

GERMANS TRAIN HEAVY GUNS ON ANTWERP TO CRUSH BELGIAN FLANKING ASSAULTS

foothold either in St. Quentin or in the territory immediately to the north...

Sir John French, the British field marshal, commanding the British forces, is calling upon War Secretary...

That the Kaiser personally is directing the offensive movements of the German army in France was the belief expressed today at the headquarters...

"These (German) attacks were made with a uniformity which denoted instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle."

Thus it would seem, for the time being, the German Emperor has assumed the task of his General Staff. That the losses are growing heavier...

It is impossible to estimate the staggering loss of life that has resulted in the present conflict, but it is unofficially estimated that the Germans have lost 200,000 men in killed, wounded and captured since they invaded France.

The desperate efforts of the Germans to smash the allied line indicates that they are endeavoring to conclude the engagement before England can send another army to reinforce the Allies.

It is reported from the front that an epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the German army and that thousands of soldiers are in the army hospitals suffering from this disease or from measles or dysentery.

The battle continues to rage day and night. When the soldiers are not under rifle fire, they are facing the hail from machine guns. When they are not in machine gun range, they are under bombardment from artillery and howitzers.

Some of the troops have been under fire continuously for more than 300 hours, and the only sleep they have been able to get is snatched in the trenches while artillery is crashing around them and bullets are humming overhead.

Both sides have all their forces engaged.

gaged. The only means of strengthening weak points on the battle line is by moving troops from some other point of the front.

It seems inevitable one or the other of the armies must break under the terrific strain. This week, the third of the fighting, surely will see the tide of victory swing to one side or the other.

At the eastern end of the battle front, where it is generally believed, the Germans have managed to secure a foothold on the west side of the Meuse south of Verdun, the invaders are struggling most vigorously to swing their line to the northwest and thus form a complete circle of steel around Verdun and its forts.

Still farther to the west along the Aisne and up the Oise there is constant fighting. The bloodiest struggle, however, is taking place in the triangle formed by the towns of Ribecourt, Bapaume and Hirson.

Wounded soldiers from the front declare that the people at large can have no conception of the tremendous nature of the war operations. The meagre official bulletins convey only a feeble idea of the vastness and violence of the struggle.

The strain of this modern fighting is something never known before, and this conflict probably will go down in history as the longest battle known to mankind.

At every point where the hostile lines are within seven miles of each other, the troops are under continual fire. Some times troops lie in their wet, cold muddy trenches for days under fire from an enemy that cannot be seen.

The enemy's right wing is not only strongly entrenched, it is stated, but he has constructed almost impenetrable barricades of barbed wire, saplings and iron bars intertwined with the trees growing in the road and at the sides of the fields.

The international public has an imperfect idea of the colossal nature of the operations. The vast number of men engaged, the tremendous area of the operations, the fierceness of the attacks and counter attacks, the terrific bombardments and the reckless dash and bravery are not realized; the exhaustion of the troops; the suffering from wet, cold weather and lack of provisions are not fully appreciated.

This greatest battle in the world's history is being carried on by veterans, who are hungry and emaciated. Most of them are feeling the effect, in one way or another, from two weeks of fierce fighting, coming on the top of a 200-mile march. The strain of being under fire constantly, with the mighty guns of Germany's heaviest ordnance ringing in their ears, has completely changed the nature of the men. They are hardened to blood and carnage, and the danger of death, which is always at hand, is an inconsiderate trifle.

PART OF MEUSE FORTS SILENCED, BERLIN SAYS

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Part of French forts along the Meuse, south of Verdun, have been silenced after heavy fighting on both sides. The offensive movement of the Germans continues without severe check.

Discussing the actual fighting, the War Office declared that heavy losses have been inflicted on the Allies by German bayonet charges, and that the Allies have been obliged to call upon their reserves to strengthen their lines. It is stated that, although the range and service of the enemy's artillery has materially improved, the Germans continue to gain ground. The Allies have been heavily reinforced on the German right, it is stated, and are making a supreme effort to outflank the German line and to break through at several points.

On the right of the Meuse the Germans continue to maintain their advantage and are in strength on the west bank of the river. The bombardment of the forts south of Verdun continues with perceptible success, according to the General Staff.

The German right it is stated that the fighting is of the most bitter character, with the enemy plainly throwing

all of his available force into the fight in the effort to break through the German line. It officially is stated that at no point has he been successful, while at a number of points the Germans have advanced their lines.

Attempts on the part of the Belgians to make a successful sortie from Antwerp have been frustrated and many prisoners and an armored car have been taken.

The offensive movement of our troops continues without severe check. Heavy losses have been inflicted upon the enemy by our bayonet charges and they have had to bring up their reserves to strengthen their lines.

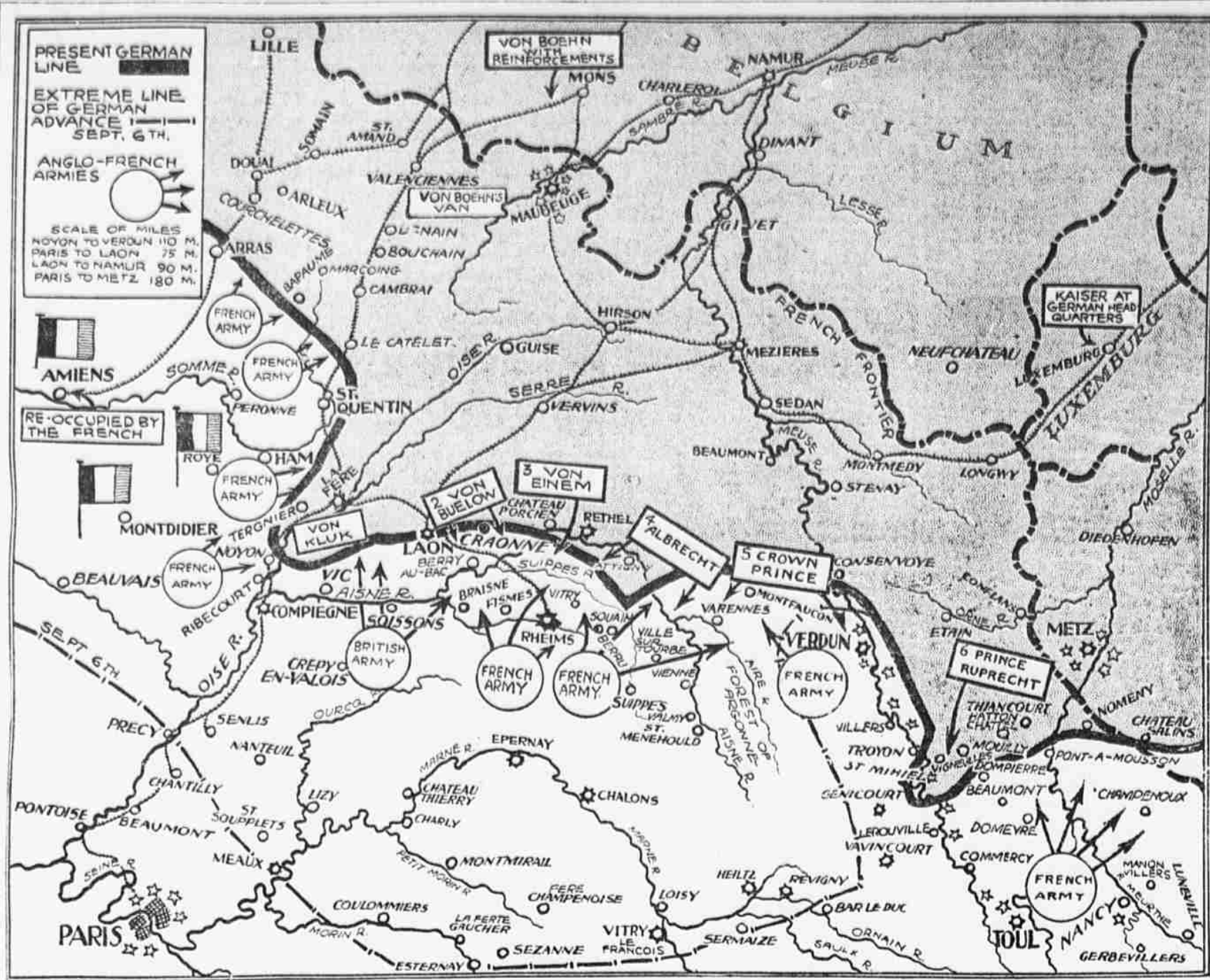
"At the eastern end of the battle line, our artillery has silenced part of the forts on the Verdun-Toul line and we have succeeded in crossing the Meuse. The passage is being sharply resisted. In the center we continue to gain, despite the enemy's heavy artillery fire, which is now showing better aim.

"On the west we have held all the ground we gained, though the enemy has received large reinforcements and is making counter attacks. These, however, have been repulsed."

GREAT BATTLE'S CRISIS PASSED, LONDON BELIEVES

LONDON, Sept. 28.—That the crisis in the Battle of the Aisne has been passed and that the result is favorable to the Allies is the firm belief of most of London tonight. This is fostered by the Government edict yesterday afternoon to the effect that results of the battle will be withheld from publication for five days.

Reports from Berlin, received through Holland and Denmark this morning which assert that the Ger-



The new German battle line in the southeast, near the Verdun-Toul line of forts, runs from St. Mihiel, where they crossed the Meuse, past Dompiere, re-occupied by the French, to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson. In the center the French have repulsed their offensive at Berru, near Rheims, regained Berry-au-Bac, north of the Aisne, and while von Kluck has pushed in near Noyon, and Ribecourt, over the Oise, the French claim to have made gains along the Oise, north of the Aisne and near the Somme, and even north of it in the St. Quentin, Peronne, Bapaume region.

JAPANESE DEFEAT GERMANS IN LONG KIAO-CHAU BATTLE

Tokio Reports Fortress at Tsing-Tao on Point of Surrender—Kaiser's Forces Abandon Mines.

TOKIO, Sept. 28.—It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a stubborn battle lasting 11 hours on the outskirts of Tsing-tao, seat of the government of Kiao-chau, China.

The Japanese casualties so far as ascertained are given as three killed and 12 wounded. The German casualties are said to be 212.

According to the statement, the fight began on September 26. German gunboats bombarded the positions of the Japanese troops. Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitering expeditions and are reported to have escaped unhurt.

The morale of the German defending force at Kiao-chau is on the wane, it is reported here. Some of the soldiers have deserted, escaping by land or sea. Through them it is learned that, despite the determination of the Governor of Kiao-chau to fight to the last, the party which advocates timely surrender is asserting itself.

The German flying machines have been damaged and can no longer serve a useful purpose. The food supply is cut off by the strict blockade of the Japanese navy and is daily diminishing. Whatever is replenished comes only through smuggling of Chinese junk.

Other charitable disbursements made by the accountants under the terms of the will are: Christ Memorial Reformed Church, \$250; Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church, \$200; Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, \$500; Children's Seashore Home, Atlantic City, \$500; Mercer Home for Invalid Women, \$100; Philadelphia Auxiliary of the McCall Mission, \$200; Women's Union Foreign Missionary Society, \$200; American Sunday School Union, \$100; Christ Mission of New York, \$100; Philadelphia Home for Incurables, \$200; Pennsylvania Hospital, \$500; Pennsylvania Bible Society, \$50.

Wills admitted to probate today were those of Jena Hensen, late of 747 Oxford place, disposing of an estate of \$20,215 in private bequests; Louis Pollock, 513 North 23d street, \$19,000; Annie E. Ramsey, 6321 Wakefield street, \$600; Ann B. Langhille, 414 North 12th street, \$600; Christian Waldner, 234 East Montgomery avenue, \$250; Blencka N. Pauluhn, 562 Market street, \$200. Personal property of John V. Evans has been appraised at \$621.54; Mary J. LeVitt, \$238.28.

RUSSIAN "STEAM ROLLER" CRUSHES FOES IN GALICIA

Austrian Third Line of Defense Routed as Czar's Troops Reach Tamow and Seize Carpathian Passes.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.—The Austrian troops have been routed from their third line of defense in Galicia. The Russians are approaching Tamow, only 50 miles from Cracow, and have also captured Urozk and Szavtana, Hungarian towns on the southern slope of the Carpathian Mountains. They have captured the town of Przemysl at the point of their bayonets, but the garrisons of some of the forts there continue to hold out.

This news is given in a statement issued by the General Staff today. It shows that the Russian steam roller is progressing with amazing rapidity and that only a stiff defense at Cracow and along the line from there to Thorn, East Prussia, can prevent the Russian armies from being well on their way to Berlin within a very short time. The General Staff is rushing the army forward with all possible haste, hoping to avoid a winter campaign for the capture of the German capital.

The Russians are today in force at Tamow. Although they are unable to move with the great speed shown in the early days of the Galician operations, because of the swollen rivers and marshy condition of the territory through which the army is advancing, the Russian forces are declared in today's War Office report to be making steady progress.

The Russians are moving steadily forward in four separate movements. The bombardment of Przemysl continues, and one of the main forts already reported as occupied by the Russians. It is stated here that the Russians have again taken a number of guns and that the Cosacques are cutting to pieces the rear guard of the retreating Austrians.

Through the pass at Urozk troops are pouring upon the plains of Hungary to strike the Austrians in the rear and cut off communication between Kaeseh and Cracow. At Urozk and Szavtana, which lies near the source of the river Vistula, the Russians captured thirty guns, 450 prisoners, many rapid-firers and large quantities of ammunition and supplies.

Part of the forces under General Von Conrad at Przemysl succeeded in cutting their way through the Russian lines west of that fortress in an attempted retreat, but they were pursued by large forces of Cosacques and suffered terrible losses, says the official report. Some of the Austrians succeeded in reaching Jaslow and joining other forces there, but they lost every gun that they attempted to take with them.

ALLIES' ADRIATIC FLEET REPULSED. SAYS VIENNA  
Cattaro Forts Inlet Heavy Damage and Force Withdrawal.  
VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The French and British warships that attempted to bombard Cattaro have suffered heavy damages and been forced to withdraw, according to a dispatch received from Lieutenant Field Marshal Navis, commander of the Austrian troops in Dalmatia.

SUES BUSINESS ASSOCIATE FOR \$50,000 DAMAGES

President of Manufacturing Company Accuses Vice President of Slander.

Thomas M. Eynon, president of the Eynon-Evans Manufacturing Company, 15th and Clearfield streets, has brought suit against George J. Siedler, director and vice president, to recover \$50,000 damages for slander and defamation of character. There has been considerable trouble between the two men over the management of the company's affairs.

The utterances of which Eynon complains are alleged to have been made by Siedler on July 23, within the hearing of Frank E. Emory, an employee of their company, and others. Siedler's remarks imputed that the plaintiff had not acted properly as a trustee for a widow interested in the concern. Eynon emphatically resents the accusations and says there is absolutely no truth in them. He further declares that Siedler has been bent upon depicting him as head of the concern, which place he desires for himself.

In an effort to obtain the presidency, Siedler, the plaintiff asserts, got a creditor to file a bill in equity against an accounting by Eynon. The creditor who filed the petition was the Ross Tacony Crucible Company. In the petition it was alleged that Eynon, the president, was running the concern into debt by giving jobs to members of his family, purchasing and operating automobiles for his relatives and by other extravagant unbusinesslike methods.

The suit for a receiver was heard by Judge Ferguson on September 1, when Eynon entered a general denial to the charges of mismanagement, and the petitioners were unable to show that anything he had done was not approved by the board of directors. He denied that the auto was for his family's use, but was the company's machine and the board of directors knew of its purchase. Judge Ferguson refused to interfere with the internal strife between the officers, but said the board of directors ought to settle matters.

On application of Weaver and Drake, attorneys who represent Eynon, Judge Barratt issued a capias today for the arrest of Siedler in the action for slander, fixing his bail at \$2000, an unusually large sum in an action of this kind.

SOCIALISTS WORK FOR PEACE  
LUCERNE, Sept. 28.—At a conference of influential Swiss and Italian Socialists held here resolutions were adopted pledging the Socialists to do everything in their power to end the war as quickly as possible.

JEWISH EMPLOYEES EXCUSED FROM DUTY OVER YOM KIPPUR

150 Policemen and Helpers in Department of Public Safety Will Observe Day of Atonement.

More than 150 Jewish policemen and other Jewish employes in the Department of Public Safety will be excused from duty tomorrow at sundown until Wednesday evening, that being Yom Kippur, the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar. Director Porter will issue a notice to this effect in all the station houses throughout the city some time today. Other Jewish employes in the department will receive similar notices.

The Director will also issue orders to the lieutenants in all the Jewish districts to permit the Jewish storekeepers to keep their stores open the next two Sundays until eleven o'clock in the morning instead of nine, the regular closing time on Sundays. This, in view of the fact that the Jewish housewife must prepare on these Sundays for the two holidays which come after, when orthodox Jews are not permitted to do any labor, marketing included. Yom Kippur, or the day of Atonement, will be observed in a sundown tomorrow by the Jews throughout the whole world, both orthodox and reform, as the day of fasting and prayer. The orthodox Jews will spend the entire day in the synagogues, while the reform Jews will have several hours' intermission between prayers. The day of atonement is one of the cycle of holidays, said to have been instituted by Moses. It is one of the oldest and most solemn days in the Jewish calendar. Together with the New Year holiday observed last week it forms what are known as the holy days. The 10 days between Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur are known as days of penitence, when special services are held in all the synagogues.

SEEK DUM-DUM BULLET

Physicians to X-Ray Hand of Tony Paliuc.

Physicians at the Mt. Sinai Hospital, will take an X-ray picture today of the hand of Tony Paliuc, of 748 Sears street, in an attempt to locate what is believed to be a dum-dum bullet. Examination of the hand showed that the bullet struck a bone, mushroomed and split into four pieces.

Paliuc was struggling with Tony Pasquell, of South Eighth street, yesterday morning for the possession of a revolver when the weapon exploded and the supposed dum-dum struck him in the hand. Both men say the struggle was in fact, but Pasquell is being held for a hearing at the Third and Dickinson streets station.

ENGLISH SOLDIER WRITES ON POSTCARDS READY-MADE

Word From the Front Bears Message to the Friends at Home. In order that English soldiers may write to relatives and friends, even under trying difficulties, the English Government has provided postal cards on which are printed sentences applying to almost any condition of the writer.

One of these cards was received today by Mrs. Norman Jefferies, of Narberth, from her brother, Harry Finches, who is an officer in the crack Grenadier Guards now at the front. The card was sent from a battlefield on August 23. At the top of the card it is stated that nothing must be written on it but the date and signature of the sender and that sentences not required may be erased. The sentences from which the writer must choose his message are: "I am quite well. I have been admitted into hospital. I am sick, wounded and getting on well, and hope to be discharged soon. I am being sent down to the base. I have received your letter, telegram, parcel. Letter follows at first opportunity. I have received no letter from you lately for a long time." Every sentence in the message sent here was crossed out but these two: "I am quite well; letter follows at first opportunity."

NOTHING is to be written on this except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed. I am quite well. I have been admitted into hospital. Letter follows at first opportunity. I have received no letter from you lately for a long time. Signature: Harry. Date: 20. 8. 1914. Postage must be prepaid on any letter or postcard addressed to the sender of this card. TOMMY ATKINS WRITES HOME