

# ALLIES' COUNTER CHARGES WIN GERMAN GUNS DRIVE FRENCH RUSSIANS IN GIGANTIC BATTLE

## Kaiser's Veterans Keep Up Assaults but Fail to Pierce Foes' Tightening Line

### Hard Fighting in Great Battle of the Aisne Continues and Extends Further North Into District South of Arras

#### FLANKS IN FIERCE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

#### BATTLE OF THE AISNE NOW IN FOURTH WEEK

The battle of the Aisne, as it is still called, although the armies contending in it have spread far beyond that river, is now in its fourth week, and no decision has yet been reached. The reports coming from Paris earlier in the week that the results of the Allies' operations were about to be attained were premature, and there must be more hard fighting before either side gives way.

London.—An attempt by the extreme left of the Allies' forces in France to rush Gen. Von Kluck's right at Arras and thus cut his line of communication with the German forces in Belgium, failed.

Von Kluck's wing, heavily reinforced, met the Anglo-French troops sent from Amiens to do the job more than half way and drove them some distance north of Arras, after a fierce battle.

In the region around Roye and Lassigny 35 miles south of Arras, north of the Oise, the center of Von Kluck's army took the offensive and kept the Allies, aided by the newly arrived East Indian troops, busy holding their own.

On the Meuse, the French prevented the Germans from crossing to the left bank of the river by a hot artillery fire, and made gains around St. Mihiel and Apremont.

Rheims is still being shelled, but otherwise there is little action along the center of the 250-mile battle line.

All this is gathered from the official statements issued by the French and German War Offices.

Although strongly reinforced, the Germans failed again in the desperate effort to break through the Allies' line between Roye and Lassigny. Every attack was more violent than the preceding one, but all were futile. The Allies' line held like a rock at their base. The extreme point of the flanking movement was checked by the Germans at a point east and north of Arras, and there a detachment of the Allied forces was forced to withdraw. North of the Somme, however, they continued to make progress, which daily places Von Kluck's army in greater danger.

At the east as well as at the west of the battle the German line is being bent back. While the Allies are nearing Valenciennes and the Belgian border, within easy striking distance of Von Kluck's communications, they are progressing with similar success in the Woivre district, where the Germans are being hammered back from the Meuse. Only the splendidly fortified center from Noyon to the Argonne ridge enables the Germans to prolong their resistance.

Von Kluck's soldiers are literally fighting back to back. They are facing attacks from the northwest, the west and the south, where the Allies are receiving reinforcements of men and heavy guns.

The Allies have mustered enough strength to withstand assaults at the west center and center while continuing the circling movement. This movement seems to be penetrating more and more toward the rear of the German west flank. A few miles more advance will seize from Von Kluck every railroad depended upon for communication with Belgium. But he has not been able to lessen that strain because attempts to drive a wedge through the Allies' line have come to nothing.

The communiques and unofficial reports make it appear that German retreat is all the nearer because efforts to break the Verdun-Toul line of fortresses have failed. Ground gained by the Germans at St. Mihiel has been lost. The grip of the Allies is everywhere tightening.

News apart from battle reports signifies an early withdrawal from France. There is a report that the German General Staff has moved from Luxembourg to Mainz; that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from Brussels and that the preparations for the defence of Cologne are being rushed. The line of retreat through Belgium is already threatened.

#### WAR'S LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

FRANCE.—The official communique issued in Paris said that the general situation remains satisfactory and that there is nothing new to announce beyond the fact that in the district around Roye an engagement ended in success for the French and that in the Argonne district the French have made some progress. The afternoon bulletin also reports an advance in the southern part of the Woivre district.

GERMANY.—According to an official statement issued from German headquarters there was severe fighting at Albert, eighteen miles northeast of Amiens, in which a French force advancing toward the town was repulsed. The French advanced into Alsace and Lorraine, but their attacks were energetically repulsed.

RUSSIA.—The reports from Petrograd say that there was severe fighting between the Russians and a German army that attempted to cross the Niemen. The Russians report an army of 1,000,000 men advancing from Warsaw into Silesia and a force of 1,500,000 engaged in the Galician campaign.

BELGIUM.—The Germans are advancing upon Antwerp from three different sides. The bombardment of the city still continues, but so far no damage has resulted except to Fort Waelhem. The garrison of one of the forts made a successful sortie, inflicting severe loss on the besiegers. The King of Belgium made a balloon ascension over Antwerp. The balloon was shot at but not hit.

ITALY.—Austria's willingness to remove the mines in the Adriatic and to pay \$1,000,000 indemnity to the families of the mine victims as well as her expressions of regret over the incident have removed the danger of a break between Austria and Italy over this occurrence.

JAPAN.—The German soldiers and warships in Kiao-chow have opened a severe counter attack upon the Japanese fortified portion of Tsing-tao. A German torpedo boat destroyer has been sunk in the harbor of Tsing-tao. Accounts differ as to whether the damage was inflicted by Japanese guns or resulted from accident. The Germans assert that their losses have been small so far, but that the Japanese have lost 1,700 killed and 800 wounded.

#### VON KLUCK REINFORCED.

Paris.—With reinforcements which were shifted to his army from the Eastern end of the battle line, General von Kluck, commander of the German right flank, made violent efforts to pierce the left wing of the Allies and cut off the French troops north of the Somme from the balance of the army.

"We continue to progress on the right and left," was the laconic utterance of military headquarters here. It is known, however, that the heavy reinforcements rushed to the front are making themselves felt, especially on the left, where the task of breaking the power of resistance of the combined armies of Gens. von Boehm and von Kluck is being pushed to the utmost.

It was learned that the French and British artillery now in action has been augmented by big naval guns of the type that proved so effective with the British in South Africa.

These guns have been sent to the forces operating in the triangle of the Oise and the Aisne and to those north of the Somme engaged in driving the Germans from their strongly entrenched positions there. Others have been rushed to the army operating in the Woivre region.

The complaint heretofore has been that in the entrenched positions the German army had the longer range and that the shells of the Allies fell short. This has now been remedied, and the uninterrupted series of successes that have marked all of the operations of this week are entirely due to the aid given by the naval guns, which it is stated are manned by their own gunners.

## German Armies Are Not Lacking in Men and Supplies

Berlin.—The following semi-official communication was issued: According to announcement made in Berlin the great battle in France is still undecided. The Germans are described as hammering the French positions at numerous points by their heavy artillery. The attempts of the Allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed. The heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region.

The Germans continue to make steady progress.

In the fighting before Antwerp the German artillery has silenced two of the Belgian forts. German troops captured thirty aeroplanes sent from France to Belgium.

In the eastern arena of the war the Russian offensive movement from the Niemen River against the Germans in the Province of Suwalki, is declared to have failed. It is officially reported that the Russian fortress at Ossowetz, in Russian Poland, was bombarded by the Germans until September 25.

The fighting in France, the siege of Antwerp, and the offensive operations under General Von Hindenberg, all going on at the same time, are taken in Berlin to indicate that the German army is not lacking in men and supplies.

## 2,500,000 Soldiers Prepared to Resist Russians at Cracow

Austro-German Forces Are in Battle  
Formation as Tsar's Troops Press  
Forward for Greatest Engage-  
ment of Campaign.

London.—With the Austro-German army concentrated at Cracow, numbering at least 2,500,000 men, the greatest battle of the war on the Prussian-Austrian frontier is now impending.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that it is officially announced at Vienna that the Austro-German troops at Cracow reach this great number and that they are in battle formation awaiting the oncoming Russian army.

Latest accounts from the Russian front placed the Tsar's men at forty miles from the outer works of Cracow. The belief prevails that they have reached the outpost.

The Russian cavalry has cut the German lines of communication at several points and has surrounded and captured many prisoners. From these it has been definitely determined that the troops opposing the Russians at the present time are the veterans of the earlier campaigns in France.

## SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

The French War Office announces that the extreme end of the left flank of the Allied Army has reached Arras, the most northerly point yet attained in the flanking movement, but an attempt to push on from there was checked by the Germans. German Army Headquarters reports that its heavy artillery is hammering the positions of the Allies at many points, and that all attempts of the Allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed. In contrast to this, Russian reports say that the Germans have suffered a terrible defeat in the Provinces of Lodz and Suwalki, losing 30,000 men in killed and wounded and 20,000 prisoners. Riots broke out in Brussels, and the city was reported in grave danger of being burned in reprisal for uprisings.

Germans and Belgians in a continuous battle, the line extending from Termonde to Aerschat.

Alost was set on fire by German shells, while the Belgian forts defending Antwerp withstood fierce bombardments.

Archduke Frederick of Austria in a proclamation to the Austrian armies told them that they and Germany were defeating the Allies on every side.

An unofficial despatch from Paris to London said that the German right wing had been completely broken and was in full retreat, pursued by the Allies.

The British official news bureau announces that the German cruiser Emden, during the past few days has captured and sunk in the Indian Ocean the British steamers Tumeric, King Lud, Riberia, and Foyle, and captured the collier Bursk.

#### WAR'S COST TO NATIONS.

One Estimate That the Bill is \$21,900,000 a Day.

LONDON.—It is expected that the Government will soon name a further issue of \$75,000,000 Treasury bills.

In the last eleven days of September Government supplies cost in excess of \$75,000,000, the bulk of which went for war purposes, while in the preceding week \$43,595,000 was absorbed in the same way.

The Government balance on hand Sept. 30 does not exceed \$20,000,000. The war is costing us more than \$25,000,000 weekly, the expenditure on "supply services" having increased by \$211,910,000 during the eight weeks of the war.

An estimate from Berlin put Germany's war expenditures at \$5,000,000 a day. Other estimates place the cost to France \$5,100,000; to Russia, \$5,600,000, and to Austria, \$2,600,000. The total, in excess of the cost of the armies and navies in time of peace, would therefore be \$21,900,000 a day.

## Foes of Russia Are Massed to Hold Cracow

Germans and Austrians Meet to Make  
Stand to Defend Silesia—Tear-  
tons Lost 50,000 at  
Lodz, is Report.

Petrograd.—Russian successes in Galicia and northwest Poland have forced the Germans to abandon all minor operations and to concentrate all possible strength in a line from Posen to Cracow for immediate defence of Silesia.

A Russian cavalry victory at Andriejev, forty miles north of Cracow, may have been the first episode of a gigantic conflict. The German right flank is supported by Cracow, their left by Posen, while fifty miles back of their centre is the strong fortress of Breslau.

Gen. Von Hindenburg has been recalled from East Prussia to dominate the defence on the Posen-Cracow line. Among the reinforcements hurried to this line are four Bavarian and Saxon army corps. Already first line German troops from France, with reservists from all parts of Germany, had been despatched to Silesia. It is assumed that Gen. Dankl's beaten Austrian force, now probably 150,000, is concentrating with the Germans.

The Russian General Staff furnishes details of the disaster which has overtaken the German offensive in Suwalki and Lodz provinces. In the battles which brought about the collapse of their invasion of Russia the Germans lost 30,000 killed and 20,000 prisoners. They were so thoroughly beaten near Suwalki, Ostrovitz and other towns that they fled pell mell, leaving behind them wagon trains, batteries and baggage. The soldiers threw away rifles.

## Antwerp Forts Shattered by Germans' Guns

London.—The ferocity of the German attack on Antwerp and the apparent determination to reduce the Belgian fortress are becoming more evident. A Central News dispatch says the huge German siege guns have inflicted great damage on Fort Washem, and that the magazine of the fort blew up. The correspondent of the Daily News at Rotterdam telegraphs that German troops are still pouring through Belgium from Germany and are marching to complete the investment of Antwerp.

#### HIDE TRENCHES FROM AVIATORS

With Leaves and Grass French  
Sappers Make Them Invis-  
ible to Air Scouts.

London.—A war correspondent sends a description of the crafty way in which the French sappers construct trenches so that they are hidden from the eyes of German aviators.

"I watched them at their task," he says, "and they made it a work of art, covering the trenches most craftily with grass and leaves, so that even German aviators flying low would never perceive these pits along the wayside whence French riflemen would pour withering fire upon the enemy's battalions."

## KEYSTONE STATE IN SHORT ORDER

Latest News Happenings Gathered  
From Here and There.

#### TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Convict Cousin's Slayer Despite Insanity Plea—Woman Dies of Injuries in Auto Crash—Coal Producers Advance Price.

Plans are completed for the Allentown National Guard Armory, which will cost \$40,000.

President Wilson nominated William A. Kessler to be postmaster of Homestead.

Mrs. Edward Dunn, of Norristown, died of blood poison caused by an insect bite.

Since its organization five years ago, the Quakertown Poor Relief Committee has received \$1,115 and expended for relief \$882.

A pumpkin raised by H. H. Meyer, of Sellersville, weighs eighty-two pounds and measures five feet in circumference.

Successful after fifteen previous attempts, Mrs. Reuben Heinie, 35 years old, of Scranton, committed suicide by taking poison.

While John Moonhick, 74 years, was crossing the Reading Railroad near Shamokin, he was run down and probably fatally injured.

German Davis, 30 years old, suffered a crushed chest and was otherwise hurt in falling from a tree at Mahanoy City. His recovery is doubtful.

Joseph Dugle, 22 years old, was killed by a fall of coal at Ellangowan Colliery. He was to be married Saturday.

The barns of E. A. Acher, at Indianland, and Stephen Krupp, at Bingen, each about ten miles from Allentown, were destroyed by mysterious fires.

George R. Watson, of Embreeville, who took the recent Civil Service examination, has been appointed postmaster in that place.

Senator James A. Miller, whose hotel was destroyed in the big fire that swept New Tripoli last month, has sold the lot to his brother, who will erect a new one on the site.

Mrs. Daryle R. Heckman, of Somerset, was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court. She is the second Western Pennsylvania woman to gain that privilege.

Ralph Commodore and Dominick Monell were badly if not fatally burned by an explosion of gas at the Susquehanna Coal Company's Hickory Ridge Colliery.

Allentown paid off the last penny of a \$164,000 bond issue, made in 1903 and intended to run thirty years, for the payment of a five-mile pipe line for its water supply from Schantz's Spring.

Frank Noel, 45 years old, was squeezed between cars at Kashley Run. His condition is critical, and John Klose, 27 years old, was horribly burned about the head, chest and hands at William Penn.

The West Chester Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance League of Chester County has elected Mrs. William F. Davies, Mrs. Joseph Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Enos W. Baker as delegates to the annual county convention to be held soon in Willistown.

Arthur Simmons was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Wellboro for killing his 15-year-old cousin, Christian, because she refused to marry him. The jury retired at 3:10 P. M. and at 4 P. M. brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Circulars announcing an increase of 25 cents the ton were sent out by the coal producing companies. This will leave coal selling the same rate as was charged previous to April 1 when the usual reduction of 25 cents on the ton for the summer was made. Retailers have advanced the price to consumers accordingly.

Mrs. H. William Howard, wife of an Emporium lumber dealer, died in the City Hospital, Williamsport, from injuries received in an automobile accident near her home town, forty-eight hours after her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Howard, wife of the Cameron County Assemblyman, died in the institution from injuries suffered in the same accident.

Walter Rogers, 15 years old, broke out of the detention house at the Juvenile Court place, Harrisburg, because he wanted to see his baby brother. He was arrested several days ago and was awaiting arraignment in court on a minor offense when he took a notion to go home. When arrested he said he had wanted to see his baby brother.

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