

KAISER AND CZAR, COUSINS, LEAD WARRING HOSTS TO DESPERATE BATTLE EAST

urns advancing from Toul and Nancy have forced the Germans to lift their siege of certain of the Meuse forts.

All officials here today united in characterizing the general situation as satisfactory. The armies at the front are being constantly augmented, while it is certain, judging from wireless messages, intercepted by the field forces, that for the present at least the Germans are at the end of their resources.

BERLIN CLAIMS SUCCESSES ALONG ENTIRE BATTLE LINE

BERLIN, Oct. 5. Three Antwerp forts and their redoubts have been taken, according to an official announcement issued here today. The statement says: "The Antwerp forts of Liege, Waelhem and Koenigshoycht and their immediate redoubts, with 30 guns, have been taken. This breach in the outer circle of forts renders an attack on the inner circle and the town possible."

Another official statement relating to the operations in the eastern arena of war says: "Near Augustowo, the Third Siberian and parts of the 22d Russian Army Corps, forming the left wing of the Russian army crossing the Niemen, were defeated after two days' serious battle. Over 2000 unwounded prisoners and plenty of guns and machine guns were taken."

That England is drawing on all her resources for the war with Germany is indicated by the fact that she has landed her Indian troops in France, and that British ships have arrived at Lisbon to transport Portuguese troops.

REVERSES NOT IMPORTANT, IS BELIEF IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 5. There is no appreciable sign of a let-up in the ferocity of the fighting in the west of France. The Germans continue their desperate attempt to isolate the northern army of General deMads, and have forced the French to give way at several points on the battle line. It is declared by military experts here, however, that this action in no way means any general retrogression by the French left. Simply at certain points the advanced line got into trouble and was withdrawn to the base trenches where, under the support of their heavy artillery, the units can hold the Germans in check.

ALLIES' NET CLOSES TO BLOCK RETREAT OF GERMAN ARMIES

Attacks by Invaders in West Have Failed to Keep Lines of Communication Open. The German line has been broken at several points, and the Allies are closing their net to block any retreat.

LONDON, Oct. 5. The "violent and repeated attacks of the Germans against the French line between Craonne and the Argonne were to mask the great and rapid German movement which, witnessed by reinforcements from the east through Belgium, was designed to outflank the Allies and secure a broad road home, but the French were the quicker with their wonderful railroads and gave a shocking surprise to General von Kluck.

tion of the centre near Rheims there are heavy exchanges of artillery fire. The Germans may soon have cause to regret the success of the movement which carried them to St. Mihiel and the banks of the Meuse.

The end of the great battle of the Aisne, which began on September 12, is believed to be at hand now. Members of the staff of General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, are now saying: "This week will see the end. Then we will turn our eyes to Belgium."

It is indicated that, if the German army is compelled to retreat as now seems inevitable, the next great battle will take place on Belgian soil. The German troops in the extreme eastern part of France are falling back in a northeasterly direction. The retreatment on the part of the German centre and right wing would have to take place over a route leading into Belgium. Probably the next great conflict would take place on the field of Waterloo.

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have urged a continuance of the neutral policy. This attitude, it is said, is upheld by the Rumanian Socialists, who have issued a proclamation condemning the Russophile agitation and the bribing of newspapers. They emphasize the danger of making Russia more powerful.

A statement relating to the financial condition of Russia and Germany says: "Russia is issuing one and a half milliards of uncovered notes. On the contrary, in Germany the returns of the Reichsbank last week show 1,716,000,000 in specie, or 41,000,000 more than at the last previous returns."

An earlier official statement said: "The situation continues favorable. In repulsing the flanking movement directed against our right wing we have gained strategic positions of great importance. In the Argonne region our offensive is making steady gains. There is a lull in the fighting along the Meuse following our repulse of attacks made by the French reserves."

The operations at Antwerp are being carried out according to plan and without severe fighting. Our artillery is making breaches in the fortifications that are still held by the Belgians. In the eastern arena the situation is unchanged. Germany claims strategic gains on the right of the armies invading France and steady advances in the Argonne region. There is a lull along the Meuse following repulse of French reserves.

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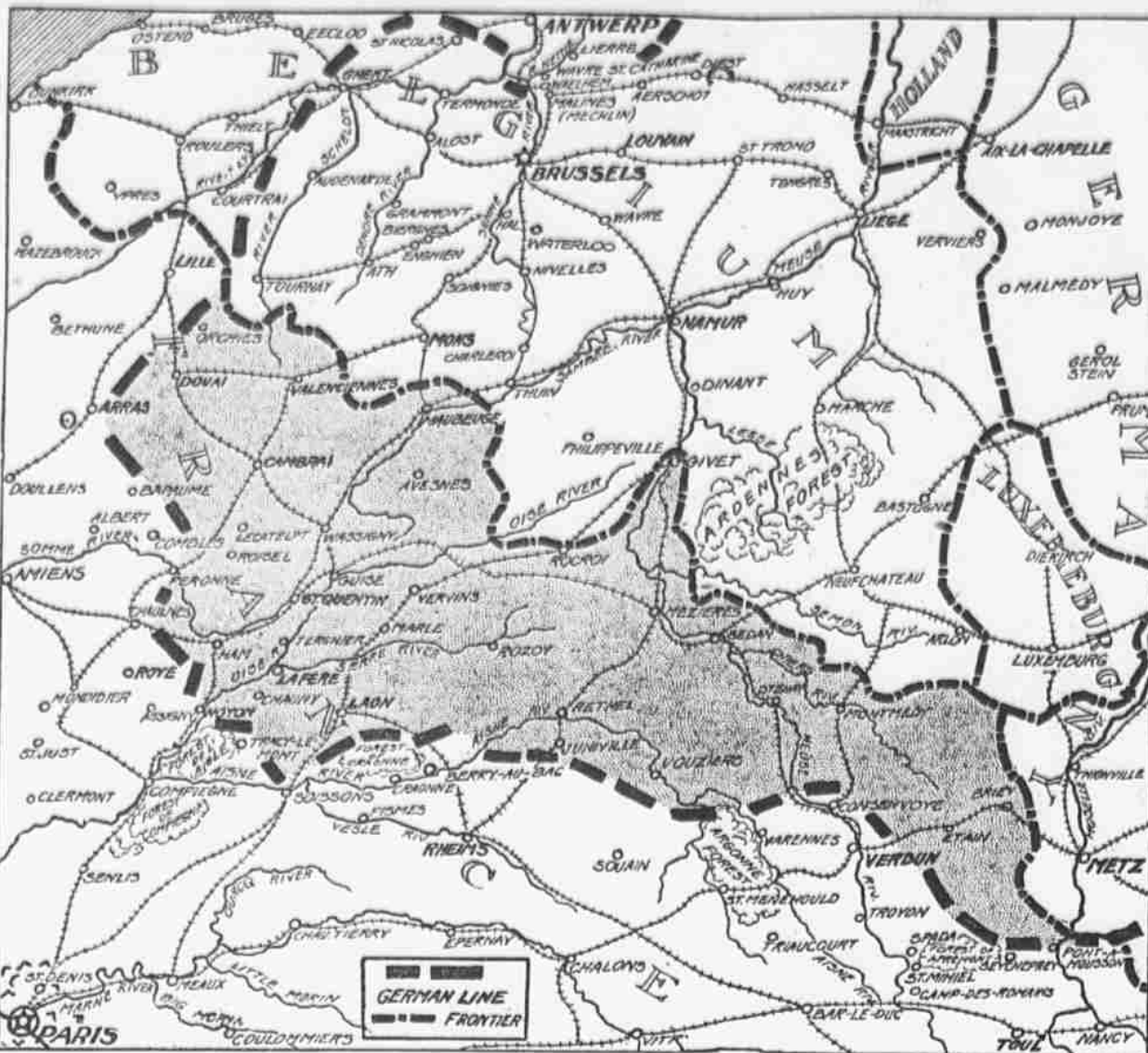
have been withdrawn from the centre and from the left to strengthen the right. They are utilizing these fresh levies in a series of assaults of the most ferocious character. The result, military experts here say, will be to prolong, but not to change, the inevitable outcome of the battle already marked by the Allies as a victory for their cause.

All of the British reinforcements, including the Indian and Colonial troops, excepting probably the Canadians, are reported to be on the battle line. There is still considerable mystery regarding the disposition of the Dominion forces. Early in the war it was reported they would proceed direct to the Continent. Lately a rumor has been circulated that they would be sent to Aldershot to complete their training. Wherever they are, the Government is withholding information regarding them.

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The campaign in France has reached a condition of check, neither side claiming any special advantage from the operations of the last three days near Roye, and in the southeast, between Verdun and Toul, save that the French claim to have repulsed all attacks on their left at Roye, and to have resumed the offensive. In the centre, Verdun and Toul. The Germans report a victory for them in the region of Roye, and a set-back for the French in a sortie from Toul.

TROOPS NOT READY, ITALY STILL HOLDS TO NEUTRAL POLICY

800,000 Mobilized, But Equipment Is Defective. Populace Clamors for Action Against Austria.

ROME, Oct. 5. Italy will not abandon her neutral policy before November, it is said, though at all. The army of 800,000 men which it now has mobilized is not ready. The soldiers, it is said, are not well supplied with boots, and the arsenals are still depleted after the Libyan campaign, with is not entirely over yet.

If Italy does abandon its attitude of neutrality no sentiment will determine its action, unless it be the almost universal one of hatred of the Austrians which is in the blood of most Italians, and especially of the Lombards and Venetians. Italy's decision will be actuated by a calm consideration of Italian interests.

A cause bell can easily be found, but it will not be the real cause of war. Italy will remain, in the meantime, absolutely uninfluenced by threats or matters from the Powers not at war. The German plan of telling Italy what it ought to do has had the opposite effect.

The attitude of Italy has been the subject of renewed discussion in the last week. Austrian defeats by the Russians and Serbians have excited the public. Demonstrations have taken place at which cries of "down with Austria" have been heard, and for the first time the Nationalists have joined Republicans and Liberals in their demand that the Government shall, at the earliest moment, abandon neutrality and cooperate actively with Great Britain and France.

When Italy demanded a loan yesterday from Austria for the loan sustained from Austria in the Adriatic, it was assumed that it did so with the idea of seeking a cause which to be followed by entrance into the war with Austria. Apparently, however, this was not Italy's intention.

Among diplomats here the belief is growing that the Allies—Great Britain, France, and the United States—will have Italy do anything more than observe neutrality. If Italy enters the war it would, of course, denote that the Allies had need no further assistance against Austria, now virtually considered out of the fighting.

Then, if Italy should go in and assist Russia and Serbia in the demolition of Austria, it might want more in the final settlement than it is to get for neutrality. It is thought that the Allies probably think they need no further assistance against Austria, now virtually considered out of the fighting.

Disaffection in Vienna Reported Cause of Chances. AUSTRIAN MINE LAYING EXCITES ITALIAN MOBS. "Down With Austria" Street Cry in Rome.

ROME, Oct. 5.—The populace of Rome was driven to a frenzy today by publication of reports that Austrians were still laying mines in the Adriatic. These declared that floating mines were being strewn along the coast by Austrian submarines and naval officers dressed as fishermen and operating in fishing boats. Crowds paraded the streets today crying "down with Austria" and "give us war." As a result of threatened attacks on the Austrian and German legations the guard over both was redoubled.

FRANCE-Argentine Treaty Adopted. PARIS, Oct. 5.—It is announced here that the Argentine Senate has adopted the Franco-Argentine arbitration treaty.

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TARNOW CAPTURED AND COSSACKS MOVE TO CRACOW OUTPOSTS

Kaiser and Czar Only 225 Miles Apart, as Each Takes Personal Charge for Coming Death Grapple.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5. Unofficial reports from the front state that Tarnow has been captured from its Austrian defenders and that Russian Cossacks have gathered at a point ten miles from Cracow.

Czar Nicholas is now with his army in Poland, where the main Russian armies have been concentrated for the invasion of Germany.

Royal headquarters have been temporarily established at Brest-Litovsk, a fortified town on the river Bug, where Grand Duke Nicholas and the General Staff are also located. As the Russian army advances, the Czar will also move his headquarters further west, first to Siedlce and thence to Warsaw.

Emperor William of Germany, according to latest reports, is now at Thorn, East Prussia, the great fortress that strengthens the German line of defense running south to Cracow. There is on the frontier of Poland, the Kaiser and Czar, actual commanders of the two greatest armies in the field, are only 225 miles apart, less than the distance from Boston to New York, each on the edge of the battlefield on which may be determined the destiny of Europe.

On that battlefield, which lies south of Thorn and west of Brest-Litovsk, the advance guards of the two vast armies have been skirmishing for three days, but it may be a week or more before the main forces are locked in a death grapple.

In the absence of Minister of War Sukhomlinoff, who accompanied the Czar to the front, General Wernsdorff is directing the mobilization of the reserve, territorial and Cossack of the Eastern provinces, who have been called to the front. Large numbers of reserves were mobilized at the outbreak of the war, but were later sent home because of inability to feed them or transport them while the regular army was moving through Eastern Galicia. Now the railroads are clear and the commissariat is working splendidly.

While the Czar is at the front, the Czarina and the royal princesses will pay daily visits to the hospitals here and at Moscow.

A Russian deputy who has returned from Galicia says that the Russians have captured the heights four miles from Przemyel. In the fighting the Austrians several times attempted to retake this position. The Austrians have now ceased to make sorties because of the effective fire of the Russian artillery. Hardly a trace of the war is now to be noted in the confusion of Galicia, since it has become a Russian province. From Lemberg to the old frontier the peasants are tilling the fields once more.

Several cases of trencherous fever from windows in Lemberg on the Russians, while they were buying goods from the citizens, have been brought to the attention of the military authorities and, in consequence, an order has gone forth that all carrier windows in the city must be boarded up.

The fighting in Galicia continues with the Austro-German forces on the defensive.

BRITISH GUNS ROAR CHALLENGE TO FOES BESIEGING ANTWERP

English and Belgian Troops Fight Side by Side Within Defenses of Temporary Capital.

ANTWERP, Oct. 5. British and Belgian troops are now fighting shoulder to shoulder in the defense of Antwerp, according to a statement made at the War Office today.

The Belgian field artillery is now cooperating effectively with the English heavy artillery. According to a report from the front, the British forces took up an intricate position along the Nethere River, opposite the main German army. The Germans attempted to cross the stream, but were beaten back by artillery.

Although it was known that British forces had landed at Ostend, the official announcement today gave the first intimation that British troops and English artillery are making a defense of the temporary Belgian capital.

It is reported, but not officially confirmed, that the British marines landed in Ostend, transported heavy naval guns to Antwerp to reinforce the fortresses. The German bombardment of the works south and southeast of the city is going on without cessation, the invaders using their heaviest howitzers and siege artillery against the forts. The War Office claims that the Germans have not been able to force a breach at any point and are losing heavily in unsuccessful assaults.

"Even if the Germans should succeed in piercing the first line of fortifications they would find a surprise awaiting them on the second line, which is the significant remark made today by a number of the General Staff. This led to the belief that there is a strong mixed force of English and Belgian troops massed along the second line of works."

Henry W. Diederich, the American Consul General in Antwerp, has transmitted to Brussels through an American correspondent a man of this city showing the churches, museums and hospitals, and a request that these be spared from bombardment so long as they are not using for war purposes.

The Belgians say they have inflicted a defeat upon a German force near Duffel, about 12 miles south of this city. The Germans had so nearly killed that they asked for permission to bury their dead, but the Belgian commander, fearing a ruse, refused to grant it.

Despite the continued bombardment of the southern forts, the General Staff, in an official statement, denied the German contention that the fire of some of the minor forts has been silenced.

"The situation continues excellent," said the statement. "Every single fort in the defenses of Antwerp is in action. At no points have the Germans made gains. We can hold out indefinitely."

LONDON, Oct. 5. That the Germans have made a breach in the southern outer chain of Antwerp defenses is believed certain here. The Belgian declaration that "all of the forts are still intact" is discredited. It is believed here, the St. Catherine-Waive and Waelhem positions on the extreme southern end of the line. The fact that the Germans claim that they have captured the "smothered" and that the Belgians admit they "have been forced to withdraw north of Nethere River," taken together, means that even though the forts still hold out, they have been isolated.

But these are simply the outlying lines, and their loss is not considered here as seriously menacing the safety of Antwerp. Nevertheless, there is a constantly growing belief that, unless the siege can be lifted by the Allies co-operating with the Belgians, within a short time Antwerp itself must surrender.

"The Germans are losing heavily at Antwerp in attempting to cross the Nethere River," says a Central News Agency dispatch from Antwerp. "The Belgian cannon and rifle fire, together with electrified wire entanglements, have absolutely shattered the Germans. The whole southern position of the line presents a terrible scene, corpses covering the ground."

Refugees from Belgium are pouring into Holland. They declare that Antwerp is about to fall. Ten steamships that arrived at Flushing Sunday were filled with refugees. The passengers included 100 nuns from Lierre. Villages around Maastricht are filled with panic-stricken refugees.

GERMAN CHIEFS DISGRACED. SAYS REPORT FROM HAGUE. Von Moltke Reported Deposed for Failure in France.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—According to reports received here today a number of German generals have fallen into disgrace as a result of their failure to crush the Allies in France. They even declare that General von Moltke, the German Chief of Staff, has been replaced by Major General von Vulkts-Rhete, former commander of the first division of the guards.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Prince Royal of Bavaria has taken command of the German army of the north, according to dispatches received at the French Embassy here today from the War office at London.

AUGUSTOWO, CZAR'S VICTORY, RUSSIAN EMBASSY ASSERTS. Germans, in Disorder, Flee From Polish Frontier.

GERMANS IN NIGHT SORTIE HURLED BACK TO TSING-TAO FORTS

Aeroplans Warns of Surprise Attack and Anglo-Japanese Besiegers Cause Heavy Loss to Sallying Garrison.

TOKIO, Oct. 5. A night sortie by the German garrison at Tsing-Tao has been repulsed by the allied Japanese and British forces. It was officially announced today. The Germans tried to take the allied troops by surprise, but their plans were discovered by an aeroplane scout.

Forty-eight of the garrison were killed and 80 wounded. The Japanese suffered only 15 casualties, five killed and eight injured. The Germans have been unable to extinguish the fire that has been burning in Tsing-Tao for several days, because of the heavy artillery fire maintained by the allies. They have succeeded in preventing its spread, however.

The besieging fleet and land forces keep up a bombardment night and day, slowly but steadily driving the German offensive works. The German gunboat Iltis was struck by four shells on Sunday when it tried to leave the inner harbor and was badly crippled.

Reports from Tainan-fu state that three German batteries were put out of action at Fort Bismarck during the naval bombardment of Tsing-Tao. The adjacent barracks were set on fire and the outer defenses were occupied by the allies after three days' fighting.

Without further diplomatic controversy with China the Japanese are proceeding along the railway to Tainan. Their troops at Wailien have been reinforced. The Chinese railway is owned by Germans, except all German employees from the district and guarantee that the road will not be transferred until the war ends.

The Japanese intend to occupy the railway or the Germans will use it to transport war supplies to Tsing-Tao. The American State Department, upon the advice of Paul Samuel Reinsch, the American Minister to China, who arrived in Peking last Wednesday, has instructed Willys H. Peck, the American Consul at Tsing-Tao, to withdraw from the Kiaman district. The latter presented a message to the effect to Mr. Peck by wireless. Mr. Peck had earlier expressed a wish to remain at his post during the Japanese attack.

GERMANS REFORM FOR FRESH OFFENSE ALONG RIVER NIEMEN

Fighting Sharp as Victorious Russians Resist New German Invasion of Czar's Territory.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5. The Germans defeated along the Niemen have now reformed just inside of the Russian frontier and are endeavoring to resume the offensive, according to reports received here today.

Fighting is also in progress all along the Polish frontier, where the Russians are delivering a series of attacks on the German entrenched positions.

At Kutnow the Germans were defeated and forced to retreat with a loss of 200 and two heavily armored automobiles. The Germans remaining on a small part of the frontier zone at Sulwalki are being thrust back into East Prussia by a semi-circle of Russians, whose flanks now threaten the enemy's rear.

German troops from Petrovick, who attempted to reach Skernewitz near Warsaw, were seriously repulsed and lost heavily. The Germans attempted to get their heavy artillery across the river Bort, over a bridge that had been repaired, but it broke in the middle and three guns were sunk, with many of the mounted escort.

The Russian official statement says: "Our troops made several bayonet charges to dislodge the enemy from trenches. Prisoners taken say that the German losses at Sulwalki were as large as out of hundreds only a few men remained. The whole line of the German retreat is blocked with the bodies of their dead. It is thus that the German invasion from East Prussia into Russia has failed utterly. The enemy is now definitely leaving the borders of the provinces of Suwalki and Lomza."

In addition to the guns and thousands of prisoners that the Russians captured in Suwalki, they also took a German Zeppelin that was crippled in attempting to fly across the frontier and captured a descent. This machine was badly damaged, but its crew escaped practically unhurt. The Zeppelin will be brought here for study.

It is announced that the Czar's arrival at the front was the signal for patriotic demonstrations after the Russian soldiers, in a series of attacks on the Germans, gained decisive victories at nearly every point.

DEAD GERMANS FILL RIVERS. Petrograd Reports Loss of 80,000 in Augustowo Fighting.

PARIS, Oct. 5. The Matin prints a telegram from Petrograd saying it is officially announced that the Germans lost 80,000 men in the fighting in the Augustowo and Marchand districts. The Niemen and the Vistula are choked with the bodies of dead Germans.

COSSACKS ISOLATE HUNGARY BY CUTTING RAILWAY LINES. Move South to Prevent Flank Attack on Forces in Galicia.

LONDON, Oct. 5. The House of Commons has today voted the passage of the Carpathian mountains are now moving south and have caught the Cossacks. He states that the Cossacks have also cut the railway line at Czajka, thus isolating a great portion of Hungary.