

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON RIVER AISNE

Germans Made Repeated Attempts to Break Through The Far Flung Battle Line of the Allies but Were Successfully Repulsed---Three Days Of Heavy Fighting

Reports Issued by the British and French War Offices are of a Most Encouraging Nature---The Allied Troops are in Excellent Health and Spirits, Notwithstanding the Terrible Strain Upon Them---The Infantry Bore the Brunt of the Heavy Fighting---Big German Army Facing the Russians---Germans Admit a Loss of Over One Hundred Thousand Men.

WAR SUMMARY

Allies gain another victory and push Germany's right flank back on St. Quentin, threatening line to Belgium.

Great German attempt to crush French eastern wing; invaders penetrate 20 miles southeast of Verdun fortress on heights of the Meuse.

French assaults from Nancy and Toul and in Woivre region compel Germans to give way,

The French and British Navies have annexed the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic.

German airships have dropped bombs at Paris, Ostend and Boulogne, without doing much damage.

British submarines are blockading mouth of Elbe River close to Kiel Canal.

Prisoners report Germans lost heavily in fighting near East Prussian Border.

Chancellor Lloyd George says war was not dreamed of a few days before hostilities opened.

Kaiser Wilhelm's land, the German portion of the island New Guinea, siezed by Australian forces.

Wireless dispatch from Berlin announces that Germany is equipped financially for a decisive war

German invasion of Russia by way of the Baltic may be foreshadowed by stopping of traffic between Berlin and German Baltic.

German attempt's to break through the Allies' lines are repulsed.

Decisive battle must come this week.

London, Sept. 27.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across Northeastern France, the armies of the Allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with the bayonet, and tonight's statements from both sides are worded with the optimism which has characterized all these official announcements. It was agreed that the Allies had continued their advance. The French claimed "marked progress," the German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the allied advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Elsewhere along the battlefield, neither side seems to have achieved any notable success.

The continued forward movement of the Russian troops in Galicia; the appearance of German air-craft 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 the events in both theatres 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 one in Paris.

There is an unconfirmed report that an attack on Antwerp is impending. Neither army has achieved anything notable since the Allies have reported progress in one direction. The Allies at one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by

the River Niemen, from Druskenki, in Suwalki, Russian Poland, to Sopotzkim. The official statement issued tonight at Petrograd says that the German artillery had been unable to assume the offensive at Sopotzkim, and that their retreat was more or less general.

There has been a dearth of naval news in the last twenty-four hours, and although the fall of the Austrian seaport, Cattaro, has been reported imminent for several days, that event has not yet been recorded.

The German emperor's illness variously described last week as a severe cold and influenza, is now said to be inflammation of the lungs, due to the emperor falling into a water-filled trench.

FEVER IN GERMAN CAMPS.

To the cholera, heretofore reported among the Austrian troops, has been added, according to an Antwerp despatch, typhus fever, which is said to be raging in the German camps around Brussels and near Termonde. It is reported that several hundred Germans have already succumbed to this disease.

Quick to realize as did Germany, the necessity of a high birth rate to offset the deaths due to the war, a movement has been started in England to reduce the marriage fees and to encourage soldiers and sailors to take wives before leaving for the front. The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed an open letter on the subject to a London paper. In Germany a similar movement was inaugurated some time ago.

HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

London, Sept. 26.—The official press bureau this afternoon issued a statement reading as follows:

"There has been much activity on the part of the enemy along the line in France.

"Some heavy counter-attacks have been repulsed and a considerable loss has been inflicted on the enemy's side."

The press bureau issued a statement this evening that seventeen persons lost their lives on September 17th, through the foundering of the Fishard.

FRENCH TROOPS UNDAUNTED.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The official communication issued tonight says that the Germans continued night and day attacks of unprecedented violence, but have been unsuccessful.

The text follows:

"It is confirmed that since the night of the 23rd to the 25th and up to far into the day of the 27th, the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines.

"These attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle.

"Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon and many prisoners. The flag was taken from the enemy by the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Colonial Infantry.

"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this uninterrupted struggle, continues to be excellent and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy, who is sheltered in defensive positions."

SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

London, Sept. 27.—The British official statement given out tonight on the battle in the north of France, says:

"The situation is satisfactory and the counter-attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

MORE FURIOUS FIGHTING.

On the Battlefront, Sept. 27, via Paris, Sept. 28.—Desperate attempts made by the Germans on the western end of the long line of battle to break through the Allies' forces which are engaged in a turning movement, has resulted in the most furious fighting which has taken place since the beginning of the campaign.

After fighting without respite night and day corps after corps of Germans was hurled against the flower of the French and English armies today only to be thrown back.

The infantry bore the brunt of the incessant fighting, but the artillery of both armies continued about twenty-four hours to bombard each other's positions. Hand-to-hand combats occurred at many points and bayonets were used freely.

The French colonial infantry, most of whose men wear many medals for bravery displayed in colonial campaigns, was to the front and beside these men fought the Black Senegalese troops, while along the line the British troops held an important point with the greatest determination.

The French troops showed more than their accustomed dash in attack, and everywhere acts of wonderful courage were performed. The cavalry also participated in the engagement at many points, the Allies' horses having enjoyed a long rest which enabled this part of the service to distinguish itself. The famous Scots Greys, finding that the color of their horses offered a prominent mark for the German riflemen, had dyed their mounts brown.

Another prominent French officer, General Marguet, has met death on the field.

At Nubecourt, home of the parents of President Poincare, the Germans broke open the Poincare family vault it is reported, and buried a number of their dead there. The Germans placarded the town of Valenciennes, demanding from the mayors of neighboring communes, lists of the available supplies of clothing and food.

ALLIES MAKE PROGRESS.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The following official war bulletin was issued this afternoon:

"First—On our left wing the battle has been continued with perceptible progress on our part. On the front between the rivers Oise and Somme, and on the north of the Somme from

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GERMANS DROP BOMBS INTO CITY OF PARIS

Aeroplane Makes a Trip Over the City--- Four Bombs Were Dropped, One of Which Killed a Man and Crippled His Daughter---Fell Within a Block of the American Embassy---Were Evidently Aimed at Eiffel Tower

Paris, Sept. 27.—Four bombs were dropped on the city from a German aeroplane today. One missile, exploding in Avenue Du Trocadero, at the corner of Rue Freyinet, blew off the head from the shoulders of a man who was standing on the corner with his daughter and crippled the child. The other bombs did little damage.

Crowds, taking advantage of a beautiful autumn day, were promenading on the banks of the Seine, when the aerial warrior appeared almost directly over the Eiffel tower.

It is believed that the first bomb dropped was intended for the wireless station on the tower, or possibly for the nearby buildings containing the army stores. It landed in Avenue Du Trocadero, not far from the tower, with a crash, and the explosion was heard for many blocks. The homes in the vicinity were badly damaged, many of the walls cracking, while windows were shattered. The bomb found its mark distant only a block from the American embassy, where Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who did not accompany the government to Bordeaux, still makes his home.

In the wake of the bomb fluttered a German flag. At the sound of the explosion the promenaders in that section first rushed for shelter and

then as the airship moved on, they hurried to the scene of the havoc. A cordon of police which was quickly thrown about the debris and the mangled body of the man killed, was found and removed. Nearby body of the girl was found, her lower limbs being shattered. Women in the crowd wept audibly as the child was borne to a hospital.

Among the houses damaged was the residence of the Prince of Monaco. The buildings containing army stores suffered considerably. At the time of the attack services were being conducted in the American Holy Trinity church in Avenue De L'Alma. Many of the congregation fled to the streets.

In the midst of the excitement the aeroplane dropped three more bombs. One landed among a herd of cows pastured on the Autell race course. One cow was killed and others toppled over stunned. A third bomb fell in Rue Vineuse and a fourth in Rue De La Pompe, a quarter in which many Americans live. Comparatively little damage was done in either instance.

The missiles dropped today were the most powerful of those that have been used in the aerial raids on the city.

MANY AUTO PARTIES VISIT THE CITY

An auto party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Rogers, Miss Tot Denning, Miss Alice Sprague, and Mr. George Simpson, of Woodstock, arrived here on Saturday and registered at the Barker House.

Messrs. Stewart Bailey, A. N. Kiley and H. W. Ferguson, of Woodstock, came here by automobile on Saturday and were guests at the Barker House.

A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Richards, Mr. Boardman S. Williams and Mrs. Williams, nee Miss Dorothy Brewer of Fort Fairfield, Me., spent the week-end in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Oits and the Misses Violet and Etta Oits, of Meductic, arrived here by automobile yesterday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Lounsbury, corner York and Saunders Streets.

A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell of Houlton, Misses Marion Mitchell, Helen Riordan and Clarence Riordan of Woodstock, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Barnes and daughters, Misses Sybil and Harriett Barnes of Hampton, motored here yesterday and were guests at the Windsor Hall.

HON. J. S. HENDRIE, NEW GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Col. the Hon. J. S. Hendrie of Hamilton, has been appointed lieutenant governor of Ontario in succession to Sir John Gieson.

Mr. Charles Ward, who has been visiting relatives in the city for the past two weeks, returned to his home in Millinocket, Me., this morning.

COCHRANE MAY SUCCEED SIR JAMES WHITNEY

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—While it has been commonly supposed that the choice of the new premier of Ontario lay between Hon. J. W. Hanna, Sir Adam Beck, Hon. J. I. Foy and Hon. Mr. Hearst, it is rumored here that Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, may be chosen for the position. Mr. Cochrane was formerly minister of lands, forests and mines for Ontario, and was very highly regarded by his colleagues in the provincial cabinet.

MAINE HOTEL MAN SHOT AND KILLED

Hartland, Me., Sept. 28.—LaForest D. Mathews, sixty-five years old, proprietor of the Park House, the local hotel, was shot and instantly killed at about one o'clock yesterday afternoon by his brother-in-law, George A. Hubbard, fifty years old, of Oakland. The shooting took place in the room of Mr. Mathews on the second floor, in the presence of Mrs. Hubbard who had been employed at the hotel for some time. The hotel clerk heard the shots and screams and rushing up to the room found the door locked. He forced it open and found Mr. Mathews on the floor, breathing his last and Hubbard standing over him with a .38 calibre revolver in his hand, while Mrs. Hubbard was in a collapse.

Mr. E. W. A. O'Dell of Hamilton, Ont., is a guest at the Barker House. Mr. P. M. Henry and Miss M. M. Henry of Portland, Me., are registered at the Barker House.

Miss Edith Colwell of St. Mary's, left this morning on a holiday trip to Boston.