

GERMANS IN BELGIUM UNDER FIRE OF BRITISH SHIPS

Allies Have Reoccupied Lille, Says London Report

attempt to break through at Chaumes, but were repulsed and lost ground. Along the fortified centre, on the Champagne Hills, there is desultory artillery duelling. Neither side is strong enough, apparently, to menace seriously the defences of the other; each is waiting for the issue in northern France. In the east the French are advancing on the right bank of the Meuse. In Alsace they have made progress and strong forces are active all along the barrier fortress line.

GERMANS REPULSED.

British Squadron Gives Effective Aid to Belgians.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Oct. 19.—Generally encouraging to France as the Government report is to-night there is one item that is of thrilling interest, the presence of a British fleet off the Belgian coast and actively assisting in repulsing the Germans. The allies have made progress in France. The text of the communique given out at 11 P. M. is as follows:

Belgium—German attacks between Nieuport and Dixmude have been repulsed by the Belgian army, which was aided effectively by a British Squadron.

Between Arras and Roye we have made slight progress at several points. Our troops advanced as far as the barbed wire defences of the enemy.

In the neighborhood of St. Mihiel we have gained ground on the right bank of the Meuse.

On the rest of the front there is no important news to report.

The report of the afternoon indicated that the Germans have been driven northward from the River Yser and that the Belgian army has again given notable aid to the allies. In Belgium and France Gen. Joffre's troops are going forward, gaining ground in the region of Lille and east of Arras. The report was the most definite yet received of the steady progress of the allied left wing. The communique was made public at 2:52 P. M. and was as follows:

In Belgium the heavy artillery of the enemy has cannonaded, but without result, the front from Nieuport to Vlissois, to the east of Dixmude. The forces of the allies, and notably the Belgian army, have not only repulsed further attacks on the part of the Germans, but have advanced as far as Roulers.

On our left wing, between the River Lys and the Canal of La Bassée, we have advanced in the direction of Lille. There has been very stubborn fighting on the front from La Bassée to Ablain-St. Nazaire. We are advancing from house to house in these two places.

Ablain-St. Nazaire is about eight miles north of Arras and about ten miles east of La Bassée.

To the north and to the south of Arras our troops have been fighting without respite for more than ten days and with a perseverance and spirit which never for a moment have been relaxed.

In the region of Chaumes we have repulsed a strong counter attack delivered by the enemy, and have won some ground.

On the centre there is nothing to report.

On our right wing in Alsace, to the west of Colmar, our advance posts are on the line between Bonhomme Pass and Sulzern. More to the south we still occupy Thann.

LONDON OPTIMISTIC.

Censor, However, Keeps Reasons From Publication.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 19.—The strong note of optimism in the reports from correspondents in the north of France is adequately explained by information at hand here, but the censor does not think the publication of the details advisable.

The authorities merely allow the publication of the statement that the position of the allies is regarded by those on the field as eminently satisfactory.

The news that delights France is the Government's announcement that the British navy is now in a position to help the allied armies withstand a German advance against Ostend and Calais.

Powerful warships, not men, now hold the extreme left of the allied line. It is believed impossible, therefore, that the Germans can meet with success in their new offensive along the sea-coast. The Germans are likely to find Ostend too hot for them to hold.

A secret kept rigidly for the past few days was given to the public to-night in the Government report, which said that British warships are cooperating effectively with the Belgians, who hold the line of Nieuport, Roulers and Ypres.

It is not too much to assume that the British have now along the coast a squadron of big warships able to command the coast line for five miles with long range guns. British torpedo boats and gunboats are believed to be in the canals near Nieuport, giving invaluable support to the gallant Belgian army which is fighting at the River Yser and to the French forces who hold the canal west of Ypres.

That the Germans realized the new peril to their forces advancing in Belgium is indicated by the attempt of their four destroyers, sunk by the British cruiser Undaunted, to manoeuvre westward from their base. It was undoubtedly the German plan to forestall the British by sending destroyers and possibly submarines to extend and the important points southward along the coast. The victory of the Undaunted wrecked the plan. With the main German fleet bottled up at Kiel and Heligoland the British are in the position to maintain big gun ships along the coast and drive the Germans from the littoral. In the region of Nieuport there is a system of canals wherein light draught warships could operate. This is undoubtedly the plan which is being followed by the British.

An interesting feature of the news is the advance of the Belgian army from the River Yser to Roulers, southeast of Dixmude, from eight to ten miles northeast of their battle position yesterday.

As the days pass every Government report is more encouraging, signifying that the allies are steadily gaining ground in northern France, winning

new advantages along the old battle line and always able to check the Germans at the east, along the fortresses barrier. Military critics now believe that the decisive phase of the campaign is at hand.

There is a report that the allies' advance against the German right wing has compelled the Germans to evacuate Lille. The report is that the Germans were unable to hold Lille and the plain between that place and Hazebrouck after the allies recaptured Laventie, Estaires and Armentieres. Newspaper correspondents near the front telegraph that the allies are pushing forward everywhere along the German west flank and that the Germans are giving way because Gen. Joffre is exerting constantly increasing pressure. It appears that Gen. Joffre has sent heavy reinforcements to northern France.

FRENCH IN LILLE AGAIN.

Germans Reported Driven From City Third Time.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 19.—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"The Germans have been driven from Lille after they occupied it for the third time. They retreated to a safer place on the heights east and southeast. They have been forced to abandon Courtrai. They are being flung back in crowded masses upon a line which they must hold or die, the road from Tournai to Valenciennes and thence to Cambrai and St. Quentin. The allied left has approached very nearly to this road, and the fighting in the mining district is savage and in the nature of a far as strategic goes, the Germans have been badly beaten. They have been driven from ground they occupied at the cost of thousands of lives. Against all rules of their tactics they have been forced to crowd back upon narrow lines. They have failed to envelop the forces in Belgium and failed always in attempts to break through in France. The situation is formidable as their numbers are, so that there is always the possibility of their being crushed at some point of weakness.

"They have been strong enough so far to resist our offensive. Every day for the past five days they have yielded ground. Exhaustion is hurting them more than death. It is weakening their numbers faster than bullet and shell can do. The German prisoners I saw yesterday were miserable men, half starved, weary and suffering from enteric fever, which is rife in the German army. It is making a horror of the trenches. It takes the stiffening out of the hardest of regiments. Morally and physically, so far as one can judge from the prisoners, the German army is in a bad way. It is hardly likely that such men can retrieve the disasters of the past week in France, which has seen the defeat of the whole German line from the Belgian frontier to the centre."

FEW GERMANS ON COAST.

Scared Off, It Believed, by the British Fleet.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 19.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph says the Germans are not occupying the Belgian coast. There are only a few Uhlans in Ostend. The news indicates that the presence of a British fleet off the coast has made Belgian ports untenable for the Germans.

There is a report from Bordeaux that the Germans are massing a new army of 1,000,000 for the invasion of France, but the rumor is not believed. Fresh troops hurried by the Germans to the battle line are made up of reserves who are taking the places of troops killed or wounded. The German regimental depots are heavily drawn on to fill such gaps.

War News in Brief

BELGIUM—It is reported in London that the allies have taken Ostend. British warships are officially reported to have given effective aid to the Belgian army against the Germans between Nieuport and Dixmude. The German cavalry fruitlessly cannonaded the Belgian front from Nieuport to Bladsloo. East of Dixmude the Belgian army not only drove back the German attack, but pushed ahead as far as Roulers.

FRANCE—The official communique issued last night reports the advance made by the allies along several points of the battle line. It reports the slight progress between Arras and Roye, and also ground gained in the region of St. Mihiel, on the right bank of the Meuse. The afternoon communique reports engagements taking place on the line from La Bassée to Ablain-St. Nazaire, and a ten days engagement to the north and south of Arras. In the region of Chaumes the French repulsed German attacks and won some ground.

RUSSIA—A vanguard of Germans, according to reports from Rome, was lured to the east bank of the Vistula and cut to pieces by the Russians. The Russians are rushing 500,000 troops to prevent the German dash toward Warsaw. A despatch from Rome says that the Austrians are pushing out and that the Austrians are endeavoring to advance their line by Sapping.

TURKEY—Turkish participation in the war now appears imminent. The Russian Ambassador has transferred the archives of the embassy from Constantinople to Odessa, and a Turkish fleet, cleared for action, is cruising in the Black Sea. A trainload of 150 carloads of artillery, ammunition and war material on their way from Germany to Turkey has been seized by the Rumanian Government. The German envoy at Bucharest made a protest, which was unheeded.

HOLLAND—Charles Gould, a Canadian business man arriving in London from Brussels, says that the feeling among the Dutch people is that Holland will be the next to enter into the war. It is believed that the Kaiser will drag Holland into the war owing to the refusal of the Dutch to permit the Germans to break the neutrality of the country through the use of the River Scheldt.

JAPAN—It is officially announced at Tokyo that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiaochow Bay on the night of October 17. Only eleven of the crew were rescued out of 355.

GERMANY—It is announced in Berlin that the attacks of the French to the west and northwest of Lille were repulsed with severe losses to the French. The fighting southwest of Warsaw may be regarded, it is announced, as the commencement of a decisive engagement. The Germans are advancing under miserable conditions, the roads being almost impassable for guns and transports on account of the heavy rains.



DRINK White Rock
The Mineral Water De Luxe

BELGIANS DRIVE BACK ENEMY AT NIEUPORT

Vigorous German Assault on Dixmude Also Repulsed—Defenders Full of Energy.

DELEGATES TO U. S. BACK

By The Sun's and the London 'Daily Mail' War Service.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVRE, Oct. 19.—The Belgian Government received information to-night that the Germans who attacked Nieuport yesterday were repulsed by the Belgian army.

The announcement was made that the Germans who attempted an energetic assault on Dixmude on Sunday were vigorously repulsed and that a further attack in the same region at night was beaten back by the Seventy-ninth Belgian Brigade.

The Belgian army is still full of energy and enthusiasm.

Paul Hyman, for fifteen years professor of international law at Brussels and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who went to the United States on the commission which presented Belgium's protest against Germany's alleged atrocities, said in an interview to-day that he found a great sympathy among Americans on his recent visit despite the fact that the propaganda of Ambassador von Bernstorff and former Secretary of Colonies Dernburg was being presented with the most intense vigor.

Mr. Hyman said that the utmost indignation had been aroused in the United States and Canada by the wrongs done to Belgium, especially by the violation of the treaty violation and the "disgraceful" of her pledged word of which Germany was guilty.

Emil Vanderveide, Minister of State and also leader of the Socialist party in Belgium, replying to the question of the Temps as to what he thought of the attitude of King Albert in his country's crisis, remarked that as a republican he considered that the war he believed necessary that the war be prosecuted until Prussian militarism is destroyed. The North German Junkers have the greatest responsibility for the war.

"Despite their neutrality the great majority of Americans, except those of German descent, sympathize with the allies, especially with the Belgians. The violation of Belgium's neutrality and the destruction of Louvain and Rheims affected American opinion to the greatest extent."

"I am profoundly convinced of the absolute necessity that the war be prosecuted until Prussian militarism is destroyed. The North German Junkers have the greatest responsibility for the war."

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GERMANS HURRY AID.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—The Telegraph's correspondent at SAs van Gent, on the Belgian frontier, says that on Saturday German troops of all arms were moving steadily toward the French frontier. Heavy guns, drawn by many horses were being taken in that direction.

Other reports indicate that the German officers at Ghent are growing uneasy at the developments in the situation.

AERIAL CHASE IN FOG.

Paris Aviators Put German Taube to Flight Despite Darkness.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The new system of guarding Paris against attacks by German aviators proved a success to-day, when French flyers recognized a Taube in the distance, signalled to headquarters from Compiègne and speedily forced the hostile machine to seek safety in flight.

In spite of a dense fog the aerial reconnaissance work over the city was kept up all day. The French aviators who went up into the darkness, which was made worse at times by rain and hail, had many hairbreadth escapes and unusual experiences.

Two officers in one machine on emerging from a fog bank found themselves only fifty yards above Sacre-Coeur on Montmartre. Two other officers ran into a fog which was as black as night.

The public has been invited to send to the military Governor, Gen. Gallieni, any letters or proclamations dropped from the Taube, which flew over Clichy on October 12.

DOUBT STORY OF GERMAN PLAN.

Washington Has Not Heard of Scheme to Annex Belgium.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson and acting Secretary of State Lansing expressed doubts to-day of the truth of the published reports that Germany wants the withdrawal of Brand Whitlock as United States Minister to Belgium and the subsequent recognition of Germany as the ruler of Belgium. Both declared Germany had not made such requests to this Government.

BOTHA SEIZES MORE REBELS.

Forty Surrender Voluntarily to Boer Leader.
By Central News.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A despatch from Johannesburg states that Gen. Botha's forces have captured three officers and several men in the forces of Col. Maritz, the rebel commander. Forty of the rebels surrendered voluntarily.

These captures are in addition to those mentioned in previous reports.

Gardner's Appeal Wins High Praise in France

Gabriel Hanotaux, Former Foreign Minister, Says It Shows America Is Awakening to the Danger of German Ambitions.

SEES BIG CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION HERE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Oct. 19.—The appeal of Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts for a state of preparedness for eventualities in the United States has excited considerable comment here. Gabriel Hanotaux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an editorial in the *Pigaro* says:

"This speech indicates a certain evolution in America from two months ago. Furthermore private letters from the United States show clearly that 50 per cent of American citizens favor the allies. A similar situation exists in South America.

"These opinions were won first by Louvain and Rheims and then by the realization that America's own interests in the war demand such sympathy. And these opinions now form a counter movement to the campaign conducted by Ambassador von Bernstorff.

"England cannot forgive herself for remaining neutral in 1870. If she had intervened then she would have averted trouble later. There is a parallel in this for the United States. How can that country have any illusions as to the consequences of a German victory in this war?

"Germany does not conceal her desire to ruin England and dismember France. The first result of her victory would be the destruction of the English fleet and the possession of one or more French and English ports on the Atlantic. Then America would find herself a maritime neighbor of the colossal empire whose object before everything is economic triumph.

"Germany wants to conquer the economic world by first ruining it through her armies. That is the real meaning of the Kaiser's phrase 'Our future is on the sea.'

"How could the United States maintain first her economic and then her political independence if she found herself facing alone the greatest military and naval power known to the history of the world? There is no question that the moment is too late for pacific protestations. How much would they be worth after Belgium?

"A German victory means that there will be no place in the world for anything but brute force, pitiless and unchecked. It would be extraordinary if the advocates of peace, laboring under a delusion, should thus come to be the humble servants and blind accomplices of absolute militarism.

"It is thus they are reasoning in certain quarters in the United States. President Wilson is not unmoved by these considerations. Despite his firm determination to preserve the neutrality of his country he understands the gravity of the situation and the enormity of the task that confronts him in the eyes of history.

"The Germans do not hide their intention to strike at London now that they have taken Antwerp. If London is touched what Anglo-Saxon soul can fail to be touched and stirred? President Wilson has already said that any future action looking to peace would be no child's play. Perhaps still other preoccupations are already agitating his mind. The German victory means that there will be no place in the world for anything but brute force, pitiless and unchecked. It would be extraordinary if the advocates of peace, laboring under a delusion, should thus come to be the humble servants and blind accomplices of absolute militarism.

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ALLIES NEAR LILLE LOSE, SAYS BERLIN

Enemy Suffers Heavy Losses According to German Official Announcement.

GREAT BATTLE IN EAST

Berlin, Oct. 19, via London.—The following announcement was given out here to-day:

"The attacks of the enemy to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed by our troops with the infliction of severe losses. In the eastern theatre of war the situation remains unchanged."

It is officially announced also that the Germans have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk and that there is heavy fighting at Dixmude and Roulers. It is said that the inhabitants of Dunkirk and Boulogne are fleeing.

Yesterday there was no information given out about the operations in the western theatre of war. This has usually meant that troops were being transferred and large movements were under way.

In Russian Poland the fighting southwest of Warsaw may be regarded, it is stated, as the commencement of a decisive engagement. The German advance toward the Vistula has been made under miserable conditions, heavy rains converting the roads into quagmires, through which it has been hard to drag guns and transports. Occasionally the roads have been abandoned and passages cut through the forests. Despite this the morale and physical condition of the soldiers continues excellent.

It is stated that Russian troops from Bessarabia have been sent to the Caucasus, where revolts are said to have broken out. The Russians are finding difficulty in forming new military organizations. Despite their numerical superiority officers and non-commissioned officers are lacking at Warsaw, it is said here.

THINKS INDIA IN REVOLT.

Berlin Cheered by Reported Troubles of the British.
BERLIN, via Saville, L. I., Oct. 19.—Announcement made here to-day of "Great Britain's cry for help to Portugal," the "chaotic condition in South Africa" and the "revolt in India" all tend to raise the confidence of the public.

It is announced that Great Britain has sent three active battalions from Malta to India.

JAMAICA PLANS WAR LOAN.

Government to Make \$20,000,000 Note Issue to Relieve Situation.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19.—As a result of the war the Government is to make a note issue of £4,000,000 (\$20,000,000) in an effort to relieve the situation.

GERMANS WANT CABLE TO U. S.

May Urge Line to America When War Ends.
BERLIN, via London, Oct. 6.—The *Berliner Tageblatt* tonight says that after the war a movement may be launched to urge the United States to lay an American transatlantic cable directly to Germany. This will be the only way, the *Tageblatt* says, to prevent a repetition of the isolation of Germany from the outside world as caused by England's cutting of the German cable at the beginning of the war.

Dr. Richard Hennig, writing in the *Grenzboten*, says that the action of the British in cutting the German cable in neutral waters was a violation of the law of nations, his argument being that Great Britain had a right to cut the German cable only in German waters off Borkum, off Lome in Togo, or off Duala in Kamerun.

Dr. Hennig points to the precedent set by the United States during the Spanish-American war. In 1898, he says, the United States made it a special point to avoid damaging the cables which were serving its foe on the high seas, making rules to cut cables only within Spanish waters (Cuba or the Philippines).

GERMAN PRODUCTS FOR U. S.

American Steamship to Bring Dye-stuffs and Other Exports.
BERLIN, via London, Oct. 19.—As the result of instructions sent to American Consuls in Germany a cargo of dye-stuffs and other exports is on the way to Rotterdam for shipment on an American steamship.

French Society Expels Teutons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Oct. 19.—The French Archaeological Society has expelled all members of German and Austrian nationality.

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BUMPER CROPS IN GERMANY

Fatherland Well Prepared for Hard Times, Says German Agent.
"Cable messages received from many," says M. B. Clausen, a German agent here, "convey an official statement just issued by the German Agricultural Council, a semi-official body, showing that the crops have turned out better than the average yield and that the country will be able to feed itself for a year. This news confirms a similar statement made recently by Clemens Dethlefsen, Imperial Secretary of the Interior and Chamberlain of the Empire.

"In the same manner as Germany military preparations it carefully considered the question of feeding its navy and people at home during a possible war. Part of this is the German export of grain in recent years. Germany in 1913 produced almost 12,200,000 tons of wheat and 4,665,000 tons of wheat. It was able to export a million more tons of wheat than it imported, while the import of wheat exceeded the exports by two million tons.

"Taking these two kinds of breadstuffs together, the home supply lacked less than a million tons of meeting the requirements of home consumption. This shortage at the present time is being made up by feeding cattle with oats in place of the usual mixture of rye and oats. German exports in recent years four million tons more of oats than it imported from abroad. Germany also has a large surplus of potatoes and by-products of potato culture and of sugar from beet sugar industry.

"Although the crops this season are heavy they have been gathered during the past two months as expeditiously as in times of peace. This work was effectively aided by the action of the students of universities, scholars of the lower schools, and women from the industrial centers, who went to the country districts to assist in the garnering of the crops."

We speak from the workshop

• We are tailors, not brokers—tailors of our own wares, not re-tailors of other people's.

• We speak from the workshop, from the tailor's bench, and we know well whereof we speak.

• Saks clothes are ours, without question or equivocation—the work of our hands, the pride of our heart.

• When you buy a Saks garment you eliminate the middleman and come into personal, intimate contact with the tailor.

• And it is that personal, intimate contact between the maker and the wearer of Saks clothes which has enabled us to sense and to satisfy the demands of the most discriminating men in town.