

RUSSIAN HOSTS, 1,000,000 STRONG, TURN MIGHTY WAR MACHINE TO SIEGE OF BRESLAU

Fighting has exhausted the troops of both armies, but the Germans have suffered worse than the Allies. German prisoners report the most terrible conditions prevailing along the lines. Some German regiments have been completely wiped out. In many instances a new regiment has been formed in the 100th of troops left from regiments which have seen in the forefront of attacks.

The Prussian Guards have suffered most heavily because they were thrown forward against the enemy to lead many of the assaults made around Rheims.

While no authentic figures are obtainable from military headquarters, officers who are familiar with the situation declare the German casualties in the battle of the Aisne, now believed entering its decisive stage, total fully 180,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The losses of the Allies, they say, probably will be 100,000, inasmuch as at many points of the line it has been found necessary to deliver frontal attacks on heavily entrenched positions.

In the case of the Germans it is said they have a far higher percentage in dead than the Allies. The British have lost heavily, but all of the gaps in their forces have been filled with the members of the latest expedition to reach France.

A lull seems to have fallen over the fighting in the Woerwe district, due to the thick fog which made it impossible for the troops to undertake any operations for fear that friend would attack friend.

Prince Adalbert, a son of Emperor William, is reported to have met his death upon the battlefield from a German bullet. According to this rumor, the Prince, who was in advance of his troops, was shot by mistake and not by design.

French military authorities deny that the Germans have weakened any of the forts south of Verdun. On the contrary, it is said, the German troops in that district are menaced on three sides by the French.

More optimism was felt here today than at any other time since the battle of the Aisne began despite the silence imposed by the French Government. In the opinion of competent authorities big movements are under way on the part of the French and British, which accounts for the stricter censorship. These movements, it is believed, will terminate the fight in favor of the Allies.

The Germans are reported to have

been driven from a number of the stone quarries which they occupied near the confluence of the Oise and the Aisne in the vicinity of Compiègne. However, a number of these natural fortresses are still in the hands of the Germans. The quarries are so immense that each is capable of holding about a thousand men and a considerable quantity of ammunition and provisions. They are connected with subterranean passages which have been utilized as well as the main chambers.

A telegram from Geneva says that a battery of German artillery was sent across Swiss soil in an effort to secure an advantageous position to the south of the French right wing, but the men were captured and disarmed. They proved willing captives, not having eaten anything for six days except some raw vegetables and a little fruit.

A picture of suffering is brought from the German lines by prisoners, most of whom pass through Paris on their way to detention camps in the southwest.

The Germans are camped in piles of underground trenches and galleries along the Aisne River. The autumnal weather, with its warm sunshine in the day time, damp nights and bitterly cold dawns, is extremely trying to the men, who are compelled to spend every minute in the same section of the damp, dark, depressing earthworks.

If the men step from their trenches to level ground they do so at the risk of their lives. At night the chance of an unexpected attack from the Allies is so great that every German soldier must be at his post in the narrow ditch, which is his home and defense, sleeping the best he can with his rifle at his side. He must be able to spring up any hour of the night to repel an attacking force whose cold steel gleams at his throat. Most of the nights are dark, and the sentries, whose nerves have been tried to the breaking point, often fire their rifles at the most innocent sounds, bringing the whole advance post up at the double quick. Such alarms occur every night, bringing fresh weariness to the already exhausted soldiers.

German soldiers are suffering frightfully from the insanitary conditions in their trenches and from the lack of substantial food.

The German trench system is elaborate. It constitutes a whole subterranean town with main thoroughfares, side streets and a telephone system. There thousands of men out and sleep so well concealed that men at the foot of the slope can see nothing but the banks of earth.

GAINS ON MEUSE, RIGHT IS FIRM, BERLIN DECLARES

The War Office, in its official statement today, declared the operations in France had settled down to a general artillery duel interspersed with frequent assaults at the vital points along the line.

While the fighting is general, it is not apparent at any line of the battle that the conflict has entered its decisive stages. The German right has been subjected to severe pressure, but every attempt to penetrate it has been repelled with great loss to the enemy.

On the center there has been no decided change for nearly a week, while on the left the fighting continues. Our forces continue to make gains along the lines of the Meuse.

In an earlier statement the Government emphatically denied the British contention that more than one submarine took part in the attack on the cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hoque. The report of the Cressy's destruction she fired on the U-9 are characterized as false. Not a single shot was fired from the three cruisers that were sunk. The U-9 was in action 47 minutes and after the three cruisers had been sunk and pursued until midnight.

VON KLUK WEAKENING, IS BELIEF IN LONDON

The Government Press Bureau today issued a statement saying that its position of the British in France is good. It makes particular mention of an aeroplane victory. Field Marshal Sir John French believes that the German defensive positions along the Aisne were chosen while the offensive operations of the Germans were still in progress.

Meagre telegrams which the censors have allowed to pierce through from the French theatre of war indicate that the Germans have been forced from part of their strong positions along the Aisne. The censors refuse to allow correspondents to mention the name of any town along the Oise and Aisne where fighting is in progress unless contained in official statements, but the press dispatches point strongly to the fact that General von Kluk has been pushed from some of his strong-holds.

Troop movements, including a capture of a German machine gun, are believed to be under way.

These attacks, the meeting stated their readiness to make any sacrifice to see that the German Government has sufficient resources to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

A mass-meeting of leading financiers, business men and others was held here, when a resolution was unanimously adopted providing the success of the recent war loan.

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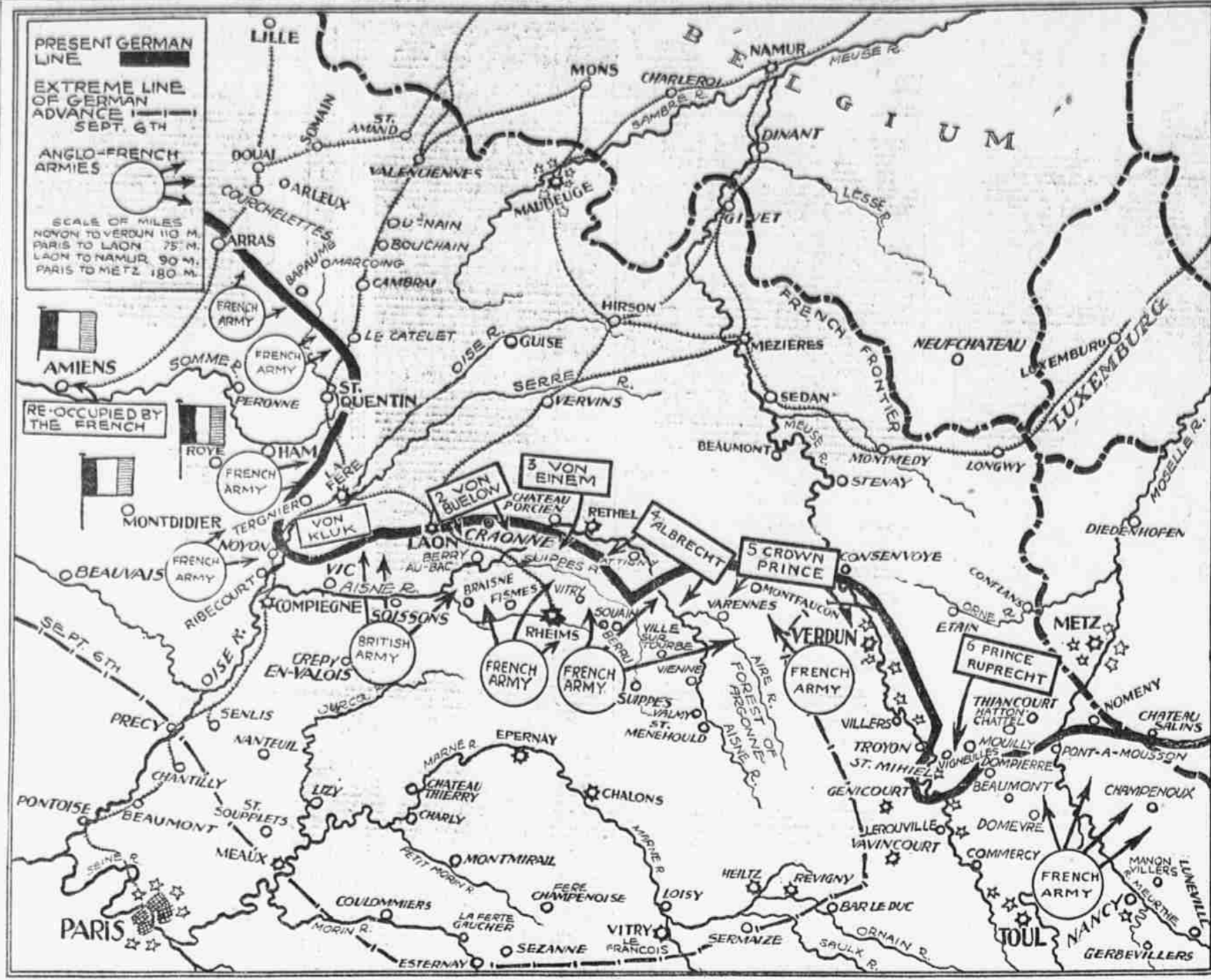
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Despite the censored news, the situation along the battle lines in France is believed to favor the Allies, except possibly in Verdun-Toul region, where the Germans have broken through the line of forts at St. Mihiel. The French, however, claim to have prevented their advance here from taking on the character of a flanking movement against the French rear. On the western wing, the fighting is of a most violent hand-to-hand character, but it is believed the French troops have taken position far to the north of the Aisne and near the Somme and to have repulsed Von Kluk's attack near Noyon and Ribecourt. Further north the reported attacks at Bajeux, north of St. Quentin, are believed to mark a French movement toward the Belgian frontier, which may be the reason for the reported burning of Mons by the Germans.

RUSSIANS CHECK GERMAN IN STORMING POLISH FORT

Kaiser's Offensive Ends With Repulse in Suwalki Province. Russian troops are rapidly making their offensive movement in the forests of Suwalki province, it was officially announced today. The attempt by the Germans with the aid of heavy guns, to capture the fortress of Suwalki has been checked. The offensive movement of the Russians in the forest of Augustow, Russian Poland, province of Suwalki, is being pushed forward rapidly, says the official statement. The Russians are using heavy machine guns in the bombardment of the fortress of Augustow. Attempts by the German infantry to close in on the fortress have been checked.

ENGLISH INVASION OBJECT OF KAISER'S BELGIAN ACTIVITY

Capture of Mechlin and Siege of Antwerp Forerunners of Carrying War Across the Channel. Persistent German operations in Belgium are interpreted as a plan of the Kaiser to cross over to England. The capture of Mechlin and the present siege of Antwerp, as well as the advances of German forces northward from several directions are taken as forerunners of the seizure of Ostend as a base for the invasion of Great Britain.

U. S. OFFICER WHO CENSURED GERMANY RESIGNS POST

Case of Medical Corps Lieutenant Now Considered Closed. The resignation of Lieutenant Louis Livingston Seaman, of the Army Medical Corps, one of the observers with the Red Cross abroad, today reached Secretary of War Garrison. Because Doctor Seaman's resignation indicated President Wilson's disapproval for an explanation of his unusual statement abroad, Secretary Garrison stated the resignation would be accepted and the incident closed.

PRINCE PILLAGED CASTLE OF RELICS, BARONESS CHARGES

Kaiser's Son Personally Led Plunder of Archeological Collection of Baron de Baye, Is Accusation. The German Crown Prince personally pillored a valuable archeological collection at the home of Baroness De Baye, during the two days that he made his headquarters at her chateau near Champ au Bert, according to a letter from the Baroness which was published in the Matin.

KAISER MUST BE SCOTCHED

Secretary of Presbyterian General Assembly Opposes Militarism. The Kaiser must be scotched for the future preservation of the world's peace. He personifies militarism, and militarism must be eliminated from the world at once, declared David McCornick, secretary of the Presbyterian General Assembly, representing nearly a million and a half communicants here today.

UTILITY COMPANY FILES PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY

A force of German naval reserves, destined to number 2500, taken into Belgium from Kiel and Hamburg, is reported to be intended by the Germans for a siege of Antwerp. Private advices from Germany recently have indicated that the Kaiser is determined to capture Antwerp.

DIRECTOR PORTER POSES ON "FLOGGING TRIANGLE"

Photographed When Private Party Visits Convict Ship "Success." Director Porter had a taste of the "flogging triangle" today when he visited the prison ship "Success," now anchored off the Market street wharf. Stretched out on the triangle, "a very uncomfortable position," as he called it, Director Porter posed for a photograph, a symbol of the triumph of modern penitentiary methods over the barbaric ways of old.

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL SUPPORT GLYNN AND GERARD

Defeat of Hennessy and F. D. Roosevelt Has Not Changed His Attitude. President Wilson will support Martin H. Glynn for Governor and James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Berlin, for United States Senator in New York. This word came from the White House this morning after it became known that the President had agreed to support the candidates.

RELIEF FUND GROWING

Will Be Used to Aid the Belgium Non-combatants. The Belgian relief fund for non-combatants is growing rapidly \$259 having been donated during the several days of its existence. This fund is to be used in the aid of Belgian non-combatants who are suffering from the effects of the war.

SUIT PENDING TO ANNUL HANSEN-REUTTI MARRIAGE

Grand Nephew of Leland Stanford Elopod With Vaudeville Actress. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A suit is pending here to annul the marriage contracted in Philadelphia, November 5, 1912, between Walter Lathrop Hansen and his young wife, Helen Reutti.

MAIL BAGS ARE RETURNED

Two Reported Stolen in Camden Found by Roadside. Two mail bags reported stolen from the Public Service Corporation of Camden yesterday were returned today by the finder who said he had come across them in the bushes by the side of the road.

GERMANS AT BRUSSELS

A traveler just returned from Brussels reports the town full of German troops. This has led to the rumor that the German army in France has begun to retreat.

REVISION ASSISTANTS NAMED

A committee of five to assist the Building Commission in the revision of the building code in Camden, was announced today by James H. Hewitt, president of the City Council. They are Ralph D. Childers, Charles M. Stewart, George Bachman, Ephraim Tomlinson, and George John A. Matter.

FUNDS FOR HEATING PLANTS

City Solicitor Ryan has rendered an opinion sanctioning the use of \$40,000 from the accumulated assets in the sinking fund for reappropriation by Council. The funds obtained from the transfer will be appropriated by Council for buildings of power and heating plants and making other improvements at the institutions for the indigent and feeble minded at Hallowood and Hybert.

GERMAN FLEET CAN BE CRUSHED FROM LAND, EXPERT SAYS

Japanese Tactics at Port Arthur Would Destroy, or Drive to Sea, All Kaiser's Ships. The overwhelming strength of the British navy is sufficient reason why that of Germany should seek refuge in harbors and within the Kiel Canal. In these circumstances a great sea conflict between the two is most unlikely; but if the views of Lieutenant Colonel Roustam Bek, a prominent Russian officer, be correct there is a possibility of the Kaiser's fleet being destroyed by bombardment from the shore.

Writing in the Daily Express, the Russian officer presents an aspect of the situation which is decidedly new and as decidedly interesting. During the Russo-Japanese war there was given, he says, an example which it were well to bear in mind now. That was that the Russian fleet in the bay of Port Arthur was completely destroyed, not by the enemy's battleships or by torpedo boats, but simply by the fire of 11-inch mortars from the shore. It was not cowardice that kept the Russian fleet in the harbor, but the certain belief that the Japanese could not destroy it and that it would remain intact until reinforcements arrived from Europe. But, Colonel Bek points out, the Japanese showed that this supposition, based on old doctrines of strategy, was a false one. After the capture in November of 203 Mt. Hill, the Japanese used the hill as a fire control station for the mortars placed some distance further away from the harbor and absolutely destroyed all the Russian battleships in the bay.

NIGHTMARE FOR THE KAISER. According to Colonel Bek, this historical example has become a nightmare for the Kaiser within the last few weeks, and he fears for his fleet a fate similar to that which obliterated the Russian at Port Arthur. He never supposed that the Russians would change their conservative strategical methods and take the offensive. Since the army of General Rennenkampf invaded the provinces of East Prussia with great success and enormous speed the fear of a repetition of the 203 Mt. Hill process has been continually with the Kaiser. He realized what a great danger could arise from such an advance by the Russians, who, being masters of Memel, Koenigsberg and Danzig, could without much difficulty continue their march along the shore westward, besieging the most important ports of Germany and cutting off the German navy alike from its Baltic bases and from the army.

Supposing, continues Colonel Bek, that the Russian north army should succeed in accomplishing this task, what would happen then? Great sea mortars of large calibre co-operating with the brilliant British fleet, and undoubtedly an engagement, with all its deplorable consequences for the Germans, would take place.

That part of the German navy which "lives" in the Baltic would be cut off from the North Sea by the British fleet, and, in case of losing its bases and coaling stations, would be obliged either to seek refuge in the neutral ports of the North Sea, but there I think the commercial intrigues of Germany, such as succeeded with Turkey, would not be so easy to fix upon.

The Russian writer is candid enough to admit that these are only suppositions which can be raised for discussion, but the energetic measures which the Kaiser is taking to clear the Baltic of the Russians show that he realizes that the situation is becoming very serious for Germany.

NO FANTASTIC PICTURE. In this article, Colonel Bek continues, "I do not try to indicate the future operations of the German navy or the measures which the British and Russian fleets will take against the enemy. I simply draw a picture of a possibility of military co-operation which I should think is not a fantastic one. Besides that Germany must not forget that in the Baltic there is quite a new Russian squadron, with numbers of submarines and torpedo boats, all under the command of experienced officers, who with their own blood and the lives of thousands of their comrades have purchased knowledge of sea fighting and naval strategy. Nobly can understand how much, morally, the young Russian naval officers suffered after Port Arthur and Tsushima, how hard they have worked since, and how much progress they have made in the last 10 years, creating the new navy based alike on modern scientific principles and old traditions of the Sebastopol heroes, of Admiral Nakhimoff and Kornioff—the principles of self-sacrifice for the Motherland."

THE RUSSIAN NAVY. Colonel Bek's opinion Germany does not realize what resistance she will meet on the sea from the small but strong and reorganized Russian navy, just as she had never expected to meet the Russian army on her territory marching on Berlin.

"I do not think," he says in conclusion, "that in her present condition she can propose to us again an offensive march into Russia—a march on Moscow, as the Kaiser said to his legation. It is too late, and if such a move by the War Lord has been intended to divert a considerable portion of the Russian forces now operating in Galicia, he will not attempt it, because part of the Russian troops are being having accomplished their task and beaten Austria."

GOLFERS DINE TONIGHT

After an enjoyable day of golf, the Golf Association of Philadelphia will hold its fourth annual dinner at the Merion Cricket Club this evening. Covers will be laid for 250 and the affair will be strictly informal dinner.