CAVALRY CLASHES GROW IN VIOLENCE ALONG LINE

from reinforcements from Belglum, the Germans attacked all along the Arras line and the Allies were compelled to fall back from Lens and Doual, fighting stubornly all the while. The Germans occupied Bethune and sent troops into Lille. The invaders took possession of the houses, firing on the French from the roofs and windows.

Both sides had taken up positions for their artillery near Arras, and in the bombardment which followed shells dropped in all parts of the city. Fire broke out. Projectiles crashed through the cathedral. A dozen heavy shells pounded the Hotel de Ville, destroying the magnificent belfry.

Finally the Allies gave way and the Germans swept forward, passing by Arras, where citizens had emerged from the cellars and were fighting the flames. Cutting a line between Arras and St. Pol, the Germans sought to effect a junction with their Bethune force. In

he meantime, however, fresh French troops had been sent forward, and these gave battle to the on-rushing Germans. The invaders, wearied by light to signal from a window. constant fighting, gave way and retired to La Barsee, with their right wing resting on Lille.

Attaches of the staff of General Galthat the British victory on the River nouncements.

Alsne is now complete. The Germans have evacuated most of their important trenches in the "bloody angle" formed by the confluence of the Alane and Oise. In some of these works the English found a number of German deadvictims of typhold fever and dysentery. Two of the heaviest German cannon, resting on elaborate cement foundations, had been left behind in the abandoned stone quarries.

It is agreed that wherever the Germans dealt severe havor in the region around Solssons their success was due wholly to a spy system. The Allies in that district soon learned that the Germovements readily and instituted a systematic search for offenders. They captured seven spics, one of them a woman, who used an electric search-

ended, but in the last few days the successes of the Allies have been more lieni, Military Governor of Paris, state pronounced, according to official an-

HAND OF THE VANDAL- TOWNS IN BOSNIA DESCRIBED IN DIARY OF TEUTON OFFICER

Officer Says, and Men Pillaged, Plundered and Slew as They Went.

PARIS. Oct. 9 .- Among documents recently taken from the Germans is a notebook belonging to an officer in the 178th Infantry of the 12th Saxon corps. The memorandum commendes on August 9 and continues to the end of September.

"On August 15 I was at Herpigny," it says. "I visited a fine chateau belonging to the secretary of the King of the Beigians. Our men acted like vandals. They first pillaged the cellar and then fell on

"Everything was turned upside down. After an unsuccessful attempt to burst a safe, the fine fruniture and silks were destroyed and heaped pell-mell on the floor. The porcelain was smashed. Our men carried away a heap of useless things for the pleasure of robbery

"The brigade to which the 17sth regi-tent belonged was on the march on August 28. During the march a company strayed near the village of Lisogne. It was fired on and fell back. The men," writes the officer, "said, they could not advance because Franctireurs had fired on them from the houses.

The alleged Franctireurs were seized and placed in three ranks so that the

"We took a position along the Meuse. My company entered the village of Bouvines. Our men acted like vandals. The inhabitants were killed. The scene defiles description. "Not a house was left standing. We

another, and shot them en-bloc. A group of men, women and children found in a cloister were burned in it. "On August 28 our column passed Vil-

lers el Fagne. The population had been warned of our approach by the French We fired the village after shooting the Cure and several inhabitants. 'We crossed the French frontler and took headquarters in Guidossus, a villeg

In a picturesque little commune. We fired on quite an innocent cyclist, who, falling, let his rifle go off. We pretended that the inhabitants had fired on us. All the inhabitants perished in the flames. At Leppers 250 inhabitants were killed. "At the commencement of September the 178th was at Bethel. The interiors

of the houses were everywhere furnished In style, with fine silks, which were reed to tatters. The leaders of the column were re-

sponsible. They could have hindered the The damage amounts to milpillage. lions of marks. Many safes have been

The diary continues to Setember 22, when the 178th regiment arrived at Amifontaine. The regiment was demoralized and the officer writes, "this country is to be our tomb."

HER CONGRATULATIONS

An Evanston lady was telling me the other day about a rather lugubrious aunt who seemed to see everything through blue spectacles. Her greatest pleasure in life was in attending funerals, and in case of a friend's illness she would conthe patient with gloomy forebodings and with tales of others who had me untimely deaths through similar affile-

Her sister, who, though in good health, was by no means young, was celebrating her birthday and it fell to the melan-

choly one to send congratulations. "My dearest sister," she wrote. have passed another milestone in life's journey. Do you realize that you are a year nearer your grave? I wish you many happy returns of the day."-Chi-

Woman Has Lincoln's Violin NEW YORK, Oct. 9.-Mrs. Jose Van Dyno, of Roseland, N. J., is the owner of a violin which she says was once the property of Abraham Lincoln and on property of Abraham Lincoln and on which the martyr-President used to play. It was bequeathed to her by an uncle, John Merry, of Hanover, who got it from his brother, Samuel Merry, a neigh nor of Lincoln's at Springfield, Ill. Lin coin is said to have given it to Samuel Going through old effects recently Mrs. Van Dyne found the violin. It is badly damaged. She is having it repaired so that, if possible, it may again give forth the airs Lincoln loved to hear.

Court Upholds \$3,000,000 Will NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The will of William Runkle, of Grange, disposing of an estate of \$3,000,000, was upheld yesterday in a decision by Judge William P. Martin, at Newark. More than \$330,000 is left to charitable and public institutions. The largest individual bequest, \$100,000, is to Lafayette College. Among the private bequests was \$59,000 to Miss Kathryn Tully, private secretary to Mr. Runkle, who is now the wife of Morris Lynch, the a former employee. a former employe, to whom he left

Twa salient events which marked part of the fighting of which Soissons was the centre were the capture by the Allies of Fort Conde, after a siege of 16 days, and the remarkable slaughter by the British in the last of a series of German attacks.

FALL BEFORE RUSH OF MONTENEGRINS

France, "to Be Our Tomb," Austrians Suffer Heavy Losses as Invading Forces Make Steady Advance Toward Sarajevo.

> CETTINJE, Oct. 9. Montenegrin troops are sweeping away all opposition, and are daily approaching nearer Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, says an official announcement issued by the Montenegrin War Office today.

> The statement says that the Montene grin advance guards captured Grog Hill, a short distance to the northeast of the capital, after a sharp fight, in which the Austrians were forced to retreat.

A Havas Agency dispatch says that Montenegrin detachments operating in Herzegovina inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians and occupied important Most Popular Executive of strategic positions near Gatko. After hard fighting the Montenegrins occupied Ablak. Stepen and Klipjutch, taking a large number of prisoners and much ammunition.

An Austrian aeroplane, while seeking to observe the French batteries, was hit with shells and fell into the sea.

TRUE STORIES OF SUDDEN WEALTH IN OIL FIELDS

Luke Horton, of Texas, Wanted to Buy Diamonds by the Quart.

Texas oil well drillers are fond of telling the story of Luke Horton, of Wichita When the discovery well came in on Luke's place it came in spouting a thousand barrels a day. Luke, who hap ned to be at the rig, stood up with the drillers and watched her cut up for a few minutes and be complained: You have spoiled two acres of my

pasture." 'Your pasture!" snorted Buck Kelly 'Ain't you in for an eighth of her worth -100 bucks a day, and 30 wells on 200 acres is \$3000 a day-that's the rent on your pasture.

'Pete," said Luke to his little boy, "go tell your ma to get in out of the cotton patch right now. Tell her to wait sup-per for me, for I'm going to town and order a house with 40 rooms and a quart of diamonds. Yas, sah, I'll sell this land," said old

Joe Simpson when a buyer sought to purchase his fee, "but I's getting \$200 a day from it right now. "How does \$25,000 sound to you?" ven-tured the buyer.

'Huh, look heah, white man, you tell me if dere's anything bigger'n millions en I'll tell you if I's gwine to sell you dis ian'," growled Joe. But the purchase was never made, as the buyer left old Joe in ignorance to die without ever ounting his money.

After the evil luck and the department

had cornered the Osages into the rocky hills of the headwaters of Bird Creek and the Caney, the leanest acres of the Indian country, the operator came to dot the hills with derricks. The evil star of the Osages had set and a fortune of green oil gushed from the rocky ravines of their country and the once despised Osage came into the effuigence of \$2000 a year for every man, woman and child.

But for oil field romance we must yield the laurel branch to our Axtec Latin neighbors. Pioneers of the Mexican fields know well the story of the Peralta fam-ily. In the old days wandering Gringoes from the Tuxpam Railway survey used to sojourn at Patrero dei Liana haclenda in the Buena Vista Valley and drink native beer from Don Braulio's meagre store, which, with the aurrounding acres of pasture and jungle, made a compeace sufficient to supply Don Braulto and s son with sandals and his comely daughter Guadalupe with cotton dresses It was a surprise to all Gringoes down here when Ed Parsons, the locating engineer, fell enamored with the charms Guadalupe, when he wooed and wedded the pretty little Mexican maiden. He brought her to camp, where she patched his clothes and fried his bacon.

After the Dos Bocus well came in in the prize of geologists and seepage men. English Pearsons leased it struck the world's greatest gusher near the old ranch house

The Peraltas in one night came into an income of \$1000 a day. Paraona left the railway to represent the family at the company's gauging tank. Christoforo, pany's gauging tank. Christoforo. Braullo's cidest son, sprang into inence as a member of the Mexican Senate Don Braulio increased the stock in his big store and indulged in the ex-travagance of a phonograph. His first struggle with it was disappointing. It would sing, but he could not understand

"It would work better," suggested Par-sons, when he looked at the record en-titled "Yankee Boys in Blue," "if you'd buy Spanish records. It doesn't translate, you know."



POINCARE, "STRONG MAN OF THE ELYSEE, ROSE TO WAR'S NEEDS

France Since MacMahon, He Has Had Long Training in Diplomacy.

in 100 years Europe would be either all Cossack or all republican, says the New York Evening Post. Today, with all Euope, as well as the foremost nation in the Orient, arrayed against the Germanic nations, the personality of the chief executive of the great republic which has evolved from the empire that Bonaparte himself created and then lost is of prime

It has frequently been said of Paymond Poincare, since his election as President of the French Republic in January, 1913, that he is "the strongest man in the Elysee since the days of Marshal Mac-Mahon.

International relations being what they have been since the opening of the Bal-kan War, the election of such a man to the Presidency in France ought to have been a matter of national congratula-tion, instead of the occasion for the most relentless political war that has ever been waged against a chief executive of the Third Republic. A war, moreover, which in midsummer of 1914 it was confident-ly believed would be able to prevent the formation of any Cabinet, and perforce. would eventually mean the resignation of the President. From the day when he appeared in the

of Deputies at the age of twenty-seven, Raymond Poincare has always been recognized as a "strong man." Now just past his 54th year, M. Poincare has been in politics since earliest youth. Beginning with his election to the Chamber of Deputies in 1887, he has since then been in many Cabinets—as Minister of Agriculture, of Public In-struction and of Finance. He was President of the Chamber of Deputies for four years, and for the year preceding his

election to the Presidency he was Prem-

ier. And this last office came to him because he possessed in a noteworthy degree the very qualities which partia mentary tradition had decreed were dan-gerous in a President of the French re-OBSTACLES FOR POINCARE. For some time before he became Premier the Foreign Office had made grave errors in diplomacy. Words had been spoken publicly which threatened the Entente Cordiale. The country was indignant; one might say that the country was scared. When the Calliaux Cabinet fell Raymond Poincare was chosen

sanize the French foreign policy on a firm foundation. How well he succeeded has foundation. How well he succeeded has been shown in the co-operation of the Allies In this war. In August, 1912, M. Poincare paid a visit to the Czar. It was while he was at the Russian court that he learned of the Balkan treaties, then unknown to the rest of Europe. Immediately he saw the inevitable consequences: war in the Balkans, surely, and perhaps the long-dreaded general war in Europe. During the rest of his term as Fremler, and by every means within his power after he became President, he worked for peace and harmony, but also to put the army

Premier and given instructions to es-

peaceful relations and to reor-

of France upon a fighting par with the military machine of Germany. Yet how, in the face of all this, he came be elected President of Versailles 1913, is one of the most puzzling of the puzzles of French politics. Arrayed soldily and uncompromisingly against him were the Socialists, because of his deternination to force through the three years' enlistment law, the vital move to raise the French army to proportionate size with that of Germany. Still more, against him stood Georges Clemenceau— the most powerful politician in France. the French army to proportionate size with that of Germany. Still more, against him stood Georges Clemenceau—the most powerful politician in France, so that when he entered the Elysee, Ray—with 2 to 1 freely offered.

mond Poincare knew that he not only faced the probability of war with Ger-pany, but also that, because of his elec-tion. France faced the probability of grave crises working from both ends of the cocial scale-the Socialists among the masses, M. Clemenceau in Parliament. From the moment that M. Poincare's election was announced up to the very hour of his return from Russia, three days before the order for mobilization, he was the object of attacks in the press that were unparalleled in even the tory of this phase of public life under the Third Republic.

the Third Republic.

Everything that M. Poincare did was wrong, every act was misconstrued, every proposed law to which he gave his approval was a menace to the French Republic and positive evidence that M. Poincare was forcing certain legislation by his "personal influence." These two words, indeed, were the bogey of the Opposition, and never a day passed but they were flung to the public as the supreme evidence of the danger that menaced the very existence of the Government wille M. Poincare remained its chief of state.

BRAVES PLAN TO TAKE FOES' BREATH

Continued from Page One win and are willing to back themselves to the limit.

The important problem of the day was the pitchers, and it was evident that Stallings had decided upon Rudolph to inaugurate the series and Mack, as usual, had picked Bender as the starter.

The news that Bender was to start was gladsome tidings to the Braves, who, for some reason known only to themselves, believe they can beat Bender as Rudolph was not unanimously cheered by the Braves. Some of them wanted-James to start, believing that if he started and got away with his first game they would win the series. Stallings evidently was in doubt when I talked with him. He did not know whether to start James or Ru dolph, but inclined in favor of Rudolph He also was hesitating about third base out finally admitted he intended to star Deal, and send Whitted in to bat and

play third at the first opportunity. The Braves are planning an "attack brusque" and hove to sweep the Athletics off their feet by their rushing, aggressive tactics. They believe that the world's champions can be beaten by aggressive attacks and will go at them

rom the start. Stallings started it by a fierce verbal attack upon Mack. Mack had refused attack upon Mack. Mack had refused to permit the Braves to use the Athletics field for practice and had dodged Stall-ings' request for permissin gto have his nen look over the battle ground. Stall ings got Mack on the phone and pro-ceeded to call him a liar, a Jesuitical crook, an da few other things, and to dare him to say to his face what he said over the phone.

The flerce assault of the Boston manger upon the suave, screne leader of the Athletics was a shock. Stallings believes in fighting it out to the finish, and his attack upon Mack was just part of the program of "goat setting." The Braves intend to attack victously, and any player who shakes the control of the program of player who shakes the control of the first part of the part of the first part of the first part of the first part of the first part of the part of the first part of the f who shakes hands with one of the Athletics will be in bad. There is more real ill feeling between

the teams than has been evidenced in a The surprising thing is that the Braves are chock full of confidence in them-selves. Every one of them thinks they are bound to win, and any argument to the centrary is ridiculed. They believe

their pitching strength will carry them It was my pleasure to be in last night at one of their meetings, at which they discussed plans. They have a plan of campaign that is astounding, and their signaling system is absolutely new in baseball. Other teams have charged again and again that the Athletes steal signals but you may depend upon it there will not be any signals stolen or tipped off this If Mack's men attempt it they have the surprise of their lives. The Braves' signalling system is devised with the idea of permitting the Athletic think they have it, and to cross them on

The weather outlook this morning is dublous, but threatened rain has not fected the interest, and the prosp were for the largest crowd Philadelphia

ANTWERP IN FLAMES AS MERCILESS RAIN OF SHOT CONTINUES

Fire Breaks Out in Suburbs as German Bombardment of Forts Increases in Violence.

OSTEND, Oct. 9 German shells have set fire to Antwerp, according to reports received here early today. The bombardment that began Thursday morning continues with terrific effect, but the gunners defending the Belgian stronghold are replying vigorously. Flames broke out last night in parts of the city lying between the Palace of Justice and the south railroad station, but emergency fire corps cooperating with the regular fire department kept them under control.

The suburb of Borgerhout is burning. The suburbs of Linth and Bouchot, which He between the Nethe River and the inner circle of forts, virtually have been destroyed. The residents of both places had fled before the bombardment opened, however, and the loss of life among the civilians is believed small.

While the Germans keep up their bombardment night and day, the Belgian army, led by King Albert, is harassing them from the west. Fierce fighting is in progress along the River Scheldt.

GHENT, Oct. 9 Refugees arriving here say the mass of lgian trooBps heretofore concentrated ta the city has been removed. King Albert does not desire to bottle up the remaining first line forces and has left the city, it s reported, leaving only a sufficient num-

The King left Antwerp at the head of ees not permit transmission of the section in which the Belgian troops are being concentrated, but it is reported, unofficial-ly that King Albert and his staff have arrived at Zelzaele, a town on the Holland frontier, near Sas Van Gent, 25 miles west of Antwerp.

A report from Amsterdam says the King has arrived in Flanders, close to the Bel-

gian frontier. Dies of Grief Over Wife

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.-Hugh McCann, eptungenarian, of 28 Passale street, Pat rson, died yesterday of shock and grief, week ago yesterday his wife died. He was inconsolable. At the funeral, held last Saturday, he became iii. was put to bed when he returned home, and gradually sank until he expired.

general headquarters says: 'The fighting on the east Prussian frontir continues with the same ferocity. In spite of German reinforcements, all their attacks in the region of Wirballen and Philipoff have been repulsed with great losses. By a night assault the

An official communication issued from

GERMANS FALL BACK

BEFORE CZAR'S ARMY

ON PRUSSIAN BORDER

len Region Results in

Heavy Losses-Berlin Re-

ports Success Along the

PETROGRAD, Oct. 9.

Niemen.

lage of Kamenka, near Bakalargewo. "In the forest of Massalstchiana, west of Ratchka, our troops in a night attack surrounded a German detachment, which was partly exterminated, the others being dispersed, abandoning their rapid firers, (These places are all on the Russo-East Prussian frontier and indicate fighting along a 49-mile front.)

BERLIN, Oct. 9. The War Department has issued the following statement concerning operations in Poland and East Prussia.

"Official headquarters report the advance Russian forces crossing the Niemen in the oGvernment of Suwaiki and a battle near Augustowo by the Ger-mans on the 1st and 2d of October completely defeated two Russian army corps. taking 3500 unwounded prisoners and 20 guns, of which one was a heavy battery, and a number of machine guns. 'Near Marse on October 4 German troops drove three Russian rifle guards brigades from a fortified position between Opatow and Ostrowtec in Russian Poland. They made 3000 prisoners and took numer ous guns and machine guns.

"On October 5 the Germans attacked near Rudow two and a half Russian cavalry divisions and parts of the Ivangorod reserve. They drove the Russians back on Ivangorod.

"Elsewhere along the Russian front the moving of German troops for strategical causes has reduced the fighting."

CZAR'S NEW ARMY MARCHES ON THORN. ON GERMAN SOIL

Great Stronghold Is Key to Posen and Berlin—Russians Within 3 Miles of Cracow — Przemysl Reported Fallen.

The Russian centre, mobilized at Warsaw, has started forward on the first lap of its march to Berlin. War Office advices today said that this army, includng the pick of the Czar's forces, is now entering action in the territory around Wloclawek, around the Vistula and 30 miles from Thorn.

Russian forces in Poland have now advanced to within 25 miles of Posen, it is asserted. Fighting continues, but the Russian advance is steady and overwhelming.

Russians have driven the Germans from Wloclawek (Russian PJoland, on the Vistula, 35 miles southeast of Thorn, East Prussia and have fortified themselves within a few miles of the fortress of

Thorn. The German left wing in Poland, acording to the dispatch, is said to have been partly enveloped.

A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Tele-gram Company says the Russian toops are advancing slowly but irresistibly upon Cracow, the population of which has al-ready ben reduced by one-half.

The Germans have now deployed their full front of troops for the campaign in South Poland. Their main line was formed on a crescent from westward of Sandomierz to the right bank of the Warta River, westward of Lodz; then turning upward to the left bank of the Vistula River, below Thorn. The Russians have had successful cavalry contacts with both ands of this position. tacts with both ends of this position (Sandomierz is on the border of Galicia on the Vistula River, about 20 miles southeast of Opatow, where outpost en gagements have taken place. The Warta River runs north and south about 25 miles west of Lodz, the second city of Poland. Thorn is in east Prussia, or the Vistula, about 10 miles from the Pol ish frontier. Thorn and Sandomiez are about 175 miles apart. Warsaw is about 75 miles equidistant from the ends and entre of the German line.) The Austrian line projects at right angles from the right of the German

ront south through Tarnow to Sander, (Tarnow is on the Dunalec River, 135 niles west of Lemberg, Sander is about 25 miles to the southwest.)

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men and men who stay young. \$4.50.

THE BIG SHOE STORE 12TH AND MARKET 'Tis A Feat to Fit Feet

HAY RICK BEACON FOR NIGHT ATTACK ON BRITISH LINER

Furious Fighting in Wirbal- Member of General French's Staff Describes Operations Along Aisne—One Peaceful Day at Front.

> LONDON, Oct. 9. Many incidents are detailed in the continuation of the account of an eye-witness of the battle of the Alsne, which is written by a member of General Sir. John French's staff and released periodically by the official war information bureau. This one says:

"On September 30, one of our airmen succeeded in dropping nine bombs, some of which fell in the midst of rallway rolling stock, which the enemy had col-Russian troops have captured the villected on the line near Laon, inside the angle formed by the two lines of the battle front.

"The first of October was the most peaceful day since the two forces began their long engagement on the Aisne. Only desultory gun fire took place. A French aviator dropped a bomb on a railway station, killing three of the German soldiers near It.

"The Germans on October 2 were driven from a mill which they had occupied as an advanced post. Their guns supporting it were knocked out, one by one, by a well-directed artillery flank fire.

"Oru airmen, up to September 21, had made flights gagregating 87,000 miles," A battalion commander who has been at the front since the commencement of the battle of the Aisne, gives interesting particulars regarding the tactics of the

enemy, which are given out for publica-tion by the War Information Bureau. "The German officers are skilled in eading troops forward under over and in close formation, but once deployed and without personal leadership, the men won't face heavy fire.
"Prisoners describe the fire of our troops

as pinning them to the ground. This is certainly borne out by their action during one attack. On fairly open ground, with forces of infantry about equal, their men were shelled in sunken roads and in ditches. We lost only ten killed and 60 wounded, while more than 400 of the enemy surrendered after 50 had been killed.

"Each side had the support of a battery but the fight for superiority devolved upon the infantry fire, which took place at a range of about 700 yards. It lasted only half an hour.
"Some night attacks have been at-

tempted against us. Before one of them a party crept close to the British lines and set slight shrdlu et shrdl e shrdlu and set alight shrdlu et shrdl e shrdlu abeacon on which the centre of the attacking line marched.

"The light balls of searchlights some times have been used Lately the Con-

times have been used. Lately the Ger-mans attacks have become scarcely more than half hearted. The enemy never has ome to close fighting with the bayonet against us.
"As regards our men there was at first considerably reluctance to entrench, as has always been the case at the com-mencement of a war, but now they have

bought their experience dearly, and their defences are such that they can defy the German artillery fire. "Recently a British cavalry subaltern, who had been cut off from his men, hid in the edge of a wood by a road. Soon

he saw an unsuspecting armed German soldier patroiling the road. "The subaltern could have shot the man without warning, but he felt that would have been akin to murder kill him in cold blood. "To instill a little spirit of combat into the affair he crept from cover, ran

hinf the German and gave him a 'Instead of showing fight the startled and pained German gave a yell and ran for dear life, leaving the subaltern laughing too hard to shoot."

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