdun, encouraged by reinforcements coming from the Rhine garrisons, and the line of defense was clearly established from sixty-seven miles north-east of Paris, to Montfaucon.

The brunt of the French frontal attack being thrown against this point and the care the Germans have taken in fortifying accounts for the slow progress of the French offensive.

The Germans offered the most obstinate resistance and fought as though made of iron. The Allies at the same time doggedly pursued the small advantage they gained and kept at the heels of their reluctantly retiring foe.

During the seventh night of battle the Germans made a formidable movement in the western sphere, but were met by the French and British with great courage. The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than ten times with marvelous tenacity and intrepidity, but were unable to break through the allied infantry.

The fight just before daybreak was the most violent of all. The Germans appeared to throw into the charge all that remained of their energy, but were rolled back with enormous losses. Before retiring behind their big guns they sacrificed many of their numbers, displaying a resolution which approached desperation. A vigorous counter attack ensued during which a small extent of ground was gained.

During the combat the adversaries in many instances came to hand-to-hand clashes, and the bayonet was extensively used. The carnage was terrifying, but the troops of both armies appear to have been hardened to such scenes, and fought with indomitable coolness despite the heaviness of the losses.

Two things stand out as news amid the general uncertainty. One is that the French Government has issued decrees by which young men of less than twenty years, legally ineligible for military service, are to be admitted as volunteers. The other is that Maubeuge has fallen into German hands.

The first indicates that France has at last determined to put forth her full fighting strength. Properly carried out, this new decree means that France will have at least 7,000,000 men to face the invaders, for the summoning of youths below twenty will add enough to the fighting ranks to bring the total up to more than one-sixth of the entire population.

The second item, that relating to Maubeuge, means that Germany now has a free and uninterrupted line of retreat into Southern Belgium and Luxembourg.

While Maubeuge stood, the German lines of communication in this district were perforce menaced. Maubeuge fallen gives a clear route back along the Sambre to Charleroi, Namur and Liege.

Maubeuge Taken by
Germans, After 12
Days of Fighting

London.—The Times correspondent at Boulogne announces the fall of Maubeuge in the following despatch:

"Maubeuge fell on September 7. The investment began on August 25. On August 26 the first shell was fired. On August 27 the main attack was concentrated on the forts to the north and east of the city.

"Forts de Boussois, des Sarts and de Cerfontaine and the earthworks of Rocq were destroyed by heavy artillery.

"The town suffered severely from the bombardment, which continued with great violence for twelve days. More than a thousand shells fell in one night near the railway station and in Rue de France was partly destroyed. The loss of life, however, was comparatively slight.

"At 11.50 o'clock on the morning of September 7 a white flag was hoisted on the church tower and trumpets sounded 'cease firing,' but the firing only ceased at 3 o'clock that afternoon. In the meantime the greater part of the garrison succeeded in leaving the town. The German forces marched in at 7 o'clock that evening.

Czar Sweeps
900,000 Men
Over Poland

Main Army Moves Toward Breslau as Start of Advance Into Germany-- 2,000,000 Trained Reservists in Readiness to Join Invading Troops.

Rome.—Another Russian tidal wave is rolling toward Germany. The Czar's central army of 900,000 men is sweeping across Poland, with Breslau, in Silesia, as its objective.

In addition, it is learned that Russia has in Poland 2,000,000 reservists who have been under training until the great first line army could be assembled and put in motion.

It has been forces of these reservists at which German armies have been striking and often defeating in encounters in Russian Poland. Russia's intention is to strike hard with the main army and to keep it constantly reinforced and refreshed with the reservists.

This is the important development in the eastern theatre of war that has been expected for days. That Russia was mobilizing a great central army for a direct advance on Germany has been known, but this army was not given impetus until the campaign in Galicia was practically ended with the overthrow of Austrian power from Cracow to Bukovina. Until this vast force was ready, the Russian troops in East Prussia, the northern army marked time or fell back.

It is believed by Italian military critics that Russia will now strike directly for Breslau to open the road to Berlin, while her northern army keeps the Germans in check in East Prussia and her southern army completes the subjugation of Galicia. This latter necessity has about been accomplished with the investment of Przemysl and Jaroslav.

Petrograd.—Information was received at the War Office that eight German army corps, numbering 320,000 men, which had been sent east to repel the Russian attack in East Prussia and to strengthen the Austrian forces in Galicia, have been withdrawn and are being rushed to the western scene of operations in France.

Says Kaiser Moves
320,000 Men From
Prussia to France

London.—The movement of eight German army corps from East Prussia to the theatre of war in France is taken to mean that the Kaiser intends to aim a final terrific blow at the Allies in an effort to crush the opposition in France.

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WAR NEWS TOLD
IN TABLOID FORM

The German General Staff officially reported that the offensive of the Allies was weakening, that the Germans were advancing slowly and that a French sortie from Verdun had been repulsed.

Petrograd reported officially that Gen. Rennenkampf had stopped the German advance in East Prussia and that pursuit of the Austrian rear guard in Galicia continued.

All reports of Russian victories were branded as "incredible lies" by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, who went to New York to protest to the American public against alleged distortion of news about his country.

John T. McCutcheon, special correspondent of The New York World, writing from Aix-la-Chapelle said that, though with the German army for two weeks, he had not seen a single instance of wanton brutality.

An official statement in Berlin announced that French attacks had been repulsed, and that counter German attacks had been successful, but that, in general, the situation was unchanged.

Demonstrations for Italy's entrance into the war, which started at Rome, have spread to Milan, Venice and Salerno.

Earl Kitchener said the tide is turning everywhere in favor of the Allies. He predicted a long war. Berlin reported the outlook as favorable, and denied any victories by the British or French forces.

The Kaiser is reported about to take personal command of the checking of the Russian invasion.

The Belgium commission placed the official charges of German atrocities before President Wilson, who replied that the neutrality of the United States prevented him from passing judgment on the case. He sent a similar reply to the Kaiser's complaint against the Allies.

The Italian public and political leaders demanded that Italy aid the Allies.

Peace, But
Not Peace at
Any Price

Count von Bernstorff Makes Clear Germany's Attitude Towards Proposals.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE
ON PEACE OVERTURES

FIRST—There must be something more substantial in the offer than the mere tender of good offices of the United States. While recognizing the kindly interests of this Government, yet it contains no assurances from the Allies.

SECOND—Germany in Europe must not be dismembered. While negotiations might be considered concerning the colonies the German Empire must remain intact.

THIRD—Germany must be left alone by other Powers around her in the future. Every man in the empire believes sincerely and honestly today that the war is one of self-defense against the hostile encroachments of Russia, France and England. Live and let live is the policy that Germany wishes its enemies to observe.

New York.—The above stipulations printed in a Washington despatch were shown to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States.

"That's just what I've been trying to get the American people to understand," was his emphatic remark.

GERMANY ASKS TERMS THROUGH
UNITED STATES.

Washington.—Germany suggested informally that the United States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of the terms under which the Allies would make peace.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

CZAR REPORTS KAISER'S ADVANCE BLOCKED; AUSTRIA DECLARES RUSSIAN CLAIMS ARE FALSE.

RUSSIA.—The Russian force that has been operating in Galicia has crossed the San and is engaging the Austrians in a battle fifty miles west of Lemberg. They have left a small force to besiege Przemysl. A new Russian army of 900,000 men is about to march through Russian Poland with the intention of joining the army from Galicia in the advance through Silesia toward Berlin.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the German troops have been frustrated in their attempts to surround Gen. Rennenkampf and that the failure of this movement has completely upset the German schemes in East Prussia.

AUSTRIA.—Ambassador Dumba in a formal statement protested emphatically against the reports sent out from London, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Copenhagen and St. Petersburg about the Austrian campaign in Russian Poland and Galicia. He denies that the Austrian losses have been as heavy as reported. On the other hand, he says that the General Staff of the Dual Monarchy announced as a result of four weeks' fighting the capture of 41,000 Russian prisoners and 300 guns.

KING GEORGE TELLS
in Proroguing Parliament
WHY BRITAIN FIGHTS

LONDON.—King George's speech proroguing Parliament included this reference to the war: "After every endeavor of my Government to preserve the peace of the world, I was compelled, in the assertion of treaty obligations, deliberately set at naught, and for the protection of the public law in Europe, to go to war. We are fighting for a worthy purpose and will not lay down our arms until that purpose is achieved. I rely in confidence upon the efforts of my subjects. I pray God's blessing."

Kaiser's Elite Corps Alleged To Have
Been Annihilated.

London.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "All accounts received in Paris agree that the famous Prussian Guards Corps, the elite of the empire and the especial pride of the German Emperor, has been practically blotted out in the battles waged along the Meuse, Marne and Aisne rivers."

BIG GUNS RAIN
SHELLS ON ARMIES

Hostile Forces Fight on Doggedly--Both Sides Holding Fast.

Slight Gains Claimed, Without
Definite Advantage.

Dispatches from French and British sources relating to the battle between the Allies and the Germans in France represent that the fighting is still going on without material change in the situation, though slight advances by the Allies are claimed. Sunday's fighting, according to a dispatch from the front, consisted principally of artillery action.

An official statement by the German headquarters staff represents that the Allies have been obliged to take the defensive in entrenched positions, and that the Germans have completed preparations for an attack on the fortifications south of Verdun.

Vigorous attacks by the Germans upon the Allies' lines near Rheims have been repulsed, according to the French official report.

Destruction of the famous Cathedral of Rheims and other historic buildings in the French city during its bombardment by the Germans is announced by the French.

An official statement at Petrograd says the Russians are bombarding Przemysl, in Galicia.

Russians have checked the German offensive movement in East Prussia and have captured part of the German artillery sent from Breslau for an attack on Ivanograd, according to a statement given out by the Russian Embassy at Antwerp.

Defeat of a German force by Japanese in an engagement 30 miles north of Kiauchau, China, on September 18, is officially announced at Tokio.

TWO CRUISERS IN DUEL.

British Warship Completely Disabled By German.

London.—There has not been a gun fired in the North Sea for days, so far as the British public knows, but the Admiralty issued bulletins of important encounters in far-off waters. Successes and misfortunes were both chronicled impartially.

The German protected cruiser Koenigsberg caught the British light cruiser Pegasus overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor and attacked and completely disabled her. The British lost heavily and the Koenigsberg was able to steam away.

The British loss is given as 25 killed and 80 wounded.

The German cruiser Emden captured six British merchant steamers in the Bay of Bengal in six days and sank five of them.

On the British side of the score was the sinking of a German merchant cruiser, supposed to have been the Cape Trafalgar or the Berlin, by the former Cunard liner Carmania, familiar to trans-Atlantic travelers, also armed as a cruiser, on September 14 in waters which the Admiralty describes as "off the east coast of South America."

The British loss was small—9 killed and 26 wounded.

The German loss is unknown, but the survivors were rescued.

ITALIAN CONSUL ASSAULTED.

Thinks Blackjacker Was Reservist Unable To Go Home.

New York.—Giacoma Fara Forni, the Italian Consul-General in New York, was struck with a blackjack by an Italian who accosted him at a downtown street corner and who escaped after the assault. The Consul was painfully hurt but it was believed that his wound was not serious. He said he believed his assailant was an Italian reservist who was disgruntled because he could not be sent back to Italy.

JAPS REPORT DROPPING BOMBS.

One Said To Have Set Ship Afire In Kiauchau.

Tokio.—Vice-Admiral Sadadachi Kato, commander of the second Japanese squadron, it is officially announced, reports under date of September 17 that in a reconnoiter by sea-plane over Kiauchau Bay the day before bombs were dropped toward the enemy's ships in the harbor, the wireless station and the electric motor house. One bomb was seen to strike a large ship, from which smoke curled up.

GUARDS WIPED OUT, SAYS PARIS.

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