

GERMANS PUSH BACK BRITISH LINE BUT FAIL IN ASSAULT UPON YPRES; RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON CRACOW

RIVAL ARMIES DEADLOCKED IN BATTLE OF FLANDERS

Famous Prussian Guard Mowed Down in Fierce Assault on the British Forces

GERMANS FIGHT TO VICTORY OVER BODIES OF SUBMERGED COMRADES

"There is no daily gauge of success or failure. Many of the men taken prisoners in the four weeks of day and night fighting oscillating this way and that over three or four miles of country in the northern theatre can scarcely believe victory or defeat is possible."

—From a war correspondent on the Belgian battle front.

London.—In the terrific attack by Prussian Guards on the British forces defending Ypres the Kaiser's troops broke the opposing line at three points, although they were not able to penetrate to the town.

This fact became known with the assurance of the following communication by the Official Press Bureau:

"A very severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered by a Prussian Guard corps. The enemy made an especial effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped had been weakened already by attacks of infantry of the line. The facts, briefly, are as follows:

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed up by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Prussian Guard Corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us, in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts, made by infantry of the line, had failed.

Ypres, the defence of which will certainly be reckoned in history as one of the most striking episodes in the annals of the British army.

For more than three weeks that position, which projects like a bastion in the enemy's lines, has been held under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased day or night. During this time the enemy has poured successive waves of infantry against the British, only to see them broken to pieces.

According to German officers who have fallen into the hands of the Allies about 500,000 Germans were fighting against the Allies at the beginning of the great battle on the Yser. The German casualties the officers themselves put at 90,000, from which it can be assumed that actually their losses run well into six figures.

In one case a regiment of Infantry de Marine, 1,800 strong, had only eighty men left, while the great movement on the Ypres made the losses among the officers extraordinarily heavy, including five generals killed.

The Germans continue to destroy bridges and railways in Belgium, but their object remains a secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country and are taking every step to prevent their plans becoming known to the Allies.

The siege of Przemysl, which was suspended during the period of the Austro-German offensive, has been resumed.

Allies Lose 1800 Men

Germans Announce Captures in the Yser Fighting.

London.—The following official statement issued by the army headquarters in Berlin was received here by wireless:

On the branch of the Yser Canal at Neuport our marines have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and we have taken 700 prisoners. During our attacks on Ypres, which have progressed favorably, another 1,100 prisoners have been taken.

Fierce French attacks to the west and east of Soissons have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the East Prussian frontier, at Eydtkuhnen, and also further south to the east of the outlet of the Mazurian lakes, fresh battles have developed, but no decision has yet been reached.

German Aviators Fly Over British Ports, Says Berlin

Wireless Tells of Trips to Sheerness and Harwich Within 40 Miles of London.

Berlin.—According to news given out to the press in official quarters, German aviators have flown over the English seaports of Sheerness and Harwich.

Sheerness is a fortified seaport in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames. It is about forty miles from London. Harwich is in Essex, and about seventy miles northeast of London.

FIGHT IN FLOOD.

Troops Around Ypres Are Leading Amphibious Lives.

Rotterdam.—Fighting continues night and day at Ypres in Belgium. A decisive victory in this region will go to the side which brings up the most re-enforcements.

Owing to the constant heavy rains which have flooded the country the men are leading an amphibious life. Their chief concern is to keep their cartridges dry. Soldiers are in many cases fighting in their bare feet, as their boots have been reduced to pulp.

Both sides have made numerous captures of guns which cannot be moved.

The Kaiser remains in the vicinity visiting different points in a gray automobile.

Sydney Drove Emden Ashore in 80 Minutes

Australian Cruiser Kept Out of Range and Shot Antagonist to Pieces.—Was Hit by Only Two Shells

London.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Keeling in the Cocos Islands, Frederick Pollock, who was an eye-witness of the destruction of the German cruiser Emden by the Australian cruiser Sydney, cables a detailed account of the affair.

The islands are inhabited only by Malays, except for the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable and wireless station on Direction Island, one of the group, and the descendants of June Clunies Ross, a Scottish naval officer who settled in the islands and founded a line of "uncrowned kings" some ninety years ago.

Little news of the war reached the islands except official bulletins, which were relayed through the cable station. Then came a rumor that the cable company was sending rifles and orders to guard against Germans who might come and try to cut the cable and destroy the wireless station. Singapore later informed the islands that a German cruiser was on the way toward them, but except for one of the cable operators seeing what he thought were searchlights at sea one night toward the end of August, nothing came of this report.

The Emden, with four funnels—the fourth obviously merely a painted canvas dummy arrived at full speed at the entrance of the lagoon at 6 o'clock in the morning. She flew no flag, and this fact together with the dummy funnel, aroused the suspicions of the cable staff.

Cable Instruments Wrecked.

The cruiser immediately lowered an armored launch and two boats, and landed three officers and forty men, fully armed and equipped with four Maxim guns. The Germans rushed to the cable station, expelled the operators, smashed the instruments, confiscated the weapons of the staff and put armed guards in all the buildings.

In spite of the excitement outside, work went on as usual in the cable office until the Germans rushed in, and a general call for help was sent out just before the wireless station was blown up.

The Germans were most civil, but put the staff under armed guards, while the instruments were destroyed. There was no brutality or pillaging. Meanwhile the crew of the launch grappled for the cables, but failed to cut them. The electrical stores then were blown up.

The Emden's siren blew at 9 o'clock and the Germans on shore hurried to the boats, but the Emden started immediately, leaving the boats behind. The appearance of a warship to the eastward coming at full speed in pursuit explained the departure. The ship turned out to be the Sydney.

The Emden fired the first shot at a range of about 3,700 yards while steaming north at her highest speed. The Emden's firing at first seemed excellent and the Sydney's rather erratic. It was learned afterward that the latter was due to the fact that the Sydney's rangefinder had been put out of action by one of the two shots the Emden got home.

GERMANS FOUGHT WAY TO VICTORY OVER SUBMERGED BODIES OF COMRADES.

Paris.—Accounts of the German entry into Dixmude, received through the German lines, say the fighting was the most terrible yet experienced. A corps commander ordered his troops to take the town and warned them not to return alive if they failed.

The earlier onslaughts are said to have resulted in the slaughter of 80 per cent. of the attackers, who were unable to advance speedily across the flooded fields. Their bodies piling up in the water formed a footing for the infantry following, who thus were enabled to struggle for victory over the submerged bodies of their comrades.

The news from South Africa shows that General Botha has inflicted a heavy defeat upon General De Wet, whose force narrowly escaped annihilation. The Union troops captured 250 rebels and two complete laagers, including automobiles and one hundred carts and wagons.

Berlin reported that the Allies were repulsed at Lombaertzyde, less than two miles from the North Sea, and were driven across the Yser.

The Russians continue to press on in East Prussia, with the object of straightening out their line for an advance on Berlin. Berlin announced a victory over a Cossack force. A force of 6,000 Austrians, who crossed the Danube into Serbia, was cut to pieces, 2,000 being taken prisoners.

The Turkish Caucasian army is attacking the second line of the Russian position, Constantinople said. Dixmude, north of Ypres, was captured by the Germans after "the fiercest fighting of the war."

The French War Office admits the loss of Dixmude to the Germans, but states that the foe's attempt to debouch from that place along the left bank of the Yser failed.

Another British warship, the eighth, the gunboat Niger, of 810 tons, was sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel, near Dover. There was no loss of life.

EPITOME OF WAR NEWS

The Allies have lost heavily in the fighting in Belgium, where the German attacks around Ypres progressed favorably, according to an official statement in Berlin.

An unofficial dispatch states that the Allies have retaken Dixmude. German Army Headquarters reports that the marines at Neuport have inflicted heavy losses on the Allies, and have captured 700 prisoners.

Paris reports four German aviators trapped and slain in a battle with two British and two French airmen near Ypres.

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GERMANS FORCED ACROSS THE YSER

Canals Left Bank Cleared of Invaders, Paris Reports.

Bad Weather Causing Much Sickness in Trenches.

(Latest Summary.)

The Germans lost ground in Belgium, according to the French War Office, which announces that the portion of the left bank of the Yser Canal which the Germans held has been completely evacuated.

Slight gains by the Germans in the recent fighting in Belgium and the capture of several hundred French and British troops and two machine guns are reported from Berlin.

Petrograd reports that the battle on the left bank of the Vistula river, in Poland, is developing from Plack to the River Warthe. The report states that the Russians are making progress in East Prussia, that the march on Cracow, in Galicia, continues, and that farther west in Galicia the Austrians are preparing a defense on the San river, in the Dounaletz region.

Vienna admits that the Austrian troops in Serbia have encountered stout resistance at Baljevo, which they have not succeeded in overcoming, but says that along the River Save the Austrians are making progress.

Republc of Austrian attacks in Montenegro, Herzegovina and Bosnia are reported from Cetinje.

Turkish troops, according to a dispatch from Constantinople, have occupied Kotur, in the Persian province of Azerbaizan, after defeating a force of Russians. The same dispatch reports that British troops have landed near Fao, on the Persian Gulf, under fire, losing 60 men while landing.

Constantinople reports, via Berlin, that the Amer of Afghanistan has declared his determination to declare war on Russia and Great Britain, and that the Khedive of Egypt has announced his loyalty to the Sultan and his intention to accompany the Turkish army which is marching on Egypt.

Three British warships have been sighted off Colon and are expected to pass through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Ocean to join the Japanese warships which are reported searching for the German cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth off the coast of Chile.

British Loss Amounts to 57,000 Men Since European War Began

Premier Announces Staggering Figures and is Expected to Call for Another 1,000,000 Recruits.

London.—England was staggered by an announcement from Premier Asquith stating that the British casualties in the war to date are 57,000 killed, wounded and missing.

With this toll paid in the fighting so far, more men are to be rushed to the front. A supplementary estimate from the War Office declared that with 1,000,000 more men the total British strength of all ranks would be 2,186,400.

Recruiting has increased to a great extent during the week. It is expected that Premier Asquith will formally seek the sanction of Parliament for the raising of these 1,000,000 additional troops.

The statement of the Premier placing the casualties at approximately 57,000 was written in reply to inquiries from members of the House of Commons.

Premier Asquith will ask the House of Commons to vote a fresh credit for war purposes. It is understood that the Premier will ask that the new loan be for £225,000,000 (\$1,125,000,000) and at the same time will request authority to enlist 1,000,000 additional troops.

Paris.—Accounts of the German entry into Dixmude, received through the German lines, say the fighting was the most terrible yet experienced. A corps commander ordered his troops to take the town and warned them not to return alive if they failed.

The earlier onslaughts are said to have resulted in the slaughter of 80 per cent. of the attackers, who were unable to advance speedily across the flooded fields. Their bodies piling up in the water formed a footing for the infantry following, who thus were enabled to struggle for victory over the submerged bodies of their comrades.

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BIG BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK.

Audacious, Superdreadnaught, Sent To Bottom October 27.

New York.—Rumors of disaster to the British superdreadnaught Audacious, which have persisted ever since the White Star liner Olympic, diverted from her course, arrived at Lough Swilly on October 29, are confirmed in mail advices received from a point in Ireland.

After a career of less than two years, the Audacious, of the King George V class—third in tonnage and armament of his Majesty's warships—lies at the bottom of the ocean off the north coast of Ireland. She was hit by a torpedo or disabled by a mine just before 9 o'clock on the morning of October 27. With the possible exception of one or two men, the whole crew of 800 officers and men was rescued by small boats from the Olympic.

The rescue was made in a rough sea through brilliant and daring seamanship on the part of the White Star crew.

LORD ROBERTS DIES IN FRANCE.

Field Marshal Was Visiting the Troops From India.

London.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died in France from pneumonia.

A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the Continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read:

"I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Field Marshal Roberts, who was colonel-in-chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to give them his greetings. Soon after his arrival he became seriously ill.

He suffered from a severe chill on Thursday and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, militated against his recovery, the crisis in the disease coming quickly.

PANAMA CANAL NEUTRALITY.

President Wilson Issues Supplemental Proclamation.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson issued a proclamation to supplement the existing regulations for preservation of neutrality in the Panama Canal and the Panama Canal Zone during the European war.

GERMANS OVER BRITISH PORTS.

Aviators Fly To Within 40 Miles Of London.

Berlin.—According to information given out to the press in official quarters, German aviators have flown over the English seaports of Sheerness and Harwich.

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