

ANGLO-FRENCH VICTORY IN WEST

Germans Are Driven Out of Their Positions.

12,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Believed Beginning of Movement of Huge Scope.

Landing By Entente Allies Of Big Forces At Salonika Expected. 20,000 Germans Made Prisoners In France.

The offensive movement begun by the Allies against the Germans along the western front has assumed great proportions, and notable successes have been gained by the French and British forces, according to official announcements at London and Paris. The German War Office admits that the Germans have been repulsed at various points.

French troops have penetrated the German lines along a front of 15 miles, and for a depth at some places of 2 1/2 miles, in the Champagne district, according to the French official statement. Altogether, the French War Office says, more than 20,000 unrounded prisoners have been taken by the French and British in two days.

Field Marshal Sir John French, of the British army, announces the capture of five miles of German trenches south of La Bassée Canal and east of Vermeles, and states that in some instances British troops penetrated the German positions for a distance of 1,600 yards.

It is intimated at London, Paris and Athens that plans are afoot for the landing in Greece by the Entente Allies of a large force of troops to attack the Bulgarian flank, and march across the peninsula to turn the Turkish position at Gallipoli.

Italy is reported to have in readiness, for sending "wherever necessary," a force of troops "sufficient to exercise considerable influence on developments."

AWAITING BIG STROKE.

France Confident Allies Are About To Launch General Attack.

Paris.—Not since the battle of the Marne have General Joffre's forces attained such a pronounced and clear-cut success as the one tersely described in the communique.

The advance along 17 miles to a depth sometimes of nearly three miles across strongly fortified trenches disproves the generally held theory of a deadlock on the western front and is clear proof of the contention that Joffre can get the Germans into the open when he wishes.

Good News From All Fronts.

Of the highest significance is the fact that the Champagne victory comes at a moment when good news for the Allies is made known from all fronts. During the last two days the Germans, who for almost three weeks had been harassed by a perfect avalanche of shells along the western front, have, with the Austrians, been fighting the bloodiest battles in the eastern region, while Italy has advanced to within 10 miles east of Trent and 10 miles west of Trieste.

These facts coincide with important developments in the Balkan situation, and it would be a mistake to consider each one of them a separate success. They are all closely linked in one well-planned blow for the allied cause.

20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

British and French Capture German Trenches.

London.—The British and French armies have taken several large "nibbles" out of the German lines between Verdun and the Belgian coast, capturing in the process, trenches along a front of about 20 miles and taking 20,000 prisoners, many field guns and a number of machine guns.

At the same time British warships and French and Belgian batteries heavily bombarded the German positions on the coast between Zeebrugge and Nieuport.

Hold All Ground Gained.

The British forces still hold all the ground they gained Saturday from the German, except to the north of Loos, according to an official communication. The town of Loos is being held by the British, the quarries northwest of Hulluch have been captured and the French on the British right have been enabled to make further progress, the statement says.

GERMANS ADMIT REVERSE.

Division At Loos Driven Back To Second Line.

Berlin, via London.—A repulse of a German division, near Loos, northwest of Lens, with considerable casualties and the loss of materials, is admitted in the German official communication. The evacuation of an advanced German position north of Perthes, between Rheims and the Argonne forest, also is admitted by the War Office.

Heavy Losses Sustained.

The communication says: "The battles in the continuation of the British and French offensive, which had been prepared for months, have progressed without bringing our assailants considerably nearer to their aim."

"On the coast also British warships have attempted to interfere by their fire, and especially on Zeebrugge, but without result."

"In the sector of Ypres the enemy suffered heavy losses and had no success."

"Southwest of Lille the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advance line of defense to its second line. Naturally, we had considerable losses, including material of all kinds inclosed between the two positions."

BERNSTORFF REASSURES.

"Satisfactory Ending Will Be Reached In Submarine Controversy."

New York.—"I can assure the American people that an entirely satisfactory ending will be reached in the submarine controversy with Germany very soon," Count von Bernstorff declared at the Ritz.

"Within a few days I will return to Washington for a conference on the subject with Secretary Lansing," he added. "I have been in constant communication with Berlin regarding the matter and it is only a matter of hours when the misunderstandings will be ended forever."

"Does this mean all the demands of the United States will be met?" he was asked.

"I have said that an entirely satisfactory agreement will be reached. This will put an end to the daily 'crises,' of which the newspapers have been speaking."

This is the first time for a considerable period that the German envoy has spoken for publication.

10,297 DAMAGED FROM AIR.

East Coast Committee In London Has That Many Claims.

London.—The east coast raid committee, appointed in January, submitted to the treasury a report covering 14 German aerial raids previous to June 15 and the bombardment of the Hartlepoons, Scarborough and Whitby by German warships. The number of claims reported for personal injuries is 697, of which 178 were fatal cases. The number of claims for damage to property which have been investigated is 10,297.

DAY BANDIT GET \$2,000.

Beat New York Cashier and Then Fled In Their Automobile.

New York.—One of the most daring of the numerous hold-ups by auto bandits that have taken place in this city in the last year occurred Saturday when three men sprang from an automobile to a crowded sidewalk, blackjacked Charles Fried, a cashier, until he was unconscious, robbed him of a satchel containing \$2,000 in cash, jumped back into the automobile and sped away before an alarm could be given.

SIX KILLED; FIFTY HURT.

Surface Car Drops Into New Subway In New York.

New York.—Two hundred persons were dropped 30 feet into a great gap in Seventh avenue when the new subway, under construction, caved in for an entire block between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, carrying down a crowded Seventh avenue surface car, which was flattened out like a mushroom. Six persons are known to have been killed and more than 50 injured. An explosion of dynamite caused the collapse.

TAFT NOT G. O. P. ASPIRANT.

Brother Says Ex-President Would Resist Overtures.

San Antonio, Texas.—William Howard Taft is not an aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1916, Henry Walters Taft said here. The former President's brother said he had talked with the ex-President in California and felt confident he would resist any overtures to become the Republican nominee.

RAINCOAT MAKERS GO BACK.

Get Increased Pay, Shorter Hours and Arbitration.

Boston.—One thousand raincoat makers who struck Wednesday for higher wages and improved working conditions returned to work Friday. The manufacturers, it was stated, have increased the pay, reduced hours of labor and have embodied an arbitration provision in working agreements.

5 CENTS A DAY FOR SOLDIERS.

Committee Of French Deputies Asks Raise From One Cent.

Paris.—The army committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to recommend that the pay of French soldiers be increased from 1 cent to 5 cents a day as from July 1, 1916. The change would mean an increased expenditure of about \$25,000,000 a year.

PROGRESS and PARTISANSHIP

If the ex-progressive movement in this country is anything more than a scramble for office and a desire for notoriety, if it is a genuine, sincere demand for a different order of politics, in which the average citizen shall play a more important part and the political bosses a less important one, if it is a movement for the overthrow of privilege and the restoration of equal opportunity and fair play in both business and politics, then it can no more be a partisan question than is the law of gravitation or the agitation for vocational education.

If there is substance and earnestness in the movement, its leaders and followers must be even more anxious to endorse good public service in a progressive direction, than they are to condemn and rebuke false representatives and reactionary officials. For a movement that is only or chiefly destructive is necessarily short-lived. To live and grow and be fruitful of good, the movement must be constructive; it must grasp every opportunity to carry its plans into effect; it must maintain and build upon every advance made by any branch of government.

Senator Clapp, a representative of progressive thought of the most practical type, has publicly declared that in 1916 either President Wilson will be re-elected, or a reactionary Republican of the deepest dye will succeed him. If that is the case, and it seems likely, there is only one course for genuine Progressives to choose. They must support Woodrow Wilson or swallow their convictions.

They can support Wilson consistently; they should support him enthusiastically. He has rid the government of special interests of every kind and degree. No one has dared to suggest that any privileged corporation, any respectable lobbyist, any selfish politician has dictated a single move of the Wilson administration. If it has made mistakes, they are not the mistakes of previous presidents who have listened too willingly to the special pleading of powerful individuals. For the first time in a generation the government of the people is absolutely free to choose its own course and to serve the people, without violating any secret alliance or hidden obligation. If that achievement does not appeal to Progressive voters, they are blind to their own interests as well as their convictions.

The Wilson administration has made war upon the bosses of every political organization, including those who lurk under the Democratic banner. Tammany, Taggart, Sullivan, not to mention the Old Guard of special privilege in Pennsylvania and all other States, have had lean pickings under this President. The encouragement of the administration has been given everywhere and always to those who were seeking to cleanse politics, aid progress and uplift government. Progressives of every stripe and party have been recognized and drafted into the service. Frederick C. Howe, of Cleveland; Brand Whitlock, of Toledo; Louis F. Post, of Chicago; Frank L. Polk, of New York; George Record, of New Jersey; Ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey; Charles H. McCarthy and John R. Commons, of Wisconsin; George Rublee, of New Hampshire, have all, along with many others, given their help to the solution of the problems which concern Progressives.

If it is to be Wilson or a reactionary Republican, which will Progressives choose? And no Republican who is not reactionary enough to suit the Old Guard, will be nominated by the Republican Convention.

MORE ABOUT BRUMBAUGH

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin (Republican), September 14:

"THE EPISTLES OF MARTIN." "When the Governor of Pennsylvania shall again make his appearance among us, after his recent overflow in California of academic and patriotic gush in the style of Star-Spangle Sam, it will be in order to hear from him, at close range, in explanation and elucidation of the second of the two letters which bears his name as contributions to that series by various tricks, dodges, games of deceit and other species of hugger-mugger that culminated in the 'agreement' in favor of 'recommending' Thomas B. Smith for Mayor.

"In examining into those remarkable productions, it has not yet been made clear whether they are to be classified as performances from the pen of an ignoramus or greenhorn in politics, or a merely innocent novice in such pursuits, or a willing, foolish, but clumsy, tool of crafty manipulators both in and out of his official household.

"During the next few weeks the two epistles are likely to be quoted amusingly, satirically or sadly in the discussions which will attend the canvass for Mayor. But for the present the chief interest in them is as to the curious denotement which they give of both the mental and moral processes of the Governor of Pennsylvania, together with wonderment as to how he is going to reconcile his explanations if the first letter to the second and either of them to good sense and decent standard of public and official conduct."

Might Merry to Reform Them. If girls could see the men they are going to marry before breakfast there would be fewer weddings.—Topeka Capital.

THE ISSUES

WILSON AND THE GREAT WAR.

It probably within the truth to say that President Wilson has confronted the most perplexing diplomatic problem ever presented to an American President. At its opening he proclaimed the neutrality of the American nation. He went further and in a remarkable address to the American people, urged them to maintain a neutral spirit and to show it not only by deed, but by word and thought.

That practical and far-sighted appeal to the citizens of the United States has had mighty effects, too often overlooked. Foreseeing the bitter passions and prejudices that would flame high in the hearts of a people through whose veins raced the blood of every one of the peoples at war, and foreseeing the insidious appeals that would be made to win the sympathy and support, moral and material, of the greatest, richest neutral nation of the world—a skillful, eloquent and timely word of warning, President Wilson calmed, sobered and inspired the American public and made secure the unity of thought and purpose that has since marked public sentiment. Wilson's slogan in that address, "America first," is still the slogan of his fellow citizens, jingoos and partisans to the contrary notwithstanding.

Has the American Government been genuinely neutral?

The answer is to be found in the perfect impartiality and unanimity of the spokesmen of all the nations at war, in asserting the failure of America to support their cause. Any serious belief that that neutrality has been violated through the sale of munitions to the only belligerents who can protect the shipments, has been absolutely destroyed by the two great documents issued by the American State Department. Not only is the sale of munitions perfectly neutral, not only would it be distinctly neutral to prohibit the shipments—except as a matter of self-interest—the continuance of the precedent of selling munitions to any nation that will buy, is absolutely essential as a measure of self-defense, in the event that it may become necessary for America to supply its needs abroad in the case of war with a foreign power.

There are some persons who believe that America should have abandoned its neutrality and should have intervened to prevent the violation of Belgian neutrality. Is that true? In the first place, the assertion that the United States was bound by treaty to intervene, is not only false, it is mischievous and malicious. The Hague conventions, of which so much is heard nowadays, even if interpreted strictly, did not contemplate the forceful protection of Belgian neutrality. No nation at war, not even Belgium, has ever intimated that the conventions did require or obligate the United States to intervene, and they would have been prompt to demand our help if they had had just grounds.

But there is a broader and more specific basis for the justification of remaining aloof from the Belgian controversy. In signing the Hague conventions, in which neutrality is mentioned, the United States deliberately and specifically reserved the right to remain aloof from any purely European controversy, affecting the affairs of a European State. If those words had been written in prophecy of the present event, they could not more specifically and directly have justified our present position.

What, then, has the Wilson policy of neutrality gained for America?

First, it has given the country peace, a boon worth having. Next, it has made America the spokesman for civilization and humanity among the nations, and made America the great modern exemplar of honesty, justice, frankness in diplomacy.

Third, it has given America the priceless privilege of being a disinterested but influential participant in any congress of the nations dealing with the effects of the war and the policies that shall be followed in international intercourse hereafter.

Fourth, it has given America the opportunity to prepare to reap the rewards of its enterprise, resources, fair dealing, toward every nation in the world, the markets of the world.

It is difficult to please some Republican newspapers. Rather than grant whole-hearted praise to Secretary Daniels for the idea of gathering an advisory board of engineers and scientists for the navy, the Philadelphia Public Ledger complains because Secretary Daniels has not selected certain individuals suggested by that newspaper, as members of that board. It certainly is a shame that no Republican Secretary of the Navy thought of the advisory board scheme. Imagine what a great idea it would have been in that case.

Thanks to a Democratic currency bill it is possible for American bankers to discuss a loan of a billion dollars to foreign governments without throwing the whole business world into confusion. This is not the first service of the currency act. It is not difficult to imagine what might have happened, when the world war threw the whole course of world finance and commerce out of kilter, if there had not been a stabilizing influence in American finance, ready to meet any emergency without impairing confidence and destroying financial security on this side of the water.

CARRANZA GOES BACK TO CAPITAL

All His Departments Moved to Mexico City.

FIGHT TO KEEP ROAD OPEN

Campaign On Big Scale in Progress. Bandits Demand \$2,000 Ransom For American—A. B. C. Protocol.

Washington.—General Carranza now has moved all the departments of his Government from Vera Cruz to Mexico City and again is preparing to go to the capital himself, according to official information. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and War were the last to leave.

Dispatches to the State Department also indicate that Carranza's movement to crush Villa and his allies is being conducted on a big scale.

While Obregon is advancing to meet Villa and Maytorena, who are effecting a consolidation near Santa Barbara, Carranza has begun a campaign against Zapata in the south. The only indication of success on the part of Villa is a message from Capt. Sherbourne Hopkins, counsel for the Villistas, who is now in El Paso. He wired the agency here that Villa had captured Zacatecas, an important railroad center and capital of the State of the same name.

That conditions are unsatisfactory in the territory Villa claims to control was shown by the reported failure of American consuls to obtain the release of E. P. Fuller, an American ranch owner, captured by bandits south of Juarez. Mrs. Fuller advised the department from El Paso that a man named McCabe, who was kidnapped at the same time, has been released in order to carry a demand for \$2,000 gold as a ransom for Fuller, whose life is threatened in the event it is not given. The department has sent an urgent demand to Villa personally to rescue Fuller.

In an official communication to the Secretary of State Enrique Lorente, representative in Washington of the Villistas, notified the American Government that any pledge Carranza might make concerning the payment of the claims of foreigners would be illegal and could not be recognized. He points out that only the Mexican Congress has jurisdiction over such matters and that it has not been in session for a long time.

"Any obligation, even though of a moral nature, entered into by Mr. Carranza, who lacks authorization to represent the country, even in the capacity of simple executive, would lack validity," said Mr. Lorente.

Will Stand By A. B. C. Protocol.

The department has been advised informally, that Carranza will stand upon the terms of the protocol signed by the representatives of the A. B. C. powers at Niagara Falls in 1914. Under that document the powers signing it agreed to recognize a government established in Mexico as the result of the decision of the Mexican people themselves, and that the only thing required of that government by the other powers should be the guarantee of the protection of foreign lives and property and the creation of a commission to settle all claims for damages sustained by foreigners during the four years of revolution.

In Carranza's interest it is pointed out that under this protocol the United States is bound to recognize his government if these conditions are complied with.

The Latin-American governments have taken the position that the Carranzistas have established a de facto government that should be recognized, but they will not extend their recognition until after the United States has acted.

PENSION ROLLS DECREASE.

Nearly 10 Per Cent. Of Union Veterans Die In Year.

Washington.—Death decreased the government's Civil War pension roll nearly 10 per cent. during the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Saltzberg, just made public. A total of 396,370 Union veterans remained on the roll July 1, 33,255 less than a year ago. Payments to Civil War pensioners, during the year totaled \$156,688,771, compared with \$172,417,546 in 1914. Available records of the Pension Office show the total death toll since the close of the war has been 1,816,995. In that period the Federal Government has paid to veterans, their widows and children \$4,614,643,267.

NEGRO BOY OF 14 HANGED.

Admitted Assaulting Eight-Year-Old White Girl.

Jackson.—Joe Persons, a negro boy not more than 14 years old, was hanged here for assaulting an eight-year-old white girl. To the half hundred persons around the scaffold the boy admitted that he committed the crime and stoically announced he was ready to die.

Although he weighed only 75 pounds his neck was broken by the fall. Officers did not attach weights to his person as had been suggested to them as possibly necessary to successfully execute him.

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