

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK BY VIOLENT ATTACK

Continued from Page One
Mihel on the right bank of the Meuse.

In the Woereve region the violent attacks which the enemy has attempted to the east of Aprimont have been repulsed.

On the right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there is no change. In Russia, on the front of East Prussia, the Russians' offensive continues. There is sharp fighting on the frontier west of Suwalki.

The statement that the compactness of the German troops north of the Aisne appears to be diminishing indicates that the Germans are withdrawing troops steadily from the center for service on the right wing. The statement that the Germans still hold St. Mihiel solves one of the questions that has served as a mystery to the military experts for some time.

The French recently announced that they had driven the Germans east of St. Mihiel but still neither as to the town itself. Today's announcement shows that the Germans are still in a strong position in the Verdun region.

The great battle of the Aisne finally has been extended to Belgian soil and furious fighting is reported in progress between the Germans and the Allies around Mons, Ypres, Papenote, Comblain, Waercohen and Audemarde.

The scene of this fighting however, is a considerable distance from General Amalbert's von Klinka main line of communications.

All now look to the westward particularly east of France and toward Belgium for the next decisive developments. The cavalry advances round the French front of the north appear to have reached the eastern end of the German position where it has encountered German reserves. Instead of being repulsed farther east, the new battle front remains farther northward.

The French front of the north engaged in eastern France and Belgium approximately is 150 miles, and the whole line is about 25 miles long. Beginning in the Woereve district of Lorraine, it stretches westward to the Somme River, from which point it swings to the southeast to Belgium.

There have been six days of fighting in this crucial engagement and even yet the end is not in sight.

Douai and Tournai have been re-occupied by German troops.

That the outflanking movement of the Germans did not succeed was due entirely to the work of the British air scouts. They reported the coming of strong German forces from the north to General d'Amade, and the latter promptly called for reinforcements. Delay in their arrival enabled the Germans to move south from Lille, but when the French strength was assembled the Germans again were driven back. They continue, however, on the offensive and this results in severe fighting all along the western line.

At one point the German cavalry succeeded in breaking through the Allied line, not far from Lille, but not in sufficient strength to make the feat of appreciable importance.

The retirement of the Allies, at the point where their lines had been broken by the Germans, was ordered by the General Staff and it was accomplished according to orders. With a strengthened line the Allies again moved forward against the Germans and ousted them with heavy loss.

The losses are well illustrated by this fact: A company of French infantry started to war with 108 men and a full complement of officers. Since then it has received drafts, bringing its total up to 247. Today the company is composed of 90 men, commanded by a sergeant. All the higher officers have been killed.

It is learned that the active German army holding the Allies in France and Belgium is composed of 23 army corps, of 40,000 men each, 18 corps of reserves, several divisions of the Landwehr and large detachments of the Landwehr, a section of the army designed only for maintenance. Under normal conditions, this number of units would make a grand total of approximately 2,000,000 men, and the number of soldiers in the allied army is fully as great. It is not so.

Two German forces, operating from Comblain and Valenciennes, occupied Douai after hard fighting.

After occupying Tournai the Germans seized it at the most important strategic as a stronghold.



The Germans are attacking Antwerp from the southeast, and claim to have taken the forts at Waelhem, Wavre-St. Catharine, Koningshuyck, Lierre, Kessel and Broechem, which are on the outer line of defenses, just ten miles from the city itself. The Belgians were reported as forming a new line of defense along the rivers Nethe and Rupel.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE WAR AS TOLD IN DISPATCHES

After two weeks' event within the German lines, a French correspondent of the Paris Herald writes: "I wish you would try to make the people in England understand that they should be most exceedingly thankful that they are living on an island and not in the midst of the dreadful things which are happening on the continent. The chief reason for this is that England must fight this thing out, and must conquer even if it has to spend the blood of its young men like water. It will be far better that every family throughout England should have to sorrow for one of its members than that England should have to go through similar ordeals to those which continental countries are suffering."

One of the most interesting patients in the Moscow hospital is Kuma, Kuznetsov, who killed 11 Germans and wounded a battery of artillery in a four-week battle, cut off by a superior force of Germans and found lying in the middle of the enemy line of a trench during the attack. He has succeeded in retaining the French line, some distance from the station of the railway to which it belongs.

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A British newspaper correspondent is not satisfied with the military situation. "I have seen the battle of Antwerp," he writes, "I found myself wishing" etc.

A British "Daily" offers its conception of a naval battle in the following "heroic" terms: "I wish you would try to make the people in England understand that they should be most exceedingly thankful that they are living on an island and not in the midst of the dreadful things which are happening on the continent."

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STEADY PROGRESS ON RIGHT IS GERMAN STATEMENT

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—Reprise of the Antwerp campaign in fighting between the inner and outer forts there and continued success in the movement to bring the Allies in France are announced in an official statement issued at the War Office at midnight.

The statement follows: "Heavy fighting occurred on the western end of the Antwerp line in France. Intensive work in the conflict only temporarily was suspended from the French and they have been anxious to drive us out for several days without success. We are making steady progress. The capture of Fort de la Court and Antwerp was accomplished after heavy fighting. We captured three 24 field guns, four heavy machine guns and many machine guns. The Belgians attacked our troops between the outer and inner forts after we had offered a breach that allowed us to approach the city. They were repulsed.

The Germans attacking Antwerp have crossed the River Nethe and are approaching the inner forts. The capture of the Belgian guns was effected in the open field. Many of the inner fort's outer forts were destroyed completely.

According to the Douai messenger, the same means that caused the fall of Muhlberg have been taken to Antwerp. These include Austrian units.

BRITISH FLEET AT OSTEND WATCHING GERMAN ADVANCE

BRISTOL, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—Belgium today was the center of attention in the European war. With the Germans methodically attacking Antwerp, it was considered now that the British fleet was ready to start. News from the French and British indicated that the occupying forces of the Aisne now characterized officially as "the great battle" has extended into Southern Belgium.

The Germans are reported to be moving along the coast of Belgium behind their cavalry screen and are plainly continuing their advance to the British line of communication by way of the coast. In this connection it is stated that a strong squadron of British dreadnoughts is now posted at Ostend and also along the coast watching the French further west. This fleet will be ready to start if the Germans taking the Belgian coast, thus establishing a base for a possible Zeppelin attack on England.

The Germans are said to have strongly entrenched the line of the Scheldt River, while their outposts were reported today to be west of Ypres, 18 miles north of and slightly west of Lille. It is reported that there has been heavy fighting in the neighborhood of Lille and south of that city with no decisive result.

A British expeditionary force of un-questioned strength has been misled into Antwerp from West of Ghent. This expedition was declared to consist chiefly of artillery and a naval detachment with heavy guns. The authorities positively refuse to admit even that British troops are in action in Belgium at all.

The Germans are reported redoubting their efforts to take Antwerp city. They are in far stronger force than

ADMIRAL SKRIDLOFF HELD IN GERMAN PRISON-CAMP

RUSSIAN OFFICER FAILED TO ESCAPE BEFORE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—Admiral Skridloff, of the Russian navy, has been arrested in Germany, along with a number of other prominent Russians, who were in that country when war broke out.

Word was received here today that Admiral Skridloff was placed in jail, where he was confined for some time, after which he was transferred to a military prison camp, eight hours ride from Berlin, where he is still held.

The Russian Government is trying to obtain his release.

CANADIANS REACH ENGLAND

FRESH TROOPS WILL BE SENT TO TRAINING CAMP.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—The Canadian military contingent has arrived in England.

These troops will be sent to a camp previously selected to complete their training. The contingent, which arrived from London today by way of the Aisne, consisted of 15,000 men.

On the night of September 23 the German ships were seen in the German waters which were blocking the path of the British and French ships. The British and French ships were seen in the German waters which were blocking the path of the British and French ships. The British and French ships were seen in the German waters which were blocking the path of the British and French ships.

DELaware CANAL PROJECT

SENATE WANTS TO KNOW WHAT PURCHASE OF WATERWAY WOULD COST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A resolution was adopted by the Senate today referring to the Secretary of War in connection with the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

ADVANCE IN FRENCH RENTS

BORDEAUX, Oct. 8.—French 3 per cent. bonds have advanced to 77 francs and 50 centimes, the highest point since the war began.

ROYAL MAIL LINER SLIPS BY GERMAN CRUISER AT NIGHT

BRITISH SHIP'S VOYAGE UNENDING ROUND OF EXCITEMENT INCLUDING THEFT OF PAPERS OF DIPLOMATIC VALUE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—A blockade runner of the German War days slipped by a German cruiser in the night and was seen today at sea. The ship, which was seen today at sea, was a blockade runner of the German War days.

CROSS FOR CZAR'S GENERAL

GRAND CROSS OF ST. GEORGE conferred on Grand Duke Nicholas and upon General Zamiatkovitch and Bellow.

GOLD BEARER ARRESTED

GERMAN CAUGHT TRYING TO PASS AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

ROME, Oct. 8.—A German has been arrested in attempting to pass the Austrian frontier bearing half a million francs in gold.

GERMAN WRITES FROM FIELD

FORMER PHILADELPHIAN DRAFTED TWO DAYS AFTER LANDING IN HAMBURG.

ALTO, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—The former Philadelphia resident of 1810 North Broad street, who reached his home in Hamburg two days before war was declared, and was promptly drafted for the army, has written Mrs. Mary Neidich, 232 North Broad street, sending regards from the field and enclosing his photograph.

CRUISE NEAR BRUSSELS WRECKED, DECLARES NUN

SISTERS REMAINED TO PROTECT PROPERTY UNTIL SHELLS HIT BUILDINGS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—Sister Mary McLaughlin, an Augustinian nun whose home is at Skanetels, N. Y., arrived in London with several hundred other refugees from the district about Antwerp. Representatives of the Women's Relief Committee met her on her arrival and are making arrangements for her to sail for America on Saturday.

TSING-TAO QUAVERS AS JAPANESE SEIZE OUTER DEFENSE LINE

GARRISON'S FIRE LESSENS, SHOWING SHORTAGE OF AMMUNITION—FOOD ALSO SCARCE—THREE HARBOR FORTS TAKEN.

PEKIN, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—The Japanese continue their bombardment of the Kiaochow fortifications and are reported here to be in possession of the outer chain of Tsing-Tao fortifications. The fleet continues to cooperate with the land forces and, according to a statement by the Japanese Legation, three of the harbor forts have been demolished.

BATTLEFIELD MASS SUNG AS WAR GUNS SHRIEK RESPONSES

ALTAR IS SURGEON'S TABLE, VASES OF EXPLODED SHELLS, WITH ARTILLERY ROAR AS ACCOMPANIMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—With a surgeon's table as an altar, a sheet from the hospital as an altar cloth and flowers in vases which were bases of exploded German shells, a military chaplain recently celebrated mass on the battlefield. A priest, serving as a corporal, assisted the chaplain in meeting the request of many wounded soldiers.

CROSSERS HAD TO FIGHT TO ENTER DARDANELLES

NEW YORKER DESCRIBES BATTERED GOEBEN AND BRISLAU.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—The German cruisers Goeben and Brislaue were engaged by warships of the Allies before they entered the Dardanelles. The battle, as described by a correspondent who was on the scene, was a hard-fought one. The Goeben and Brislaue were both damaged.

BAVARIAN COMMANDER KILLED LEADING TROOPS

MAJOR GENERAL ZELLMAN KILLED—PUBLISHER AND PHYSICIAN HONORED.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—In the list of casualties posted today appears the name of Major General Augustin Zellman, commander of the 30th Bavarian Infantry. He was killed in action leading his troops more than a week ago.

HOUR OF VICTORY AT HAND. PRESIDENT POINCARÉ THINKS

ALLIES' POSITION SATISFACTORY, HE SAYS ON RETURN FROM FRONT.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—President Poincaré, upon his arrival here from the front, visited the headquarters of General Gallieni, military governor of Paris.

HEAVY ARTILLERY AIDS IN DEFENSE OF ANTWERP

REINFORCEMENTS JOIN BELGIANS TO SAVE BESIEGED CITY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—Heavy reinforcements of men and artillery have reached the beleaguered garrison of Antwerp. Success is said to be within grasp.

LEGION OF HONOR GIVEN VICTOR IN AIR DUEL

FRENCH AVIATOR'S MECHANICIAN ALSO DECORATED FOR BRAVERY.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—(The Associated Press.)—The ribbon of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Sergeant Frenay, who, with his mechanic, saved a plane from a falling state of affairs from the Germans in a thrilling air battle.

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FRENCH NIGHT DASH AIDS LILLE DEFENSE IN REPULSE OF FOES

GARRISON SUCCEEDED BY NIGHT DASH AND GERMAN CAVALRY LOST 2000 IN THREE DAYS' STORMING.

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