

# ALLIES REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK CROWN PRINCE GAINS AT VERDUN CZAR'S ARMY DRIVES BACK FOE

## KAISER'S COAST RAID HALTED INVADERS ARE FALLING BACK BATTLE IS GROWING FIERCER

### Violent Attacks and Counter Attacks Mark Progress of Campaign in Northern France and West Flanders, But Official Reports Indicate That Opposing Armies Hold Positions with Slight Changes

## BRITISH WAR SHIPS SHELL THE ENEMY'S POSITION

London.—The extreme ends of the 350-mile battle line in France and Belgium continued to bear the brunt of fighting with the Allies holding the Germans along the River Yser to Neuport and the North Sea and the German Crown Prince's army gaining in the Southeast.

have been hurried in the direction of Neuport. The German censors have passed for publication an article by the military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt in which it is admitted that so long as fresh masses of troops can be brought without hindrance over the seas they constitute an awkward adversary.

Official confirmation that the British fleet is joining in the land battle along the Belgian coast is forthcoming. The bigger vessels which were shelling the shore batteries apparently were attacked by submarines, but the destroyers drove off the mosquitoes.

The German War Office asserts that several of the outer forts at Verdun have been taken and that the way to the inner fortifications is open. Another offensive is developing there, although the German claims that they actually have reduced most of the Verdun forts are emphatically denied by Gen. Galleni in Paris. It is believed that this movement is a desperate attempt of the Germans to divert the French from their Alsace-Lorraine operations.

Although halted in both their march on Dunkirk and their effort to pierce the Allies' line in the left center and thus open a road to Paris, the Kaiser's hosts were more successful in the Meuse region.

Information from the front indicates that the activity at points other than in the north is increasing daily. The frequent rains, with their discomfort to the troops, have had a tendency to force the fighting. The Germans would appear to have selected five o'clock in the evening as the hour for their heaviest attack at certain points.

### FIERCE ACTIVITY OF GERMANS.

Bordeaux.—All correspondents at the front agree on one thing—that the situation for the Allies appears more favorable now than at any time since General Joffre halted his retirement and struck the blow which began the retreat of the Germans from Paris.

The fighting in France and Flanders is proceeding most part in heavy fogs, which have prevented the aviators of the opposing armies spying out the dispositions of the various forces. The Germans are handicapped by these conditions, for they have been unable to employ their heavy artillery, on which they depend much, partly because of the obscuring fog and partly because the condition of the country makes its transport so difficult.

The sudden fierce activity of the Germans all along the battle front blazed out most furiously at La Bassée, at Arras, at Mametz, at Peronne and Albert, and at Vanquels. On the Meuse the enemy made a resolute attempt to gain further ground and force the French from the position they hold on the high bank of the Meuse near Camp des Romains, but here, as all along the battle front, they suffered heavy loss and failed of their purpose.

The attacks of the Germans at these points are not only rolled back, but the French, making counter attacks, gained ground. At all points on the battle front the French War Office declares progress has been made, and the closing in of the ring of steel about the Germans continues.

The German army headquarters in Belgium have been moved back eastward, where fresh German troops, with artillery are reported moving from Alost. These are said to number 60,000 men.

In Belgium all reports agree that the Allies are making great progress in driving the Germans from the coast and forcing their ultimate withdrawal from France. That this culmination of the desperate fighting in the north is not far off is indicated by the preparations the Germans are making to assure themselves of adequate facilities to pass the Meuse back into Germany.

The Germans are strengthening their line of retreat across the Meuse between Liege and Namur. The forts at those two points are being repaired by German convicts and field works are being thrown up. New bridges are being thrown across the Meuse to facilitate the passage of troops.

Ghent, Copenhagen and Rotterdam despatches all speak of the great unrest among the German officers and the anxiety in Germany generally at the Allies' progress and the stern fight put up by the little Belgian army, which has turned the defensive into an offensive movement.

In Ghent the air is full of rumors of the Allies' victories. All festivities have been cancelled. Troops

Alfred Stead, the correspondent at the front for the Express, says he believes that by arming every available man and sending him to the front that the Germans have gained numerical superiority, but the German forces, swollen with raw levies, have lost fighting efficiency through their presence. He says that there is reason to believe that the Kaiser is massing his best troops now for another effort to break through the French lines at Verdun.

The movements along the coast continue to be more or less in the nature of reconnaissance movements, while the aim of the fighting on the Allies' left centres around Lille, which is because of its railroad and high-way connections of vital strategic importance to the Germans.

## Drive Germans Back 40 Miles from Warsaw

### Russian Armies Gain Skierniewicz, Southwest of Polish Capital—Repel Attacks on Suwalki-Lyck Line.

London.—It is admitted in Vienna that the German and Austrian armies in Poland have been unable to resume their advance. Despatches received in Rome from the Austrian capital say that the battle now raging is of tremendous importance. Repeated attempts to storm the fortified line held by the Russians have failed. The Russian positions seem to be impregnable.

From Petrograd it is reported that the Russians have driven the Germans forty miles west of Warsaw and that the Czar's army now holds Skierniewicz, southwest of Warsaw. The town is an important railroad centre, communicating with Thorn, Breslau and Koeningshutte. The German line now rests on the River Zouza, an affluent of the Vistula. The German columns which threatened Warsaw have all been halted at varying distances from the Polish capital.

All the news points to a German plan of a defensive campaign. Elaborate intrenchments similar to the defenses in northern France have been constructed. The Germans have compelled the inhabitants to dig trenches.

### GERMANS FIGURE ENEMIES' LOSS

#### Aggregate of Those of Allies Placed at 750,000 Men.

Berlin.—The "Kreuz Zeitung" estimates the losses of the French, the British, the Russians, and the Belgians, in killed, wounded and prisoners, as at least three-quarters of a million men.

The Imperial Government has sent a formal protest to France and to neutral nations concerning alleged violations of the rules of the Geneva convention by French franc-tireurs and regular troops.

It is declared in this protest that the French have killed or mutilated wounded German soldiers; that they have fired on ambulances filled with wounded and bearing the Red Cross flag; that they have invaded German hospitals, robbed the hospital staff, and stolen the hospital equipment, that they have fired on German doctors who were gathering or attending to the wounded, killing some of these medical men, and taking other captives, and that they have captured a German field clergyman whom they treated as a common criminal.

This protest is accompanied by fifteen affidavits from various German soldiers, physicians, and Catholic field priests, which support the allegations made therein.

## FIGHTING OF DESPERATE CHARACTER.

London.—Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in northwestern France. The Belgian army, supported by the Allies, is holding on stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, despite determined German attacks, and has thus far succeeded in bringing to a halt the advance of the invaders along the coast.

Along the remainder of the 360-mile battle front, stretching from the North Sea to Switzerland, where the defenders and the invaders have been deeply entrenched for thirty-seven days, the greatest activity noted was along the Meuse River, principally in the vicinity of Camp des Romains, and at St. Mihiel, south of Verdun.

Both sides are bringing up reinforcements to the western front, where one of the supreme struggles of the war is on. The Germans are not bringing new troops from the east, but are throwing every available man in Belgium into the firing line. They seem to have the railroads working well, although they must have been seriously damaged during the battles of August and September. Troops are being transported over them, and Dutch sources report that train after train of wounded is being taken back to Germany.

In the fighting in this open country, where the men have not the protection of elaborate intrenchments, such as they have on the Aisne, the losses must be heavy, especially where efforts have been made to carry positions by assault.

Torrential rains have been falling recently near the scene of the coast fighting, making the flat country a sea of mud, and this, with the network of canals, makes the movement of German guns extremely difficult.

The German invaders in their effort to shorten their lines and rest their right wing further southward upon the English Channel are meeting with a vigorous offensive by the Allies. A good part of the fighting is being done in the obscurity of fogs.

French marines put forth a fine effort against the Germans.

A thick fog covered the entire region and the marines, accustomed to such weather conditions, crept toward the German trenches. "No shooting," was the order, "use the bayonet."

The marines got within thirty feet of the trenches before they were seen. It was too late for the defenders, who were bayoneted in the trenches, and beyond the trenches as they ran. Four hundred German prisoners were taken.

The situation in Belgium on account of the shortage of food is growing more serious and efforts are being made by American officials to hurry relief, especially to Brussels, where the need is greatest.

## FINAL WAR BULLETINS

According to the British official report the Belgian troops held the Germans in check four days on a front nearly twenty miles long.

A correspondent at the battle front says the Belgians drove the Germans back five miles.

Germany has made a protest to France and to neutral nations against the alleged mutilation of wounded and disregard of the Red Cross by French troops. The occupation of Ghent and Bruges, Berlin declared, was done without damage.

Turkey will go to war whenever Berlin tells her to, a Constantinople despatch reports, with an army of 900,000, according to a German estimate, largely officered by Germans.

The French official report said the Germans made six assaults on the Allied lines from Belgium to the heights of the Meuse, all of which had been repulsed. The Belgians held the Yser River, in Belgium. Berlin announced that the Allies had been defeated west of Lille, and reported heavy fighting in Belgium, without giving any result.

The Russian troops have advanced to Skierniewicz, forty miles southwest of Warsaw, indicating that the Germans have met a further repulse in that region, Petrograd said. Vienna reported successes to Galicia.

In South Africa the rebellion of Colonel Maritz has been virtually broken up. Another lot of officers and men have been captured, while others have surrendered voluntarily to the African authorities.

It was announced in Berlin that a German warship had sunk the British submarine E-3 in the North Sea. It was also reported that a German submarine had sunk the British steamer Gliters.

Thousands of Japanese to hundreds of Germans were reported killed at Tsingtau. Japan seized important German islands in the Pacific.

Germany, according to information received from Berlin, is preparing to deal Great Britain a decisive blow. The scheme is to disembark several army corps somewhere in the south of England while the grand fleet is occupied with fighting the German fleet in the North Sea.

## DUG IN LIKE MOLES, ARMIES IN FRANCE FIGHT UNSEEN.

ST. MIHIEL, France.—Fighting day and night from deep trenches whose wonderfully effective entanglements of barbed wire, steel sharp-pointed rods and sharp-tipped stakes are almost touching, the thousands of men comprising the German left and the French opposing wing seldom see each other.

Probably never before has there been staged a battle so theatrically set as is the present. The line of battle runs wave shape for miles through dense forests, over and around high hills and across deep valleys, traversed with fast running streams of water.

The French stubbornly contest every attempt on the part of the Germans to advance. Lines of trenches are extended a foot at a time. The thousands on each side dig themselves in like field moles.

They cover their every movement. Even the guns are hidden and their location cannot be ascertained by the opposing forces, as their smokeless powder leaves no trace. And in the open country the trenches are so constructed as to be invisible to an aviator unless he flies very low. When he does fly low he seldom returns to report. But there are always volunteers on both sides to attempt it. They go out and most of them are killed. A few are treated with the consideration their daring demands.

## Six British Ships Prey of German Cruiser Emden

### Four Steamers and Dredger Sunk, Sixth Craft Seized, Off English India—\$10,000,000 Damage to British Commerce.

London.—The Admiralty has received a report from Colombo, Ceylon, that the German cruiser Emden has sunk four British steamships, captured a fifth, and sunk a dredger at a point about 150 miles southwest of Cochin, British India.

The steamships sunk were the Chilkana, Troilus, Benmohr and Clan Grant, the Exford was captured and the dredger Ponrable, bound for Tasmania, was sunk.

It is estimated that the damage done by the German cruiser Emden in sinking British merchantmen is at least £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000) apart from the loss of trade.

Emden so far has captured or sunk 21 British vessels.

The Emden is a small protected cruiser, six year old. She was completed in May, 1908. Her displacement is 3,650 tons, her length 386.6 feet and her two sets of triple expansion engines will drive her at a rate of 24.5 knots when she is clean. She has a lightly armored deck and carries ten 4.1 inch guns, two machine guns and two 18 inch submerged torpedo tubes. Her complement is 361 men.

## HOW SOLDIERS ACT AFTER RETURNING FROM THE FIRING LINE.

PARIS.—How the different soldiers act after returning from the firing line is told by one correspondent. He states that the French, although fatigued by long duty in the trenches, are gay and usually collect brush at once and prepare a meal. The British troopers first think of their razor, and after a clean shave take a swim. Then to the soccer field for a game. The Belgians are more or less gay, but are exceedingly bitter against the invaders.

The East Indians, whose cries and weird battle songs on the field of strife strike terror to the hearts of the invaders, are usually extremely taciturn when idle. They get off to themselves in small groups and quietly discuss events in their native tongues.

The Moroccan troops are prone to sleep. However, the bridles of their horses are tied to their arms, and they are ready at a second's notice to leap into the saddle and gallop off to the firing line.

## GIVES HEED TO U. S. PROTEST

### England Releases Standard Oil Steamers.

## WHY IT WAS DETAINED

### The State Department Now Orders a Protest Against Unjustifiable Detention of the Brindilla.

Washington, D. C.—The firm attitude of the State Department against Great Britain's seizure of three of the Standard Oil tank ships resulted in a call of the British Ambassador at the White House, where he announced to the President the release of the ship John D. Rockefeller of that company.

This release closes the incident of the John D. Rockefeller so far as the State Department goes. Officials, however, say that there may be a claim made by the Standard Oil Company against Great Britain for detention, but the Standard has not indicated whether it will do it.

Immediately after the announcement at the White House, instructions were cabled to Ambassador Page, at London, directing him to request the immediate release of the Brindilla, a tank ship, which is held "unjustifiably" by the British at Halifax, subject to disposition by a British prize court.

### Case Of the Brindilla.

The action as to the Brindilla was based on information to the department that the vessel was continuously American property, that she was given registry in due form and that she was going in good faith from one neutral port to a British port.

In all important aspects, as now viewed here, the case of the Brindilla is parallel with that of the John D. Rockefeller, and it is fully expected that she will be released.

The official reason for the release of the John D. Rockefeller was stated at the White House and at the State Department by the British ambassador Sir Spring-Rice, as follows:

"The John D. Rockefeller was detained because there was nothing to show in her papers for whom the oil she carried was destined.

"It was only ascertained to order." It has now been ascertained that the oil in her tanks was destined for the Danish Petroleum Company, and that there is in Denmark an embargo on exportation. Directions were at once given for the release of the vessel. Fuel and lubricants were declared conditional contraband by the proclamation of August 4."

## U. S. DEFENSES WEAK.

### Forts Are Needed At Cape Henry and Coast Artillery Short.

Washington, D. C.—An urgent plea for more men to garrison the country's coast defenses was made by Brigadier General E. M. Weaver, chief of Coast Artillery, in his annual report submitted to Secretary Garrison. No new fortifications were asked for in addition to the proposed forts at Cape Henry to command the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

Calling attention to the fact that many of the foreign warships of latest design are to carry guns larger than 14 inches in caliber, General Weaver asked that 16-inch guns be provided for Cape Henry.

Of the need for additional artillerymen, he reported 564 officers and 10,888 men below the needed number.

"Unless provision is made in the near future," the report continued, "for additional Coast Artillery personnel, it will be necessary to reduce the garrisons to mere caretaker detachments at some of the defenses of lesser importance, including Baltimore, Portsmouth, Delaware, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, New Bedford, Potomac, Tampa, Columbia, Cape Fear and Mobile."

## DELAWARE HAS NEW CODE.

### Special Session Of Legislature Passes It And Adjourns.

Dover, Del.—After passing the new revised code, the special session of the Delaware Legislature adjourned Monday. The code became a law Monday afternoon, when Governor Miller affixed his signature to the bill in the presence of the Code Commission and the Senate and House members on enrolled bills.

H. H. Ward and T. Bayard Heisel, the commissioners, were allowed \$25,000 for drafting the code.

The claims committee of the two houses settled upon a per diem of \$5 for the compensation of the members and officers.

## 18 OF HIS SONS DEMOCRATS.

### Father Of 25 Children Welcomed At White House.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson congratulated J. E. Duckworth, a North Carolina mountaineer, on having been the father of 25 children and having voted the Democratic ticket for 65 years. Mr. Duckworth, who had never seen a President before, was introduced by Senator Overman. He told the President he had 18 sons and 19 Democratic votes in his family.

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