

GERMAN CENTRE BREAKS AS KAISER'S FORCES FLEE BATTLEFIELD IN NORTH POLAND

German troops constantly were arriving from France.

General Joffre has reported that the Germans have been making strong efforts to occupy the heights around Roye and those commanding Fresnoy-le-Grand, ten miles northwest of St. Quentin. However, the French War Office statement, issued late last night, said:

"German offensive movements against our left have been repulsed. The general situation is satisfactory. We have made progress in the vicinity of the Argonne."

The optimistic feeling in Paris continues high, and every morning the Parisians arise confident in their prediction that the night will bring "big news" of a German retreat.

Further foreign reinforcements for the Allies are expected daily.

Members of the staff of General Gallieni, the French Military Governor of Paris, expect developments from the vicinity of Arras soon. According to authentic information the French have been able to mass a heavy force in that region for another series of attacks against the troops of General von Kluck, who are guarding General von Kluck's line of communications into Belgium.

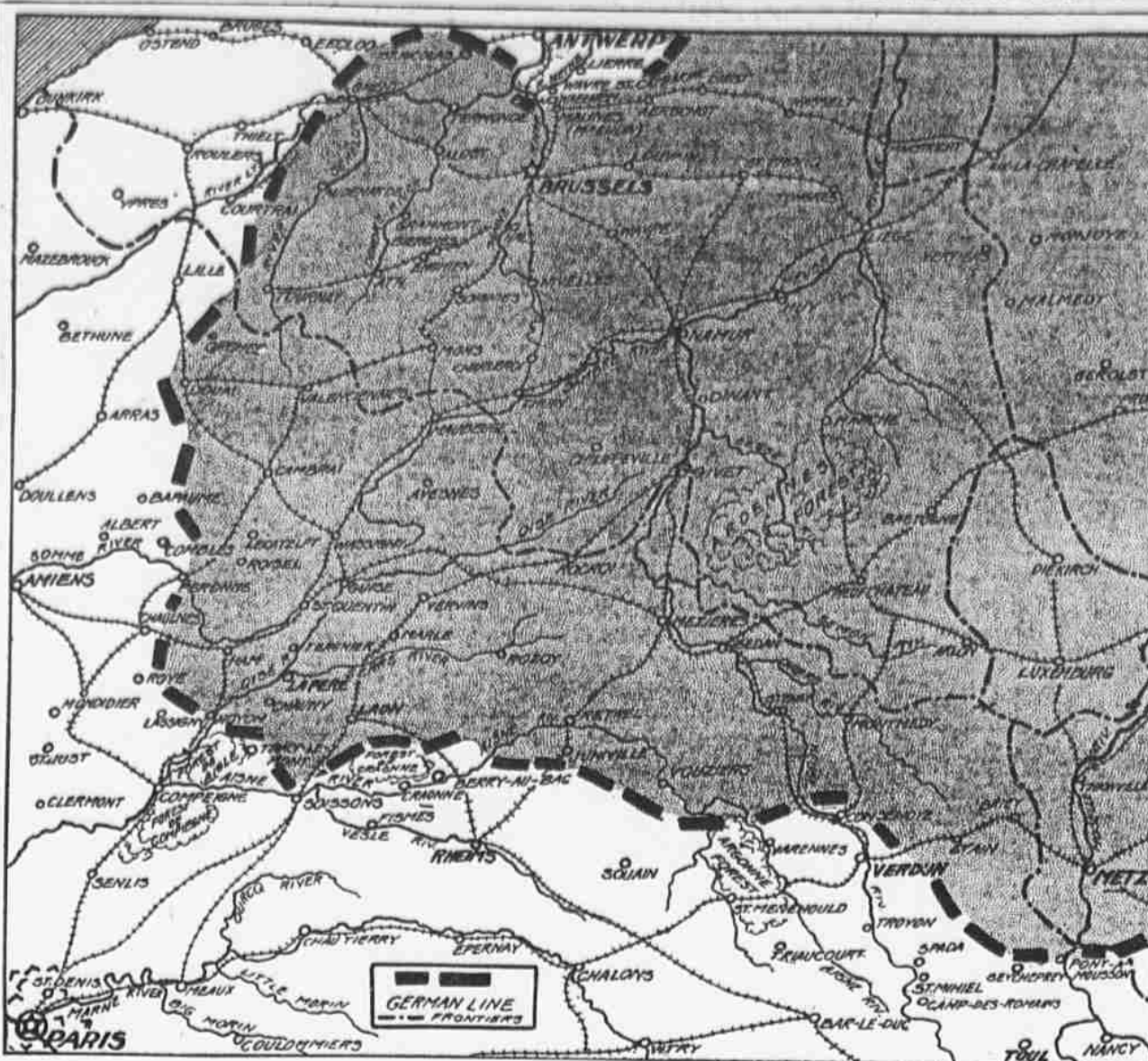
The Allies are resorting to every

avenue of assistance to drive the Germans from the strong position they hold at the apex of the triangle formed by the junction of the Oise and Aisne Rivers. Naval artillery has even been rushed to the front to bombard the invaders. The French naval guns are said to be able to out-range the German guns by about 700 yards.

It is known that the heavy reinforcements, rushed to the front yesterday, are making themselves felt, especially on the left.

Although figures are withheld, it is known that during the last two days the army of General d'Amade, which commands the extreme left of the French position, has been reinforced by nearly three army corps, so that it has been possible to extend this line nearly to the Belgian border. The French are in touch with the Belgian forces operating irregularly in the west of Belgium and with the British base at Ostend.

The percentage of old men in the line of prisoners continues to increase. There now is no doubt that members of the Landsturm are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the armies of the front line. This is believed here to be due to the forced withdrawal of active troops to stop the Russian advance from the east.



The operation of the Allies and the German armies in France has now become interlocked with the German campaign in Belgium, where the investment and bombardment of Antwerp is proceeding vigorously, though the Germans are reported to have moved their headquarters from Brussels to Namur and to have bridged the Meuse between Givet and Namur with a number of pontoon bridges so as to keep their line of communication open from the field of battle in France. . . .

ALLIES REPULSED ON WHOLE FRONT, BERLIN ASSERTS

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

That two of the Belgian forts at Antwerp have been silenced by German artillery and that the Germans are making steady progress in France, after repulsing all attacks by the Allies, is asserted in an official statement issued here today. It also declares about 2000 Russian officers, including 18 generals, have been taken prisoners by the Germans.

The statement follows: "German artillery has silenced two forts in the siege of Antwerp. Thirty aeroplanes sent from France to Belgium have been captured by the Germans."

"The great battle in France is still undecided. The Germans are hammering the French positions with heavy artillery. At numerous points attempts by the Allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed. They suffered their heaviest losses near the Argonne forest. The Germans continue to make steady progress."

"The fact that the siege of Antwerp, the big battle in France and General von Hindenburg's operations in the east are being conducted simultaneously is significant, indicating that the Germans do not lack men."

"In the war theatre in the east the Russian offensive from the Niemen against our troops in the Government of Suwalki has failed. (This contradicts the official announcement issued at Petrograd.)"

"The Russian fortress of Ossowice is being bombarded."

"Official reports show that up to September 25 there had been in German war prison camps about 2000 captured Russian officers, including 18 generals."

According to the German newspapers the war news, characterized by the London Times as "lies from a Dutch source," is declared by the Neue Rotterdamse Courant to be issued officially by the British Legation at The Hague. The Berlin Press Association says that the Dutch paper Nieuws Van Den Dag strongly complains about neglect of Dutch neutrality by French and British warships.

It declares that even Holland's trade with her colonies has been rendered impossible, and adds that Swedish papers are complaining about the interference with trade caused by declaring Swedish iron ore contraband.

An earlier War Office statement said: "Our positions in France steadily are being made stronger, despite the repeated attacks of the enemy on the right and left wings. Following the capture of Fresnoy-le-Grand and Roye we drove the enemy back with heavy losses west of the Oise. He is showing persistence in his attacks on the west, but the fury of these attacks apparently is diminishing, indicating that the French troops are withdrawing to the south or attempting a flanking movement."

"Positions of no strategic importance to the Germans have been evacuated by them and occupied by the enemy, but he has been unable to bring to success any efforts to threaten our main positions."

"All attempts to dislodge us from the heights of Craonne have been repulsed. On the left end of our centre our superior artillery has forced the enemy to give ground at some points, where we have advanced and strengthened our intrenchments."

"At the east of the battle front we again have taken the offensive after repulsing sorties from the Meuse forts and have regained ground that the French took with heavy losses and found themselves unable to hold. They have sacrificed large forces in this locality."

"The situation in the Vosges is unchanged, the enemy having failed to renew their attacks."

The latest list of casualties made public here increases to more than 125,000 the total of dead, wounded and missing. The latest list is only of the dead. As published in the Tageblatt, it gives only the regiments and the number of officers and men killed, but the list fills four columns. One regiment alone lost 400, nearly one-seventh of its total enrollment.

TWO ANTWERP FORTS SILENCED BY GUNS TAKEN FROM LIEGE

Bombardment and Aerial Attacks Continue, But the Kaiser's Infantry Abates Furious Assault.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

It is officially announced that the German artillery has silenced two Antwerp forts. The heavy guns used against Liege and Namur are now in action. The fire of the German siege guns upon the Antwerp forts is being directed from two large balloons anchored behind their lines. Belgian aviators have attempted three times to approach these balloons, but each time the aeroplane has been met with a sharp fire and forced to return to Antwerp.

The bombardment of the southern chain of fortifications continues without interruption. Under cover of last night the Germans moved a number of their guns closer to the city.

The attack on the Belgian forts by the Germans continues night and day, but the fury of their infantry attacks upon the Belgian troops has lessened as a result of a severe check they received near Fort Wavre-St. Catherine. It is reported that in the fighting there the Germans lost 8000 in killed alone.

The following statement was issued at the War Office today: "The situation shows practically no change. The German guns have failed to reduce the forts and the morale of the Belgian troops is good, despite the fact that the enemy is trying to demoralize them by aerial attacks."

The Germans have been forced to discontinue their infantry attacks because of heavy losses incurred in their assaults on our entrenched lines. They are receiving reinforcements, however, and apparently intend to attack in force.

The artillery duel that is now proceeding has resulted to our advantage thus far. A number of guns that the Germans advanced within easy range of our forts have been silenced.

ROADS CROWDED WITH REFUGEES. For two days the roads in Antwerp have been crowded with refugees. Hundreds of these have traversed the zone of fire, but, strange to relate, no reports of loss of life among the refugees have come to headquarters.

King Albert continues in personal charge of the defense of the city. He has had the active assistance of a number of crack British aviators, who are now making their headquarters here.

Zeppelin airships are co-operating with the German artillery in the attack. An airship flew over Fort Wavre-St. Catherine early today and succeeded in dropping two bombs, but it was driven away before it could drop more. A number of soldiers were wounded by the second bomb, but the first did no damage.

This Zeppelin is believed to have been the same one that flew over towns south of Antwerp last night and then approached Fort Broeville, but was forced to depart by heavy fire.

WOMAN FOUND NOT GUILTY

Vindicated After Shooting Conductor on Illinois Central Train.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Nellie Higge was found not guilty by a jury today of the murder of W. W. Willis. The jury was out less than an hour.

Mrs. Higge, who shot Willis last April on an Illinois Central passenger train on which he was the conductor, pleaded the unwritten law and temporary insanity.

INNOCENT VICTIMS WRITHE IN AGONY UNDER WAR'S HEEL

Wild-eyed Women, Tearful Children and Old Men Flee From Blackened Wastes of Northern France.

By LAURENCE ELSTON

CALAIS, France, Oct. 2.—Thousands of square miles of northeastern France, comprising the ancient district of Normandy, have been laid in waste by the war. The extent of damage to property and suffering to the populace is incalculable.

Many non-combatants, old men, women and children, have been killed in the fighting or have otherwise met their death as a direct result of hostilities. The heaviest damage to property has come from artillery duels between the French and Germans. Scores of cities, towns and villages have been badly damaged or wiped out completely. Great farms are now blackened ruins. Elegant chateaux in magnificent estates are desolate and deserted or are being used as Red Cross depots.

This devastation is still going on. Non-combatants are still being slaughtered. The destruction of villages is a daily event. The ports of the English Channel coast, notably Calais, are clogged with refugees.

They are homeless and penniless and they are among the most pitiful victims of war. Families have been broken up, uncared for children wail for parents they will never see again.

All the way across France from the Somme River to the Belgian and German borders the war is daily adding to the destruction. By day the sun is obscured by the smoke which rolls up from battle and from burning villages; by night the sky is crimson from the glare of these conflagrations. Forests have been burned, railroad tracks torn up and bridges shattered. Towns stand deserted and silent, as though swept by a deadly pestilence.

The fields are untilled and are torn by shell fire. The roads are furrowed and contain the carcasses of horses and cattle. Old trenches mark the points where the French and English made a stand on their retreat south of the German's fortified position on their retirement.

Wild-eyed refugees bring wilder stories. They bring reports of detachments of German troops far distant from the main German army. They come into the city weak from hunger and with the panic of battle still in their eyes.

The greatest fears are felt that the Germans will make an airship raid over the coast. Hundreds of thousands of persons seek the night in cellars to be safe from aerial bombs.

Although the French have been able to get far to the north and are strong south of Arras, it is not yet absolutely certain that General von Kluck's German army is in retreat. There have been reports to the contrary, but they have not been verified officially.

Thousands of French women have gone to England to stay until the Germans are expelled from France.

Food is scarce in northeastern France, and it is wonderful how the Germans are able to bring in enough provisions to feed their enormous army.

BRITISH NAVY FEARS FIGHT IN THE OPEN, GERMAN DECLARES

Critic Believes Kaiser's Sea Forces Can Hold Their Own and Disputes Foe's Supremacy on Water.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

"The German naval policy is of necessity a waiting one. If England is dissatisfied it has its redress. England has the men and the ships, and knows exactly where our fleet is."

That was the declaration made today by Count Ernst O. Reventlow, Germany's greatest naval critic, who has just returned from a visit to the German naval base, in explaining why there had not been a naval battle of magnitude to date.

"It is not up to our fleet about half the size of the English fleet to attack and give battle on their own ground," continued the Count. "The English fleet has shown no disposition to court battle. When our destroyers and submarines seek them we find them close to their own coast line."

"Ship for ship our fleet is the equal of the British. I believe that, whatever may happen to our fleet, it will give an account of itself that when the battle is over there will be grave doubt whether the British are still the greatest naval power in the world. And I believe absolutely that the English themselves take such an outcome into consideration, and have been waiting in the hope that we will attack them in their waters where everything is in their favor. You know they sunk the Koenig Luise almost in the very mouth of the Thames."

"How long do you think the war will last?" the Count was asked.

"I don't know. The English say that it will be a long war, and that their advantage will increase with its duration," replied the Count. "It may develop into a long, bitter struggle between Germany and England after France and Russia are exhausted. England can be expected to seek to dictate a peace against which Germany will fight to the last ditch. Its efforts to crush Germany, England has called upon the yellow hordes of Asia, and France upon Africa. Thereby they have brought the future struggle for the mastery of the world much nearer. And I believe that America will be the first to feel this. Anyhow Germany has at present time no reason for depression."

WOMAN NAMED KAISER HARASSED IN LONDON

German Cognomen Leads to American's Arrest.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Ejected from a London hotel and hounded by a mob after suspicion as to her nationality had been aroused by her name on the register, Mrs. William Kaiser of Newark, N. J., was glad to be in Boston today. She arrived on the Atlantic from Liverpool.

She had been traveling with a party of 25 from New York and vicinity and collected on their way through Germany. The police were informed. While the Americans were at dinner the room was entered by soldiers and the entire number placed under arrest and subjected to an examination. Every trunk was opened. In many of them were German newspapers, telling of victories to their army. These were seized, given into the hands of a mob gathered outside and burned.

After that Mrs. Kaiser was unable to obtain accommodations at the better hotels. Servants followed her about crying "Hoch der Kaiser!" and "Shoot the Kaiser!"

RIDES OF TORTURE FOR NERVE-RACKED VICTIMS OF STRIFE

Red Cross Unable to Properly Care for Wounded. Hospitals Overcrowded and Relief Trains Inadequate.

PARIS, Oct. 2.

The Red Cross and allied institutions of mercy have been swamped by the vast number of wounded soldiers from the great battle of the Aisne. Early in the conflict Paris was overwhelmed by the constant stream of wounded men that flowed in from the north and east. Hospitals were established in the suburbs, but these were filled immediately, and now all of southern and western France is full of stations for the care of the wounded. There is a constant call for doctors and nurses.

Many wounded British soldiers have been sent to England for treatment, but a large number of them were hurt so severely that they could not stand the journey.

Judging from the casualties of the first week of the gigantic engagement, it would be safe to estimate the losses of the Allies to date at more than 100,000. Of these, the greater part were wounded, but many classes as wounded have died.

The greater part of the wounded are sent southward by night. There is little place in a great war like the present one for tenderness, so that most of the soldiers are brought from the front in cattle cars, on couches of blood-soaked straw.

In some instances ordinary freight cars are used. The floor is covered with straw to the depth of two feet. The wounded are then arranged in the car and the door is locked. There is little air and no food or water. Only a few trains are accompanied by surgeons, because their services are needed too badly at the front. Sometimes a smoky lantern, that gives off a stench of oil and but little light, is hung in the car. Often, however, the cars are in total darkness. At times, owing to a change of position or a movement of artillery, the freight trains filled with wounded are shunted about upon sidetracks for hours, each sudden jerk of the train sending pains of torture through the fever-racked bodies of the victims.

The slightest witnessed at the destination of one of these channel trains, when the doors are cast back and the Red Cross nurses begin to carry out the shattered passengers, is too painful to be remembered. Here is one man with his head bandaged in a blood-soaked rag and who, in the paroxysms of pain has burrowed his face into the filthy red straw; here is another with a shattered arm or leg which shoots razor pains through his body at every movement of the train; here is another with a bullet in his body, his lips black and his eyes glazed with the film of death. Among this groaning cargo lies one who neither moans nor moves and to whom the battle shout nor the thunder of the cannon adds no disturbance. He has paid his measure of devotion to his country and his life was the consideration.

The doctors have been amazed at the stoicism of the French, who are fighting with the French. These will, battle-loving warriors seldom give way to emotion, no matter how badly they have been hurt.

Many French families have thrown open their homes to the wounded. An interesting contrast is presented by the sight of seeing a dirty, bearded soldier, his hands into the covered with torn, mud-caked blood-clotted uniform, carried into one of these splendid mansions, where spotless linen and fine wines await his pleasure. This is but one phase of French patriotism.

The British Red Cross organization is putting 200 motor ambulances into France. Five hundred would not be too many. The facilities of the hospital at the Trianon Palace, Versailles, contain about 800 British soldiers. The American hospital at the Lycee Pasteur, Neuilly (dedicated to military purposes), contains about 500 British and American soldiers. Many other Parisian hotels also have been turned into hospitals.

There are nearly 100 British soldiers in the Astoria Hotel, which has been transformed into a hospital. Many other Parisian hotels also have been turned into hospitals.

BRITAIN TO MINE WATERS AVENGING GERMAN RAVAGES

Admiralty Warns Shipping of Intention to Combat Foe's Method of Sea Destruction.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

"The indiscriminate laying of mines by the Germans has necessitated counter measures by this country," says an official statement issued by the Admiralty Office this afternoon.

"A system of mine fields has therefore been authorized on a considerable scale."

"The Admiralty, to reduce the risk to non-combatants, announces therefore that the area between latitudes 51° and 52° N. and longitudes 12° and 13° W. will be dangerous to shipping."

"Instructions have been issued to warships to watch all coasting vessels."

The official statement says that the German mine field covers the entire eastern end of the Straits of Dover, touching north England, on the south coast of England, and including the Heligoland coast at Ostend and for some distance east of that point.

FRENCH TURN HOSE ON TRENCHES AND DROWN GERMANS

London Correspondent Describes How Kaiser's Soldiers Were Slain in Lines at Chalons.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

How German troops, whom the French were unable to drive from their positions were drowned in their trenches is told in a dispatch received today by the Times from a correspondent who had been allowed to visit Chalons. He says that the French troops laid lines of hose to the German trenches and then flooded them.

"The Germans are gone and Chalons is rejoicing," says the correspondent. "The latest reports seem to indicate a general retirement from the strong line of defense which the Germans constructed to the north of Rheims and to the east and west."

"Their trenches on this line are wonderful works of military art. Due to a depth of six feet, they are covered and protected in many cases with layers of reinforced concrete. This work was done by forced labor of the inhabitants to form a defensive position in case of need, while the troops still were fighting on the Marne."

"Up to this line the French worked their way, foot by foot, in places where their front was not 100 yards from the German trenches. The condition of the undrained trenches will be found to be terrible. The wounded, as well as the dead, lie where they fell. The French, in the advanced trenches, could hear cries at night when the firing paused, coming across the narrow belt over which the two armies fought."

"These terrible conditions are much worse, because the French fire dislodged the Germans from their miniature forts. In some of the trenches on the heights above Rheims, the French had to dig out the Germans. Lines of hose were laid from the towns and fire pumps worked until the water stood breast high. Many were drowned."

"Chalons suffered little from the German occupation. Not a single house was damaged and only one inhabitant was killed."

The German Government imposed a fine of \$5000 on the department of Marne, of which Chalons is the principal town. This later was reduced to \$100,000 and it was paid immediately.

"When the French retook the town on September 11, the Germans left behind their wounded."

GERMANS IN ROUT, WITH LINES BROKEN, FLEE NORTH POLAND

Seven Days' Battle West of Niemen Halts Invasion as Russians Retake Captured Positions.

Kaiser's Forces Concentrated in West Entrench Troops to Protect Silesia—Siege of Ossowice Lifted.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 2.

That the Germans are in full retreat in the province of Suwalki, Russian Poland, was the announcement of the War Office today. It is stated that the German centre was broken when the attack on Ossowice failed, and that the combined Russian assault which followed greatly demoralized the Germans.

The seven-day battle west of the Niemen and Russians west of the River Niemen in Poland has ended in victory for the czar's troops, according to the official announcement.

The siege of Ossowice has been lifted. Particularly violent fighting is reported in progress today in the region west of Simno.

The main body of the German army is now stated to be concentrated in the western districts of Petrokow and Kielce, where it is reported to be strongly intrenched.

The Russian cavalry has cut the German lines of communication at several points and has surrounded and captured many prisoners. From these it has been definitely determined that the troops opposing the Russians at the present time are the remnants of the earlier campaign in France. They have been withdrawn and rushed to the east in an effort on the part of the Germans to check the westward movement of the great Russian war machine, now entering the first stages of its efficiency.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The official statement follows: "The Germans are retreating on the borders of Suwalki and the Government of Lomza under pressure. Violent fighting has taken place at Simno. The Germans who attacked Ossowice are hurriedly retreating north into East Prussia. German forces of considerable size have concentrated on the Kielce-Petrokow line, but Russian cavalry has stopped their advance."

News of the German concentration on the Kielce-Petrokow line, which is 200 miles southwest of Poland, bears out the theory that the invasion of Suwalki and Lomza by General von Hindenburg was merely a movement to cover the strengthening of the positions where the Germans will make their actual defense against the main Russian attack. These positions extend over a line between Thorn, eastern Prussia and Cracow, Galizia.

Peace Rallies in Boston Schools.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Boston public schools held enthusiastic peace rallies today. Teachers read peace selections and about 100,000 pupils joined in the peace hymns. President Wilson's peace message was read by the principals of the many schools.

Acquitted of Murdering Financier.

GENEVA, Oct. 2.—Anthony Pollard today was found not guilty of the murder of Theresa Hollander, his former fiancée, who was clubbed to death in a hotel at Geneva.