

YSER CANAL BLOOD-RED WITH BLOOD

Streets of Dixmude Strewn with Dead ---Thousands Fall in Awful Conflict in Belgium---Nights Reported "Hell from Dark to Dawn"

London, Oct. 27.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Northern France, telegraphing under date of Sunday night regarding the fighting on the river Yser says:

"There were 2,500 German bodies in the Yser Canal this morning after the fighting in the night. Many of them were drowned and others were bayoneted. The water itself was bloody while Dixmude's streets were strewn thick with the dead. This ghoul-like fact alone gives some idea of the extent of the fighting, the desperation of the German attacks and the stubbornness of the allies' resistance.

"The night was a hell from dark to dawn. At almost every point of the line man opposed man, sometimes at a few hundred yards distance but more often in close grips. Face to face men even wrestled and died by drowning each other in the canal's waters.

"The Germans had had orders to get through that night, cost what it might. An officer of theirs who was captured said that the delay of more than a week in crossing this waterway had incensed the autocratic military mind in Germany. It must be crossed tonight if it costs the life of a man. That in effect was the order given and the men all credit to them, did their best. Probably 5,000 of them gave their lives last night, they could not give more, but they failed out not because the Germans did not literally obey their orders. They crossed the waterway all right as they were bid, but once through they could not make good. They were mowed down with rifle shot, torn in human fragments by shells and bayoneted back yard

by yard, over their own dead into the waters of the canal. Into the very gray of the morning this bloody work went on so fiercely that there was hardly a trench on the line for the whole line that did not imagine he had been singled out for special attack.

"It is believed that some 6,000 Germans crossed the river Yser but harvested by one of them got back. Those to the north and northeast of Dixmude, probably 2,000, were met by a fine rally of the Belgian infantry and the cavalry who had felled their horses and were driven by main force at the bayonet's point to the river canal and into it. There must have been frantic scenes and the bodies seen in the water on the next day gave grim testimony of this.

"About 3,000 German infantrymen got into Dixmude, they held it for a time but with shell fire and rifle fire the place was riddled, strength and morale were broken. The Germans dashed out of the crumbling houses only to be fished out by a sirocco of shrapnel and shot in the streets.

"When Sunday morning broke the dead and wounded were everywhere. Dixmude was a cemetery but in the woods not far away the Germans still lingered. They held a position under desperate fire and eventually were reinforced. The allies could not oust them and the Germans are still across the Yser.

GERMANS MAY CONTINUE BATTLE ON AISNE THROUGHOUT WINTER

London, Oct. 27.—The correspondent of the Morning Post, writing from a point near Rheims under date of Saturday, and discussing the situation in the eastern part of the Aisne valley, says:

"It is possible that the Germans intend to hold this line all winter and if they fortify their position it is quite likely that they can do so. It is certain that they can make no further movement toward territory.

"Around Rheims there is now only one point where the Germans have heavy artillery and this consists of only one big gun and 20 pieces of smaller field artillery. These are all Austrian. This artillery is located near Berry, some distance from the city which, however, is well within the range of the big gun. This gun is a rapidly moving piece pulled by a motor tractor and contents itself with a shot or two daily.

"The German infantry lines, however, are much farther advanced. The German trenches at Bethune run in a long unbroken line around to the right by Courcy. At no point are the French trenches more than a few hundred yards away.

"The Germans have lost no ground since the French recaptured Rheims. There is continual sniping from the trenches. The ground between the trenches is thickly covered with barbed wire and minefields.

"Four hundred German prisoners were taken Thursday and brought into Rheims. They made the customary German complaints of extreme hunger, but the French are beginning to be skeptical as to these complaints, for the prisoners bear no signs of famishment.

"In the meantime, the artillery duel along the eastern part of the Aisne valley is being continued with great violence. Although the allies seem to hold the advantage, the battle here is far from ended and the fortified positions held by the Germans will call for exceptional measures.

"The main Russian army is being engaged. The Austrian offensive beyond the Carpathians has compelled the Russians to send reinforcements into this territory. The battle is still raging in Central Galicia. Austrian troops have been successful on the lower San river to the southeast of Przemyel. Vigorous encounters are taking place between Ivangorod and Warsaw.

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PRIVATE HOME IN ANTWERP TURNED INSIDE OUT WHEN GERMAN SHELL SLICED OFF CORNER



HOUSE IN ANTWERP TORN OPEN BY GERMAN SHELL. PHOTO © 1914 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

BIG BATTLE NOW RAGES IN POLAND

Berlin, Oct. 26.—By wireless to Sagville, L. I., Oct. 27.—An official Austrian war bulletin given out in Berlin today says that combined Austrian and German forces hold strong positions in the long and almost continuous battle line from Stary and Stambor, in Galicia, thence to a point east of Przemysl and along the San river in a straight line to Plozk, in Russian Poland.

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DISCOUNTS VALUE OF SIEGE KRUPPS

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) London, Oct. 27.—Although the big guns used by the Germans have been the surprise of the war and are credited with having caused the fall of Liege, Namur and Antwerp, some military experts in England question the wisdom of carrying such weapons into the field, regarding them as a burden which an army cannot afford to transport.

Colonel F. N. Maude, discussing the heavy guns, says in the Standard: "It would be interesting to obtain the exact facts and calculate what the policy of taking the 42-centimeter and 28-centimeter howitzers into the field really cost the Germans in loss of transport power for the food of the troops. I am willing to grant that the 42-centimeter weapon was admirably adapted for its purpose of destroying steel and concrete targets presented by the forts of Liege and Namur. But seeing that the weight of one of the shells is nearly equal to the weight of a whole square meal for one of their battalions, would not the available horsepower, whether mechanical or actual, have been far better employed in hauling food for men to the front in the first instance?"

Military experts writing for the English press say that big guns are not really a novelty. The new feature is their general use in the recent campaigns. Heavy guns were tried in the Franco-Prussian war over much the same territory where recent fighting has taken place, but their movement was found too much of a burden.

England has constructed a more formidable weapon than the German howitzer. It is Mallet's mortar, which was built for use in the Crimea War, but not completed in time to go into the siege. The mortar is now at Woolich arsenal. It was built in sections for transport and has a thirty-six inch bore and a bursting power charge of 850 pounds of gunpowder. It was tested at Plumsted marshes and a shell sent with a full powder charge penetrated 18 feet and blew out a crater sixty feet in diameter.

Assistant United States Treasurer Charles Strecker, at Boston, received \$5,000,000 in gold from the mint at Philadelphia by parcel post.

Total expenditures of the Republican congressional campaign committee for the November elections were \$24,767.88, according to a report filed with the clerk of the House. Receipts were \$35,422.

HEAVY CASUALTIES MARKED CONFLICT AROUND ESTEMAY

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) Esternay, France, Oct. 27.—Parties of German soldiers separated from the main bodies of troops during the German retreat from the Marne are still hiding in the woods in this vicinity. The French armies passed on and there are too few soldiers left in this part of France to hunt down the German stragglers. They live upon the country, but otherwise commit no depredations.

Along the whole countryside peasants who have returned point out burial places of those who fell in the fierce fighting in their neighborhood and for 50 miles to the East. The dead were buried by 800 Paris firemen, assisted by 600 civilian laborers. It is said that the tally kept by the firemen shows that 70,000 dead were buried, about 30,000 of them French. The greatest slaughter was in the marshes near Sezanne. Fifteen houses are buried in long trenches at the bottom of a wooded hill.

French and Germans are buried separately. On the long mounds above the French trenches are set up rude wooden crosses; a few wild flowers have been scattered on the mounds and sometimes large stones have been placed at either end. Caps of French soldiers, showing the name of the regiment, have been placed on the crosses or the stones. The trenches in which the Germans are buried are unmarked. The son of General von Moltke is buried near Esternay.

Champillon, about two miles southeast of Coulommiers, is the furthest place south reached by the Germans in their march for the investment of Paris. The village did not have more than 25 houses. All were burned. Twelve inhabitants have returned and among other repairs have patched up the schoolhouse. Six children are being taught there.

Strewn over the plain near Perre-Champenoise are small piles of empty cartridge shells, pieces of broken rifles and shrapnel, fragments of uniforms and various other wreckage from the fighting. In an open space about two miles long by a mile wide were some thickets where the German quick-fires had been concealed. On the ridge behind were placed German long-range guns, which were doing great damage to the French. It was here that three regiments of Turcos asked to be allowed to charge the height on which was the artillery. Nothing was known of the quick-fires in the bushes in the middle of the field. The three regiments started. When they were within easy range the German quick-fires opened upon them. Only about half a regiment succeeded in getting forward and taking the machine guns. Reserves were then brought up and another charge resulted in the capture of the German guns on the hills after tremendous hand-to-hand encounters.

Elizabeth N. J. will begin a two-day celebration of its 20th anniversary tomorrow.

Head and nose stopped from a cold? Try this!

"Pape's Cold Compound" ends severe colds or grippe in few hours.

Your cold will break and all grippe misery end after taking a dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until three doses are taken. It promptly opens clogged up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dizziness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness. Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffing! Use your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. If you without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

AUSTRIANS TAKE 5,000 PRISONERS

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) Vienna, via Rotterdam and London, Oct. 27.—An official communication given out here today says: "In the fighting before Ivangorod we have up to the present time captured 5,000 Russians and 10 machine guns.

"Near Jaroslau, a Russian colonel and 200 soldiers were forced to surrender. Near Zaluzca and in the vicinity of Paszowca, the enemy has been driven back. The situation generally is unchanged." —Signed, "General Von Hoefler."

AGED EMPRESS IS INTERESTED IN WAR

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) London, Oct. 27.—Although the Empress Eugenie is almost 84 years old, she is taking the greatest interest in the war, and has set aside an entire wing of her house at Farnborough Hill, for the use of wounded officers.

Several injured officers are now recuperating there and their aged hostess personally supervises their care. Her estate is near the great camp at Aldershot, which King George and Queen Mary visit frequently. Practically all of Empress Eugenie's men servants have joined the army in France. Nevertheless she entertains many of the distinguished military men who visit Aldershot, apologizing for her plain fare and explaining that her cooks have more important work than preparing food for an aged empress and her guests.

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CLERK FLANAGAN EXPLAINS METHOD OF NATURALIZATION

What Foreign-Born Must Do In Order to Become Citizens of United States.

For the benefit of those who desire to take out naturalization papers The Farmer prints today the requirements of applicants and the procedure to be taken at the office of the clerk of the Superior court before the papers may be obtained. M. J. Flanagan is the clerk who has charge of issuing naturalization papers in this county. To obtain the first paper the petitioner must be 18 years of age and a resident of Fairfield County. No witnesses are required for first papers.

Second Paper.—Petitioner must be at least 21 years of age.

Petitioner must be a resident of Fairfield County.

Petitioner must have resided in the United States for the last five years and in the state of Connecticut for the last year.

The petitioner must bring his first paper (except as hereinafter set forth) with him at the time he files his petition, which first paper must have been taken out at least two and not more than five years before the date of filing his petition.

Any honorably discharged soldier from the army of the United States may file his petition without a first paper. Any honorably discharged sailor from the United States navy who has served five consecutive years may file his petition without a first paper. In the last two cases the honorable discharge must be produced at the time of the filing of the petition. When any parent who has taken out his first paper dies before he is naturalized, the widow or children may file a petition and an affidavit without taking out first paper, but they must produce the first paper of the deceased at the time the petition is filed.

Petitioner must be able to sign the petition in his own handwriting, and be able to speak the English language. Petitioner must bring two witnesses with him at the time he files his petition, who have known and resided with him for the last five years, except as provided below, and in the state of Connecticut for the last year. If such witnesses are naturalized citizens they must bring their papers with them at the time of the filing of the petition.

If the petitioner has not resided in the state for the last five years, he may establish by two witnesses the time of his residence within the state, provided that it has been for the last year, and the remainder of the time of his last five years' residence within the United States may be proved by the depositions of two witnesses who are citizens. Petitioner wishing to have such depositions taken, must bring the names and addresses of such witnesses at the time they file their petitions, which depositions are to be taken by the diploin of naturalization.

Exemptions.—Petitioner who is a soldier from the United States army is not required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to filing his petition. Petitioner who is a discharged soldier from the United States army is not required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to filing his petition. Petitioner who is a discharged soldier from the United States army is not required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to filing his petition. Petitioner who is a discharged soldier from the United States army is not required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to filing his petition.

MORAL STRENGTH. Our times of greatest pleasure are when we have won some higher peak of difficulty, trodden under foot some evil and felt day by day so sure a growth of moral strength within us that we cannot conceive of an end of growth.—Stoddard A. Brooke.

Worth of Icelandic Poets. Icelandic poets aroused the admiration of the great traveler, Mma. Ida Pfeiffer. "In spite of scanty food," she wrote, "they have marvelous powers of endurance. They can travel from thirty-five to forty miles per diem for several consecutive days. They know by instinct the dangerous spots in the stormy wastes and in the moss and swamps. On approaching these places they bend their heads toward the earth and look sharply around on all sides. If they cannot discover a firm resting place for their feet they stop at once and cannot be urged forward without much wailing."

First Titled Doctor. The title of doctor was invented for the especial benefit of the learned Iernius of the twelfth century. The title was conferred by the University of Bologna. The first doctor of medicine was William Gozzano, who received the title from the college at Asti in 1329.

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NORWEGIANS WANT "DRY" ORDINANCE WITHDRAWN SOON

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) Christiania, Oct. 27.—The Norwegian press is making an almost unanimous appeal to the first excitement of the war to stop the sale of strong alcoholic beverages. Notably 60 per cent of the Norwegian people is represented in the membership of "Protestant Societies" and next to Finland, Norway ordinarily has the smallest per capita consumption of alcohol in the world. It is in the working classes who are most largely represented in the "Protestant" membership.

The approval of restrictive legislation has been primarily on assumptions that after more than two months of prohibition, prohibition had not worked. Persons who could afford it have indulged extensively in the importation of strong liquors from Denmark and Scotland. Individuals have combined to form "private stock companies" and have brought in thousands of gallons every week, each person taking a keg or two for private use. Among the poorer classes a complaint is made that the prohibition law has created worse conditions, prompting the concoction of such wild drinks as "fel mugger"—the name given to denatured alcohol flavored with oil of pepper—and the concoction of drinks made from chemical products, which never saw grapes.

The police reports in Christiania show that the average number of arrests for drunkenness has been about the same as before the ordinance was passed, and in the meantime the Government loses a revenue of \$250,000 annually. Quite a number of Socialists deplore the demand for rescinding the new law has gained such headway that it is said the Government may meet it.

The Government has already rescinded the special law forbidding distillation of alcohol from potatoes. This is ordinarily an extensive industry in Norway, but at the outbreak of the European war it was thought necessary to stop it in order to conserve the food supply. As a matter of fact, it was found that the potatoes used for this distilling process could not be made into flour of sufficient strength for proof cellars for their storage. The breweries, which had also been forbidden to malt their barley, have recommenced operations.

INDUSTRIES IDLE BECAUSE OF WAR

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) Christiania, Oct. 27.—Some of the great construction companies in Norway financed with English capital, have had to stop work as payments from England have been cut off. Several of these companies have been harnessing Norwegian waterfalls for electric power. The Nitrogen Products and Carbide Co. Limited, for instance, has been erecting machinery to develop 100,000 horse power, but after having spent a few million crowns, it has entirely ceased operations, throwing about a thousand men out of work. Mining companies, exporting ore to England, Belgium and France, have also stopped, as their market at present is closed. About 3,000 hands in this industry are idle. The great industrial factories are kept going as before the war, and there is even a greater demand for workmen than there are men to fill the places. On the Government railway, under construction, where wages are as high as five dollars a day, they cannot get hands enough.

There is also plenty of employment for sailors in the merchant marine, and wages are raised considerably because of the danger of floating mines. Two Norwegian steamers have thus far been blown up by these machines. The fishing fleet has kept at work in the North Sea and had very good catches.

PERSONAL MENTION.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McCabe of New York, are the guests of Mr. McCabe's father, Aaron Burr, of Hayes street.

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