

GERMANS REPULSE ALLIES' ATTACK FOES RUSH FRESH ARMIES TO FRONT AUSTRIANS FLEE BEFORE CZAR'S ARMY

Von Kluck, With Fresh Troops, Faces French Left; Reinforced Allies Resume the Offensive

Kaiser's Generals Turn Their Heavy Artillery on the Weakening Centre of 120-Mile Battle Line to Break Anglo-French Army

ZEPPELIN DROPS THREE BOMBS ON OSTEND

Military experts assume that the battle of the Aisne is now in the most critical stage. Reviewing the Government reports and the opinions of critics one finds that the Germans are rapidly becoming the victims of the same strategy which nearly took them to Paris—a vast, tireless turning movement. As the Allies were compelled to surrender the Laon-La Fere-Rheims barrier by the enormous strength of the encircling German right, the Germans now must give up the same barrier or suffer their right wing to be enveloped and crushed.

London.—With fresh troops being brought up by both sides, the battle in the Tergnier-St. Quentin section between the Oise and the Somme is being fought to a finish.

The Allies are being reinforced by British troops from Ostend and Boulogne, while Gen. von Kluck and von Boehm are getting aid, both from Belgium and the Lorraine region.

In the Meuse district Germans have broken through the line of forts between Verdun and Toul, on the Moselle.

In the center the French report gains, although Rheims was again bombarded by the Germans.

At Tergnier, an important railroad junction on the Oise, the French, aided by two British army corps, are assaulting the German positions and also along the line northward to the vicinity of St. Quentin in a supreme effort to cut Gen. von Kluck's communications.

The Germans, massing fresh troops on their west flank, halted the advance of the Allies toward the all important position, St. Quentin, and even pressed forward. The Allies in turn reinforced, resumed the offensive and struck vigorously.

This phase of the battle of the Aisne was marked by the most violent fighting since the Germans stood on the hills of Champagne. It is reported that the dead are being carried away by trainloads.

The general position of the Allied left has gradually been changing. Realizing the folly of sacrificing men in the vain attempts to carry the strongly entrenched German positions between the Aisne and Oise, the French and British commanders contented themselves with subjecting these trenches to a constant bombardment. And with the bulk of their forces available for further action they drove a wedge against the German lines of communication.

If they can break them then it will be possible to split the armies of Gen. von Boehm, made up of the bulk of the Germans withdrawn from Belgium, and of Gen. von Kluck. This will either throw the latter back on top of Gen. von Bulow's army, which adjoins it on the east, or compel von Kluck to give battle surrounded on three sides by his enemies.

Meanwhile the French center is again active. It was announced that the German bombardment of Rheims had been resumed. Shortly afterward it was also stated that the French center was advancing east of Rheims, indicating that the real cause of the renewal of the bombardment was the resumption of the offensive by the French. The reason for this undoubtedly is a desire to create a diversion which would aid the chain of French forts along the Meuse between Verdun and Toul, which are under severe pressure at the present time.

It is admitted that in the fighting of the last few days the losses on both sides have been enormous. A dispatch from Basel, credited to the Fournier Agency, says that Germans in flight from Lorraine declare that during the attack upon the entrenched camp at Verdun the Austrian and German artillery had 10,000 dead and 15,000 wounded. Many of the wounded died where they fell, it is stated, owing to a lack of prompt treatment.

A dispatch from Lucerne, Switzerland, states that military operations in upper Alsace have been brought to a pause in consequence of fall of snow in the mountains and floods in the valleys.

A Basel report says that General Pau, the French commander who is operating in Alsace, captured a German train a mile long which was loaded with ammunition. The train has been sent to France. The Germans in that region are now without ammunition and are awaiting a supply from Austria.

Belief that the direct Russian advance against Germany is rapidly progressing is partially confirmed by an announcement of the Breslau Gazette that the military authorities there have cut all telegraphic communication between Breslau, Posen, Oppeln and Liebnitz. This would indicate the approach of the Russian armies. There were rumors that Cosacks have been seen a few miles east of Breslau.

Paris.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Havas News Agency says that among the engagements preceding the capture of Jaroslavl by the Russians, that at Sadowa, on the Vistula River, was the most important.

This fight lasted seven days without interruption. The Austrians were entrenched on the summits of some wooded hills rising from a broad and unsheltered plain. The Russians were forced to charge across this open plain in the face of a raking machine-gun fire. Their losses were tremendous until finally their guns found the range; then their charge was successful.

The Russians have seized all the passes in the Carpathians and have occupied Stanislav and Kolomea both of which are cities of considerable size and both junction points on the railroad that crosses the Carpathians into Hungary from eastern Galicia.

Positive denial was made at the War Office in Vienna that the Russians now are before Cracow. Instead, it is stated, the Austrians are now on the offensive in Galicia and they are enthusiastically attacking the Russians at every point. Heavy rains have prevented the Austrians following up their advantage.

Cracow has been occupied by German troops. The Austrian civil administration has been displaced and the town put under a German military commander. All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian Government have left and the residents are fleeing in a panic.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—A Scotch woman, who has returned here from Germany, where she has been staying with friends at Essen, relates that work is going on at the Krupp gun factory feverishly day and night. The gun and ammunition departments alone are being operated, but these keep 45,000 constantly employed. This woman relates also that foreign spies have been numerous and that one day 14 Russians dressed as women were shot. She says that food is abundant in Essen and some of it is even cheaper than before the war.

1,500,000 Russians Are Confronted by 1,000,000 Germans

Cassack Force Now Reported Near Cracow—One of Czar's Armies Follows It; Another Moves Toward Warsaw.

London.—Immense forces of Russians are rapidly nearing the German frontier on a line of advance 150 miles wide. London expects within a week to hear of a pitched battle, as vast as that of the Aisne, between 1,000,000 Germans and Austrians who are concentrating on this line to save the Kaiser's territory from 1,500,000 Russians.

Dispatches from Rome, Petrograd and Amsterdam confirm previous intimations that all attempts to hold the Russians within Galicia and Poland until the combats in the West are decided have failed, and that the Germans, withdrawing from Russian territory, are combining with such Austrian forces as have escaped capture or disintegration in a final effort to block the Russians from Prussia and Silesia.

The Russian advance is a double movement. A great army is moving westward from Warsaw and the south for the purpose of striking at Posen, while another army, released from Galicia by the collapse of Austrian resistance, is co-operating by an advance against Cracow.

Belief that the direct Russian advance against Germany is rapidly progressing is partially confirmed by an announcement of the Breslau Gazette that the military authorities there have cut all telegraphic communication between Breslau, Posen, Oppeln and Liebnitz. This would indicate the approach of the Russian armies. There were rumors that Cosacks have been seen a few miles east of Breslau.

Paris.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Havas News Agency says that among the engagements preceding the capture of Jaroslavl by the Russians, that at Sadowa, on the Vistula River, was the most important.

This fight lasted seven days without interruption. The Austrians were entrenched on the summits of some wooded hills rising from a broad and unsheltered plain. The Russians were forced to charge across this open plain in the face of a raking machine-gun fire. Their losses were tremendous until finally their guns found the range; then their charge was successful.

The Russians have seized all the passes in the Carpathians and have occupied Stanislav and Kolomea both of which are cities of considerable size and both junction points on the railroad that crosses the Carpathians into Hungary from eastern Galicia.

Positive denial was made at the War Office in Vienna that the Russians now are before Cracow. Instead, it is stated, the Austrians are now on the offensive in Galicia and they are enthusiastically attacking the Russians at every point. Heavy rains have prevented the Austrians following up their advantage.

Cracow has been occupied by German troops. The Austrian civil administration has been displaced and the town put under a German military commander. All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian Government have left and the residents are fleeing in a panic.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—A Scotch woman, who has returned here from Germany, where she has been staying with friends at Essen, relates that work is going on at the Krupp gun factory feverishly day and night. The gun and ammunition departments alone are being operated, but these keep 45,000 constantly employed. This woman relates also that foreign spies have been numerous and that one day 14 Russians dressed as women were shot. She says that food is abundant in Essen and some of it is even cheaper than before the war.

San Francisco.—Description of the deadly effect of turpentine, the new French explosive, is contained in a letter received here by Miss Ethel Crocker, from her cousin, Casimir Poniatowski, who is fighting with the French. Sixteen hundred Germans, whose hearts had been instantly stopped by the action of a turpentine shell that fell in a trench they were holding, were found dead on their feet, M. Poniatowski writes, their rifles in their hands in the attitude of taking aim.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

WITH THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

AT THE BATTLE FRONT.—All the troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly. While the soldiers are occupying the advanced firing lines they are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought to them in camp kettles from the field kitchens. The soldiers take occasional spells of repose when in deep trenches smoking pipes and cigarettes, for a ration of tobacco is served regularly. Meanwhile shells tear by overhead with a sound like the ripping of parchment.

Germans Now In Control of Cracow

Military Commandant Displaces Austrian Civil Government and Residents Quit City in a Panic, Fearing Russian Attack.

London.—The Austrian defenders of the fortified city of Przemysl in Galicia have evacuated Bourgade and Medyka and have been repulsed in a sortie from the eastern line of forts. The Russians are reported as having taken the fortified position of Czeszyk and Fouldtyn, which covered Khyroff and other position in the Radymno region.

A dispatch from Petrograd says that the Russian army is massing before Cracow and that the next big battle of the war is on. The fall of Cracow will leave the road to Breslau open to the Czar's troops.

Reports of a battle between Russians and Germans came by way of Copenhagen. The Copenhagen dispatch said that the Germans were opposing a Russian army advancing "toward Breslau," which is the first real indication that the Russian forces were near Breslau, in the province of Silesia.

The Russians have seized all the passes in the Carpathians and have occupied Stanislav and Kolomea both of which are cities of considerable size and both junction points on the railroad that crosses the Carpathians into Hungary from eastern Galicia.

Positive denial was made at the War Office in Vienna that the Russians now are before Cracow. Instead, it is stated, the Austrians are now on the offensive in Galicia and they are enthusiastically attacking the Russians at every point. Heavy rains have prevented the Austrians following up their advantage.

Cracow has been occupied by German troops. The Austrian civil administration has been displaced and the town put under a German military commander. All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian Government have left and the residents are fleeing in a panic.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—A Scotch woman, who has returned here from Germany, where she has been staying with friends at Essen, relates that work is going on at the Krupp gun factory feverishly day and night. The gun and ammunition departments alone are being operated, but these keep 45,000 constantly employed. This woman relates also that foreign spies have been numerous and that one day 14 Russians dressed as women were shot. She says that food is abundant in Essen and some of it is even cheaper than before the war.

San Francisco.—Description of the deadly effect of turpentine, the new French explosive, is contained in a letter received here by Miss Ethel Crocker, from her cousin, Casimir Poniatowski, who is fighting with the French. Sixteen hundred Germans, whose hearts had been instantly stopped by the action of a turpentine shell that fell in a trench they were holding, were found dead on their feet, M. Poniatowski writes, their rifles in their hands in the attitude of taking aim.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

TROOPS HURLED ON ALLIES' LINES

Great Battle, Continuing Night and Day, Grows in Violence.

Perceptible Advance on West- ern Wing Reported.

Fighting along the battle line in France has been characterized by fierce bayonet charges from the hostile trenches, which in some places are said to be not more than 100 metres apart. (A metre is equivalent to 39.37 inches.)

An official French communication makes the claim that the German attacks have been repulsed and that the Allies have made perceptible progress on the western wing. The communication states that in the centre, from Rheims to Sochain, a vigorous offensive by the Prussian guard has been hurled back in the region of Berry-au-Bac (11 miles northeast of Rheims) and Nogent l'Abbesse (three miles east of Rheims).

A wireless dispatch from Berlin says that the Allies are engaged in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German Army. At Bapaume (14 miles southwest of Arras, an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force, according to the dispatch, which also states that in the centre the Germans have made slight gains.

Capture by the Germans of one of the frontier forts south of Verdun is reported in a wireless dispatch from Berlin to the German Embassy at Washington.

A dispatch from Petrograd to the Russian Embassy at Washington states that the Russians, who were previously reported as having entered part of Przemysl, in Galicia, have pursued an Austrian force into Hungary. The dispatch also reports that Russians in East Prussia have fought a battle with a German force, which retreated after the engagement.

Tokio announces that the Japanese have won a stubborn battle on the outskirts of Tsingtau, seat of government of the German concession of Kiauchau, China.

Renewed bombardment of Malines by Germans is reported from Antwerp.

TOURISTS ALL PROVIDED FOR.

The American Relief Committee's Work is Finished.

Washington, D. C.—Orders for the immediate return of Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, of the War Department, head of the American Relief Expedition to Europe, were issued by Secretary Garrison at Seabright, N. J. With Mr. Breckinridge will come all officers in his party who have not been assigned as special attaches at various embassies to aid in clearing up the work of assisting stranded Americans. They will return by liner, as the cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina, on which they were rushed to Europe, will be retained in European waters for the present.

KRUPPS BUSY DAY AND NIGHT.

Many Russian Spies Caught About the Great Plant.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—A Scotch woman, who has returned here from Germany, where she has been staying with friends at Essen, relates that work is going on at the Krupp gun factory feverishly day and night. The gun and ammunition departments alone are being operated, but these keep 45,000 constantly employed. This woman relates also that foreign spies have been numerous and that one day 14 Russians dressed as women were shot. She says that food is abundant in Essen and some of it is even cheaper than before the war.

1,600 HEARTS STOPPED.

Soldiers Killed Standing By the Ter- rible Turpentine.

San Francisco.—Description of the deadly effect of turpentine, the new French explosive, is contained in a letter received here by Miss Ethel Crocker, from her cousin, Casimir Poniatowski, who is fighting with the French. Sixteen hundred Germans, whose hearts had been instantly stopped by the action of a turpentine shell that fell in a trench they were holding, were found dead on their feet, M. Poniatowski writes, their rifles in their hands in the attitude of taking aim.

MALINES AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Antwerp Also Reports Firing In Direc- tion Of Hofstade.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

KAISER REPORTED TO BE ILL.

Suffering From Inflammation Of Lungs, Says Newspaper.

London.—A dispatch to the Times from Geneva says that the Swiss states that Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs, as a result of having fallen into a trench filled with water.

Official figures fix the number of cows in Hungary at 2,620,000, of which more than 2,000,000 are pure-blooded animals.

GERMAN AVIATOR DESCRIBES BATTLE IN THE AIR OVER HOSTILE ARMY

By RAYMOND E. SWING.

Berlin.—A hero has stepped out of H. G. Wells' "The War of the Air" in the person of Feldwebel Werner, one of the hundreds of German aviators, who has the distinction of being one of the first Germans to fly over Paris and to fight a remarkable battle in the air with two of the enemy's aeroplanes. He was a passenger for a short distance in the special car put at the disposal of correspondents on their way to Liege and told us a graphic story of his experiences.

Werner's first assignment was to find the English army near Mons. The army was about 100,000 strong and was retiring before a German force of double its strength.

Where Were French Aviators?
Here, at the start, one wonders how the French could have allowed their allies to be so misled about the strength of the opposing forces.

Where were the French aviators? I know of a man who had been over the field and who told the war office in France that at least 200,000 Germans were in the flanking army advancing through Belgium, but he was told: "Impossible! There is only cavalry."

The French were completely outwitted by this flank movement. The flower of their army was at the Alsace frontier. Their mistake will cost them Paris.

At Mons the English forces took up a strong position, filling houses at the edge of the city with troops and machine guns and covering the road of the advancing German troops. When the enemy approached they directed a terrific fire upon them and could be dislodged only at heavy cost. They then retired to a position behind great mountains of slag behind the city, where the Germans were unable to dislodge them with howitzer fire.

Flyer Watches the Battle.
Again, they could be driven back only by flanking movements from both sides. This time our flyer, who watched this battle, told us the English retired hastily along the road in the direction of Le Cateau.

"The English have reached their new position successfully," said a London report in its account of this retreat. "And out of breath," added a correspondent on reading the dispatch.

The fighting at Mons was furious and the Germans were enraged by the British method of fighting, which throughout at Mons was done under cover. Never had German soldiers fought with such frenzy as against this foe.

Attacked by Two Airships.
When the enemy retired Airman Werner was assigned to the duty of following and discovering their new position. He found the army near Le Cateau, where, at the edge of a wood, he saw them taking up a strong position in a semi-circle before the forest. While watching these operations from a height of 1,700 yards Werner suddenly saw a double-decker Bristol aeroplane coming down on him from the clouds. The Bristol is a faster but a less sure machine than the Taube which Werner was piloting. There was no safety in running away; the Bristol could overtake him. He could not alight, as the English were underneath. There was nothing to do but to face the worst and to fly gradually lower and lower in the direction of the German army. As the Bristol came nearer Werner espied a second aeroplane, a little Bristol, another swift flier, also bearing down on him.

Revolver Battle in Air.
The Bristol drew closer and closer flying down upon Werner in large circles, gradually getting within range. With one hand on the wheel the German officer drew out his revolver and emptied his magazine at the approaching foe. But the Bristol continued, coming always nearer.

"When they get over me they will drop a bomb," thought Werner, and felt most uncomfortable. His observer reloaded Werner's revolver and both kept on firing. But the Bristol kept always coming closer in its circles, firing constantly on the German monoplane. The Bristol had come close enough to fire and bullets punctured the wings of the German machine at intervals of seconds only. There was no sound reaching the Germans except that of their own motors. They only knew the English and French pilots were shooting from the vivid flashes from their revolvers. But no bombs fell; it was evident that the English and French were not carrying them.

Escaped to the German Army.
Firing continued as Werner descended gradually, reducing his elevation from 1,700 yards to 850, always coming closer to the German army. Every moment he faced the risk of being wounded or of a bullet striking his steering apparatus.

COMRADES SLAIN: MAJOR DIES A HEROIC DEATH

Angouleme.—The family of Maj. C. Dupont of the artillery has received news of his heroic death in a recent action.

With a regiment of 700 men he received orders to take a position in a meadow near a town. There was a dense fog at the time, through which ominous rumblings were heard. But Major Dupont's instructions were urgent. All his men stood at their posts

waiting for the word of command. Suddenly the fog lifted and revealed a company of German quick marchers within 1,500 yards of the French position. In a few seconds all except the officers and thirty men had fallen.

Major Dupont was among those who were slain. The German captain advanced for his surrender. Major Dupont sprang to a gun beside which his gunners lay dead and trained it upon the enemy, but before he could fire a bullet stretched him across the ground, fatally wounded.

He thus accompanied his wounded protector to the hospital.

FRENCH BOY HERO IN THICK OF FIGHT

London.—The remarkable adventures of a boy of twelve on a battlefield beyond the Marne are told in a letter from a deputy to M. Millerand, the minister of war. When the troops were passing through the village of Neuilly-en-Thelle, Andre Guede said to his mother: "I'm going to follow the soldiers."

Lieutenant Grivelet took the boy under his charge. For the whole of the

three days' battle the youngster remained by the side of the officer. Lieutenant Grivelet was wounded, then came the boy's turn. Under the eye of the officer's sword, the boy carried the officer's sword, his revolver, maps and equipment, while for three hours they sought an ambulance. When the lieutenant ran for Calvados, the boy ran for miles after the ambulance and then succeeded in hitting the ambulance in the train.

He thus accompanied his wounded protector to the hospital.

He thus accompanied his wounded protector to the hospital.

He thus accompanied his wounded protector to the hospital.

He thus accompanied his wounded protector to the hospital.

For hours, it seemed to him, the conflict continued until he saw the German army in the distance. He then sent his car rapidly downward and descended beside his army. The Bristol and the Berliot retired hastily. The battle had covered seventy-five miles.

On descending Werner found his plane riddled with bullets, but he patched up the punctures and later witnessed the battle of Le Cateau over the position that he had discovered.

Here again the English, after plucky resistance, were driven back. The Germans attacked with two flanking movements and a storming advance against the middle of the English position, and through main strength of the extraordinary spirit of the attack, forced the enemy back. The army of 100,000 had in a few days been reduced to 30,000.

Drops Bombs on Paris.
Later on Werner was instructed to fly over Paris. Here he dropped several bombs, some with good effect, though others did not explode. He carried two kinds of bombs, one a round shell about the size of a baseball and weighing 1.1 pounds, the other shaped like a small artillery shell and weighing 4 1/2 pounds. These later, when they exploded, were powerful enough to tear up paved streets and wreck houses. Werner also told of dropping notes into Paris, calling the French such hated names as "cochon."

The flyers are the only men who really are seeing this war. They have the enemy's position under them and can study it to their heart's content. Only a lucky shot can dislodge them, and their chief danger is from the attacking aviators. The German scouts usually fly at a height of 1,700 yards. On dark days they fly at the edge of the clouds and slip in and out of observation from this excellent screen.

Accurate Aim at 2,000 Yards.
Extraordinary stories about Zeppelins are to be heard in Germany, some of which are almost incredible. One account is of the method used by Zeppelins in throwing bombs. A recent invention, I am told, permits a Zeppelin, when there are clouds, to fly high and unseen from the ground and to let down a basket containing a man, who then, by telephone, signals the airship what position to take.

In cloudless times the bombs are dropped from an apparatus hung directly below the airship, the bomb being hung on two fingers. When the position of the target is determined, the fingers open and the bomb falls. These bombs are said to be twelve inches in diameter and two feet long. The damage they can do is terrific. Houses in the neighborhood of the explosion collapse as though made of cards, and they can tear up streets for a distance of scores of yards.

Zeppelins to Attack Fleet.
I am told that practically all Zeppelins have retired from active service in taking fortifications and are centered around the North sea, where they are to assist in an attack on the British fleet. The outcome of such a battle will be highly important, for it will determine whether a dirigible can measure up against a warship. If it can, the German fleet will be badly outnumbered in the conflict about to take place, for the British fleet is sufficiently supplied with balloon gas, as only a few of these are in existence.