

# French Resume Offensive at Several Points on Battle Line

ally" against the Germans who were in the Meuse valley, but they were forced back over the river. IN LORRAINE AND VOSGES

**SITUATION IS UNCHANGED**

In Lorraine and Vosges there is no change in the position of the opposing armies. This probably is accounted for by the fact that the Germans have not sufficient forces to attack the almost impregnable line of fortifications. While the French are too busy elsewhere to attempt an invasion of the lost provinces, they have set themselves the task of getting the Germans out of northeastern France, and if this can be accomplished, they are faced with the necessity of attacking the German positions in Alsace-Lorraine.

Of the result of the operations around the line of fortifications of Antwerp, there is no word as yet. Last night the Belgian legation at London announced the Belgians had been compelled before a violent artillery attack to fall back east of the River Scheldt, toward the city of Antwerp. It is taken to mean that some of the forts had fallen, and the German official reports issued to-day asserted that Forts Waelhem and Koningshoeck had been taken by the Germans, and that the Germans had entered the line of forts through the breaches.

Later the Belgian minister, on authority of a telegram from Antwerp, declared the French had captured the forts, although Waelhem was damaged. These forts, although important, are only the first line of defense of the city, and besides two more powerful lines, the Belgians still have to contend with a large inundated area. This extends along the Rivers Scheldt, Rupel and Netlie, as far as Duffel, as well as to the north and the east of the town.

**FIELD ARMY CAN OPERATE AGAINST BESIEGING ARMY**

Heretofore fortresses have not stood long after the big German siege works have been brought up. But Antwerp is in a different category, for in addition to being stronger than any fortress attacked, there is a considerable space in which the field army can operate against the besieging forces.

The Germans also have been active in two widely separated parts of Belgium. They issued Journal on Saturday and announced the capture of an advance guard of 10,000 men proceeding to Lille; while last night and this morning fighting was going on far to the east, near Lanaken, northwest of Brussels. The German official reports said that Lanaken was on fire, but another declared it was a near-by village that was burning.

The battle is still raging along the East Prussian frontier, and according to Berlin reports the Germans have scored a victory over the Russians, who had pierced their center at Augustow.

The battle of Cracow is developing more slowly, as expected, and at all events nothing has come through from either side as to the happenings in that field of operations.

Three monarchs, the Russian Emperor, the German Emperor and the King of Belgium, and the President of France are taking part in the battles of their way to visit the troops in the field. The German Emperor has been on both western and eastern frontiers, while King Albert has been on the actual firing line ever since the war began.

**PRESIDENT POINCARÉ ON VISIT TO FRONT**

The Russian Emperor has left Petrograd for the front, and President Poincaré, accompanied by his ministers, is well on his way to give greetings to the fighting men.

In both Italy and Roumania a considerable difference of opinion has arisen as to what steps, if any, the government should take regarding war. Some are in favor of a declaration of a continuation of neutrality.

If a report coming from Rome to-day that Italian soldiers have occupied Avlona is true, Italy has taken action which will almost certainly involve her. Avlona, as the Gibraltar of the Adriatic, has long been coveted by both Italy and Austria. During the war between Italy and Turkey, when Avlona belonged to Turkey, it was the scene of a daring exploit by the Italian navy under the Duke of the Abruzzi.

The jealousy of Austria was immediately aroused, and as a result an agreement was reached whereby the European possessions were immune from attack. The intensity of Austrian feeling also was manifested during the Balkan War, an Austro-Italian occupation of the port was talked of.

**FRENCH REPORT PROGRESS**

**PARIS, October 4 (12:55 P. M.)**—The official announcement issued by the French War Office to-night reports progress in the region of Soissons, where several German trenches have been taken.

The battle of the left wing is in full swing without decisive result.

The text of the communication follows:

On our left wing the struggle is in full swing in the region of Soissons, without decision having been reached. The action has been less violent between the upper valley of the Aisne, and the Somme and the Meuse, and the Oise. We have made progress in the region of Soissons where some of the enemy's trenches have been captured.

On almost all the remainder of

**OBITUARY**

**Algeron A. White.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

**LYNCHBURG, Va., October 4.**—Algeron A. White, aged fifty-eight years, a native of Pittsylvania County, died at the Lynchburg Hospital this morning. Mr. White was engaged as a merchant in the city. His body will be taken to Pittsylvania for burial.

**William C. Smith.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

**CULPEPER, Va., October 4.**—William C. Smith, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Culpeper County, died on Wednesday night at the residence of his son, H. B. Smith. He was seventy-eight years of age. He is survived by three sons, H. B. Smith, Haywood Smith and Homer Smith.

**Wallace W. Lewis.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

**CULPEPER, Va., October 4.**—Wallace W. Lewis, one of the county's most prominent farmers, died at his home on Thursday night, and was buried on Saturday in the Fairview Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Stockett Cole and Dr. E. W. Winfrey of Culpeper. Mr. Lewis was seventy years of age. He is survived by five sons and two daughters, Dr. Herbert Lewis, of Richmond, Dr. Marjory Lewis, of Culpeper; Russell Lewis, of Missouri; Mrs. Nannie Colvin and Miss Lida Lewis, of Culpeper and Frank Lewis, of Culpeper County.

**DEATHS**

**BAUGHAN**—Died, at his residence, No. 2214 Taylor Street, Sunday, October 4, at 1:30 o'clock. James A. Baughan, in the sixty-third year of his age. He leaves a wife and one son to mourn his loss.

**Funeral To-Day (Monday), October 5, 1914, at 10 o'clock from Tabernacle Baptist Church, Meadow and Groves Avenue. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.**

**BATTLE OF AUGUSTOW IS VICTORY FOR RUSSIANS**

**Official Statement in Petrograd Says German Defeat Is Complete.**

**NOW IN DISORDERED RETREAT**

Trains, Cannon and Munitions Abandoned, and Wounded Not Even Gathered Up—Cossacks in Close Pursuit of Enemy.

**PETROGRAD, October 4.**—The official statement from the Russian general staff headquarters issued to-night reads:

"The battle of Augustow ended yesterday, October 3, in a victory for the Russian army. The German defeat is complete.

"The enemy is in a disordered retreat toward the East Prussian frontier. The salient Russian troops are in close pursuit, the Germans abandoning in their desperate march trains, cannon and munitions, not having even time to gather up their wounded.

"It is already known that the battle of Augustow began September 29, with a bombardment of the German heavy artillery in the region of Sopotkin, on the left bank of the river Niemen, followed by an offensive movement by the enemy against the same fortified town.

"At the same time, the Germans made repeated efforts to crush and dislocate the Russian forces near Druskeniki, on the Niemen.

"On September 26, the Germans also began an attack on the fortresses of Ostrowka, but everywhere met with fierce resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Not satisfied with counter-attacks, our troops took the offensive vigorously and pursued the enemy. Notwithstanding the energetic resistance offered by the Germans, they were checked on the onward rush of our troops, who captured the enemy's positions, one after another.

"Through this irresistible engagement, the Germans weakened and are in full retreat."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**GERMANS SWEEP INTO RIVER BY HUNDREDS**

**LONDON, October 5 (2:13 A. M.)**—A graphic account of the frustration of an attempt by the Germans to cross the Niemen River is given by the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent:

"The Germans appear to have fallen into a Russian trap, the correspondent says. On September 23, the rear guard of General Rennenkampf's Russian army was transferred to the right bank of the Niemen River, and the following evening the Germans advanced to the stream. The next day, seeing no signs of opposition, the Germans constructed pontoon bridges and completed this work without molestation.

"When the troops were pouring over, screened, opened fire on the crowded bridges. The Germans were swept into the river by hundreds. Speedily, however, the challenge of the Russian guns was taken up by the German artillery, and for a long time, the duel continued.

"The Germans made another attempt to throw their troops across. But this time also not one of the soldiers who stepped upon the bridges either reached the opposite shore or returned.

"The bodies of the slain floated down the river in great numbers. Still the Germans vigorously maintained their bombardment, and about 6 o'clock in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to utilize the bridges.

"Columns in close formation were sent forward to the crossings, but once again every man was mown down by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

"With the fall of evening, the German batteries were silenced one after the other by the deadly Russian fire. The enemy then fell back eight miles, pursued and harassed by Cossacks, who had crossed the river on the German bridges.

"According to one account, 20,000 German corpses were carried down the Niemen after this awful carnage.

"In the night at Sredniki, on the Niemen, September 15, the German casualties also are said to have been large. An eye-witness says that in the river and one of its banks no fewer than 5,000 German bodies were seen opposite shore from the city. The bodies of 1,500 Germans were lying unburied for some days afterwards."

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His voice quivered with emotion as he recited scenes he had witnessed in the Austrian Tyrol, which he called "the most Catholic land in the world." He was to arise and go to the altar, securing the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

**JOINS FERVENTLY IN PLEA FOR PEACE**

**(Continued From First Page.)**

prayer for the discontinuance of the "scourge of war," and begged for a continuance of peace in this country.

In part, the cardinal said:

"There can be no peace except through the Prince of Peace. As in late years the people in Europe have rejected the word of God and spurned the hand of Plus X., they now have war.

"The Pope died amid the sounds of battle of the nations, praying for peace. His heart was broken by the thought of strife in this civilized age.

"Had these European countries looked to him for advice, this carnage would not have occurred. But, on the other hand, every country was persecuting the church, robbing the church, and trampling on her rights. They regarded her as behind the age and not to be listened to. Yes, we are now paying the penalty—redemption by blood.

"In the churches of Europe I have visited, knees and heads are being bended by men and women, praying for God to have mercy."

His