

RUSSIA'S ADVANCING ARMY NOW WITHIN 18 MILES OF CRACOW

French three inch guns which have been of inestimable service in the present war.

The Germans, already partly flanked and with their lines of communication threatened, are declared to be fighting with the desperation engendered by despair to turn the tables in their favor.

They are assaulting the allied positions with the utmost vigor but the War Office insists that the iron ring is being extended around them.

The desperate character of the fighting now in progress is declared here to show definitely that the Germans fear a part at least of their forces in the triangle of the Aisne and Oise are in danger of being cut off.

It was learned to-day that the French and British artillery now in action has been augmented by big naval guns of the type that proved so effective with the British in South Africa. These guns have been sent to the forces operating in the triangle of the Oise and Aisne and to those north of the Somme engaged in driving the Germans from their strongly entrenched positions there. Others have been rushed to the army operating in the Woerw region.

The complaint heretofore has been that in the entrenched positions the German artillery had the longer range and that the shells of the allies fell short. This has now been remedied.

The uninterrupted successes that marked all of the operations of this week is due to the aid given by the naval guns which are manned by their naval gunners.

GERMAN REPORT OF FRENCH CAMPAIGN.

Severe Fighting North of Somme And Along the Meuse, Says Berlin

BERLIN (via The Hague), Oct. 2.—The War Office in its announcement to-day stated that the troops operating against the German right wing were attempting a general flanking movement but that steps had been taken to prevent their success.

It was stated that the fighting on the line west of the Oise and north of the Somme and along the line of the Somme continues with the utmost severity, but that at no point have the allies been able to carry any of the German positions.

Especially severe fighting is reported in the territory north of the Somme, where the enemy, heavily reinforced, has made repeated efforts to break through the German line and outflank the German positions.

The French armies operating with Toul and Nancy as bases continue their efforts to break down the German left. They have taken a number of positions by the sacrifice of thousands of men, only to be almost immediately driven out by the Germans in counter assaults.

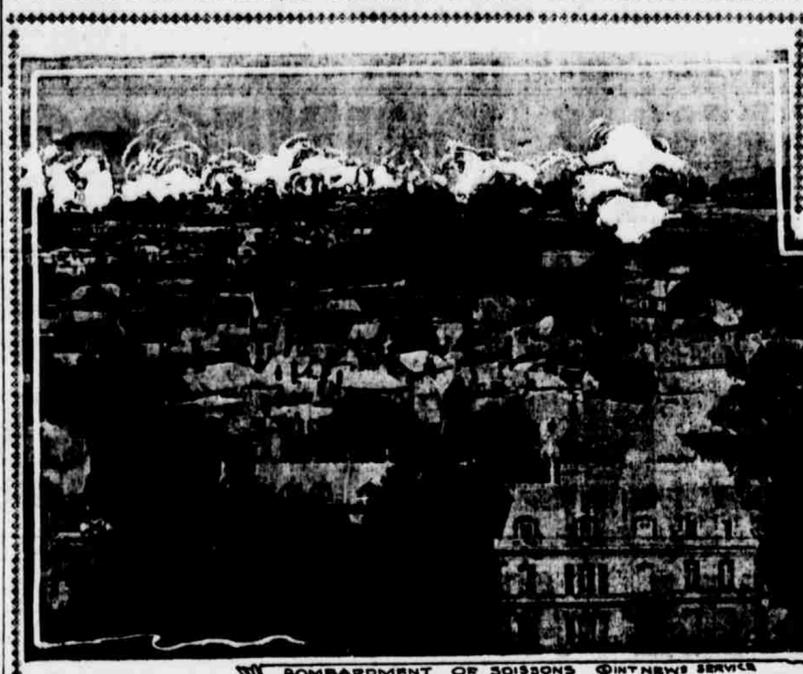
This has been especially so in the fighting in the neighborhood of St. Etienne, where the Germans retired after crossing the Meuse. But when the French had reoccupied their old positions the Germans shelled them from all sides, killing hundreds and driving the remainder back in confusion that at times resembled a rout.

On the center the artillery duel continues, with the Germans holding their strongly entrenched positions at nearly every point. It is stated that a number of unimportant positions have been abandoned to the French rather than uselessly to sacrifice lives in holding them.

In general it is stated that the situation continues satisfactory to the German staff, and the outlook for ultimate victory is very bright.

In the operations against Antwerp it is stated that two of the outlying positions have been silenced. The assertion is made that an attempted sortie by the Belgians was checked with very heavy loss to the enemy.

SOISSONS UNDER CROSS-FIRE OF ARTILLERY



This photograph, one of the first showing an actual battle scene, shows the French and German forces in a gun duel. The smoke at the left is French artillery. A German shell is seen bursting in the center. At the right the river Aisne can be seen.

WANT GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR AID OF ENGLISH COTTON MILL WORKERS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of the Central News at Accrington in Lancashire says that the general opinion among cotton manufacturers is that because of the war the mills of Lancashire and Cheshire and in fact of the whole country will be forced to close before Christmas. Thousands of employees are now idle and the suggestion is made that the Government come to the rescue with a large grant.

RUSSIANS DECLARE GERMANS IN FLIGHT; ARMY NEAR CRACOW

Petrograd Officially Announces Enemy's Communications Have Been Cut.

BIG BATTLE IS NEAR. Millions in Two Armies That May Meet Near Ancient Polish Capital.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 2 (United Press).—That the Germans are in full retreat in the province of Suwalki, Russian Poland, was the announcement of the War Office to-day.

The Russian cavalry has cut the German lines of communication at several points and have surrounded and captured many prisoners. From these it has been definitely determined that the troops opposing the Russians at the present time are the veterans of the earlier campaigns in France.

The main body of the Russian army operating in Galicia against the combined German-Austrian forces crossed the Nida River in Poland and the Donajec River in Galicia immediately after the capture of Tarnow last Wednesday. These forces are now reported as attacking the line of entrenchments erected by the Austro-German armies along the Raba River, with Bochnia as the centre. These form the advanced line of the defense of Cracow.

The Germans have concentrated for the defense of Cracow the pick of their Bavarian troops. It is suggested here that in the line will be found the Bavarian army which was responsible for much of the success of the early German movement in France.

The Russian army now advancing on Cracow is made up of the best troops in the Empire.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Daily Chronicle correspondent under date of Petrograd, Oct. 1, says "The Russian army that pursued Gen. Danki was, when last reports were received here, within eighteen miles of Cracow and probably by this time is in close contact with Gen. Danki's force. Cracow, a famous old Polish city, is strongly fortified and developments there are awaited here with eager interest.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has given out a despatch from its Vienna correspondent saying Gen. von Hindenburg, the German commander who has been active against the Russians on the East Prussian frontier, has been appointed to command the defense of Cracow.

NISH, Serbia, Oct. 2 (United Press).—It is announced that the main Austrian army in Bosnia is ordered in Sarajevo. Because of the strong fortifications there the Serbian general staff has directed that no attempt be made to take the capital by storm. The combined Serbian-Montenegrin army, however, continues its occupancy of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Serbian troops holding Semlin have repulsed a number of attempts by the Austrians to retake the city.

KING ALBERT DARES DEATH IN BALLOON TO SPY ON ENEMY

German Fire on Aircraft Falls Short—Monarch Back in Trenches.

ANTWERP, Oct. 2.—King Albert, Belgium's soldier sovereign, is daily adding to his honors for bravery, and his latest experience was to be under fire in a balloon, according to reliable reports.

He ascended in a balloon to survey the operations in the vicinity of Antwerp, and the Germans began a dangerous fire on the aircraft. Shells passed all around it, but most of them fell short. He took his time and the balloon was not even grazed.

King Albert is to be constantly seen in the danger zone. When the great German "Beautiful Bertha," as the stars guns are called, began the bombardment of Antwerp on Monday there was a panic among the women and children as shells burst over the city.

The King appeared on the balcony of his palace and appealed to Belgians to be worthy of the traditions of their glorious little army. He told them to be calm, that he hoped to set them an example. He did. Shells continued to burst as he talked, but in a short time all fear was dissipated and the crowd cheered his inspiring words.

HEAVY GUNS FIRE GERMAN FORTRESS IN CHINESE PORT

Japanese-British Losses, However, Are Great, but Advance Continues.

PEKING, China, Oct. 2 (Associated Press).—The Japanese Government has requested China to remove Chinese soldiers from the railway line that connects Tientsin with Tsinan. The request is made, Japan says, because it is her purpose to occupy the railway up to Tsinan, the western terminus. If any opposition is encountered, the Japanese Government states that it will be considered an unfriendly act.

TOKIO, Oct. 2 (United Press).—Bombarded by the land batteries of the British-Japanese expedition and the great war fleet before the harbor entrance, the German concession at Kiaochow is reported to-day on fire at several points.

Although there has been no attempt to carry the main positions by storm, owing to the constant fire of the German cruisers in the harbor, the losses to the land forces are large. German aviators, by flying over the Japanese-British positions, have located the main lines of the besiegers for the German gunners. The Japanese fleet aviators have rivalled their enemies and have dropped bombs at many points. Last night a small magazine was demolished by a bomb dropped by a Japanese aviator.

Copies of a message of greeting sent by the Mikado to the commander of the British forces, Gen. Bernardston, were made public here to-day. In his message the Emperor said: "Japan to her allies, greetings. With your valor the defeat of the common enemy is assured."

It is believed the fall of the German position cannot long be delayed. The American Consul has been trying to influence the German Governor to surrender on the grounds of humanity. The Governor declared he was instructed to hold out and says he will do so.

As fires have been started inside of the fortifications and the food supply is very short, it is believed he will nevertheless eventually change his mind. Before that, however, it is expected the German armored cruisers will make a dash for safety. A special Japanese squadron, made up of high speed battle cruisers and armored cruisers, is in waiting. These vessels are taking no part in the bombardment. Their definite task is to capture or destroy the German squadron.

WAR BULLETINS

In a despatch to London from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Central News says advice reaching there to-day from Brussels set forth that there is every reason to anticipate the early withdrawal of the Germans from the Belgian capital. Wounded men are being sent back to Germany, he says, and the German official documents are being packed up. Continuing, the correspondent says he has learned from a good source that the German General Staff has left Luxembourg in eighty motor cars for Mainz.

It is reported in Amsterdam, telegraphs the correspondent of the Central News in that city, that 800 German troops on the lines between Brussels and Antwerp are suffering from typhoid fever.

Unless all signs are awry, the German armies in France, or at any rate most of them, are nearing the completion of their rapid trip. This, it is said in London, is the only conclusion—and it is hinted at even by the Berlin newspapers—to be drawn from the reports, both official and unofficial of those on or near the scene of action.

The progress of the Allies on their left has been considerable, while the hole through which the Germans might have pierced the line of the French fortresses on the Meuse River side has been stopped.

The battling around the heights of Roye, to the northwest of Noyon, seems to have ended in favor of the French. The heights were captured by Gen. von Kluck's men on Wednesday, but on Friday, according to a French report, the Allies regained control of the position.

Alexandre Ribot, French Minister of Finance, to-day informed the Cabinet that the financial situation on Oct. 1 was satisfactory, as shown by an examination of the books of the treasury department of the Bank of France. He said there would be no new recourse to public loans.

In a statement received by wireless from Berlin the German headquarters announced that the great battle in France remains undecided. The Germans with their heavy artillery are hammering the positions of the allies at many points. The Berlin report says the allies were repulsed in their attempts to break the German lines. The German statement says that the heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region.

A Petrograd correspondent said that the Germans from four points are attempting to concentrate on Southern Russian Poland, where a decisive battle is expected.

A statement given out in Berlin says that there are about 2,000 Russian officers, including eighteen generals, being held as prisoners of war in the various detention camps in Germany.

The Official Information Bureau announced to-day that the British Government had decided to lay mines in certain areas as a counter stroke to the German procedure.

Gen. von Hindenburg, the German commander who scored notable successes in Eastern Prussia against the invading Muscovites, has taken supreme command of the combined German and Austrian forces. These undoubtedly are a formidable army, though the alleged total of two and a half millions of men may be freely discounted.

From Petrograd it is officially asserted that the "Russian troops continue to drive the enemy from the borders of the Suwalki and Lonsa Governments and that there has been continually determined fighting west of Simino. The German troops which attacked Osawetz are retreating precipitately to the north."

The Montenegrin army, according to an official communication issued by the Montenegrin Consul-General here, stands across the road approaching the Bosnia capital, Sarajevo, whose supplies have been cut off.

GERMANY TO STICK TO WAITING NAVAL GAME, SAYS CRITIC

Count Ernst zu Reventlow Explains Why Kaiser's Fleet Won't Attack.

By Karl H. Von Wiegand, United Press Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN (via The Hague), Oct. 2.—"The German naval policy is of necessity a waiting one. If England is dissatisfied she has her redress. She has the men and she has the ships. And she knows exactly where our fleet is."

That was the declaration made to me to-day by Count Ernst zu Reventlow, Germany's greatest naval critic, who has just returned from a visit to the German naval base, in explaining for the benefit of the United Press why there has not been a naval battle of magnitude to date.

"It is not up to our fleet—about half the size of the English fleet—to attack and give battle on their own ground," continued the Count. "The English fleet has shown no disposition to court battle. When our destroyers and submarines seek them, we find them close to their own coast line."

"Ship for ship, our fleet is the equal of the British. I believe that what ever may happen to our fleet, it will give an account of itself that, when the battle is over, there will be grave doubt whether the British are still the greatest naval power in the world. And I believe absolutely that the English themselves take such an outcome into consideration and have been waiting in the hope that we will attack them in their waters, where everything is in their favor. You know they sunk the Koenig Luise almost in the very mouth of the Thames."

"How long do you think the war will last?" the Count was asked.

"God knows, I don't. The English say that it will be a long war and that their advantage will increase with its duration," replied the Count. "I may develop into a long, bitter struggle between Germany and England after France and Russia are exhausted. England can be expected to seek to dictate a peace against which Germany will fight to the last ditch. In its efforts to crush Germany England has called upon the yellow hordes of Asia and France upon Africa. Thereby they have brought the future struggle for the mastery of the world much nearer. And I believe that America will be the first to feel this. Anyhow, Germany has at the present time no reason for depression."

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DOWN GERMAN SHELL WRECKED HOME OF AMERICAN CONSUL

Further Dramatic Incidents in the Bombardment of the City of Rheims.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Rheims correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, under date of Wednesday, says this story of the continued bombardment of Rheims:

The bombardment of Rheims continues. The city has now been under the German guns for sixteen days and in every part of the city the whistle of shells is heard as well as the loud reports of their explosion, demolishing buildings in every quarter.

The fire is no longer being directed at the cathedral, although during the night four shells dropped on the shattered roof and exploded in the ruined interior.

Shortly after midnight this morning heavy artillery fire was heard from just outside the city, accompanied with even greater intensity than a week. During the bombardment the American Consul William H. Board, had a narrow escape as a shell wrecked half his residence, over which the Stars and Stripes were flying.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS PERISH FOR LACK OF MEDICAL CARE

Red Cross Swamped and Hospitals Are Inadequate—Trains Jammed.

PARIS, Oct. 2 (United Press).—Train after train, each made up of as many cars as an engine can draw, is moving south, filled with wounded. The hospital trains long ago became inadequate for the transfer of victims. Freight and cattle cars, their floors covered with straw, have been pressed into service.

The regular and the emergency hospitals here are all filled. The hospital camps established just south of the city are also crowded and now the demand is for additional facilities. The Red Cross is simply swamped. There are not nearly enough surgeons. The wounded for the most part are forced to travel alone because of the great need for the surgeons to remain at the front rendering first aid. Appeals have been sent to England for more doctors and more trained nurses, but it is feared the demand will continue to exceed the supply as long as the present struggle lasts.

Many of the wounded passing through here are Germans. So hard has been the fighting that the Germans have been unable to gather their own wounded, or to bury their dead and the territory gained by the Allies littered with dead and wounded foes.

Hundreds of those who might have been saved had the doctors been able to reach them within a short time after they received their wounds, have died unattended, suffering untold agony from wounds, hunger and thirst. All who have returned from the actual battleground unite in declaring that the horrors surpass belief. The artillery has done frightful execution. Whole companies have been wiped off the face of the earth by the exploding shells. To the horrors of this character of fighting are added desperate bayonet charges.

ZEPPELIN ON WAY TO DIRECT WORK OF THE BIG DIRIGIBLES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—In a despatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the United Telegram Company says information has reached that city from Germany to the effect that Count Zeppelin has prepared through Essen on his way to the front to supervise the management of the Zeppelin dirigibles.

Mystery Has Its Charms.

Count Zeppelin, the inventor of the dirigible, is reported to be spending his time in the front, and it is believed that he should under no circumstances be absent a copy of next Sunday's New York World, in the Illustrated Magazine, which will appear the second issue of "Danger," by A. Conan Doyle, a remarkable story of submarines against England and another by the author of "The Hound of the Baskinets." Order the magazine in advance.

ENTIRE COMPANIES OF GERMANS WIPED OUT AT SIEGE OF ANTWERP.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—"The Germans have suffered heavily everywhere under the well directed machine gun fire of the Belgians," according to a statement of the Central News.

At the Wavre and St. Catherine forts alone outside of Antwerp the German dead may be counted by thousands. At several points the corpses lie in heaps. Entire companies have been exterminated while the other troops were driven back at the point of the bayonet.

Cologne Reported to Be Preparing for an Attack.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A despatch from Copenhagen to The Times declares extensive preparations are being made in Cologne for the defense of the city against a possible attack.

PATTI'S QUICK-FIRING GUN, WAS REALLY A CAMERA, GERMAN OFFICIALS SAY.

ROME, Oct. 2, via Paris (Associated Press).—The German authorities have given official denial to the Paris story that Adeline Patti suffered insult on leaving Carlsbad.

This statement denies that the famous singer needed protection of troops from a Carlsbad mob. A special train was put at the disposal of Mrs. Patti and other illustrious foreigners and the Mayor of Carlsbad bade them farewell.

Concerning a quick firing gun, to which Mrs. Patti is said to have referred, the German authorities declare she must have confused a photographic apparatus before which she posed.

FRENCH AND BRITISH WARSHIPS HALT EL CID THREE TIMES ON TRIP.

How well the warships of France and Great Britain are policing our shores was shown by the experiences of Capt. Delahanty, whose ship, the Southern Pacific liner El Cid, got in to-day from New Orleans.

Capt. Delahanty reported that the French cruiser Conde halted him yesterday off Cape Henry. The Conde was some distance away and wireless the El Cid to proceed when Capt. Delahanty announced his identity. The last the El Cid saw of the cruiser, she was bearing down on some steamship which was making for Hampton Roads. Capt. Delahanty did not know this steamship's name.

Early to-day the El Cid sighted the British cruiser Britannia off Cape May and close to Sandy Hook ran into the converted passenger vessel, the Caronia.

KAISER IS TRAVELLING ALONG BATTLE FRONT IN HIS SPECIAL TRAIN.

ROME (via Paris), Oct. 2.—Emperor William, says a telegram from Berlin, is going from one front to another. He travels in a special train of ten Pullman cars, which formerly were painted white and blue, but which now have been repainted like ordinary cars in order to protect the train from the bombs of French aviators.

When the Emperor goes to places out of the reach of the railway he travels by automobile. Besides his aides and body guard, he is watched by special sold police.

AUSTRIANS ANNOUNCE ARMY OF 2,500,000 IS MASSES NEAR CRACOW.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (4.10 A. M.).—It is officially announced at Vienna, according to a Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Austro-German army concentrated at Cracow numbers 2,500,000 men.

CITIZENS EXECUTED AT SARAJEVO; ACCUSED OF SIGNALLING TO SERBIANS

ROME (via Paris), Oct. 2.—News from Bosnia received here says that Gen. Haulis, the Austrian commander at Sarajevo, has arrested and executed some of the citizens of the place, who were accused of having made signals to the Servians who occupy the mountains around the town. As a result, nobody today dares to light the gas in their houses at night, fearing the same fate.



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