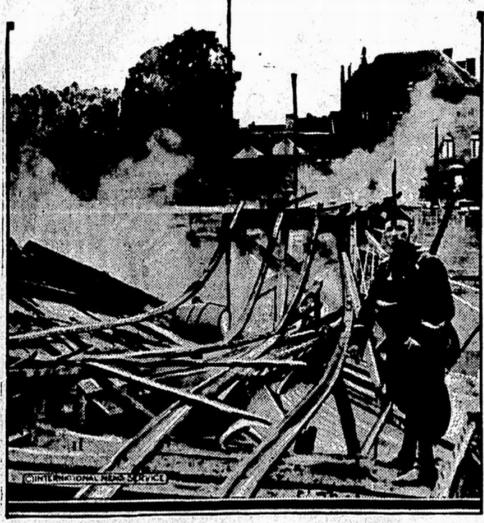


HAMPERING THE GERMAN OPERATIONS



This is the way the Belgians destroyed the railway which was the German line of communication between the army in France and Brussels.

VERDUN DOOMED; GREAT FORTRESS MUST SOON FALL

Heavy German Artillery Has Been Bombarding Position More Than Three Weeks.

ALLIES HOLD BATTLE LINE

Repeated Attacks by Germans on Anglo-French-Belgian Line Repulsed According to French Reports—Plans Said to Be in Formation for the Invasion of England—General News of the War's Progress.

On the Battle Front, via Paris, Oct. 22.—Verdun appears to be doomed. The French fortified position, which is the main support of the French right wing army, and from which the defenders of France have been carried on along the Meuse and in the direction of Metz, has been under constant bombardment for more than three weeks, and today several of the forts in the outer ring of the city's defenses are reported in official dispatches from Berlin to have been reduced.

France is given the German claim because it has been known from other sources for the past week that the outer redoubts, which had been bearing the brunt of the German shell fire, had been seriously damaged, and that the French commander was contemplating their abandonment and withdrawal of the batteries to the inner circles, where the main resistance which will decide the fate of the stronghold is to be fought.

The Berlin report says that the Germans have captured "some of the forts surrounding Verdun," thus opening the way for an attack on the main fortifications, preparations for which are now being made. The Berlin report says that the Germans have captured "some of the forts surrounding Verdun," thus opening the way for an attack on the main fortifications, preparations for which are now being made.

REPORT GERMAN CHECK.

London, Oct. 21.—While British warships shelled the German trenches— one report from Berlin says they bombarded Ostend—the allied armies along the Franco-Belgian border rallied and gained decisive advantages over the invaders on three battle fronts over a total line of 45 miles.

The Germans have been forced to flee from Courtrai, according to another report; they abandoned and set fire to portions of Lille, against which today's fiercest attacks of the allies were directed. And retreating German armies along the Belgian seacoast are said to have bombarded Nieuport, where fighting has raged between two opposing forces until two days ago.

The German advance on Dunkirk was checked by the Belgian army, supported by French and British detachments, who repulsed the invaders and took some further territory in the line of battle extending from Nieuport south of Dixmude, on the Yser-

HISTORIC CASTLES IN ARMS

Scotland's Old Landmarks Swarm With Soldiers as They Did in the Days of Old.

Yesterday Stirling and Edinburgh castles were reminders of the days of Scott's ballads and novels. This morning they have changed character—are swarming barracks, says Leslie's. Regiments in khaki stream in and out of the portals through which knights in armor used to gallop.

MEAN EVERYTHING TO ARMY

Even Amateur Soldier Will Understand Necessity for Keeping Lines of Communication Open.

The importance of a big army keeping intact its lines of communication will be readily understood when it is explained that only by preventing them falling into the hands of the enemy may food, fresh ammunition, guns, supplies, and re-enforcements be sent to the fighting line. The

RUSS DEFEATED BY AUSTRIANS.

Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 21, via London.—An Austrian Official announcement given out at Vienna, October 19, says: "The battles yesterday to the east of Zborov and Przemysl (both in Galicia) again were very successful for the Austrians. The fighting near Miznyove was especially severe. The Magiera heights, which had been in the possession of the Russians and which formed a great barrier to our advance, have now been occupied by the Austrians after a formidable bombardment by their artillery.

The Russian attacks on the east of Przemysl to Medyka heights, on the southern wing of the battlefield, which was especially directed against the heights to the southwest of Stryl and Sambor, were repulsed. In the Stryl and Swica valleys our troops are advancing.

Petrograd, Oct. 21.—Fierce fighting has been in progress since Sunday west of Warsaw. The Russian columns have resolutely hurled back the Germans toward their main positions on the line of Skiernewice, Kielce and Sandomir. Tremendous losses have been sustained by the Germans in their attacks on the Russian positions along the Vistula river. It was announced here, but fighting continues day and night. The Army Gazette, official organ of the Russian military establishment, states that 18,000 Germans killed in the conflict have been buried by the Russians.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WAR

British Lose Thirteen Thousand Men During the Month—Inhabitants Flee From Warsaw. London, Oct. 20.—An official report by General French, commanding the British expeditionary force, gives the total British killed, wounded and missing from September 12 to October 8 at 516 officers and 12,980 men.

The war office issued tonight another casualty list received from headquarters under date of September 16. It gives 51 noncommissioned officers and men killed, 1,479 wounded, and 149 missing, and 565 men missing.

Those of the killed being entirely the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish and the East Surrey regiments. The East Surreys, the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Somerset Light Infantry figure largely in the missing list.

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PLAN INVASION OF ENGLAND.

The Hague, Oct. 21.—Germany, according to information received here from Berlin, is preparing to deal Great Britain a decisive blow. The scheme is to disembark several army corps somewhere in the south of England, while the grand fleet is occupied with fighting the German fleet in the North sea.

German experts believe the plan will be entirely successful. According to this information, as soon as the last resistance of the Belgian army is disposed of there will be a great movement of landsturm troops from central Germany to Ostend and Zeebrugge, where they will await an opportunity to cross to the English shore and march on London, where Zeppelin and Taubes will have caused havoc and demoralized the population.

Plans Great Sea Fight. While this is taking place Admiral von Ingenohl's fleet, now confined at Wilhelmshaven, will steam out into the North sea for the great fight. These German calculations rest on the hypothesis that the south coast of England will be left absolutely without protection, all of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's ships being engaged in the great North sea battle.

The German newspapers, by way of preparing public opinion for this great Long lines of drab uniformed men wriggle up, snakelike, from the basements of railway stations. Armed giants in kilts pour down from the hills, up to the valleys. The first army to respond appeared and disappeared again so quickly that the spectator was led to wonder if the troops had been stored in castle cellars or in the railway luggage rooms. And when these were gone, another army, larger than the first, began to mobilize from shops and farms and factories. In trains and motor cars, on

foot and on horseback, they appeared by squad or by regiment. You heard the thud of their heavy shoes and the skirling of pipes as you ate your breakfast; and the rumble of gun carriages and the clatter of hoofs awoke you at night. Yesterday you visited old Holyrood and its ruined chapel, trying to picture to yourself the days when battle was life's chief business and the castle yards were thronged with men at arms. This was morning you pass there again to discover that battle

term "lines of communication" applies more particularly to guarded roads and railways, from the military bases to the fighting front; and when an army cuts such a line of communication the belligerent army is, of course, seriously impeded. The maintenance of communications is the first essential of strategy, and nowadays the broader the front with which an army advances the more easily can it be supplied, owing to the greater number of roads and railways available. It is essential, however,

stroke, publish extravagant dispatches dilating on British nervousness and the fear of unavoidable destruction by Germany.

Germans Are Impatient. The German fleet is described as awaiting with passionate impatience the moment when it can make a dash at the enemy. Prince Henry of Prussia is actively engaged, it is announced, in the work of inspecting the fleet, and he is continually keeping the men on the run by surprise calls. The prince is reported to be in Belgium to take command of the general operations against England.

On these operations, by means of which the war will finally be brought to an end, the public opinion of Germany is now focussed. Should they fail, the disappointment engendered may have incalculable consequences.

GERMANS GET AID

Kaiser Rushes 1,000,000 Troops to Front to Oppose Allies. 70,000 GERMANS ARE HELD? Teutons Extend Base Halfway Between Ostend and Nieuport and Are Bombarding Belgian Line Along Yser River.

Rotterdam, Oct. 24.—The intensity of the fighting in Belgium is so great that the people in Holland can hear distinctly the noise of it. Flashing continually heard the thunder of guns and the windows there rattled with the concussion. The sound is gradually becoming fainter.

The Amsterdam Nieuwe Van den Dag reports that the burgomaster of Westduynen has telegraphed the following: "The victory is to the allies. They have taken 70,000 prisoners between Chalon and Longwy and have captured 300 guns and 31 flags."

Refugees from Ostend say that Westduynen has been bombarded and that many trains filled with wounded are coming into Bruges. The correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant at Ghent says that big troop movements are taking place. "The German staff left the town on Tuesday for either Wetterin or Grammont."

It is semi-officially reported in Petrograd that the number of German troops sent to the Eastern and Western theaters of the war since the middle of September is 1,000,000. On the western Belgian coast there is being fought a battle which, for display of advanced military and naval science, for spectacular effect, for ferocity of action and appalling losses, is a realization of the most fantastic dream picture of the "future" ever put on paper or canvas.

The Germans, heavily reinforced by fresh land troops and by a naval brigade of 10,000 men, have extended their base from Ostend to Marijkirk, Middelkerke, half-way between Ostend and Nieuport, and from these positions are shelling the Belgian line, which extends from Nieuport south along the River Yser, a distance of 18 miles, with their left flank resting on the coast.

When not directing the fire of their huge 17-inch guns against the Belgian coast, the Germans are replying to the cannonading of the British dreadnaughts, which added their strength to the British fleet.

The fire of the British guns is directed and corrected constantly by observers. The flying machines circle about the German positions, risking death at every swoop, in order to be within effective observation distance.

German submarines, with deadly torpedoes charged for their destruction, are constantly menacing the hulls of the great fighting ships. The dykes and the banks for considerable distances have been flooded; while stretching away in the direction of the French land forces, the British warships on the sea and the British monitors and small gunboats in the canals and rivers.

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Belgium Being Germanized. London, Oct. 24.—Belgium is being "Germanized" as rapidly as possible, says a correspondent. "A fortnight ago," says this writer, "hundreds of Belgian postal clerks went on strike, refusing to work under German regulations. Hundreds of Germans are being imported to take the places of the strikers. The grounds which have been laid out for the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venzel.

At 2 p. m. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny had made good progress, but at 5:30 p. m. the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions reached were held until dark. "The Third corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up because of the heavy howitzzer fire of the enemy. "In the evening the enemy retired at all points and entrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river, along which runs the Chemin des Dames.

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GEN. FRENCH REPORTS ON DESPERATE FIGHTING IN BATTLE OF THE AISNE

London.—The official press bureau issued long reports from Field Marshal General Sir John French detailing the operations of the British expeditionary force in France and their progress from August 22 to October 18. This covers the retirement of the British from Mons southward to the Seine and the advance back to the River Aisne and the first stage of the desperate encounters along the line of that river. It was September 5 when the allies took the offense.

The report contained this startling information: "It is a fact that between September 12 and October 8 the total killed, wounded and missing among the British expeditionary force has reached 561 officers and 12,980 men, proving the severity of the struggle in which our troops have been engaged."

Following is the statement issued by the press bureau: "Sir John French's first report, dated September 17, says: "In spite of very determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who is holding in strength and with great tenacity a position peculiarly favorable to defense, the battle which commenced on the evening of September 12 has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured passage of the river, and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture of over 2,000 prisoners and several guns."

The dispatch gives details of the retreat on August 28 and 29. General Gough and Chetwode, with the Third and Fifth Cavalry brigades, covered the retreat, repulsing the Germans with great loss.

German Pursuit Vigorous. "The pursuit by the enemy," continues the report, "was very vigorous. Some five or six German corps were on the Somme facing the fifth army; on the Oise at least two corps were advancing toward my front and another crossing the Somme east of Ham; three or four more German corps were opposing the Sixth French army on my left."

"On September 5 General Joffre decided to take the offensive, as he considered conditions very favorable to success."

Field Marshal French believes that about noon on the 6th the enemy realized that a powerful threat was being made against the flank of his columns moving south and east and began the great retreat which opened the battle.

This battle, so far as the Sixth French army, the British army and the Fifth and Ninth French armies were concerned, was concluded on the evening of September 10, when the Germans had been driven to the Soissons-Reims line, with the loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns and enormous masses of transport.

On the 8th both the First and Second army corps made large captures and took some guns. On the 9th after forcing the passage of the Marne, they inflicted a heavy loss in killed and wounded on the Germans, while the Second division took some hundreds of prisoners and a battery of eight machine guns.

Field Marshal French's second report, dated October 8, concerns the operations of the British forces since the evening of September 10. It reads: "Early in the morning of the 11th three corps crossed the Ourcq, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed, the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons and three brigades at Couvreville and Careuil, on the afternoon of September 12."

The Fifth division approached Missy, but were unable to make headway. The west army corps reached the neighborhood of Vauxceux without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Aisne commenced.

"The position of the enemy was very strong either for delaying action or for defensive battle. "On the morning of the 13th I ordered the British forces to advance and make the passage of the Aisne. The first corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The first division was directed on Chamouville, via the canal bridge at Houg, where we constantly occupied the area around Moulins, Passa and Geny. The Second division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the Fifth brigade on the northern bank to establish a bridge head."

Checked by Artillery. "In the approach to Missy, where the Fifth division eventually crossed, there is some open ground, which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The Thirteenth brigade, therefore, was unable to advance, but the Fourteenth, directed to a less exposed point, was ratted over, and at night established itself on the left of Saint Marguerite, where later, with the Fifteenth brigade supported by the Fourth division on their left, it succeeded in repelling heavy counterattacks on the Third corps."

"On the morning of the 13th the Third corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny plateau. The Twelfth infantry crossed at Venzel, but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could not be handled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venzel.

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"During the night of the 27th and 28th the enemy again made determined attempts to capture the trenches of the First division, but without success. "Futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away and have not since been renewed."

King Adopts New Medal AS REWARD OF VALOR. London.—The official press bureau issued the following statement: "King George has been pleased to approve the establishment of a medal, to be called the distinguished service medal, to be awarded to chief petty officers, petty officers and men and boys in all branches of the service of the royal army, to noncommissioned officers and men of the royal marines

against them and the Germans were on the point of crossing the bridge when the sergeant dived out under the German fire, set a quantity of high explosives under the first span and destroyed it. Forced to use a short fuse he had no time to escape and was blown to pieces. At the request of the government of China a Chinese student has been assigned as aid in one of the field parties of the United States geological survey.

New Conundrum.

Here is a conundrum which your great-grandfather asked each other when they were little boys: "How many legs has a dog if you call his tail a leg?" "Five!" shouted the little great-granddaddy of Mr. A.

"Wrong," corrected the diminutive great-granddaddy of Mr. B. "Because calling his tail a leg doesn't make it a leg." I am reminded of this venerable brain twister of youth by the following lines in the Clayton anti-business bill.

"The District of Columbia shall be deemed a state within the meaning of this law." So I shall modernize that ancient query by propounding the following: "How many states in the United States if you call the District of Columbia a state?" — Girard, in Philadelphia Ledger.

JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE. I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and back-ache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the heart trouble. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 200 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. Am an serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co. Yours truly, PHILIP MILLER, Clamaron, Kan.

Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy. Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer. Dr. Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Have One Good Use. "I suppose, farmer, that the crows created the havoc with your corn this year?" "Gawh, no! I put up or scarcecrow dressed in the kind or rig the women are wearin' nowadays, and it scared the daylight out of 'em."—Boston Transcript.

Money for Christmas. Selling re-stamped wood-proof postery to friends & neighbors. Big Xmas business. Wear-Proof Mills, 3200 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Adv.

Tom—Why were you weeping in the picture show? Jess—It was a moving picture.—Judge.

FOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Why Morrie Eye Remedy For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes. Write for Book of the Eye by Mail Free. Morrie Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A Magnate, Perhaps. "He keeps open house, you say?" "Yes, but it's almost impossible to get into his office."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate the bowels, break up biliousness, sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

The shapely girl isn't ashamed to let people know how well she can fill a pair of silk hose.

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And is Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into