

BOTH BATTLE LINES REACH SEA NO POSSIBILITY OF OUTFLANKING TORPEDO SIXTH BRITISH CRUISER

Allies Extend Their Lines to Coast and Prevent Germans From Entering French Ports

Operation Stops Turning Movement by Either Army. Victory in Campaign Will Go to Army That First Masses Force Strong Enough to Break Through Front

KAISER SENDING STRONG COLUMNS TO REINFORCE HIS INTRENCHED TROOPS

London.—The German attempt to prevent the Allies in northern France from extending their lines to the coast failed and a heavy Anglo-French force stretching 23 miles, from Ypres, Belgium, to the North Sea at a point about half way between Dunkirk and Ostend barred the advance of the Kaiser's army from the Belgian resort town. The Kaiser is rushing forward 200,000 or 300,000 fresh troops to the Belgian coast. The Allies are strengthening their left as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, Gen. von Kluck's men are not idle and the Anglo-French left in the Lille-Ypres region is kept busy holding its own. The French official reports tell of the capture of Leventie, a railroad town eight miles northwest of Bethune. The sea-saw movement of the contending troops in the North is well illustrated by the following news from Bordeaux, to the French Embassy at London: "The Germans have advanced from Audenarde toward Courtrai. The enemy occupy a line of defense Meroln-Armentieres-Givency. To the west of La Basse he is in contact with our troops between that locality and Arras. A violent combat took place northwest of Lens to Vermelles, which resulted in our favor. We have taken Hannescamps, southwest of Arras." In the Meuse region, the French report the repulse of a German attack near Malancourt, 12 miles north of Verdun. There was little action along the center. In an official statement issued by the German General Staff it was stated that at no point had the French succeeded in making any important advances. Where the French have gained ground was said to be at points where for strategic reasons the Germans had withdrawn. Zebrugge, the German flag has been hoisted on the whole Dutch frontier. Zebrugge is on the coast, 16 1/2 miles northeast of Ostend on the steam tramway that runs along the coast. It is the new port of Bruges, connected by ship canal with Bruges, already in German hands. The Allies line in Belgium now reaches from Ypres to the North Sea, thus barring German progress toward Dunkirk and Calais. In Lorraine a French army is almost within shot of Metz, an offensive movement which might result in cutting off the retreat of the German Crown Prince. The Government reports, as well as despatches to the newspapers, show that the Allies have gone forward in northern France and in southwestern Belgium, while the Germans have continued an unopposed advance to Ostend. The German right wing and the Allied left wing now rest upon the seacoast. The Allied line now runs from Nieuport through Dixmude to Ypres, while Gen. Joffre is steadily pressing back the Germans in the region of Lille. With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success one or the other of the opponents must break through the line, and the army having the greatest number of men and the ability to move them to a chosen point seemingly has the better chance to succeed. The Germans, it is believed here, are certain to try to make a breach in the Allies' line, but just where is known only to themselves and to the French and British commanders, who are receiving reports from their aerial scouts of any movement in strength. It is believed, however, that the Germans are striking for the outer railway system, now in French hands, which runs from Paris through Amiens and Arras to Hazebrouck Junction, and thence to Calais and the coast. Thus far, according to the French reports, the Allies have repulsed every attempt of the Germans to achieve this object, and now have

British Cruiser Hawke Sunk by Germans

London.—The British cruiser Hawke has been sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. Out of a crew of 400 50 were saved. News of the disaster is officially confirmed. The Hawke was scouting in the North Sea at the time. She was struck along when she was struck almost amidships by the torpedo and almost torn to pieces. The Admiralty gave this announcement: His majesty's ship Theseus, Capt. Hugh Edwards, was attacked by a submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea but was missed. His majesty's ship Hawke, Capt. M. P. Williams, was attacked about the same time and sunk. The following officers, with forty-nine men of the crew, have been landed at Aberdeen from a trawler. Boatswain Sydney Austin, Gunner James Dennis and Acting Gunner Harry Evtit. The remaining officers and men are missing. The Hawke was 7,350 tons displacement, 360 feet long, 60 feet beam, and drew 23 feet of water. She was a sister ship of the Edgar, Endymion, Grafton, Theseus and Gibraltar, and was launched in 1891. Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, twelve six-pounds, five three-pounds, two machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 544 men. The Hawke was commanded by Capt. P. E. T. Williams. Among her officers were Commander Bernard A. Pratt-Barlow and Lieut-Commander Robert R. Rosoman. The Hawke collided with the liner Olympic September 20, 1911, near Osborne bay, on the north side of the Isle of Wight. She sustained serious damage. The loss of the Hawke makes a total of six British cruisers destroyed by Germany in the North Sea since the beginning of the war.

CANADIAN TROOPS LANDED

Ottawa, Ont.—Announcement that the fleet of 32 transport steamers carrying the Canadian expeditionary force of 33,000 reached England and are disembarking the troops at Plymouth, has been cabled to Premier Sir Robert Borden by George E. Perley, a member of the Administration, now in Great Britain.

FINAL WAR BULLETINS

The British Admiralty announced that the cruiser Hawke was sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine Thursday. The loss of life is said to be about 327 officers and men. A sister ship, the cruiser Theseus, made its escape. A Berlin official report states that Ostend was taken by the German Army. News dispatches from France say that the city was not bombarded, as their occupation was not hindered. Alsace continues the scene of daily struggles for the possession of points of vantage, the result of which it is difficult to ascertain, as fortunes vary so rapidly. Towns are taken and retaken repeatedly. Thousands who fled Ostend in row-boats and other small craft arrived at Dover and cities along the French coast without food for thirty-six hours. Continued advances of the Allied forces near the Franco-Belgian frontier are reported by the French War Office bulletins. Estaires has been retaken from the Germans. Gains at many points along the intrenched lines from Lens and Arras to Verdun and St. Mihiel are also claimed. It is asserted that from six to eight German army corps are operating on the East Prussian frontier, where Berlin reports that the fighting continues favorable to the Germans. Berlin reports that on the battle line in Poland an advance of eight Russian army corps was repulsed with heavy loss. Rome hears that fire in the arsenal at Trieste has destroyed an Austrian dreadnought and damaged other craft. London conceded that the Germans controlled channel ports in Belgium, but it was said they would meet strong resistance by the Allies if an attempt was made to extend the invaders' right wing to the French coast. The main Belgian Army, according to the official proclamation issued by the Ministry, is in touch with the allied forces, close to the northern frontier. The German Army Headquarters report stated that there is nothing new in the situation in France. It dealt mainly with the big battle in Russian Poland.

BATTLE FRONT HAS CHANGED ENTIRELY

LONDON.—It seems as if the struggle has reached such a complicated stage that even the most highly organized general staff is incapable of exercising general control over the movements of any particular group of the armies, and in various quarters of the field the generals are acting more or less independently. The principal fact is that both armies have executed a most complete change of front since the battle of the Marne. They are now holding vastly more extended lines, running almost north and south. The Allies' line stretches from Ghent, or its environs, to Soissons. For the past ten days the Germans have concentrated their main efforts on breaking through the centre of the Allied line. Their object has been to reach Amiens and thus control the railroads running north. As a whole, the situation of the Allies daily becomes more favorable. Everywhere they have held their own, and in several places have gained a town.

Naval Expert Warns Great Britain to Resist Invasion of Germans

London.—The Naval correspondent of the London Times, in an article in which he is foreshadowing a German invasion of England, says: Now that the war is reaching the climax of its violence we must anticipate that all the living forces of Germany will be thrown into the conflict and that the German navy no longer will remain inert. The length of our coasts, the absence of our best troops over sea, the want of a national army, which is still only in the forming; the submarine menace, which keeps our grand fleet often far from the ultimately decisive point; Zeppelins, mines and other conditions, more or less novel, throw upon Sir John Jellicoe a burden of responsibility which no one must underestimate. With an intact navy and initiative much can be done, and it probably is hoped that while the German navy engages ours the transports, escorted by the older war ships, may slip across and complete a landing under the protection of mines, submarines and vessels sunk in the fairway. There is ample shipping in German ports for the embarkation of a quarter of a million men or more, and from the evidence of calmness with which the German generals sacrifice life to attain their objects we can be sure that a loss of 50,000 men in transit would be considered a cheap price to pay for throwing the remainder ashore. Are there troops to spare? Germany has three million men on her two frontiers, but she has four million men in her active army, reserve and Landwehr, besides a million and three-quarters more in the Landsturm and Ersatz reserve. She may have now a million recruits of the new contingent at depots. There are reports that over a million men who have escaped service in the past have volunteered. Even if we deduct from these figures half a million men for losses in the field by wounds and illness it will take a great deal to convince us that the number of troops needed for an invasion of England cannot be found.

GERMAN SUBMARINES TO CHANNEL BY RAIL?

LONDON.—There is a widespread circulated rumor in London that the Germans expect to transport by rail to places on the Belgian and French coasts a number of submarines, with which to attack the British fleet. The entire feasibility of transporting submarines overland is the contention of a well-known American engineer here who has had much to do with the study of submarines and the handling of submarine mines. He said: "It would be possible to transport submarines by rail from Germany to the Belgian or French coasts once the railroad lines were secured, but after reaching the coast then would come the problem of escaping the British war vessels or mine fields." The rumors are that the Germans may try to send the submarines from near the mouth of the Scheldt.

ALLIES HOLD WAY TO CALAIS

Success in Battle for Seaport in France Reported by Paris.

Germans Declared To Have Been Repulsed In Attempts To Cross River.

The French are reported to have re-occupied Armentieres, an important railway center in Belgium, and to have repulsed a German attempt to cross the River Yser. The Allies claim to have made an advance north of the La Basse Canal and between Arras and the Oise. The German official report announces the capture of immense quantities of war material at Bruges and Ostend. An airship which appeared over Warsaw created something of a panic there. It is proposed to ask the government in the British Parliament a number of pointed questions suggestive of inefficiency in the War Department. According to reports submitted by Lord Kitchener, the British losses in killed, wounded and missing between September 12 and October 8 total 561 officers and 12,980 men. Crown Princess Cecilia has gone to Danzig to bestow iron crosses on the crew of the German submarine that sank the Russian cruiser Pallada. German shells have completely destroyed the country home of President Poincaré at Sampigne-sur-Meuse. The Germans are reported to have levied a war tax of \$1,000,000 on Ostend. The Russians, Austrians and Serbians, according to their respective official reports, have each inflicted losses on their enemy. REVENGE FOR THE HAWKE. Light Warship Undaunted Assisted By Four Destroyers. London.—The British Navy lost none killed and only one officer and four men wounded in the action off the Dutch coast Saturday, when the British protected cruiser Undaunted and four destroyers sent four German destroyers to the bottom of the North Sea. The crews of the German craft, numbering probably 400, all perished, with the exception of 31, who are now being sent to a British port as prisoners of war. This was officially announced by the war press bureau in a statement issued shortly after midnight. It was stated that the British destroyers were slightly damaged by the fire of their German antagonists. \$10,000 A DAY TAX. Antwerp Official Writes Of Demands Of Germans. London.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quotes Councilor Langour, of Antwerp, as describing the situation in that city as follows: "Antwerp now has a garrison of 17,000 marines and 200 officers, commanded by an admiral. As a war contribution the Germans demanded 300 hundred-weight of potatoes daily, 2,000 bottles of wine, bread for the whole garrison, \$5,000 cigars, \$500 kilograms of meat and pay for the officers and soldiers, estimated at \$10,000 daily."

WOLVES MENACE MONTENEGRIANS

Snow Forces Them From Mountains To Attack Men. Rome.—A dispatch from Cetinje says: "A close watch at night is necessary at the military camps not only because of the fear of the enemy, but on account of the dread of wolves, which when the first snow covered the mountain tops began to descend and wander in rapacious bands, attacking the living, if they cannot find dead."

VON KLUCK REPORTED OUT.

Wounded Prisoners Declare That He Has Been Supplanted. London.—According to wounded German officers who are prisoners in a hospital in England, it is said, Gen. Sixt von Arnim has succeeded General von Kluck in command of the right wing of the German Army in France. It is asserted that this change was made two days after the battle of Marne.

MINES IN THE SCHELDT.

Germans, the Dutch Hear, Have Placed Them There. Amsterdam.—The Germans, according to the Handelsblad, have laid mines in the River Scheldt near Antwerp. Skippers bound for Antwerp have been required to ask instructions how to proceed at Tanswert, a port in the estuary of the Scheldt.

COLONEL GREY CAPTURED.

Brother Of English Minister Of Foreign Affairs Held. Berlin.—Colonel Grey, a brother of the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was made prisoner when the aeroplane on which he was acting as observer was brought down by a well-directed shot near Peronne, France. His aviator also was captured.

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