

ALLIES HURL BACK GERMAN RIGHT WING THE CROWN PRINCE BOMBARDS VERDUN RUSSIANS CAPTURE 15,000 AUSTRSIANS

Front of Kaiser's Troops, Unbroken, Falls Back as Reinforcements Arrive

Turning Operation Will Compel All Troops to Turn to Flight From France—Way for Retreat Already Prepared Through Belgium

WRECK OF RHEIMS CAUSES SENSATION

WAR'S DEVELOPMENTS.

FRANCE.—The Allies, according to the last communiqué, have gained an advantage along the battle front from Rheims to the Argonne ridge. The French report the capture of Argonne and also of the heights of Lassigne, west of Noyon and on the right of the German line. There were severe engagements east of the Oise and north of the Aisne. Along this part of the line the Germans displayed renewed activity, and many attacks resulted in bayonet charges. Ambassador Jusserand filed a protest with acting Secretary of State Lansing at Washington against the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims, and President Poincaré directed a formal protest to be made to all neutral Powers against the destruction for the bombardment of Rheims.

GERMANY.—A report from Berlin says that the army under the command of the Crown Prince is attacking the forts at Verdun. An official statement said that the German attack against British and French troops has progressed and that the Germans have gone forward at several points. The statement also reiterates previous expressions of regret at the necessity for the bombardment of Rheims.

RUSSIA.—The Russian cavalry captured the town of Dubiecko on the San River, took several hundred prisoners, several batteries of artillery and wagon loads of supplies. This point is thirty miles west of Przemyel and marks the furthest advance of the Russian center against Craon.

A report from St. Petersburg says that the Russian army has invested the whole fortified line from Przemyel to Jaroslav. Sufficient Russian troops have been left to bombard or storm these two fortresses and the main armies have swung around the fortified line and are advancing toward Craon.

BELEGIUM.—The people of Liege have been told by the Germans to move out of the town. The Germans are entrenching many of the positions which they held on their advance and it is believed that these works are in preparation for the withdrawal of the German forces operating in France. It is officially announced from Antwerp that Gen. von Kluck, commander of German right wing in France, has made his headquarters at Mons.

15,000 AUSTRSIANS TAKEN PRISONERS

Many Cannon and Other Supplies Also Were Captured, Says Petrograd.

Petrograd.—In a message the Havas correspondent says that during three days the Russians in Galicia have captured 15,000 Austrians, including 150 officers. Many cannon, quick fire guns and supplies also have been taken.

Russians Bombard Two Great Forts

Fall of Sandomir, After Defeat of Germans, Is Announced by Petrograd.

Petrograd (St. Petersburg, via London).—The Russians continue their progress in taking fortified places and keeping the enemy tirelessly on the move. The town of Jaroslav was devastated by fire and the Russians have begun the bombardment of the fortress of Jaroslav with heavy siege guns.

The fortress of Przemyel has opened fire with its heavy guns upon the Russians. The investment of this fortress, Austria's principal stronghold, has begun. From Lvoff (Lemberg) to Craon is 150 miles, one-half of which has been covered by the Russians.

Between Jaroslav and Przemyel the retreating enemy destroyed the bridges across the San River. Jaroslav stands twenty miles downstream from Przemyel. Thirty miles above, Austria's strongest fortress, Sambor, another important strategic point, has likewise been seized by the Russians.

Sixty miles northwest of Jaroslav, in another part of this titanic battlefield, the Russians have taken Sandomir, which was fortified in their retreat by the Germans.

Italy Arms More Than 500,000 Men

Rome.—Italy already has more than half a million men under arms. The best of these troops are in camps and barracks in the Lombardy and Venetian provinces.

Kaiser Is Guarded BY AIRSHIP SQUAD

Ready to Resist French Air Raid on His New Headquarters in Luxemburg.

London.—The German Emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxemburg, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Thousands of troops are stationed around the legation where he resides.

Germans Sink 5 and Capture 1 British Ship

London Admiralty Tells of Emden's Victory in Bay of Bengal—Koenigsberg Disables Pegasus in Zanzibar Harbor Battle.

London.—The official press bureau issued the following statement by the Admiralty:

"The Pegasus, in Zanzibar harbor was attacked by the Koenigsberg and disabled; out of her crew of 234 the Pegasus lost twenty-five killed and eighty wounded.

"The German warship Emden, on the China station, entered the Bay of Bengal on the same night and sank five British ships. She sent another, with its crew prisoners, to Calcutta. The Emden is now reported at Rangoon."

The British auxiliary cruiser Carmania was in an action off the east coast of South America with a German armed merchant cruiser supposed to be the Trafulgar or the Heron. The action lasted an hour and forty-five minutes, when the German ship capsized and sank, the survivors being rescued by an empty collier. The Carmania suffered nine killed, five seriously and twenty-one slightly wounded.

H. M. S. Cumberland reports from the Cameron River that a German steamship, on the night of the fourteenth, attempted to sink the British gunboat Dwarf with an infernal machine in her bows; attempt failed. The steamship with one prisoner was captured.

On the night of September 16 the Dwarf was purposely rammed by the Nachtigal, a German merchant ship; the Dwarf was slightly damaged; the Nachtigal was wrecked. The enemy lost four white and ten natives; eight whites and fourteen natives are missing.

Two German launches, one carrying explosive machines, was destroyed; the enemy's losses were one killed, three whites and two natives prisoners.

RAIN AND HAIL BESET TROOPS ON BATTLE LINE

News from the front tells of bad weather which is causing the troops great suffering.

The Exchange Telegraph's Paris correspondent says, according to messages from London:

"Reports from the front show that the French and British troops are fighting waist deep in water, the rains having flooded their trenches."

A dispatch from the battle line via Paris, says:

"A heavy hail storm with a cold wind, added to the hardships of our entrenched troops, who are entirely without tents."

TRENCHES FILLED WITH WATER.

Paris.—Fragments of news from the front confirm the serious character of the combat on the Aisne. Some of those wounded who have arrived here declare that the fighting was even more violent than on the Marne, and the losses on both sides must be heavier.

The English, as on the Marne, are bearing the brunt of the counter attacks.

After many days' constant hammering the German artillery slackened its fire during a heavy downpour of rain. The trenches were nearly filled with water, diminishing greatly the advantage of the defence works prepared by the Germans and at the same time adding to the sufferings of the wounded.

Terrific losses have been sustained on both sides. One estimate places the casualties at 150,000 men.

GERMAN RIGHT IS PUSHED BACK

Successes Alternate in Most Furiously Contested Battle

ATTACK UNDER TERRIFIC FIRE

Germans Concentrate Offensive on Rheims, but Are Repulsed—Berlin Claims Germans Have Cut Off Verdun.

Paris.—Not a moment's respite was given to the German forces entrenched along the 90-mile front running along the Rivers Aisne and Oise and extending into the Woivre district.

On the German right the allies, pursuing their steady, cautious advance in the face of a destructive fire, pushed their turning movement several miles further along the flank of Von Kluck's army, paying terrible toll in men for every dash, which was their method of progress.

The German center concentrated its attack on the region of Rheims. While the Kaiser's heavy guns kept up their relentless bombardment of the city the infantry was hurled again and again upon the French lines in an effort to break them, but without success.

The Germans occupying the trenches kept constantly on the alert, no aggressive move was started from the allies' lines facing them. Then all the allied batteries seemed to open fire together and every point along the front became very active.

At the western end of the line the allied infantry gathered in the trenches and simultaneously at various points crept out and advanced cautiously in wide-open lines towards the German positions.

The French and British on several occasions succeeded in surprising and driving back the occupants of the German trenches, but only after the most stubborn fighting and after heavy losses both to the attacking and to the defending forces. In every instance the allied troops retained the ground captured and immediately dug themselves in.

Further east at Rheims the German developed a strong attack, but were beaten back with the bayonet, only to return again and again, to be finally driven off to their original position.

Military experts estimate that 2,000,000 or more men are now in the zone where the battle has been in progress 10 days.

Berlin.—The official war office statement issued says no important changes are reported from the western theater of war.

It is stated that the movement to take Rheims, and with it the eight important railroads especially sought from a strategic point of view, proceeds uninterruptedly, and with every prospect of success.

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FOR DINNER AND DESSERT

Good Method of Preparing Flank Steak—Strawberry Cup Pudding to Finish the Meal.

Stuffed Flank Steak en Casserole.—Lay the steak upon a board, spread over it a thin layer of bread dressing, roll up very compactly; fasten the side and ends to inclose the dressing secure. Cut a slice of fat salt pork or bacon in bits and let cook until the fat is drawn out. Dredge the roll of meat with flour and rub it in thoroughly; then brown it in the fat, turning the roll as it browns until the whole surface is nicely colored. Set the meat in a casserole or an agate dish that can be tightly closed; put in also an onion, sliced very thin, half a carrot cut in thin slices and a cupful of tomato puree. Slice the frying pan with a cupful of boiling water, turn this into the dish, cover and let cook three hours or longer, in the oven. Let the heat be very moderate. Have ready two tablespoonfuls flour, half a teaspoonful salt and one-fourth teaspoonful pepper, mixed to a smooth paste with cold water. Stir this into the liquid in the casserole. Let the sauce boil two or three minutes, then strain it over the meat. Set boiled onions around the dish.

Strawberry Cup Pudding.—Butter and dust with sugar five cups; fill three-quarters full with the following mixture: One cupful bread crumbs, one cupful hot milk, four tablespoonfuls sugar, two eggs beaten very well and a half pint of strawberry preserves. Mix all together, set the cups in a pan of water and bake about thirty or forty minutes. Serve hot with thin cream.

MENU FOR HOT WEATHER

Ideas That Will Save Time When One is Not in Particular Mood for Working.

On warm days, when one's enthusiasm for cooking or baking is on the wane, the following suggestions may be of help:

Buy a plain cake from the baker's. Cut it through the long way twice, making three layers. Then mash two or three ripe tomatoes or other fresh fruit and spread on layers. For a frosting use confectioner's sugar, mixed with a little water and flavoring. Then sprinkle with cocoanut. Or make frosting of sweetened condensed milk mixed with melted, unsweetened chocolate. This makes a fair imitation of a good home-made cake.

For soup purchase a can of tomato soup. Cook half a cup of rice or barley, mash through a sieve and add to soup. This adds a little "home taste" to the concoction.

Then with a salad made of crisp lettuce and cucumbers, olive oil, lemon juice, served with a few salted peanuts or other nuts, one will have an attractive, satisfying supper that has required little labor.

When You Bake Cake.

The evenness and smoothness of a cake depends to a large degree on the way the batter is put into the baking tins. Care must be taken that the corners are filled and that the batter does not lie thicker in the middle of the pan. A list or bulge in the center of a baked cake is often the result of lack of such precaution. Smooth the batter lightly with a spoon. It is very necessary to have special baking pans for different varieties of cakes such as the angel food pans shown by dealers. The moment the batter has been spread the cake should be put into the oven, as it will lose its lightness if allowed to stand.

Some of the most delicious cakes are ruined while turning them from the pan. If the pan containing the cake is set on a cloth wrung out of warm water and left for a few minutes the cakes will turn out without any trouble.

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