

GERMANS WEAKEN, SAYS PARIS THEY RUSH UP HEAVY FORCES RUSSIA AGAIN WINS IN POLAND

ALLIES GAIN ON WHOLE LINE AND BERLIN ADMITS CHECK NEAR WARSAW

Impetuous Soldiers of the Kaiser Cross Yser Canal on Bridge of Dead, the Waterway Being Filled with Bodies of Slain After Seven Desperate Attacks

CONFLICTS, MOST SANGUINARY OF WAR, MARK EFFORT OF INVADERS

London.—Back and forth, in zigzag style, along the course of the Yser between Nieport, on the North Sea, and Dixmude, 15 miles to the south, the tide of battle ebbed and flowed day upon day without any marked change in the positions of the Allies and the Germans being effected.

Gen. Joffre's despatches, however, strengthen the belief that the German attack in Flanders and France has passed the crest of power and is slowly weakening.

The French official reports were more favorable than at any time since the German armies began their new advance fifteen days ago after the occupation of Ostend. The Kaiser's troops were not merely checked, but were hurled back.

The Allies gained ground in Belgium to the north and east of Ypres, driving a wedge further northward between the German forces near Ghent and Brussels. The Allies outfought the Germans and advanced in the region of La Bassée, the point for many days of incessant and violent effort by the Germans to cut the Allied line in two. Elsewhere along the west flank the Allied line remains unbreakable.

The official statement that the German onslaught is moderating, together with unofficial despatches asserting that the Germans cannot maintain their attack, warrants the conjecture that the Russian victories in Poland, the advances of the French in Lorraine and Alsace and tremendous losses in killed and wounded in Belgium and northern France are compelling the Germans once more to abandon an offensive campaign and are forcing them to prepare to defend their own territory. It is reported that the invaders have lost 16,000 killed and 30,000 wounded in Belgium alone, while their losses in France, especially near La Bassée, Lille and Arras, have been enormous.

The dwindling of their chances in Belgium produced the new attempt to break through the Allied line in the old center, in the Craonne region.

The news from the battle line north, east and south east of Verdun continues to be favorable to the French and has an important bearing on the situation in the north. The French moved forward in an effort to envelop the German force holding St. Mihiel, and maintained a threatening movement toward Metz.

The Austrian official reports tell of heavy fighting in Poland south of Ivanogorod and the capture of 10,000 Russians. They also declare the Serbians and Montenegrins have been driven out of Bosnia with great loss.

The British Government is greatly worried over the rebels in South Africa having been joined by Generals De Wet and Beyers, but insists the revolt will soon be wiped out.

An official statement issued in London announces that Premier Botherell, commanding the troops of the Union of South Africa, has routed the command of rebels under General Beyers and captured 80 prisoners.

LONG TRAINS OF WOUNDED.

Geneva, via Paris.—Telegrams received in Basle, Switzerland, from Cologne and Coblenz declare that the war on the German right flank from Lille to the North Sea has become a massacre. During six days, it is declared, many thousands of Germans have been killed or wounded.

FRENCH LOSS PUT AT 40,000

Officers Said to Complain of Quality of New Troops.

BERLIN.—According to reports printed in Swiss newspapers the French losses on the line between Toul and Verdun since the taking of Camp des Romains by the Germans have been more than 40,000 men. The same report says that the French officers are complaining of the inferior quality of the new French troops.

It is stated officially here that English newspapers estimate the Belgian losses in the fighting along the Yser Canal at 10,000 men.

WAR TAX ON IN ITALY.

King Signs Decree Drawn to Increase Revenue.
Rome.—The King signed the royal decree to increase the revenue. The action raises the taxes upon playing boards and bookmaker's tickets, levies an additional tax of 5 per cent. on business transactions, raises to \$4.50 the price of licenses to carry revolvers from \$10 to \$50 for the sale of weapons and knives, and increases the price of licenses for the use of motor cars and motorboats.

Long trains containing wounded continue to pour into Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Coblenz, and the Red Cross doctors and the hospitals in those places are overwhelmed, it is stated.

The effort to force the Allies' lines cost the Germans heavily. One correspondent estimates their losses during the past few days of continuous fighting at 14,000 a day. The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that during the recent heavy fighting the Germans lost nearly 50,000 men. The Allies' loss, too, has been severe. The Belgians are believed to have lost 12,000 men in the recent fighting. The Belgians were always in the thickest of the fight. The British casualty report says that seventy-four officers are dead, wounded or missing in the recent fighting.

A despatch from Bern, Switzerland, asserts that the Germans are receiving large reinforcements in Alsace and that the French are making great preparations for an attack on Belfort, which is powerfully entrenched.

A Central News despatch from "Northern France" states that the Bavarian Crown Prince had eight full army corps, about 320,000 men, with which to force the passage along the sea coast. These troops were constantly reinforced. Their losses have been frightful, the despatch states.

Regarding the fighting the correspondent states that the situation looked desperate for the Allies.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Germans are strongly reinforced and are making another effort to cross the Yser Canal. A German officer is quoted as saying that his men have already crossed the canal seven times and were compelled each time to retreat. At several points along the canal, the bodies of Germans killed in action were used as bridges for the crossings.

Teutons Now Fear an Extended War

German Press Admits It May Last Longer Than Expected—Urges Husbinding of Wheat Supply.

Amsterdam.—The German semi-official press has changed its mind and admits that war is likely to last longer than it originally thought.

The North German Gazette in a long article regarding the maximum prices of provisions urges the necessity to husband the wheat resources.

The newspaper estimates Germany has enough corn for bread for the army and the population until the next harvest, but it adds the war may last longer, and the Germans must be able to hold out until lasting peace is brought about.

After repeated repulses in their desperate effort to establish themselves on the Channel coast, the Germans are now massing troops on the line between Dixmude and Nieport.

They have about 250,000 men fighting for the road to Calais, and probably another 100,000 are on the way to reinforce them immediately. The artillery is particularly strongly represented.

GERMAN CRUISER EMDEM DESTROYS JAPANESE BOAT

Kaiser's Rover, Chased by Twenty British and French Warships Keeps Up War.

Berlin (via The Hague).—The German cruiser Emden continues to evade the pursuing column made up of twenty British and French warships, which nearly the total reserve strength of the Japanese navy.

An official report received from her commander shows that she is now harassing the Japanese commerce. The Japanese liner Kamasaka Maru, en route to Singapore from Japanese ports with a valuable cargo, has been sunk in the Indian Ocean.

In the marine records the steamer Kamegasaki-Marui is given as being of 138 tons burden. She is owned in Nagasaki.

SUBMARINES TO CARRY TROOPS

Germans Build New Type for Use As Pontoon Also.
London.—A despatch from Copenhagen to the Times says the Germans are building at Elbing and Hamburg a new type of large submarine which will be used for the transportation of troops. The main object is to enable the troops to reach shore without being detected by the forces on land. The new boats can also be employed as pontoon on the surface of the water.

Austria Feeling War's Disasters

Every Available Vienna Building Taken for Wounded—Soldiers Beg in Streets—Capital Is Full of Misery.

Rome.—Information from Austria reveals unimagined seriousness.

The military losses not only have been great, but disease is spreading while the populace is apathetic. Enormous, almost inconceivable, is the loss of life suffered by the Austrian Army.

An evil spirit seems to have rendered the Austrian Army impotent from the very commencement of hostilities. The first Austrian advance into Russian Poland, resulted in a horrible catastrophe for the invaders.

Only six weeks after the declaration of war Vienna alone took under its auspices no fewer than 60,000 wounded, and it was calculated that in those six weeks the Austrian Army had lost 200,000 men in killed and wounded. From then onward not a single day has elapsed without bringing news of a sanguinary skirmish.

In one encounter of minor importance at the end of September the Austrian Army emerged with the colossal total of 20,000 fallen. This was due to a tragic error. The Austrians, left without ammunition and stationed in an open position, hoisted white flags. The Russians did not see them and continued to decimate the Austrians with their mitrailleuses for several hours.

Austria was entirely unprepared for such gigantic losses. Vienna has consequently had to be converted into a gigantic hospital. All the public and private hospitals, barracks, and schools became overfilled, but this did not suffice, and theatres and offices were occupied for this purpose. It was still inadequate. Then were invaded the Museum, the great Rotunde of the world-renowned Prater Park, where elegant spectacular ballets were performed, the gay palaces of the great Viennese exhibitions, and all other available accommodations.

The life of the city is nearly altogether crushed by this painful mass of mutilated humanity.

The hospitals are beginning to run short of chloroform, and as a result many operations are performed without anaesthetics.

Convalescent soldiers wander like vagabonds through the streets, clothed in uniforms and still bandaged, begging alms. They are hungry, they ask for food, warm apparel, underclothing, and walking sticks.

All the stocks have been exhausted. There is no more leather for boots. There is a shortage of shirts and jackets. One sees reservists on sentry duty with ropes around their waists instead of leather belts.

Together with the wounded arrive long processions of cholera and dysentery invalids, all from the Galician frontier. The medical figures for Vienna indicate 100 dead daily from this malicious epidemic.

FINAL WAR BULLETINS

The French War Office announces that the German attacks on the front in Belgium appear to be moderating.

The German cruiser Emden has sunk a small Japanese steamer en route for Singapore.

Berlin reports that the Belgians have been reinforced, but the German attacks are being pushed.

The German official report admits that the German and Austrian forces have been compelled to retire from Russian Poland before fresh Russian troops.

An official Berlin report said the battle in Belgium was proceeding with "stubbornness." It was announced that one of the British warships had been set afire by the German shells.

Russian Generals said the Germans lost at Warsaw because they delayed their attack after their brilliant and unexpected advance.

Gen. Baron von Ardenne, formerly attached to the War Office in Berlin, predicted the capture of Calais and other channel ports, which, he said, would open the way to a possible invasion of England.

Another rebellion has broken out in South Africa, led by Gen. Christian de Wet and Gen. Christian Frederick Beyers, in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal. Heilbron has been seized, and the Government officials taken prisoners.

Berlin reported officially that the British fleet had been driven off by the German artillery on the Belgian coast and that three of them had been struck. The Germans admitted the defense of the Allies was obstinate.

The French War Office reported that the Germans who crossed the Yser River had been halted and that the Allies held their positions against attacks in France.

Shops of Dealers Who Raise Prices Wrecked, Says Report.

Amsterdam.—The Vorwaerts, the Socialist paper in Berlin, says that riots have resulted from a shortage of food in Brunswick. The shops of potato dealers who had raised prices were wrecked.

The Vorwaerts also says that the maximum prices fixed in various commodities are very high and that a demand is heard that the Government fixed prices in all districts.

FOOD RIOT IN BRUNSWICK.

Shops of Dealers Who Raise Prices Wrecked, Says Report.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS NEVER CEASE.

AMSTERDAM.—Great bodies of German troops are being hurried forward from the reserve training camps to reinforce the Kaiser's battle line in Belgium and France. Austrian troops have been brought up from the Rhine garrisons to occupy Ghent, the German forces in that city having been sent to strengthen the army attacking the Allies near Dixmude.

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War Horrors Along Yser Baffle Reporters' Descriptive Powers

London.—The "News" reporter who has been in an armored train to the banks of the Yser, gives a good description of the battle in the north. He says:

"The battle rages along the Yser with frightful destruction of life. Air-engines, sea-engines, and land-engines deathweep this desolate country vertically, horizontally, and transversely. Through it the little frail human engines crawl and dig, walk and run, skirmishing, charging, and blundering in the little individual fights and tussles, tired and puzzled, ordered here and there, sleeping where they can, never washing, and dying unnoticed. A friend may find himself firing on a friendly force and few are to blame.

"First the Germans were driven back over the Yser; then they secured a footing again, and next day they were again hurled back. Now a bridge blown up by one side is repaired by the other; it is again blown up by the first, or left as a death trap till the enemy is actually crossing.

"Action by armored trains, some of them the most reckless adventures, are attempted daily. Each day accumulates an unwritten record of individual daring feats, accepted as part of the daily work. Day by day our men push out on these dangerous explorations, attacked by shell fire, in danger of cross fire, dynamite, and ambushes, bringing a priceless support to the threatened lines. As the armored train approaches the river under shell fire the car cracks with the constant thunder of guns aboard. It is amazing to see the angle at which the guns can be swung.

"And overhead the airmen are busy venturing through fog and puffs of exploding shells to get one small fact of information. We used to regard the looping of the loop of the Germans overhead as a hare-brained piece of impudent defiance to our infantry fire. Now we know it means early trouble for the infantry.

"Besides us, as we crawl up sniffing the lines like dogs on a scent, grim trainloads of wounded wait soundlessly in the sidings. Further up the line ambulances are coming slowly back. The bullets of machine guns begin to rattle on our armored coats. Shells we learned to disregard, but the machine gun is the master in this war.

"A brisk day," remarks the correspondent. "Not so bad, replies the officer. So the days pass."

PREDICTS HARDEST FIGHTING IN GERMANY

But Beresford Declares She Must Lose Fleet, Colonies and Krupp Gun Work.

STAFFORD, England (via London).—The serious times of the war, said Lord Charles Beresford in a speech here, would begin when the Germans were forced over the frontier into their own country where they would have their own base of supplies. It would take more than six months or a year "to put Emperor William on his back," said Lord Charles.

Germany, he declared, must be humbled and humiliated.

"She must lose the whole of her fleet," Lord Charles concluded, "give up the Kiel Canal and her colonies, her forts must be demolished and the Krupp works razed to the ground."

The sight of automobiles carrying wounded soldiers past the brilliant Hof theater, past the opera, past the glacial splendor of St. Stephens, where formerly gay cars sped on, bent on pleasure, is one that moves the Viennese to despair.

I talked to one of these wounded soldiers as the car in which he was being carried was stopped in front of the Burg theater for repairs. He told me in whispers, while the guards were busy with the car, of the frightful ravages made by the Russians and the Servians upon the Austrians.

"They have buried our dead in heaps," he said, "tears coursing down his face." "They were killed like sheep driven to a slaughter yard. The Russian artillery has done unbelievable things. The Russians waste their ammunition as though it were free air.

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Waiting for Boats.

Every day hundreds of them are marshaled off to the quay, where they wait in long, dreary, patient lines, in rain or shine, for an English boat to carry them away.

We are murdering one another as hard as we can and in the wake of it all comes this pitiable, heartbreaking stream of innocent sufferers, crouching submissively to the lash.

SHIP MINED; SCORE DEAD.

Latter Victims of Panic as Steamer Sinks Near Boulogne.

VIENNA MELANCHOLY AS A SEPULCHER AS WAR GOES ON AND NEWS IS BARRED

(The following story is the first received in the United States telling of actual war conditions in Vienna. It is written by the first American-trained newspaper woman who has had an opportunity to see things as they are in Austria.)

By ALICE ROHE.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Vienna.—Vienna is a city of lost hope, of gloom, of gray despair. The once gayest and most beautiful capital of Europe is today the saddest, the most distressed. Silent, hopeless protests against the horrors of war which have turned this wonderful, joyous city into a melancholy sepulcher for the living, permeates every stratum of society.

I have seen a procession of 4,000 mothers, whose husbands have died in Galicia, carrying in their arms their fatherless babes. They filed past the great cold palace of the ministry of war. It was their mute appeal for peace.

I have seen a procession of little children, plaintive and futile miseries of life, silently protesting against needless death.

Dazed by War Horrors.

I have seen trains arriving, every one crowded to suffocation with the wounded and dying. From the midst of these maimed and mutilated, sickened and suffering men, I have seen uncomprehending soldiers, dazed by the horrors of war, crazed with joy at being home again, dragged from their companions and placed under arrest. Their crime?—Why, they cried out in the delirium of excitement their curses against the Russians who had brought such terrible defeat to the Austrian armies. For no news must be whispered by the wounded or the fugitive which reflects the truth of Austrian disasters.

And above these visual pictures of the melancholy Vienna of today, I have sensed the touch of those gray wings of dread which cast their shadow over the town—the soiled, the sordid, the horrible wings of cholera.

I have felt with the people, stalking beside this hideous enemy, the plague—its sister specter, hunger.

Seventy Thousand Now in Hospitals.

In Vienna today 70,000 wounded are being cared for in hospitals, schools, universities, hotels, churches. The Red Cross admits its inability to care for all the wounded, and the sight of helpless men, suffering needlessly and hopelessly, is one which confronts the worker in the cause of humanity.

In all Europe there does not exist today another capital where the public is treated so inconsiderately in regard to war news. The newspapers publish nothing save the official statements—and their "news" can be guessed at.

Arrests are made hourly of Viennese who whisper words of Austrian defeat. Spies are everywhere.

In a cafe on the Praterstrasse I sat in a nervous crowd and saw whispering refugees from Galicia passing their story on, furtively and fearfully. Suddenly I saw a young man whose pale face told of recent suffering deserted by his companion, who went to the door, whispered to an officer and departed. In a moment the fugitive was arrested. He had talked to a spy.

Talks to Young Mother.

At the same station where the incoming trains bring new misery for gay Vienna that was I talked with a young mother whose husband lay dead on the battlefield. She had fled to the capital to plead with the government which had taken her husband and robbed her children of a father for means of support and some of the necessities of life. She told in patient, resigned tones of her sufferings in bringing her three children from Galicia, where her home was to be her haven no longer, and where blood ran deep in the garden beds which she had tended so faithfully waiting the return of her husband.

"When we arrived at the frontier," she said, "the scenes were awful. We were herded like animals and were treated worse than we treat our dogs. I was days in securing a place in the trains because I had no money. There was a police officer on the train; and he demanded our passports, such money as we had, and when we could neither he refused for days to let us go on."

The natural impulse of these fugitives here is to speak of the evil days which have befallen them, of their losses and the carnage—and they cannot understand why they are arrested for it.

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MONROE DOCTRINE WINS RESPECT OF GERMANY

New York.—In the course of the first three weeks of the European war Germany, through Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador in Washington, communicated to Secretary of State Bryan the official assurance of the German government that, no matter what happened in Europe as a result of the present conflict, Germany would respect the Monroe

doctrine and the views of the United States regarding that doctrine.

The above statement was made by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former colonial secretary of the German government.

King's Last Words for Peace.

London.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the last words of the late King Charles of Roumania were: "Save the fatherland, but do not shed blood."

air. Their infantry is not good, but how terrible is the artillery—how terrible—"

The spirit of patriotism in the Viennese runs to its highest flood when these wounded men are being conveyed through the streets.

Show Captured Arms.

Before the palace of the minister of war, beside the monument of Maria Theresa and of Prince Schwarzenberg, the cannons and arms captured from the Russians are on view. They are insignificant arms, but the people do not tire of gazing them. The meager signs of Austrian success are like gleams of hope in a leaden sky of despair.

And, patrolling the streets one sees increasing in number daily nondescript army uniforms. Every color and sort of ancient regalia has been brought forth from old storehouses.

In the hour when war and its horrors are keeping a pall over Vienna the sight of religious processions, headed by priests praying for Divine aid, brings out in relief the picture of faith. The churches are constantly filled with women and children, praying for husbands and fathers and brothers who may never return.

In the time of sorrow too great to endure alone the people are throwing themselves more and more upon the bosom of the church, which has offered them consolation so many times before.

Rich Are Accused.

While the devout are filling the churches and the wounded are filling the hospitals, while the wretched fugitives are bringing with them famine from Galicia, accusations and protests are rising above the murmurs of distress, against the rich.

On different subscription lists opened daily for the Red Cross the sight of unbelievably small sums given by members of the nobility and by millionaires has brought forth waves of indignation. A feudal prince who is among the richest men in Europe has subscribed 20 crowns (\$4). Everywhere one hears criticism of the aristocracy, of the high nobility and their avarice. This selfishness, say the people, is traditional, but the public believed that in an hour like this even the tightened purses of the nobility would open. It has been suggested that a list be published, giving the names of the nobility, of the rich who have been guilty of avarice, and who have added to the general public depression. Emperor Francis Joseph does not conceal his indignation against these grasping members of the nobility.

BOMBARDS HIS OWN CHATEAU.

Count De Chambrun Says He Is Enjoying It Too.

Paris.—The Countess de Chambrun, formerly Miss Clara Longworth of Cincinnati, a sister of former Congressman Nicholas Longworth, has received a letter from her husband, who is at one time the French military attaché at Washington and is now an officer of an artillery company at the front. In his letter Count de Chambrun says:

"I am now having the great pleasure of directing the artillery fire against our own chateau, and I take great enjoyment in seeing piece after piece come down."

The de Chambrun chateau is near St. Mihiel, where a stubborn struggle has been going on for six weeks now that point was occupied by the Germans.

Tokio.—The Russian Embassy here announces that Turkey has opened war on Russia. The long sustained neutrality of the Ottoman Empire finally has broken under German pressure and the ninth nation now is embroiled in the great struggle.

Theodosia, Crimea.—From 9:30 o'clock to 10:30 A. M. a Turkish cruiser bombarded the station and city, damaging the Cathedral, the Greek Church, a pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded. A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a southerly direction.

Novorossysk, Caucasus.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, demanded the surrender of the city and the government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town. The Turkish consul and officials were arrested. The cruiser withdrew.

Theodosia (formerly Kaffa) is a Russian seaport on the southeast coast of Crimea, about 100 miles north of Sebastopol, by which it is connected by rail.

Novorossysk is on the northeast coast of the Black Sea and in the vital of the territory of the Black Sea. It is almost directly opposite Theodosia at a distance of about 120 miles.

BELGIANS GET CALL OF KING

To Expel Invader Their Imperial Duty, He Tells Them.

London.—The Exchange Telegraph Amsterdam correspondent today following proclamation issued by King Albert to the Belgian troops:

"Our towns have been burned and our houses destroyed, and there is mourning over the whole country. How many terrible disasters will follow if we do not free the country of the invaders."

CONVERTED CRUISER SUNK

86 Of German Vessel's Crew Reported Rescued By British.

Paris.—A squadron of British torpedo destroyers has sunk in the Adriatic a German steamer, which has been converted into a cruiser, according to a dispatch from Barcelona.

The Havas News Agency.

The Barcelona correspondent explains that this news appears in the city, a Spanish newspaper published at Gibraltar.