

GERMANS WEAKEN, SAYS PARIS THEY RUSH UP HEAVY FORCES RUSSIA AGAIN WINS IN POLAND

ALLIES GAIN ON WHOLE LINE AND BERLIN ADMITS CHECK NEAR WARSAW

Impetuous Soldiers of the Kaiser Cross Yser Canal on Bridge of Dead, the Waterway Being Filled with Bodies of Slain After Seven Desperate Attacks

CONFLICTS, MOST SANGUINARY OF WAR, MARK EFFORT OF INVADERS

London.—Back and forth, in zigzag style, along the course of the Yser between Neuport, on the North Sea, and Dixmude, 15 miles to the south, the tide of battle ebbed and flowed day upon day without any marked change in the positions of the Allies and the Germans being effected.

Long trains containing wounded continue to pour into Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Coblenz, and the Red Cross doctors and the hospitals in those places are overwhelmed, it is stated. The effort to force the Allies' lines cost the Germans heavily. One correspondent estimates their losses during the past few days of continuous fighting at 14,000 a day. The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that during the recent heavy fighting the Germans lost nearly 50,000 men. The Allies' loss, too, has been severe. The Belgians are believed to have lost 12,000 men in the recent fighting. The Belgians were always in the thickest of the fight. The British casualty report says that seventy-four officers are dead, wounded or missing in the recent fighting.

The French official reports were more favorable than at any time since the German armies began their new advance fifteen days ago after the occupation of Ostend. The Kaiser's troops were not merely checked, but were hurled back.

A despatch from Berne, Switzerland, asserts that the Germans are receiving large reinforcements in Alsace and that the French are making great preparations for an attack on Belfort, which is powerfully entrenched.

The Allies gained ground in Belgium to the north and east of Ypres, driving a wedge further northward between the German forces near the coast and forces operating from Ghent and Brussels. The Allies outfought the Germans and advanced in the region of La Basse, the point for many days of incessant and violent effort by the Germans to cut the Allied line in two. Elsewhere along the west flank the Allied line remains unbreakable.

A Central News despatch from "Northern France" states that the Bavarian Crown Prince had eight full army corps, about 320,000 men, with which to force the passage along the sea coast. These troops were constantly reinforced. Their losses have been frightful, the despatch states.

The official statement that the German onslaught is moderating, together with unofficial despatches asserting that the Germans cannot maintain their attack, warrants the conjecture that the Russian victories in Poland, the advances of the French in Lorraine and Alsace and tremendous losses in killed and wounded in Belgium and northern France are compelling the Germans once more to abandon an offensive campaign and are forcing them to prepare to defend their own territory. It is reported that the invaders have lost 16,000 killed and 30,000 wounded in Belgium alone, while their losses in France, especially near La Basse, Lille and Arras, have been enormous.

Regarding the fighting the correspondent states that the situation looked desperate for the Allies.

The dwindling of their chances in Belgium produced the new attempt to break through the Allied line in the old centre, in the Craonne region.

A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that the Germans are strongly reinforced and are making another effort to cross the Yser Canal. A German officer is quoted as saying that his men have already crossed the canal seven times and were compelled each time to retreat. At several points along the canal, the bodies of Germans killed in action were used as bridges for the crossings.

The news from the battle line north, east and south east of Verdun continues to be favorable to the French and has an important bearing on the situation in the north. The French moved forward in an effort to envelop the German force holding St. Mihiel, and maintained a threatening movement toward Metz.

The life of the city is nearly altogether crushed by this painful mass of mutilated humanity.

The Austrian official reports tell of heavy fighting in Poland south of Ivanogrod and the capture of 10,000 Russians. They also declare the Serbians and Montenegrins have been driven out of Bosnia with great loss.

The hospitals are beginning to run short of chloroform, and as a result many operations are performed without anaesthetics.

The British Government is greatly worried over the rebels in South Africa having been joined by Generals De Wet and Beyers, but insists the revolt will soon be wiped out.

Convalescent soldiers wander like vagabonds through the streets, clothed in uniforms and still bandaged, begging alms. They are hungry, they ask for food, warm apparel, underclothing, and walking sticks.

LONG TRAINS OF WOUNDED.

Geneva, via Paris.—Telegrams received in Basle, Switzerland, from Cologne and Coblenz declare that the war on the German right flank from Lille to the North Sea has become a massacre. During six days, it is declared, many thousands of Germans have been killed or wounded.

GERMAN CRUISER EMDEM DESTROYS JAPANESE BOAT

Kaiser's Rover, Chased by Twenty British and French Warships Keeps Up Work.

Berlin (via The Hague).—The German cruiser Emden continues to evade the pursuing column made up of twenty British and French warships and nearly the total reserve strength of the Japanese navy.

Another rebellion has broken out in South Africa, led by Gen. Christian de Wet and Gen. Christian Frederik Beyers, in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal. Hellbron has been seized, and the Government officials taken prisoners.

An official report received from her commander shows that she is now harassing the Japanese commerce. The Japanese liner Kamasaka Maru, en route to Singapore from Japanese ports with a valuable cargo, has been sunk in the Indian Ocean.

Berlin reported officially that the British fleet had been driven off by the German artillery on the Belgian coast and that three of them had been struck. The Germans admitted the defense of the Allies was obstinate.

The French War Office reported that the Germans who crossed the Yser River had been halted and that the Allies held their positions against attacks in France.

In the marine records the steamer Kamegasaki-Maru is given as being of 138 tons burden. She is owned in Nagasaki.

Austria Feeling War's Disasters

Every Available Vienna Building Taken for Wounded—Soldiers Beg in Streets—Capital is Full of Misery.

Rome.—Information from Austria reveals unimagined seriousness. The military losses not only have been great, but disease is spreading while the populace is apathetic. Enormous, almost inconceivable, is the loss of life suffered by the Austrian Army.

An evil spirit seems to have rendered the Austrian Army impotent from the very commencement of hostilities. The first Austrian advance into Russian Poland, resulted in a horrible catastrophe for the invaders.

Only six weeks after the declaration of war Vienna alone took under its auspices no fewer than 60,000 wounded, and it was calculated that in those six weeks the Austrian Army had lost 200,000 men in killed and wounded. From then onward not a single day has elapsed without bringing news of a sanguinary skirmish.

In one encounter of minor importance at the end of September the Austrian Army emerged with the colossal total of 20,000 fallen. This was due to a tragic error. The Austrians, left without ammunition and stationed in an open position, hoisted white flags. The Russians did not see them and continued to decimate the Austrians with their mitrailleuses for several hours.

Austria was entirely unprepared for such gigantic losses. Vienna has consequently had to be converted into a gigantic hospital. All the public and private hospitals, barracks, and schools became overfilled, but this did not suffice, and theatres and offices were occupied for this purpose. It was still inadequate. Then were invaded the Museum, the great Rotunde of the world-renowned Prater Park, where elegant spectacular ballets were performed, the gay palaces of the great Viennese exhibitions, and all other available accommodations.

The life of the city is nearly altogether crushed by this painful mass of mutilated humanity.

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Convalescent soldiers wander like vagabonds through the streets, clothed in uniforms and still bandaged, begging alms. They are hungry, they ask for food, warm apparel, underclothing, and walking sticks.

All the stocks have been exhausted. There is no more leather for boots. There is a shortage of shirts and jackets. One sees reservists on sentry duty with ropes around their waists instead of leather belts.

Together with the wounded arrive long processions of cholera and dysentery invalids, all from the Galician frontier. The medical figures for Vienna indicate 100 dead daily from this malicious epidemic.

FINAL WAR BULLETINS

The French War Office announces that the German attacks on the front in Belgium appear to be moderating.

The German cruiser Emden has sunk a small Japanese steamer en route for Singapore.

Berlin reports that the Belgians have been reinforced, but the German attacks are being pushed.

The German official report admits that the German and Austrian forces have been compelled to retire from Russian Poland before fresh Russian troops.

An official Berlin report said the battle in Belgium was proceeding with "stubbornness." It was announced that one of the British warships had been set afire by the German shells.

Russian Generals said the Germans lost at Warsaw because they delayed their attack after their brilliant and unexpected advance.

Gen. Baron von Ardenne, formerly attached to the War Office in Berlin, predicted the capture of Calais and other channel ports, which, he said, would open the way to a possible invasion of England.

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GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS NEVER CEASE.

AMSTERDAM.—Great bodies of German troops are being hurried forward from the reserve training camps to reinforce the Kaiser's battle line in Belgium and France. Austrian troops have been brought up from the Rhine garrisons to occupy Ghent, the German forces in that city having been sent to strengthen the army attacking the Allies near Dixmude.

The German reinforcements seen never to cease. They come fresh to the attack day after day and trains and trains of wounded have been taken away, but the German force remains more numerous than ever. They seem ready to put every man in Belgium rather than give way. Their determination and force must not be underestimated.

War Horrors Along Yser Baffle Reporters' Descriptive Powers

London.—The "News" reporter who has been in an armored train to the banks of the Yser, gives a good description of the battle in the north. He says:

"The battle rages along the Yser with frightful destruction of life. Air-engines, sea-engines, and land-engines death-sweep this desolate country vertically, horizontally, and transversely. Through it the little frail human engines crawl and dig, walk and run, skirmishing, charging, and blundering in the little individual fights and tussles, tired and puzzled, ordered here and there, sleeping where they can, never washing, and dying unnoticed. A friend may find himself firing on a friendly force and few are to blame.

"First the Germans were driven back over the Yser; then they secured a footing again, and next day they were again hurled back. Now a bridge blown up by one side is repaired by the other; it is again blown up by the first, or left as a death trap till the enemy is actually crossing.

"Action by armored trains, some of them the most reckless adventures, are attempted daily. Each day accumulates an unwritten record of individual daring feats, accepted as part of the daily work. Day by day our men push out on these dangerous explorations, attacked by shell fire, in danger of cross fire, dynamite, and ambuscades, bringing a priceless support to the threatened lines. As the armored train approaches the river under shell fire the car cracks with the constant thunder of guns aboard. It is amazing to see the angle at which the guns can be swung.

"And overhead the airmen are busy venturing through fog and puffs of exploding shells to get one small fact of information. We used to regard the looping of the loop of the Germans overhead as a bare-brained piece of impudent defiance to our infantry fire. Now we know it means early trouble for the infantry.

"Besides us, as we crawl up sniffing the lines like dogs on a scent, grim trainloads of wounded wait soundlessly in the sidings. Further up the line ambulances are coming slowly back. The bullets of machine guns begin to rattle on our armored coats. Shells we learned to disregard, but the machine gun is the master in this war.

"A brisk day," remarks the correspondent. "Not so bad, replies the officer. So the days pass."

PREDICTS HARDEST FIGHTING IN GERMANY

But Beresford Declares She Must Lose Fleet, Colonies and Krupp Gun Work.

STAFFORD, England (via London).—The serious times of the war, said Lord Charles Beresford in a speech here, would begin when the Germans were forced over the frontier into their own country where they would have their own base of supplies. It would take more than six months or a year "to put Emperor William on his back," said Lord Charles.

Germany, he declared, must be humbled and humiliated. "She must lose the whole of her fleet," Lord Charles concluded, "give up the Kiel Canal and her colonies, her forts must be demolished and the Krupp works razed to the ground."

TURKS ENTER WAR AGAINST RUSSIANS

Her Cruisers Bombard City of Theodosia.

Petrograd Reports Austro-German Army Corps in Retreat.

The Russian Embassy at Washington announces the receipt of word from Petrograd that on October 28 the Russians in Poland overcome the last resistance of the Austro-German troops north of the river Pilica and that all of the Austro-German corps on the left bank of the Vistula are in full retreat. Russians have occupied Strykoff, Ejow, Novomlasto and Radom, the dispatch says, and have taken thousands of prisoners and scores of machine guns.

Of the battle in Poland, the only mention in the German report is the statement that "in the southeastern war area the situation is unchanged." In the northeastern theatre of the war, the report says, the German attacks are progressing.

Concerning the fighting in Belgium, contradicting claims are made in official reports at Paris and Berlin. The French report says that "there is nothing new on the front between Neuport and Dixmude," but that the Allies have made progress around Ypres. The German report says that at Ypres the battle is unchanged and that south of Neuport the German attacks are slowly gaining ground.

Of the fighting in France, Berlin says that the Germans are making good progress west of Lille and have taken several fortified positions; that French counter-attacks everywhere have been repulsed; that in the Argonne region "the enemy was chased from several trenches and some machine guns captured," and that southwest of Verdun the Germans broke through the lines and occupied the main position of the enemy.

The French statement says that the Allies have captured German trenches between the Aisne and the Argonne and have advanced also in the forest of Apremont.

That the Rheims Cathedral has again been under fire is disclosed in the report of the German headquarters, which says: "A French battery stationed in the Cathedral of Rheims and artillery observers posted on the steeple of the Cathedral have been bombarded."

BOMBARDS HIS OWN CHATEAU.

Count De Chambrun Says He is Enjoying It Too.

Paris.—The Countess de Chambrun, formerly Miss Clara Longworth, of Cincinnati, a sister of former Congressman Nicholas Longworth, has received a letter from her husband, who was at one time the French military attaché at Washington and is now an officer of an artillery company at the front. In his letter Count de Chambrun says: "I am now having the great pleasure of directing the artillery fire against our own chateau, and I take great enjoyment in seeing piece after piece come down."

The de Chambrun chateau is near St. Mihiel, where a stubborn struggle has been going on for six weeks since that point was occupied by the Germans.

Tokio.—The Russian Embassy here announces that Turkey has opened war on Russia. The long sustained neutrality of the Ottoman Empire finally has broken under German pressure and the ninth nation now is embroiled in the great struggle.

Theodosia, Crimea.—From 9.30 o'clock to 10.30 A. M. a Turkish cruiser bombarded the station and city, damaging the Cathedral, the Greek Church, a pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded. A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a southerly direction.

Novorossysk, Caucasia.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, demanded the surrender of the city and the government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town. The Turkish consul and officials were arrested. The cruiser withdrew.

Theodosia (formerly Kaffa) is a Russian seaport on the southeast coast of Crimea, about 100 miles northeast of Sebastopol, by which it is connected by rail.

Novorossysk is on the northeast coast of the Black Sea and is the capital of the territory of the Black Sea. It is almost directly opposite Theodosia at a distance of about 120 miles.

BELGIANS GET CALL OF KING.

To Expel Invader Their Imperative Duty, He Tells Them.

London.—The Exchange Telegraph Amsterdam correspondent sends the following proclamation issued by King Albert to the Belgian troops: "Our towns have been burned and our houses destroyed, and there is mourning over the whole country. But more terrible disasters will follow if we do not free the country of the invaders.

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