

GERMAN ATTACK GAINS GROUND ALLIES ALSO REPORT SUCCESSES CZAR REPELS KAISER'S ADVANCE

VON KLUCK WITH FRESH TROOPS MAKES DESPERATE EFFORTS TO BREAK DEFENCE OF CHANNEL SEA PORTS

Fighting Between North Sea and La Basse Most Violent of War with Battle Still Undecided, but with Franco-British Armies, on the Whole, Maintaining Their Positions

RUSSIANS PUSH SUCCESSES IN NORTHERN POLAND

Paris.—The Germans have undertaken a general offensive movement along the line extending from the mouth of the River Yser, on the North Sea, to the River Meuse, and while they have compelled the Allies to give ground in some places they themselves have lost position in others. This, in a few words, is what is gathered from official reports coming from both the French and the German headquarters.

canal and that their troops have advanced to the south of Dixmude. German attacks to the west of Lille were successful and the troops have taken possession of several villages. In the eastern theatre of war Russian attacks west of Augustowa have been repulsed.

KAISER'S ARMY REINFORCED.

London.—Evidently reinforced from the interior of Germany and by a naval brigade of 10,000 men, the Kaiser's army on the 350-mile front from the North Sea to the Vosges, were rushed forward again in desperate attempts to cut through the Allies' line at some weak point and resume the interrupted march on Paris. But the line did not break.

70,000 Prisoners, 300 Guns Taken by Allied Army

Thirty-one Flags Also Reported Captured in Operations Between Chalons and Longwy.

AMSTERDAM.—The Nieuws Van den Dag states:

"The Allies have taken 70,000 German prisoners in the fights between Chalons and Longwy. In addition they took 300 guns and thirty-one flags."

CHALONS IS THIRTY MILES SOUTHWEST OF BELMUS AND LONGWY LIES ONE HUNDRED MILES TO THE EAST ON THE LUXEMBURG FRONTIER.

The fighting near Nieuport, Belgium, is of an extraordinarily fierce character. The casualties on both sides are terribly heavy, especially so on the German side. The Germans have aged men of the Landsturm opposing the Belgian and French armies reinforced by the British naval artillery.

WOMEN SPIES SHOT DAILY BY FRENCH

LONDON.—A correspondent of the Standard, writing from the French Department of Pas de Calais, says: "No lists or figures are officially disclosed, but the shooting of batches of spies takes place daily in this and other towns of the district, and for the last three days there have been nearly as many women shot as men."

Russians Pursue German Armies

Kaiser's Battle Line Continues to Break and Retreat May Become General—Losses Put at 200,000. Petrograd.—A despatch describing the battle of the Vistula says that the fighting was confined to the German left wing and that 600,000 Germans were engaged against 1,000,000 Russians. The Russians drove ten cavalry divisions from Novoe Georgievsk to points west of the Bzura. The Germans were completely outfought, the Russian cavalry appearing in their rear and producing a panic. The order was given for a general retreat on Lowicz and Skiernevez. The retreat soon became a flight and the Russians, pursuing the fleeing army, inflicted upon it severe losses.

Drive Germans Back 40 Miles from Warsaw

London.—It is admitted in Vienna that the German and Austrian armies in Poland have been unable to resume their advance. Despatches received in Rome from the Austrian capital say that the battle now raging is of tremendous importance. Repeated attempts to storm the fortified line held by the Russians have failed. The Russian positions seem to be impregnable.

60,000 HELD BY GERMANS.

Dr. Spring Also Says Prisoners Are Well Treated.

"Where Is the French Army of 4,000,000?"

London Times Military Expert Answers Questions—They Were Not Equipped.

London.—Many ask why France, with 4,000,000 trained men and the support of England and Belgium, has not been able to turn a million and a half Germans out of France, writes the military expert of the London Times. The answer probably is that though France had all the trained men she claimed in her army, neither France nor England ever seriously contemplated it would be necessary to place such vast forces in the field.

A GERMAN DENIAL.

Statement Attributed To the Kaiser Is Repudiated.

FIGHTING OF DESPERATE CHARACTER.

London.—Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in northwestern France. The Belgian army, supported by the Allies, is holding on stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, despite determined German attacks, and has thus far succeeded in bringing to a halt the advance of the invaders along the coast.

AIRCRAFT POLICY ON WESTMINSTER ABBEY

LONDON.—Westminster Abbey has been insured for \$750,000 against damage from aircraft attacks.

DUKE OF ROXBURGH WOUNDED

Husband of Former Miss Goeliet Hit in Action in France.

PRINCESS MARY PLANS SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS

London.—Princess Mary has issued an appeal in which she says:

PRUSSIAN VOTE HUGE WAR FUND

Diet Hears Greetings from the Kaiser and Grants Credit of \$375,000,000.

BERLIN.—(via Amsterdam to London).—The Prussian Diet met and passed war bills, including one granting a credit of 1,500,000,000 marks, (\$375,000,000).

Hard Fighting at Lille—Paris Reports German Attacks There Repulsed.

Six British Ships Prey of German Cruiser Emden

Four Steamers and Dredger Sunk, Sixth Craft Seized, Off English India — \$10,000,000 Damage to British Commerce.

KAISER'S HEADQUARTERS.

1,500 Men Attend Him While He Is in the Field.

TO MOVE BACK TO PARIS.

French Government Employees Notified Of Return To Capital.

PARIS.—The news from Bordeaux indicates that Parliament is not to be called to meet there, but in Paris. The employees of both the Chamber and the Senate have been notified that they may return to Paris at the end of this month, which is taken as a sign of confidence in official circles and is making a good impression.

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HAS 1,000,000 FRESH TROOPS.

Number Germany Is Said to Have Sent East and West Recently.

MAY LIGHTEN CENSORSHIP.

French Papers Hopeful of Amelioration of Restrictions.

REFUGEES AT LA ROCHELLE.

Thousands of Belgians Find Refuge in French Town.

PRIVATE AID FOR BELGIUM.

American Consuls Act as Individual, Says the President.

BELGIANS YIELD ON YSER CANAL

Driven Back From Waterway By Germans After Stubborn Resistance.

Hard Fighting at Lille—Paris Reports German Attacks There Repulsed.

The Belgian Army, which has been stubbornly defending its position on the Yser Canal for a number of days, has at last been forced to give way and the Germans have crossed the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude.

From Ostburg, Netherlands, it is reported that heavy firing heard in the direction of Ostend is continually increasing, and that German troops have been moved from Bruges to Ostend.

350,000 HELD BY GERMANS.

Dr. Spring Also Says Prisoners Are Well Treated.

New York.—Records of the German War Office, according to Dr. William A. Spring, formerly of Boston, on September 15 showed a detailed list of 350,000 prisoners taken by the German troops and detained in military camps.

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CORRESPONDENT WITH GERMAN ARMY WALKS AMID BULLETS IN BATTLE

By Jacques Obels. Correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Antwerp, Belgium.—I have just reached Antwerp after an absence of 20 days, 17 of which I passed as a prisoner in the hands of the Germans in Brussels. I find scattered patches of this city either knocked down by shells or burned, but it is impossible at the moment to estimate the damage. The town is dead, the total Belgian population amounting only to about five hundred. However, refugees are returning slowly, the trains which are bringing them arriving intermittently from Holland.

See Malines Bombardment. My experiences since leaving Ghent include, besides imprisonment, walking with a dozen other civilians before a column of German infantry advancing against the Belgians in the streets of Malines, while the bullets whistled about us and while shells screamed overhead and boomed against Fort Waelhem.

On riding out from Antwerp on a bicycle 20 days ago as the battle on the plain was beginning I heard the heaviest firing in the direction of Malines. I asked a responsible Belgian commander if it would be safe for me to go to Malines. "Yes," said he, "for we shall hold the town at least until tonight."

Runs Into German Army. Thereupon I rode rapidly toward Malines, around which thundered heavy guns. Entering the town with the full assurance that it was held by Belgians, I suddenly found myself face to face with a column of German infantry keeping close to one side of a street on the other side of which shell fire was bringing down quantities of brick and stone.

Rides on His Wheel to Front. But I must return to the beginning of my story. Every day, beginning with September 11, I rode on my bicycle from Antwerp to the fighting front, which extended in a wide semicircle well beyond the outer ring of forts. On the 11th, 12th and 13th the Belgians fought a series of battles so determined and brilliant that the Germans are still talking admiringly of them.

They persisted in this attempt all day Saturday and Sunday night, but early Sunday morning I found them in full retreat. I reached the foremost trenches, where the final stand was made prior to the return within the forts. The Belgians had fallen back from Buggenhout and were making their stand along the high road to Malines and Termonde.

Charged with Being Spy. On my arrival in Brussels the Germans' consideration for me came to an end abruptly for the time being. I was sent to the war office building, the upper rooms in which had been converted into a prison. Here I was brought before a judge and subjected to a drastic search and cross-examination.

Held Until Antwerp Falls. "You have important information about our dispositions before Antwerp," said he. "This information you gained by passing through forbidden territory, and I see that you note down the position of our heavy artillery. You must remain under guard here until Antwerp is in our hands; then you may go free."

Will recall the days when as children themselves they were wont to help up their stockings wondering when the morrow had in store.

"I am sure we will be happier Christmas morning to feel that we have helped by sending our tokens of love and sympathy—to a token of love and sympathy—that is, that we have helped in the making of which may be the means of providing employment for those adversely affected by the war. It is expected that at least \$500 million will be raised.