

GERMANS AT BAY ON GREAT BATTLE FRONT IN POLAND

Russians Stem New Offensive, Taken After Fierce Repulse, Eight Miles From Warsaw.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17. Gigantic onslaught by the German forces along the battle line in Russian Poland have been repulsed, with severe losses by Russian troops, it is officially announced today.

After having driven back from Warsaw, the Germans again took the offensive, but again they were repulsed. Many prisoners and guns were taken by the Russians. In Galicia, the statement says, the siege of Przemysl continues, and the fall of the fortress is only a matter of days.

The official statement says: "Gigantic onslaughts of the German forces all along the big battle line in Russian Poland have been repulsed with severe losses to the enemy."

After having driven back from Warsaw after they had advanced to within eight miles of that city, the Germans from the entrenched positions again took the offensive, but every attack made by them was repulsed and they were again driven back.

"We have let the enemy take the offensive for strategic reasons. They have lost many men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and we have captured many guns and ammunition corps."

"Near Ivankov the Germans tried a night assault. Our troops threw their searchlights on the advancing enemy, and in the terrific battle which ensued the Germans were utterly routed with heavy losses."

"In the Galician theatre of war we are continuing our heavy bombardment of Przemysl. All sorties made by the garrison there have been repulsed. The attacks by the Austrians seem to be weakening. The fall of the fortress still is a matter of but a few days, as every advantage is with our troops."

From Warsaw a report comes that sounds of incessant cannonade are audible in the city, but that the population remains tranquil.

It is authoritatively reported that the Germans are conveying to the eastern theatre of war a considerable number of newly formed units.

From semi-official sources it is learned from those high in command of the Russians that the Russians had decided to wait a waiting game. This is borne out by the fact that otherwise they would not have given the Germans time to entrench and thereby prolong the whole course of operations.

Reliable information shows that the Germans are seriously contemplating wintering in Poland.

Accounts have been given in many places, notably Kielce and Mieschow. Regardless of reprisals they are forming guerrilla bands and attacking the invaders.

HAWKE'S MEN DIED WITH TRADITIONAL BRITISH HEROISM

"Good Bye, Old Man," Final Greeting as Ship Sank—Only Four of 27 Officers Saved.

LONDON, Oct. 17. Casualties in the sinking of the cruiser Hawke by a German submarine on Thursday included 27 officers. It was officially announced by the Government Press Bureau at noon. Four officers were saved. Captain N. G. W. Williams, commander of the cruiser, is among the missing.

Not only has England's pride in her navy been cut to the quick by the sinking of the protected cruiser Hawke by a German submarine, with the loss of nearly 500 lives, but a feeling of fear has struck home and the British public has begun to ask itself this question seriously: "Can our much vaunted navy protect our shores?"

The press attacks against the policies of First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Spencer Churchill have been intensified by the loss of the Hawke. The Admiralty is being severely criticized for employing large cruisers, offering a big target to submarines in waters within range of an under-water attack, especially if they are slow craft and are not covered by a flotilla of torpedoboot destroyers.

It is event from the naval losses of the English that German submarines are constantly prowling the entire length of the North Sea.

All the commissioned officers of the Hawke went down with her except Lieutenant Commander Robert R. Rossmore, who, with 20 of the crew, was reported to have been saved on a raft. Of the rest of the ship's complement of 54, only three non-commissioned officers and 19 men are known to be saved, a total of 22. The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Aberdeen, Scotland, quotes one of the survivors as follows:

"Within eight minutes after the torpedo struck, the Hawke went down. An oil fuel tank on board exploded and the ship was set on fire while she was tossing and pitching in the water.

"The submarine escaped. "All hands acted with gallantry and heroism, fully in accord with the best traditions of the British navy.

"When the ship, shattered by the explosion of the torpedo, was settling, I heard more than one 'jockie' call to a companion, 'Good-by, old man; hope to see you safe later.' I never saw such coolness in the face of death.

WAR OPERATIONS OF DAY SHOW ALLIES ON DEFENSE

Expert Declares Situation Puzzling That Superior French and British Force Cannot Hold Invaders—Germans Now Aiming at Paris By Way of Calais, Is Belief.

By a MILITARY EXPERT PARIS, Oct. 17.—Military experts here are of the opinion that the Germans have by no means relinquished the hope of entering Paris, but, after their experience of the route via Compiègne and their repulse on the Marne, they have now conceived another plan.

The new idea evidently is to break into France at Dunkirk and march down in an immense column parallel with the coast, not only to flank the army of action of the British fleet against them, to Rouen and Havre. If they could seize either or both of those towns the advance would be continued along the rich roads of the coast, and the movement of the Allies to the Channel apparently has checked this advance.

In addition, it is quite evident that German attention has been directed through the region about Verdun which has been blocked by the stubborn resistance of the huge army defending the Verdun-Toul forts. In that quarter, however, violent fighting has not yet begun.

Halfway between the Meuse and the Moselle, as one moves westward in this quadrangle Verdun, Toul, Nancy, Metz, there rise the heights of the Meuse, of which we read so much in the dispatches. It is a region of hills, woods and countless streams, untraversed by railways, but cut up by numerous strategic roads, the passes guarded by numerous fortifications, both on the east, where the heights open upon the plain of Woëvre, and on the west, where the passes lead down to the Meuse. The stronger fortifications are at the western exits of the Meuse. They form a chain along the eastern bank of the river from Verdun through Genicourt, Troyon, Les Paroches, St. Mihiel, Camp des Romains. The entire region may be visualized as a thick hedge, an enormous barb-wire entanglement, criss-crossed with trenches and studded with hidden fortifications and batteries. The hill of Hattonchateau, 350 feet high, marks the southern boundary of this height of land.

Disrupting the French being in control of the road from Nancy to Metz as far as Pagny, on the frontier. This would imply that the important position of Font-a-Mousson, on the Meuse, which the Germans occupied early in the campaign, is either in the hands of the French, or, what is more likely, is being seriously menaced. In other words, the German wedge thrust forward to the Meuse from Metz is being hammered by the French from Verdun on the west and from Toul and Nancy on the south; and in the official statement from Paris, that the French are moving forward south of the road from Verdun to Metz, there is an indication that the German wedge is being steadily ejected from French territory. It is plain that an advance of only five miles by the Germans from the heights of the Meuse might shift the emphasis from Verdun to Metz.

At Nancy the Bavarians fighting under the command of Kluck were repulsed. The Crown Prince after hammering away at Troyon was compelled to retreat north and west to Montfaucon. It has been customary to explain this setback by the defeat of the German right on the Marne. But it is getting to be more and more apparent that the Germans around Verdun have not been quite equal to their task.

One possible explanation is that the German left wing had been weakened for the purpose of reinforcing von Kluck in the west and has since been content with the status quo. More likely, however, the plan that the French around Verdun are present in enormous strength. From the first it has apparently been General von Fritsch's plan to present an iron wall to the enemy in the east. What ever might happen on the Allied left, the barrier of the Meuse must hold. If reinforcements were needed elsewhere they must come from other sources. And the plan has been justified in its results. Reinforcements were sent not only to save the German advances on Paris, but to push the western battle line up to the Belgian frontier; and at the same time the eastern barrier of the Meuse has stood firm.

ARRAS LAID WASTE BY BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN ARMY

Belfry of Old Town Hall Alone Remains Intact in French City—Prefect Risked Death During Shelling.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The ancient, beautiful city of Arras in northeastern France, is in ruins. This news is contained in a special dispatch to the Matin. All that remains intact of the magnificent Fifth century town hall is the lofty belfry. Bodies are still being extricated from the debris. They are being burned at night on funeral pyres of logs to prevent an epidemic.

The prefect of Pas de Calais was the only person who remained in his quarters during the bombardment which destroyed the city. The prefect stayed in the offices of the prefecture risking death. When the Germans occupied the city last month the commander of the invading forces sought to capture the prefect, but he refused. When the enemy retired from the city they turned their guns against it. Volleys were concentrated against the prefecture, but the official was not wounded. He had many narrow escapes.

The Figaro says that the Society of Dramatic Artists has decided to assist Herr Humperdinck, Professor Hauptmann and a number of other famous Germans.

The Figaro publishes an interview with the Canadian ambassador in London, who states that the proposed performances of Wagner's "Parsifal" in Naples has been canceled and another opera substituted because of the strong anti-German feeling in Italy.

GERMAN FLEET REPORTED ACTIVE IN NORTH SEA

Captains of Neutral Vessels Say Ships Were Searched for Contraband. Reports that a German fleet is operating in the North Sea have reached here from several sources, none of which can be confirmed. A dispatch from Copenhagen declares that a Norwegian sea captain, who arrived there Monday from Stavanger, Norway, in a trawler, says that he observed a fleet of about 20 cruisers and some transports.

Other reports received in the last week intimate that German cruisers and torpedoboots stationed south of Faialster have been stopping Scandinavian vessels bound for Russia, England and France and searching them for contraband.

BRITISH BIPLANE CAPTURED

Aviators of High Rank Reported Taken Prisoners Near Peronne. A British biplane, with two military aviators of high rank as passengers, is reported to have been shot down near Peronne and the officers captured.

RUSSIANS REPULSED AT LYCK

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The War office states that from the eastern battlefront yesterday reports are that the Russian attempts to take Lyck have been repulsed by the Germans.

QUEEN OF BELGIUM, IN HER ARMY, CHEERS KING ALBERT'S MEN

Elizabeth, Playing Heroine's Role in Country's Tragic Drama, Refuses to Leave Front in Hour of Danger.

HAVRE, Oct. 17. Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians is with her husband at the headquarters of the Belgian army, and is his constant companion except when King Albert approaches the firing line to encourage and direct his troops.

M. Hulsmans, Belgian Minister of State, in announcing the above fact, added that King Albert was showing great stoicism and that Queen Elizabeth was sharing his perils and giving an example of dignity and courage worthy of classic times.

Alluding to the presence in Havre of virtually the entire diplomatic corps assigned to Belgium, M. Hulsmans said: "The representatives of the United States and Spain, carrying out their special mission, remained in the invaded territory. These and the representatives of all civilized countries recognize the legality of the Belgian Government in exercising its sovereignty upon French territory."

The French Minister to Belgium is using a new seal for his official documents, which reads, "Legation of France attached to the Belgian Government at Havre." The Belgian Government has exclusive use of one postoffice and a telegraph office in Havre. Belgian stamps are being used in France.

The usually somber scene is now brilliant with French, Belgian and British uniforms. The streets are crowded with horse-drawn equipages and automobiles. The French army is really suzerain in numbers to the Germans, who are the Germans apparently able to make a greater impression than the French.

Equipment for the superior numbers of French soldiers may be lacking either in quantity or quality, and the numerical superiority of the Allies must wait to demonstrate itself until this deficiency is made good.

A second answer may be that the French General Staff resolutely has decided to sanction the enormous loss of life that successful frontal attacks against the strong German positions would entail. The Germans themselves during the rush through Belgium and France toward Paris. The slower process of major attacks rather than a series of minor assaults may have been adopted by General Staff as more humane, though costly in time.

A third alternative is that the Allies are not in much actual superiority along the western battle front in France, but are concentrating for a new offensive in the Lorraine against the entrenched camp at Metz. It would be in keeping with the many unprecedented developments of the present war if the Allies were able to gain a victory before the permanent fortifications at Metz, after they had failed to dislodge the enemy from his temporary field shelters elsewhere.

The probability is that each of these three hypotheses plays a part in the riddle of Germany's ability to hold off the forces of her opponents. The riddle of the game can be continued indefinitely this way, but highly improbable. New developments must soon be looked for.

GERMANS SPARE RED CROSS

Tales of Firing on Ambulances Declared Absolutely False. DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—Lieutenant W. O. Tobias, R.A.M.C., of Dublin, in a letter from the front, says that people were rather inclined at first to stamp the Germans as barbarians and to believe that they had no respect for the Red Cross.

"That we no longer believe," he says, "nor that they fire on ambulances, but what has happened is that ambulances have not mixed up with fighting troops, and have shared some of the shell-fire."

"We have learned our lesson, and our C.O. says that ambulances should be under the protection of his officers to use their own discretion. We have found we can serve no useful purpose by expelling our men—whose jobs should really come on if possible when the fighting is over and the fighting troops have passed on—to shell fire."

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ROMANCE, TRAGEDY, COMEDY FROM THE GREAT WAR DRAMA

The capture of a German ship early in the war is described by a signalman of a British seagoing ship, who writes: "We saw a German ship called the Altair. We chased her as she tried to run away, and ordered her to stop. She took no notice, however, and no we pulled a couple of shots over her as a hint. She stopped without firing back, and then our officers called for volunteers to go to her and make her prisoner.

"We only caught her and I was one of them. They never tried to stop us going on board. The officer in charge then told us to take the British ensign and hoist it in place of theirs, which I had to pull down. Two men with loaded revolvers went with me, as all the Germans were round the place where I had to hoist it.

"I pulled the flag down, and when I had hoisted the British flag all the men in our ship were cheering and shouting."

A survivor of Spion Kop, in the Boer War, writes home: "I have returned wounded by shrapnel, but hope to be out shortly and off to France again, for I had a lucky escape, although I had disfigured my upper lip. The German infantry cannot shoot, and their artillery shoot anywhere. Determination and superiority of fire must win."

A British sailor who saw action in the Heligoland engagement has written his impression of the German fleet. He says: "What do you think of the Germans now? I expect you have seen in the papers that we went over to Heligoland again, but they wouldn't budge. We did all we could to draw them out, but it was no good."

"If they had come out it would have finished the naval part of the program. With the fleet we had there I doubt if one ship would have got back to the Fartherland."

JAPANESE CAPTURE TSING-TAO HEIGHTS IN NIGHT ASSAULT

Hill Overlooking German Fortress Reported Taken. Gives Base for Shelling Fortifications of Besieged City. TOKIO, Oct. 17. The Japanese and their British Allies in a furious night assault have taken Prinz Heinrich Hill, which overlooks Tsing-Tao in the German leasehold of Kiaochow, according to an unofficial dispatch from China.

The Anglo-Japanese losses were 150 killed and wounded. A number of Germans were captured. Seizure of Prinz Heinrich Hill would give the Japanese a dominating position from which they could throw shells into the forts around Tsing-Tao and speedily compel their evacuation.

OBJECT TO ENGLAND'S SEIZURE OF STEAMSHIPS

Marine Men Want State Department to Protect Cargoes for Neutrals. England's action in seizing the Swedish steamship Beta, from this port, and the Attila and Nicholas Cuneo, from New York, and the holding up of the Holland-America Line steamships, has brought protests to the State Department. Because of the halting of vessels bound to Scandinavian and Dutch ports by British warships rates of marine insurance have jumped upward.

Shipping men are incensed at the action of England, and are demanding that the United States Government take steps to prevent the seizures of vessels sailing to neutral ports. Great Britain can avoid all diplomatic entanglements because of her action by purchasing the cargoes of all vessels seized.

It has been suggested that Norway, Sweden and Denmark adopt the plan now working in Holland, and have all cargoes consigned to the governments. The government in turn pledges itself to see that none of the cargoes reach Germany, which is strongly suspected by England.

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EMBASSY USHER LEAVES U. S. TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE

First of French Employes at Washington Off to War. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Emmanuel Bratardou, for three years usher at the French Embassy, today is on his way to France to fight, invited by several of the embassy secretaries and employees. His wife is accompanying him and will work in Paris.

Bratardou is a young Frenchman and the first to leave the embassy here for the front, although several others have asked permission.

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DUNKIRK MARKSMEN BRING AERIAL SCOUT OF ENEMY TO EARTH

German Biplane Flutters Down From Clouds With Aviator Fatally Wounded. Refugee Boats in Harbor.

LONDON, Oct. 17. German biplanes have been hovering over Dunkirk. The first one appeared Thursday and, after taking a survey of the fortifications, fell a couple of bombs. The marksmanship was bad. One bomb fell into the sea.

The biplane did not get off free. It was saturated with a hail of bullets from the marksmen in the forts and elsewhere, and some of them took effect. The machine staggered off in the direction of Ostend, but it was learned that it came down between Furnes and Nieuport. There, it was found, one of the aviators having been badly hit. He was removed in a dying condition to the nearest Red Cross hospital, while the other was taken prisoner. He and the aeroplane were brought into Dunkirk.

A force of about 6000 Germans are now holding Bruges. Zebrugghe also has been taken at Ypres, the headquarters for Companies B and D, and the 4th Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, were opened today. This building will be a three-story structure of reinforced concrete and steel. The Berry-Goodwin Company of Philadelphia was one of the first to submit a bid on the building.

It is believed Dunkirk will be the next objective of the German attack. Large numbers of prisoners had been taken at Ypres, including two aviators, who were forced to land through lack of petrol in a beet field near the town of (name deleted by censor). The plane and their machines have been brought to Dunkirk.

Belgian boats of every sort from Zebrugghe, Blankenberge and Ostend, are crowded in the harbor at Dunkirk. They have brought many hundreds of refugees, who are being hospitably received and housed.

ALLTOWN ARMORY BIDS OPENED

Bids on the new armory building for Allentown, Pa., including quarters for Companies B and D, and the 4th Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, were opened today. This building will be a three-story structure of reinforced concrete and steel. The Berry-Goodwin Company of Philadelphia was one of the first to submit a bid on the building.

Pianos Slightly Used

Decker Bros., black case, upright \$55 Fischer, ebonyized case, good condition \$85 Lindeman, nearly new \$195 Wegman, mahogany, large case \$290 Player-Piano, 88-note, new, sample \$325

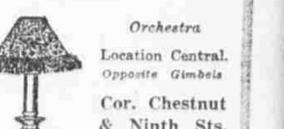
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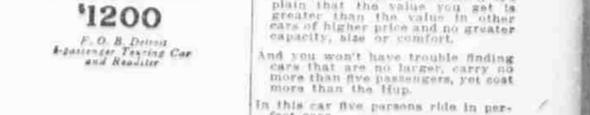
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