

# GERMANS REPULSE ALLIES' ATTACK FOES RUSH FRESH ARMIES TO FRONT AUSTRIANS FLEE BEFORE CZAR'S ARMY

## Von Kluck, With Fresh Troops, Faces French Left; Reinforced Allies Resume the Offensive

### Kaiser's Generals Turn Their Heavy Artillery on the Weakening Centre of 120-Mile Battle Line to Break Anglo-French Army

#### ZEPPELIN DROPS THREE BOMBS ON OSTEND

Military experts assume that the battle of the Aisne is now in the most critical stage. Reviewing the Government reports and the opinions of critics one finds that the Germans are rapidly becoming the victims of the same strategy which nearly took them to Paris—a vast, tireless turning movement. As the Allies were compelled to surrender the Laon-La Fere-Rheims barrier by the enormous strength of the encircling German right, the Germans now must give up the same barrier or suffer their right wing to be enveloped and crushed.

London.—With fresh troops being brought up by both sides, the battle in the Tergnier-St. Quentin section between the Oise and the Somme is being fought to a finish.

The Allies are being reinforced by British troops from Ostend and Boulogne, while Gens. von Kluck and von Boehm are getting aid, both from Belgium and the Lorraine region.

In the Meuse district Germans have broken through the line of forts between Verdun and Toul, on the Moselle.

In the center the French report gains, although Rheims was again bombarded by the Germans.

At Tergnier, an important railroad junction on the Oise, the French, aided by two British army corps, are assaulting the German positions and also along the line northward to the vicinity of St. Quentin in a supreme effort to cut Gen. von Kluck's communications.

The Germans, massing fresh troops on their west flank, halted the advance of the Allies toward the all important position, St. Quentin, and even pressed forward. The Allies in turn reinforced, resumed the offensive and struck vigorously.

This phase of the battle of the Aisne was marked by the most violent fighting since the Germans stood on the hills of Champagne. It is reported that the dead are being carried away by trainloads.

The general position of the Allied left has gradually been changing. Realizing the folly of sacrificing men in the vain attempts to carry the strongly entrenched German positions between the Aisne and Oise, the French and British commanders contended themselves with subjecting these trenches to a constant bombardment. And with the bulk of their forces available for further action they drove a wedge against the German lines of communications.

If they can break them then it will be possible to split the armies of Gen. von Boehm, made up of the bulk of the Germans withdrawn from Belgium, and of Gen. von Kluck. This will either throw the latter back on top of Gen. von Bulow's army, which adjoins it on the east, or compel von Kluck to give battle surrounded on three sides by his enemies.

Meanwhile the French center is again active. It was announced that the German bombardment of Rheims had been resumed. Shortly afterward it was also stated that the French center was advancing east of Rheims, indicating that the real cause of the renewal of the bombardment was the resumption of the offensive by the French. The reason for this undoubtedly is a desire to create a diversion which would aid the chain of French forts along the Meuse between Verdun and Toul, which are under severe pressure at the present time.

#### GERMAN AIRSHIP IS LOSER IN FIERCE SHORT RANGE DUEL

ANTWERP.—A duel in the air over Brussels between a Belgian biplane, which was making a reconnaissance, and a German machine, which was in pursuit of the biplane, is described briefly by a correspondent who witnessed the contest. The two machines ascended to a great altitude, and after a swift flight the aviators exchanged shots at short range. Suddenly the German turned turtle and fell, and the Belgian biplane returned toward Antwerp.

It is admitted that in the fighting of the last few days the losses on both sides have been enormous.

A dispatch from Basel, credited to the Fournier Agency, says that Germans in flight from Lorraine declare that during the attack upon the entrenched camp at Verdun the Austrian and German artillery had 10,000 dead and 15,000 wounded. Many of the wounded died where they fell, it is stated, owing to a lack of prompt treatment.

A dispatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, states that military operations in upper Alsace have been brought to a pause in consequence of fall of snow in the mountains and floods in the valleys.

A Basel report says that General Pau, the French commander who is operating in Alsace, captured a German train a mile long which was loaded with ammunition. The train has been sent to France. The Germans in that region are now without ammunition and are awaiting a supply from Austria.

#### Speedy Check on Envoys Who Talk Too Much

##### A. RUSTEM BEY TO LEAVE IN TEN DAYS—VON SCHOEN DENIES INTERVIEW—CRITICISMS OF U. S. ABRUPTLY STOPPED.

Washington.—A speedy end to the series of displeasing interviews given out by European diplomats since the beginning of the war was indicated with the announcement of A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, one of those who have incurred the President's displeasure, that he is leaving in ten days for Constantinople and the repudiation by Baron von Schoen of the German Embassy of the interview with him published here.

The Rustem Bey interview in question contained the statement that the sending of United States warships to Turkish waters in connection with reports of dangers to Christians would lead to a serious situation.

The incident of the offensive interview given by Baron von Schoen on the relations of the United States and in which it was stated that the Japanese regarded war with this country as inevitable, came to an abrupt end when the German diplomat repudiated the interview.

#### WILD NIGHT ATTACKS AT ALLIES LEFT

Paris.—The battle in the north, so far as the German right wing is concerned, has resolved itself entirely into night attacks. The day is devoted solely to duels between the crack artillery of the armies, but during the night the assaults continue.

These consist of wild rushes in attack and counter-attack that have, it is insisted at headquarters here, resulted in continuous ground gaining.

The Paris Matin said that in the war up to the present time Germany has lost 1,000,000 men against France, Russia and Belgium, and that Austria has lost 1,000,000 against Russia and Serbia.

#### OSTEND SHELLED BY ZEPPELIN BOMBS

Ostend, via London.—A Zeppelin airship coming from the direction of Thourout (twelve miles southeast of Bruges, Belgium,) dropped three bombs.

## 1,500,000 Russians Are Confronted by 1,000,000 Germans

### Cossack Force Now Reported Near Cracow—One of Czar's Armies Follows It; Another Moves Toward Warsaw.

London.—Immense forces of Russians are rapidly nearing the German frontier on a line of advance 150 miles wide. London expects within a week to hear of a pitched battle, as vast as that of the Aisne, between 1,000,000 Germans and Austrians who are concentrating on this line to save the Kaiser's territory from 1,500,000 Russians.

Dispatches from Rome, Petrograd and Amsterdam confirm previous intimations that all attempts to hold the Russians within Galicia and Poland until the combats in the West are decided have failed, and that the Germans, withdrawing from Russian territory, are combining with such Austrian forces as have escaped capture or disintegration in a final effort to block the Russians from Prussia and Silesia.

The Russian advance is a double movement. A great army is moving westward from Warsaw and the south for the purpose of striking at Posen, while another army, released from Galicia by the collapse of Austrian resistance, is co-operating by an advance against Cracow.

Belief that the direct Russian advance against Germany is rapidly progressing is partially confirmed by an announcement of the Breslau Gazette that the military authorities there have cut all telegraphic communication between Breslau, Posen, Oppeln and Liebnitz. This would indicate the approach of the Russian armies. There were rumors that Cossacks had been seen a few miles east of Breslau.

#### RUSSIAN LOSSES HEAVY AT SADOWA

Paris.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Havas News Agency says that among the engagements preceding the capture of Jaroslav by the Russians, that at Sadowa, on the Vistula River, was the most important.

This fight lasted seven days without interruption. The Austrians were entrenched on the summits of some wooded hills rising from a broad and unsheltered plain. The Russians were forced to charge across this open plain in the face of a raking machine-gun fire. Their losses were tremendous and they were repulsed many times until finally their guns found the range; then their charge was successful.

#### SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

Paris reported that the French left wing fled before the Germans, but later, reinforced, took the offensive. The official French report said the Germans had made a considerable advance on the heights of the Meuse.

The reinforced German right was thrown back near St. Quentin, the Allies threatening its lines of communication to Belgium. Premier Asquith, in a speech at the Mansion House, Dublin, appealed to "loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in defense of our common cause."

The Marconi wireless plant at Siasconset was closed by the United States Navy until delivery of an unneutral message from the British cruiser Suffolk is explained.

A news dispatch from Rome states that the Russian advance guard has arrived before the fortress of Cracow, in Austria.

A despatch from Antwerp announced heavy fighting south of the city and a German defeat by the Belgians. Thirty-two thousand Canadian volunteers have sailed from Quebec for the front, it was officially announced. It was reported that a single German submarine destroyed the three British cruisers, Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir, in the North Sea. The British loss of life was estimated to be 1,133.

The German Headquarters Staff in Berlin said the Kaiser's artillery had fired on the Rheims Cathedral because the French, while flying a white flag from the steeple, had used it as an observation post. German diplomats in the United States were charged with seeking to embroil Japan and the United States in war by the Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington. Germany is concentrating its forces along its frontier east of Breslau, preparing for the Russian invasion, which evidently is about to begin.

#### WITH THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

AT THE BATTLE FRONT.—All the troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly. While the soldiers are occupying the advanced firing lines they are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought to them in camp kettles from the field kitchens. The soldiers take occasional spells of repose when in deep trenches smoking pipes and cigarettes, for a ration of tobacco is served regularly. Meanwhile shells tear by overhead with a sound like the ripping of parchment.

#### Germans Now In Control of Cracow

##### Military Commandant Displaces Austrian Civil Government and Residents Quit City in a Panic, Fearing Russian Attack.

London.—The Austrian defenders of the fortified city of Przemysl in Galicia have evacuated Bourgade and Medyka and have been repulsed in a sortie from the eastern line of forts. The Russians are reported as having taken the fortified position of Cyschky and Poudtyn, which covered Khyroff and other position in the Radymno region.

A dispatch from Petrograd says that the Russian army is massing before Cracow and that the next big battle of the war is on. The fall of Cracow will leave the road to Breslau open to the Czar's troops.

Reports of a battle between Russians and Germans came by way of Copenhagen. The Copenhagen dispatch said that the Germans were opposing a Russian army advancing "toward Breslau," which is the first real indication that the Russian forces were near Breslau, in the province of Silesia.

The Russians have seized all the passes in the Carpathians and have occupied Stanislau and Kolomea both of which are cities of considerable size and both junction points on the railroad that crosses the Carpathians into Hungary from eastern Galicia.

Positive denial was made at the War Office in Vienna that the Russians now are before Cracow. Instead, it is stated, the Austrians are now on the offensive in Galicia and they are enthusiastically attacking the Russians at every point. Heavy rains have prevented the Austrians following up their advantage.

Cracow has been occupied by German troops. The Austrian civil administration has been displaced and the town put under a German military commander. All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian Government have left and the residents are fleeing in a panic.

#### AUSTRIAN WOUNDED CROWD INTO TRIESTE

Venice (via Paris).—According to advices reaching here from Trieste several thousand wounded have been brought into that Austrian city in the past three days. Many public buildings, including theatres, are being converted into hospitals for them.

A majority of the wounded come from Galicia, and they relate tales of fearful hardships. The Russians have captured immense quantities of the winter clothing for the Austrian troops. The snow already has begun to fall, and the troops in the field are suffering from cold.

#### AUSTRIANS FLEE AFTER DEFEAT NEAR BOSNIAN BORDER.

Paris.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Serbia, says: "After several days of battle near Kroupani, ten miles from the Bosnian border, in which 250,000 Austrians were engaged, the Austrians suffered a complete defeat and are flying in panic from the banks of the River Drina."

#### EVIDENCE OF A LONG STRUGGLE

BORDEAUX.—Minister of War Millerand has sent a circular to all the Prefects of France requesting them to secure as rapidly as possible supplies of woolen underclothes, hosiery, gloves and blankets for the use of French soldiers in a winter campaign.

## KEYSTONE STATE IN SHORT ORDER

### Latest News Happenings Gathered From Here and There.

#### TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Thieves Steal Chickens But Drop Gold Watch—Man Killed in Hydraulic Press—Boy On Visit, Scalded To Death.

John Miller sacrificed his life to save many workmen from being crushed to death when the roof of the Corbin Colliery, Shamokin, fell in. Miller was leading a gang of miners into a breast of the mine when he heard the roof cracking. Realizing it might fall any minute, he ran to every part of the mine where men were working, and warned them of their danger. Not until every man had reached a place of safety did he attempt to follow. Then it was too late, for he was killed by a large lump of coal which fell from the roof of the mine.

Henry Swaim, of Tamaqua, who has been harassed for some time by chicken thieves, reached his hens in a hurry the other night to find the thieves had made another haul, but in their haste to escape one had dropped a valuable gold watch. Swaim advertised that "Watch will be returned to owner if he calls and fully answers questions."

A couple of chestnuts hanging on the limb of a chestnut tree will probably cost nine-year-old John Grums, of Seltzer City, his life. Dared by his comrades he climbed out to the end of the limb, but fell to the ground after getting the nuts. He was so badly injured that at the Pottsville Hospital it is said he cannot recover.

Charles E. Shultz was sentenced at York to from one to ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and Earl Wagner was committed to the Huntingdon Reformatory by Judge Warner after having been convicted of burning buildings owned by Edward Snyder, of Hanover.

While on a visit to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adamyer, of Wrightsville, a three-year-old boy, Henry Adamyer was scalded to death. The child was at play and was struck by scalding water tossed from a window by the grandmother.

An appeal from the decision of Judge Laird H. Barber, of Carbon County, in which he declared the election whereby South Bethlehem became a city of the third class, illegal, was filed in Supreme Court by Harry A. Cyphers, city attorney.

The bursting of bolts under a heavy air pressure caused the death of Harrison Reedy, fifty-seven years old, while operating a hydraulic press at the Reading Abattoir Company's meat packing plant.

Elysburg, a Northumberland County borough of 600 population, is experiencing an industrial boom. A \$15,000 silk mill will be built there and its Board of Trade has lines out for other industries.

Charles Hirschberger, commander of Leiper Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was one of the speakers at the first of a series of camp fires held at the headquarters of Wilde Post in Chester.

Falling from a freight train at Northumberland, George Siglin, of Shamokin, for a minute, was turned into a human top, and spun around on his head. He was nearly scalped.

Rev. W. J. Houck, pastor of the First United Brethren Church, of Greencastle, has resigned his pastorate. He will become secretary of the United Brethren Orphanage at Quincy.

Acting on orders from District Attorney Marion D. Patterson, the alleged proprietors of five "blind tigers" in Roaring Springs, Martinsburg and Henrietta, all dry towns, were arrested.

The business men of Bethlehem representing the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Commission, gave the South American trade boomers a cordial greeting on their visit there.

Lawrence Ganey, twenty-six years old, was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad while attempting to cross the tracks at Marietta.

John Miznick, of Coaldale, aged nineteen years, fell from a chestnut tree, fracturing his skull and dying a short time later.

The Crozer Theological Seminary at Chester reopened. Prof. Alvah S. Hobart, a member of the faculty, delivered an address to the students.

The Senior Class of the Chester High School was reorganized by the election of Harry Deakney as president.

Peter Super, a miner at the Reading Company's Bear Valley Colliery, was killed by a fall of coal.

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