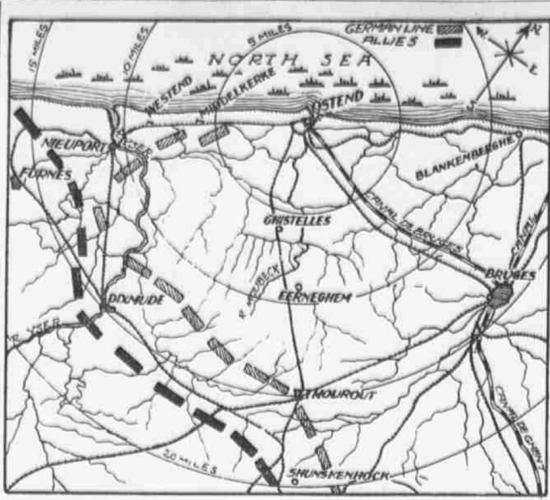


ALLIES DRIVE GERMANS OVER BORDER NEAR NANCY

Continued from Page One compelled to withdraw toward Thorn, their East Prussian stronghold, Petrograd advises, in consequence of the blocking of their flanking movement. Battle is raging at Warsaw, according to the German version of operations in the east. The walls of the city are being shelled by heavy artillery and Zeppelins are creating heavy damage within by constant bomb-dropping. Russian reinforcement from Siberia and the Caucasus have been badly beaten, Berlin says, outside the city, which the Council has left and from which the inhabitants are fleeing. In Galicia the Austrians are fighting with abated energy, and the Czar's forces have pushed their advantage by entering the region south of the San. On the east Prussian front the Russians have defeated all attempts of the Germans to advance into North Poland. Austrian offensive continues in...



DETAILS OF THE NIEUPOORT-DIXMUDE BATTLE LINE. The map shows the present position of the German forces which are assailing the Allied lines between Nieuport and Dixmude, in Belgium, after crossing the Yser. The British monitors which shelled the German lines between Ostend and Nieuport are said to have withdrawn further to sea after being struck by shells from land batteries.

ALLIES FORGE AHEAD IN BELGIUM, PARIS REPORTS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK PARIS, Oct. 27. Hard fighting is going on all along the great battle line in France and Belgium. It was officially announced by the War Office this afternoon. There is particularly violent fighting in the northern sphere of hostilities around Ypres, in Belgium, where the Allies have made progress. In the vicinity of Nancy the Allies have taken the offensive. On the center an artillery duel has resulted in a success for the Allies, several German batteries being smashed. The full report follows: "The battle goes on continuously and is raging with particular vigor between the lower reaches of the Yser River and the region of Lens. On this part of the front, the Allies have not yielded an inch, whilst they have continued to make progress in the region between Ypres and Roulers. "In the region of Soissons and in that of Berry-au-Bac, an artillery battle has turned to our advantage and has resulted in the destruction of the enemy's batteries. "In the region east of Nancy, between the forest of Bezanoze and the forest of Parroy, we have taken the offensive and have driven the enemy across the frontier. "On the River San and to the south of Arras, the Russian offensive has become accentuated. "The heavy guns of the Germans, rushed to the coast to defend the German trenches, have proved superior to the guns of the British and the French ships, it is reported. The German cannon were heavier and of longer range than the naval guns of the French and English. The warships are reported to have been driven to sea by the German shore batteries. "The main positions of both armies are being fortified with elaborate care. Trenches are being built by the Germans past Tournai in the direction of Bruges, and cement emplacements are being constructed for gun bases. "It is officially reported that about 3000 German soldiers were killed during the battle for a time, but were finally driven out. The following description of conditions in the Aisne Valley is given by a newspaper correspondent: "It is certain that the Germans occupying a position in this valley cannot advance further into French territory. It is therefore possible that they may settle down for the winter in the position they now occupy. "There is only one point at Rheims where the Germans have heavy artillery, and this consists of only one big gun and 20 pieces of small artillery, all of Austrian make. "This information is at variance with earlier reports from the Rheims district. The Germans were supposed to have a heavy supply of big guns, and it was these which were supposed to have bombarded the city. It is indicated that the heavy guns which were formerly trained against Rheims have been shifted to some other part of the battle line. "This artillery is located near Berru. The infantry lines occupy trenches running past Cernay and Bethany. At no point in this region are the German and French lines more than a few hundred yards apart. "The Germans have lost no ground since the French took Rheims, and this is brought about by two reasons: The German positions are too strong for an open attack and the French center has been weakened by the shift of troops to both ends of the battle line. "Four hundred German prisoners were taken last Thursday. They claimed to be furnished and that the German commandant has broken down, but the condition of the prisoners belied their story. It is believed this story was told for a ruse. "Along the eastern part of the Aisne Valley the artillery is seldom still. There are many hidden batteries which fire intermittently against the enemy's lines. "The French are still trying to advance against Metz, while the German attacks against the Toul-Verdun line go on unceasingly.

BERLIN REPORTS VERDUN AS CUT OFF AND ABOUT TO FALL

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—An official report here today says: In the western arena German successes continue. Verdun, which has been fiercely defended for many weeks, has been cut off from help by the destruction of forts between that point and Toul. It will be impossible for help to reach Verdun, and the surrender or destruction of that fortress is only a matter of time. West of the Yser Canal, between Nieuport and Dixmude, which is still occupied by the enemy, our troops attacked the hostile positions, which are obstinately defended. The British fleet co-operated, but was forced back by the heavy artillery fire. Three ships were hit. During the afternoon of October 25 the fleet kept beyond the distance of sight. Near Ypres the battle is stagnant. Southwest of Ypres and west and southwest of Lille the attacks are progressing. During severe street fighting the English suffered great losses, leaving about 500 prisoners. North of Arras a heavy French attack broke down, the French losses being severe.

GERMAN ARMY HELD AT YSER BY BELGIANS AND BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 27. The German army in the region between the Yser River and the Dixmude-Nieuport Canal has been unable to effect a further advance since crossing the river. The British and Belgian troops have borne the brunt of the fighting in Belgium in the last 24 hours. Assaults on the Allied line are being made by the Germans at three points south of the canal: at Armentieres, near La Bassée and in the region of Arras. The advance of the Allies down the River Lys has been stayed by fresh German reinforcements. With the battle of the north being fought on land, on sea and in the air, military experts here believe that the decisive phase of the struggle for the mastery of the coasts has been reached. Though Nieuport is still in the hands of the Allies, the fact that the Germans have succeeded in bringing up their big guns and driven the British warships back from the Belgian coast may result in the withdrawal of the Allies to another line of battle farther south, where they may operate with Dunkirk as their support on the extreme left. Evacuation or capture of Nieuport would give the Germans complete control of the Yser canal, the struggle over which has been the fiercest in the campaign of the rivers which began with the battle of the Marne and was followed successively by the battle of the Aisne, the battle of the Oise and Somme and the battle of the Yser, in which the Germans now claim to have gained the advantage. All reports, official and unofficial, bear witness to the sanguinary nature of the battle along the Yser Canal. A correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "There were 200 German bodies in the canal Sunday morning after the battle of the night. Many were drowned; others were bayoneted. The water itself was bloody, while the streets of Dixmude were strewn thick with the dead. "The night was a hell from dark to dawn. At almost every point of the line, man opposed man, sometimes at a few hundred yards distance, but more often at close grips. Face to face, men wrangled and died by drowning each other in the canal's waters. "The correspondent estimated the German losses in the fighting along the canal at 15,000 men. "Lieutenant General Erich G. A. von Falkenhayn is essentially a Prussian aristocrat and has long been close to the councils of the Kaiser. He is 63 years old, and before becoming Minister of War in July, 1914, succeeded General von Heeringen, he was Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army Corps. He was also a Privy Councillor, charged with the task of educating the Crown Prince in military ways. Earlier in his military career Von Falkenhayn was sent to China, where he was detailed as a military instructor to the Chinese army. For this service he was decorated with the Iron Cross of the Second Class. He is looked upon in Europe as second only to Von Bernhardi as an exponent of German militarism, and he has great and serious influence. The Prussian code of honor, which prescribes that only by a duel may the slightest personal dispute among army officers be settled.

FRENCH LINER SUNK IN BOULOGNE PORT BY FLOATING MINE

Thirty Panic-stricken Peasants Drown, But 2000 Refugees Are Saved by British Sailors. LONDON, Oct. 27. The disaster to the French steamship Admiral Ganteaume, which was carrying more than 3000 refugees from Calais, and which is believed to have struck a floating mine yesterday afternoon, was seen by the steamship Queen, traveling from Boulogne to Folkestone, commanded by Captain Cary. The Queen quickly ran alongside the French vessel, as there was not time to take the passengers off by boats. The decks of the wrecked vessel were crowded with refugees. There was no general panic, but some peasants lost their heads and jumped into the water between the two vessels. Thirty were drowned and a few struck the sides of the ship and were injured. More than 2000 persons were transferred to the Queen in little more than half an hour. They were landed later at Folkestone. Captain Cary said that he believed that everybody would have been saved if every one had remained calm. There were many women and children on board, one was a mother with a baby 3 days old. Some infants were thrown from one ship to the other by their excited parents and were caught by the crew and the passengers of the Queen. The scene on their arrival at Folkestone was touching. Many of the children were black with coal dust and a number of the refugees were soaked as a result of falling into the sea. The captain of the Queen believes that the Admiral Ganteaume struck a floating mine. It is also suspected that she may have been torpedoed, although there is no evidence that she had been damaged by a torpedo. Her boilers exploded, and a few of the crew remained on board in the hope of being able to navigate her to a port. A number of French torpedo-boats remained standing by the Admiral Ganteaume.

SEA FIGHT REPORTED OFF VIRGINIA CAPES; HEAVY FIRING HEARD

Karlsruhe, German Raider, Believed Engaged in Battle With French or English Cruisers. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A wireless message was received at Sea Gate, near Coney Island, early today from the steamship Saratoga, of the Ward Line, from Havana to New York, indicating that a naval battle was fought under searchlights off the Virginia Capes last night. The message stated that heavy firing was distinctly audible to the passengers and crew of the ship and that about 20 shots from heavy guns had been fired. At 8 o'clock this morning, several hours later, a radiogram was received by the local agents of the Saratoga from Captain Miller, who said his vessel would arrive off Quarantine about 1 o'clock this afternoon, but no reference was made to the supposed naval engagement. It is believed that if such a fight actually took place it probably was between one of the British or French cruisers and the German raider Karlsruhe, which has been preying upon British shipping in South Atlantic waters since the war started.

U. S. NAVY OFFICIALS SCOUT REPORT OF NAVAL BATTLE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Navy Department officials scoffed today at the report that a heavy naval battle had been fought last night off the Virginia coast, as reported by the Ward liner Saratoga, now on its way to New York from Havana. Such an action, they said, scarcely could have taken place without its being reported promptly to Washington. It was pointed out that the battleship Delaware is lying outside the Virginia capes, and the coast in the vicinity is patrolled by naval vessels and cutters of the revenue service. No such battle could have been fought without these sea scouts' knowledge of it, and as all are equipped with powerful wireless outfits the information promptly would have been relayed to the Navy Department's big wireless towers at Arlington. Would Have Report of Such Engagement, It Is Said.

BRITISH SYMPATHIZER MAY BECOME ITALIAN MINISTER

Baron Sonnino Reported Ready to Accept Post. ROME, Oct. 27. It is unofficially reported that Baron Sonnino will accept the place as Minister of Foreign Affairs, left vacant by the death of Marquis De San Giuliano. The portfolio was offered to him more than a week ago. Much speculation is being indulged in as to the effect on Italy's neutrality policy if Baron Sonnino accepts the position. He is a well-known pro-British sympathizer and his policies can undoubtedly be expected to reflect his personal stand. Baron Sonnino was Minister of Finance in 1903 and Minister of the Treasury in 1908. In both offices he effected reforms in the Italian monetary and banking systems and restored the Italian credit. Prior to entering the Cabinet he was in the diplomatic service.

GERMAN REPORT GREAT ADVANCE NEAR ARRAS

Douai and Valenciennes Abandoned, Asserts Cologne Gazette. COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27. The Cologne Gazette reports the Germans in the north of France, near Arras, have pushed the fighting line 50 kilometers further westward and that the French population has fled from Douai and other towns. Valenciennes French troops retired without offering resistance. Lueckhardt, when he realized this danger, volunteered to saw off the propeller, which task he accomplished in half an hour while clinging to the shattered framework 600 feet above the suns of the fort. Later, when the dirigible got under way and was speeding at the rate of 40 miles an hour, Lueckhardt repaired a long rent made in her hull by a shell.

CZAR'S FORCES FOIL ADVANCE ON FLANK FROM EAST PRUSSIA

Beat Back New German Movement to Base at Thorn—Blizzard on Battle Front. PETROGRAD, Oct. 27. Defeat of the Germans in their flanking movement north of Warsaw is announced in a report from the Russian General Staff, issued today. It states that the Germans have retreated toward Thorn, their base in East Prussia. A heavy snowstorm is raging along the battle front in East Prussia and Russian Poland. It is almost a blizzard, but fighting continues between the opposing forces. The fiercest conflict along the front is now going on in the forest of Nemielowsky, southeast of Rawa, where the Siberian troops are attacking the entrenched Germans with their bayonets. The battle in the forest has been raging for four days and the losses on both sides have been enormous, but it is reported that three lines of the German trenches have been captured. The General Staff's report announcing the defeat of the German's flanking movement in the north was as follows: While the Germans were making frontal attacks on our positions along the Vistula, other forces, operating from Thorn, attempted a flanking movement, apparently with the purpose of seizing the railroad from Miawa to the fortress of Nevo Gortelski and Warsaw. This attempt was repulsed by the Russians. "As a result of their losses, the Germans were compelled to withdraw toward Thorn, their base in East Prussia. The forces of the enemy that reached the Miawa district and those farther east were forced to withdraw to Prussia because their supports failed to come up from Thorn. "In anticipation of an invasion by our forces, the people of East Prussia, along the frontier of Poland, have been ordered to withdraw into the interior."

NO PROTEST FROM JAPAN ON HAVEN FOR CRUISER

German Craft Allowed to Make Repairs at Honolulu. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—No protest or communication from Japan regarding the German cruiser Geier has been received at the State Department, Acting Secretary of State Lansing stated today. The Geier, according to unofficial cable advice, was supposed by the Tokio Government to be using Honolulu, Hawaii, as base of operations. Mr. Lansing said he had heard this report indirectly, but that it was not true. The German ship entered the American Pacific port in an unseaworthy condition and is allowed to remain a sufficient length of time to make necessary repairs before again putting to sea. This is permissible under the provisions of international law.

GERMAN FLYER SHOT DEAD IN MID-AIR BY SWOOPING AVIATOR

Paulhan, Famous Airman, Is Then Brought Down, But Attacking Uhlans Are Driven Off by Rescuers. PARIS, Oct. 27.—A thrilling adventure of which Louis Paulhan, famous aviator, was the hero is related in a report printed by a provincial paper. Paulhan, who was one of the first aviators to acquire worldwide fame, retired some time ago, and it was understood that he intended to devote the rest of his life to raising flowers to be used in the manufacture of perfumes. It now appears that he is serving in the army as an aviator with the rank of lieutenant. Paulhan's mechanic says they were flying toward Amiens on October 1 and passed over the German army at a height of 8000 feet. "As we flew over the aviation park we were saluted by a volley from the special aircraft cannon used by the Germans," he says. "We were laughing at their attempts when suddenly, to our great delight, a 'boche' (German) aeroplane which hitherto had been concealed by a cloud appeared beneath us. The possibility of an aerial combat delighted us. "I loaded the mitrailleuse and Paulhan allowed the machine to descend slightly. We gained on the German rapidly and only 200 yards away I prepared to fire. As he perceived us he stopped his engine and made a diving turn. That was the end of him. He offered a splendid target and when I saw him appear between the sights of the gun I pressed the trigger and bang! down he went. "In triumph we watched the terrible fall. I could not but feel some pity for those brave men who died trying to see before us." The descent of the French aeroplane brought it within range of the German guns. Several bullets struck the engine, which began to fall. But the mechanic held his finger against a bullet hole in the gasoline tank. This enabled the Frenchmen to land safely within their own lines. While they were making repairs Uhlans attacked the 40 soldiers who had come to their assistance. The mechanic, still seated in the aeroplane, worked his mitrailleuse and the two score Frenchmen charged the enemy with bayonets. Twelve of the Germans were killed and eight were wounded. The French lost three killed and five wounded and took several prisoners.

KAISER'S ENVOY IS TOLD COTTON CARGOES ARE SAFE

State Department Assures Baron von Schoen Britain Won't Molest Shipments. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Baron von Schoen, of the German Embassy, called at the State Department today for assurances that shipments of American cotton to German ports would not be molested. He was informed that the British Government, in a communication from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice yesterday to the State Department, had made it perfectly clear that cotton shipments from the United States in American bottoms to any port at all would not be molested by British ships.

BRITISH INVASION GRAND CLIMAX OF KAISER'S WAR PLAN

German General in Official Gazette Describes Moves of Campaign to Follow Seizure of French Coast. BERLIN, Oct. 27. "An invasion of England would be easily possible," is the statement made by a German general in the current issue of the Saxon State Gazette. The article, contributed by him, shows that Germany has planned to carry the fight into England after capturing the French coast and ports as far south as the Seine. "If the English watch on our naval stations in the neighborhood of Helleland is almost impossible now," he says, "it will be quite impossible when the Belgian coast and the north coast of France to the mouth of the Seine are in German hands. "In course of time we shall possess Calais and probably Dieppe and Havre. Our 12-inch howitzers have the range of 11 miles and the 17-inch guns have still a longer range. England can expect still more artillery surprises. Even if we cannot shoot from the French coast, a safety zone could be made for the German ships, covering more than half of the navigable water. "The French harbors will serve as bases for torpedo-boats, submarines, cruisers and Zeppelins, and can be made impregnable from the sea by means of a double or triple row of mines. If this triple mine field should be laid from the French coast to the English coast, then Portsmouth and Plymouth would be cut off from the North Sea and connection around Scotland would be difficult. "The possibility of laying such mines is not doubted, as they could be laid under cover of artillery. Our submarines and torpedo-boats would also come into action. An invasion of England would be easily possible."

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