

Abbeville Progress

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The triple coalition: War, state politics and baseball.

Those promised French duels are likely to be postponed.

It is still perfectly safe and comfortable to go to Canada.

A man can put himself on the map by driving 100 miles an hour.

Peace is like health—its blessings are appreciated only when lost.

Anyhow, those European standing armies aren't standing any longer.

Toys are to be scarce because of the war. Europe is too busy with reality.

There is no tilling the complexion of the map; new geographies which will be brought out.

That Swiss revenue cutter on Lake Lucerne can defy every battleship that Germany has got.

Don't your heart ache for the poor dove of peace that saw no place to halt for lunch in Europe.

Thanks to the wireless, the world can pick up unconfirmed rumors of any sort almost anywhere.

There is something inspired in the way the man comes to fix the electric lights at the wrong time.

A war can be started in one day, but there's no telling how long it will last when once set going.

In the meantime the supply of weather is abundant, despite the growing scarcity of some other essentials.

Already epidemics of disease are reported from European camps. Perhaps the embalmed beef has gone into action.

For the purpose of sinking entire navies nothing is so deadly as a wireless telegraph station that picks up rumors.

Europe need not have gone to the trouble of getting up a fresh supply of picturesque ruins for Americans to visit.

The dear women may be cut off from Paris fashions for a while, but they will find something just as expensive.

One result of the war will be the realization that it is cheaper to clean an old pair of kid gloves than to buy new ones.

Out in Arizona there is a great desert. It's a much nicer place to live than many sections of beautiful Europe at present.

The tourists may not find Europe very attractive just now. But neither is a steamship "driven at full speed through the fog."

Speaking of women's clothing, what's become of the old time girl who used to blush when her beau got on the street car with her?

Broadway has a new "hit" made by adapting into the "legit" some of the technique of the "movies." By and by they'll be writing novels in "reels."

Isn't it about time for workmen in this country to get busy making Christmas toys? The children must not be disappointed, even if there is a war.

Scientists call the golden rod "Soldado virgineus." If the name makes you sneeze you have hay fever.

A reformer is a man who is determined to give a thoroughly satisfied community something it doesn't want.

The latest medical paradox maker declares that business men exercise too much. With their masticatory organs, yes.

Face powder has gone up in price, but the intelligent young woman who attends properly to her diet and keeps early hours is worrying very little.

Sharon, Pa., surgeons made a man a new eyelid out of skin taken from his leg. Calfskin eyelids do not promise to become generally popular, however.

How would you like to live between two phonographs, with one playing "The Watch on the Rhine" all day and the other the "Marsellaise" all night?

There are plenty of remarkable men in this country, some of whom can remember to buy shaving soap and to mail their wives' letters.

The people who are getting the war news in German and French know as much—or as little—of what is going on as those who get it in English.

A claimant to the throne of France is a taxi driver. When the war is ended there may be a great many members of royal families compelled to work for a living.

Heretofore the notion that goats eat Acopskirts and tin cans has been fostered by American paragraphs. Now comes the report that these hardy animals are used to keep fire zones clear of inflammable matter in the national forests of California.

A dispatch from abroad states that people are becoming so upset by the war that they no longer dress for dinner in some of the fashionable hotels and the Duchess of Westminster took dinner recently in a tea gown. What horrors war brings in its train!

GERMAN OFFICERS ON THE FIRING LINE



FIGHTING IS OF MOST VIOLENT CHARACTER

PRESENT GIGANTIC STRUGGLE IN NORTHERN FRANCE IS CONSIDERED CRUCIAL ACTION IN THE WAR.

RUSSIANS INVEST PRZEMYSL

Occupation of City Proper by Russians Complete, Says Report—Wireless News Received in London From Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Summary of War News to Date.

Furious fighting continues in Northern France, where the allied French and British armies are at grips with the German forces in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of the Aisne. Beyond admitting this fact the official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle which may be the turning point of the western campaign have been given the waiting public.

One sentence: "There is no change in the situation," epitomizes the official reports from London, Paris and Berlin. The allies claim to have made slight advances here and there, notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that "reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue."

Both the British and the French official statements refer to the violence of the attacks made by the Germans, who seem to have redoubled their efforts in an attempt to hurl back the allied line. The reports, however, indicate that the French and British have given no ground.

A very rigorous censorship evidently has been imposed at virtually all points, particularly at London regarding the operations at the front, as very little news is being permitted to come through. The war officials probably hesitate to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been obtained and fear publication of the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl, in Galicia, is invested completely by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians into Hungary, pursued by the Russians. Berlin, however, declares that "reports of the fall of two of the Przemysl forts are inventions."

The Montenegrins, who have allied themselves with the Serbians in the conflict with Austria, are making advances, according to advices. A dispatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, says the Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. The Austrian forts at Boecchie di Cattaro, Dalmatia, on Sept. 19 sunk a large French warship. This ship was one of a fleet of eighteen which was met by a salvo from one of the Austrian forts as it approached the stronghold. The rest of the fleet retreated hastily, says the dispatch, after the French ship was sunk.

Advices received in Paris say that the rapid increase in grain prices in Austria is causing anxiety in official circles. Farmers are holding their supplies for higher prices and the government proposes to fix a maximum price for this commodity.

The German emperor is reported suffering from inflammation of the lungs. Only a day or two ago his fifth son, Prince Oscar, was obliged to withdraw from his regiment and is being treated for a heart affection, the result of overexertion. The emperor's youngest son, Prince Joachim, has just recovered from a bullet wound.

From Petrograd comes an official statement from the Russian general staff that German attempts in Russian Poland have been repulsed and that the Germans are in retreat.

The German general staff, by way of Berlin, reports that the allies are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German army. The general staff also reports slight gains on the center of the battle front and an engagement with artillery south of Verdun.

The German casualty list as officially reported from Berlin numbers 104,589 up to date, of whom 15,674 are dead, 65,908 wounded and 23,007 missing.

Battle Rages Unchecked.

London.—The world's greatest battle still is raging from the Oise to the Woivre in the third week of the titanic combat, with the hottest of the fighting on the left wing. This deadly fighting is entailing heavy losses by the allies, but much heavier casualties in the German ranks. Sunday was marked by a dozen spectacular bayonet charges and counter-charges in the furious fighting between Rheims and Soain.

The Prussian guard, heavily reinforced, assumed a vigorous offensive, but the dashing Turcos, supported by French infantry, after desperate hand-to-hand fighting, drove back the corps d'elite of the kaiser's army. Along the line leading to the Arzonne the Germans on Saturday broke through the French lines, but this success was not lasting as the French, reinforced, rallied and after a stubborn fight regained every inch of ground they had lost.

The allies' advance guards now are reported to be close to the woods marked by sanguinary conflicts during the German advance on Paris, while near the forest there are indications of a French offensive in force, which, if successful, will be almost as deadly to the Germans as the threatened cutting of their lines of communication.

The English military experts believe there will be a decisive turn to the greatest of battles within a few days.

Late statements from both sides were worded with the optimism which has characterized all these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French asserted they had made "marked progress"; the German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

The continued forward movement of the Russian troops in Galicia, the appearance of German aircraft dropping bombs over various places in Belgium and again in Paris and Warsaw, and the movement of vast bodies of German troops into Russia by way of East Prussia were chiefly significant in a summary of events in both theaters of war.

Of the German bombs thrown none seems to have done extensive damage. One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium and a man in Paris. The explosives in Paris, however, fell near the quarter occupied by many Americans.

Russians Before Przemysl.

London.—The Russians Saturday occupied the greater part of the city of Przemysl (Galicia), according to a message from Vienna, says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Company. His dispatch continues:

"The Russians approached the city from the southwest, forcing the Austrians to take shelter in the eastern forts, where the entire garrison is preparing to make a final resistance. The situation of the garrison is critical; it is entirely surrounded.

"Russian troops are advancing from Grodek on the Austrian positions, while the right wing continues to attack from the north. Troops are being poured into the city of Przemysl to press the attack from the southwest."

German airships and airplanes again have been flying along the Belgian and French coast and have dropped bombs at Ostend and Boulogne without doing a great amount of damage.

While these craft drop bombs, the object of their flights doubtless is to find out what the allies are doing on the coast. The Germans expect some move in that direction as, according to reports from Belgian and Dutch sources; they are strengthening their positions throughout the occupied territory.

A Franco-British blockading fleet is said to have isolated the Austrian seaport of Cattaro and to be bombarding the town, assisted by big guns from Mount Lovchen.

THE LEADERS FIGHT OVER WHO SHALL LEAD THE TROOPS.

VILLA IS NOT A CANDIDATE

New Revolution Proclaimed by the State of Sonora in Connection With General Villa's Defiance of Carranza.

Nogales, Sonora, Mex.—Villa's Sonora command under Jose Maria Maytorena rebelled Monday as the result of activities of Carranza's secret police and more than four hundred were killed during the fighting.

The trouble started over the plan of the Mayo and Yaqui Indians in the column which was to have advanced on General Benjamin Hill's command of 1,500 troops now in the hands of Carranza's secret police. The Indians insisted upon being in front in command of General Urbesio, a Yaqui chief, who is a descendant from a long line of Indian chieftains. Lieutenant Colonel Jose Maria Maytorena, commanding the main column of Maytorena's army, declined to permit the Yaqui chieftain to take his place in the line. He had been seen during the night by Carranza's secret service men who arrived from El Paso Sunday.

The bloody battle started at a distance of half a mile and drew closer and closer until the Indian braves and whites were fighting hand-to-hand with war clubs, bows and arrows and high power rifles. The Indians fought desperately and in the engagement Lieutenant Colonel Acosta and General Urbesio were both wounded following a hand-to-hand encounter between the two commanders.

Acosta's command fled in disorder when the Indians started their hand-to-hand attack following the shooting of Acosta by the Yaqui chief. Maytorena has sided with the Indians, who have been loyal to him throughout the entire conflict in Sonora, and has decreed against all Acosta men who, he believes, have been induced to take this desperate action by the Carranzistas.

At Naco, Benjamin Hill continues his preparations to resist the Villa forces. He is to be superseded by General Plutarco Elias Calles, former commander in Sonora, who was removed by Obregon as a concession to Villa.

He left El Paso Monday night for Naco and will cross the line and assume command of the Carranza forces who are now mobilizing at the border point with American troops patrolling the American side within 100 yards of the center of the Carranza column.

Formal announcement from General Villa that he will not be a candidate for president or vice president of Mexico was received at the state department Monday through George W. Carothers, consular agent at Chihuahua City.

Chihuahua, Mex.—Immediate resignation of General Venustiano Carranza from the supreme command of the constitutionalists is General Francisco Villa's only basis of adjustment of present differences, according to his reply to messages from officials in the City of Mexico, who protested against his defection from his former chief. General Villa declared he would never accept Carranza as head of the republic. General Villa's complete reply, as given out Sunday, follows:

"I lament the circumstances which have brought about grave danger, but sincerely protest that my sole ambition will be to arrange existing differences, without shedding blood if possible. I emphatically state, however, that the only move which can bring about cessation of hostilities on my part is that Venustiano Carranza deliver supreme command to Fernando Iglesias Calderon so that in the shortest possible time elections may be called. At the same time I declare that I shall not accept Carranza as president or vice president or president ad interim or constitutional chief of the republic. I shall prove the rectitude of my intentions and the disinterestedness which animates the forces of this division. Later the world will realize where rest true disinterestedness and abortive ambitions."

Douglas, Ariz.—Carranza forces under General Benjamin Hill were routed Friday by the troops of Governor Jose Maria Maytorena in the first engagement of the new revolution proclaimed by the state of Sonora in connection with General Villa's defiance of Carranza.

Hill's loss is not known. Maytorena attacked the forces of General Hill, Carranza commander, at Santa Barbara. Hill sent special trains to Cananea for reinforcements. Nothing is known as to the outcome of the fight, but twenty-nine of Hill's men, including Lieutenant Colonel Arnulfo Gomez and Captain Abad, were sent to Cananea Friday seriously wounded.

A retreat toward Santa Cruz was ordered by Hill when he found his troops outnumbered. Hill's wounded Friday arrived at Naco with Cananea refugees. Supplies and munitions are reported on the way and as the troops are withdrawn from the west they are burning the railroad bridges.

Maytorena's forces are said to be following closely. Maytorena reported that his men had killed seventy-eight of Hill's troops, including two majors and nine other officers.

VILLA'S MEN MUNITY; OVER 400 KILLED

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Hill has ordered all the garrisons in Northern Sonora to join his army and assist in repelling Maytorena.

The fighting was watched by two troops of United States cavalry under Major Byram, who has instructions to arrest men of either faction, who may attempt flight across the boundary.

RETREAT OF GERMANS WAS STEADY UNTIL THEY MADE STAND ON AISNE

London.—An account of the operations of the British army in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it during the period from September 10 to 13, written by an officer attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff, has been issued by the official press bureau. The account follows:

Since Thursday, September 10, the British army in co-operation with the French, made steady progress in its endeavor to drive back the enemy. The country across which it had to force its way and over which it will have to fight in the near future is undulating and covered with patches of thick wood.

Within the area which faced the British before the advance commenced, right up to Laun, the chief centers of tactical importance is that there are six rivers running across the direction of the advance, at all of which it was possible the Germans might make a stand. These are, in order from the south, the Marne, Ourcq, Vesle, Aisne, Alberte and Oise.

Real Resistance at the Aisne. The enemy held the lines of the Marne, which was crossed by our forces on September 9, as a purely rear guard operation. Our passage of the Ourcq, which here runs almost due east and west, was not contested. The Vesle was only lightly held, while resistance along the Aisne, both against the French and British, has been and still is of a determined character.

On Friday, September 11, little opposition was met along any part of our front and the direction of the advance was for the purpose of co-operating with our allies turned slightly to the northeast. The day was passed in rushing forward and gathering in various hostile detachments. By nightfall our forces had reached a line north of the Ourcq, extending from Oulchy-Le-Chateau to Longpont.

General Advance of French. "On this day there was also a general advance of the French along their whole line which ended in a substantial success, in one portion of the field Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg's army being driven back across the Saulx, and elsewhere the whole of the corps artillery of a German corps being captured. Several German colors also were taken.

"It was only on this day that the full extent of the victory gained by the allies on September 8 was appreciated by them and the moral effect of this success has been enormous.

"An order dated September 6 and 7 issued by the commander of the German Seventh corps was picked up. It stated that the great object of the war was about to be attained, since the French were going to accept battle, and that upon the result of this battle would depend the issue of the war and the honor of the German armies.

Germans Make Heroic Effort. "It seems probable that the Germans not only expected to find that the British army was beyond the power of assuming the offensive for some time, but counted on the French having been driven back on to the line of the Seine, and that, though surprised to find the latter moving forward against them after they had crossed the Marne; they were in no wise deterred from making a great effort.

"On Saturday, September 12, the enemy were found to be occupying a formidable position opposite us on the north of the line at Soissons. They had both sides of the river and an entrenched line on the hills to the north of the eight road bridges and two railway bridges crossing the Aisne, within our section of the front. Seven of the former and both of the latter had been demolished.

Foes in Artillery Duel. "Working from the west to the east, our Third army corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne, overlooking the Aisne valley, to the east of Soissons.

"Here a long range artillery duel between our guns and those of the French on our left and the enemy's artillery on the hills continued during the greater part of the day and did not cease until nearly midnight. The enemy had a large number of heavy howitzers in well concealed positions.

"The movement of this army corps was effected in co-operation with the French sixth army, on our left, which gained the southern half of the town during the night.

"The Second army corps did not cross the Aisne. The First army corps got over the river Vesle, to the south of the Aisne, after the crossing had been secured by the First cavalry division. It then reached a line south of Aisne practically without fighting.

Battle of Briaune. "At Briaune the first cavalry division met with considerable opposition from infantry and machine guns holding the town and guarding the bridge. With the aid of some of our infantry, it gained possession of the town about midday, driving the enemy to the north. Some hundred prisoners were captured around Briaune, where the Germans had thrown a large amount of field gun ammunition into the river, where it was visible under two feet of water.

"On our right the French reached the line of the river Vesle. On this day began an action along the Aisne which is not yet finished, and which

may be merely of a rear guard nature on a large scale, or may be the commencement of a battle of a more serious nature.

"It rained heavily on Saturday afternoon and all through the night, which severely handicapped transport.

"On Sunday, September 13, extremely strong resistance was encountered along the whole of our front, which was some fifteen miles in length. The action still consisted for the most part of long range gun fire, that of the Germans being to a great extent from their heavy howitzers, which were firing from cleverly concealed positions.

"By nightfall portions of all three corps were across the river, the cavalry returning to the south side. By this night, or early next morning, three position bridges had been built and our troops also managed to get across the river by means of the bridge carrying the canal over the river.

"On our left the French pressed on, but were prevented by artillery fire from building a permanent bridge at Soissons. A large number of infantry, however, crossed in single file on the top girder of the railway bridge still standing.

Germans Quick to Surrender. "During the last three or four days many isolated parties of Germans have been discovered hiding in numerous woods a long way behind the line. As a rule they seemed glad to surrender, and the condition of some of them may be gathered from the following incident:

"An officer proceeding along the road in charge of a number of led horses received information that there were some of the enemy in the neighborhood. He gave the order to charge, whereupon three German officers and 100 men surrendered.

"At Senlis immediately on his arrival a proclamation was issued by the commander of a division. The main points were that all arms were to be handed in at the town hall at once; that all civilians found with arms were to be shot at once; no person was to be in the street after dark; no lights were to be maintained in the houses or the streets, the doors of all houses were to be left open and the inhabitants were not to collect in groups. Any obstruction of the German troops or the threatening of them immediately would be punishable by death.

"At Villers Cotterets, the mayor appears to have behaved judiciously and though supplies far in excess of the capabilities of the place were demanded, the town was not seriously damaged.

"The Germans evacuated the place on September 11 in such haste that they left behind a large amount of the bread requisitioned.

"It was stated by the inhabitants that the enemy had destroyed and abandoned 15 motor lorries, seven guns and ammunition wagons.

"Reims was occupied by the enemy on September 3. It was occupied by the French after considerable fighting on September 12."

CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF THE BURNING OF TERMONDE

By T. M. KETTLE, International News Service.

Termonde.—Here is the story of the wrecking of Termonde, told by a dozen different inhabitants and confirmed from dozens of other reliable sources.

Following the German entry into the city the commander demanded a levy of 2,000,000 francs. The money was not in the public treasury, and the burgomaster was not there to save his town as Braun saved Ghent.

General Sommerfeld had a chair brought from the inn into the center of the grand palace. He sat down on it, crossed his legs and said: "It is our duty to burn this town."

The inhabitants were allowed two hours to clear out and then the soldiers went to work.

Use Portable Caissons. Their apparatus consisted of a small portable pressure caisson filled with benzine and fitted with a spray. Other witnesses said that there also were great caissons on wheels. With this they sprinkled the floors and ground stories of the houses and set fire to the buildings. Others used a sort of phosphorus paste with which they smeared the object to be destroyed. They completed their work by ringing hand grenades and prepared fuses into the infant flames.

OFFICIAL OF LUNEVILLE TELLS OF GERMAN ACTS

Bordeaux.—In a report to the minister of the interior, Subprefect Minier of Luneville says that town has been occupied three weeks by the Germans. More than one hundred houses have been burned, the subprefecture is a heap of ruins, numerous acts of pillage have been committed, and a contribution of \$130,000 in gold has been exacted.

Prefect Briens of Pas-de-Calais, who has been under restraint, reported that during three days' occupation of Arras his only humiliation was moral constraint.