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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Moderate winds, chiefly southwest and west, fine with much the same temperature.

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GERMANS ARE GETTING IT ON ALL SIDES

Russian Forces Administer a Crushing Defeat to the German Forces in Russian Poland---Belgians Repulse a Fierce Attack of the Enemy On Antwerp

Great Conflict Continues Along the River Aisne---With the Allies More Than Holding Their Own---German Troops Said to be Preparing to Evacuate Belgium---Great Battle Reported to be Raging at Cracow---Eight Hundred Thousand Germans and Austrians Seeking to Check the Russian Advance---French and British Troops have been in close Contact with the Enemy for Three Weeks

WAR SUMMARY

German newspapers allowed to print statements that British and French drive Kaiser's Army back; preparing Nation to hear of defeat; it is said.

French once more push north, after defeating German troops who first were successful at Albert, in Western France.

Furious hand-to-hand conflicts by wings of armies in France due to constant efforts of each side to outflank the other; Kaiser's forces show signs of exhaustion.

Germans on Allies' left said to have worked themselves into a plight whereby they are cut off as was Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg, in Boer war.

The Official French statement declares violent action near Roye, on French left wing, has turned in favor of the Allies and that progress has been made at several new points in Argonne.

Some of Kaiser's best corps sent east in supreme effort to stem Russian advance.

New Russian army of 1,000,000 men will soon join the Czar's already stupendous forces for attack on Germany it is reported.

British Foreign Office states that report that situation between Turkey and Allies is critical is unauthorized and does not represent views of the Government.

Closing of Dardanelles declared due to Semi-blocade by British and French warships.

Preparations now in progress in Belgium said to point toward a German retreat through that country Germans said to be planning a naval and aerial attack

London, Oct. 2.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says:

"The Russian embassy here has issued a communication which announces a terrible defeat in the provinces of Lodz and Suwalki, Russian Poland."

"The Germans, the communication says, were attacked with extreme violence, and compelled to flee from Suwalki, Ostrowiec and other towns, leaving behind them great quantities of transport and guns. Their troops threw away their rifles and baggage. Numerous cannon were abandoned in the quagmire."

Other telegrams from Petrograd, the Central News correspondent at Rome says, declare that the Germans have lost 30,000 men in killed or wounded, and 20,000 men taken prisoners.

ROADS ARE BAD

Paris, Oct. 2.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Petrograd given the following official announcement:

"A division of Russian cavalry has obtained a brilliant success against the advance guard of Germans leaving Andreev, Government of Kielce, Russian Poland, in the direction of the city of Kielce. The enemy, surprised, threw down their arms, and ammunition and fled, while the Russian cavalry cut up a laggard detachment."

"The German operations in Russian territory have nearly all failed, their artillery being defenceless on the roads, which are not macadamized. Most of the batteries become stuck in the mud as soon as they leave the principal routes."

ATTACKED ON ALL SIDES

London, Oct. 3.—Reuter's Rome correspondent says that news received in the Italian capital from the Russian headquarters is to the effect that Przemyśl, Galicia, has been attacked by the Russians on all sides.

Two, of the forts, it is stated, already have been taken, and from these the Russians have been able to silence several Austrian batteries.

BULGARIA NEUTRAL

London, Oct. 2.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Sofia says that the Bulgarian government has refused the permission asked by the transportation of ammunition and other Russian stores destined for Serbia.

The refusal is based on the desire of Bulgaria to observe strict neutrality.

MAY MAKE TROUBLE

Peking, Oct. 3.—The Japanese government has requested China to remove the Chinese soldiers from the railway line that connects Tsing

Tau with Tsi Nan.

The request is made, Japan says, because it is her purpose to occupy the railway up to Tsi Nan, the western terminus. If any opposition is encountered, the Japanese government states that it will be considered an unfriendly act.

KING'S STIRRING MESSAGE TO INDIAN TROOPS

London, Oct. 2.—King George, according to a Versailles despatch to the Daily Telegraph sent two messages of greeting to the British Indian troops for delivery to them on their arrival in France.

TO THE BRITISH

"You have been recalled from service in India, together with your comrades from that country, to fight for the safety and honor of my empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been devastated, and France has been invaded by the same powerful foe."

"I have implicit faith in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done."

"I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my mind. I pray God to bless you and guard you and bring you back victorious."

TO THE HINDOOS

The message to the Indian troops, which was in Urdu, is translated as follows:

"I look to my Indian soldiers to uphold the Izzat of the British Raj against an aggressive and relentless enemy. I know with what readiness my brave and loyal Indian soldiers are prepared to fulfill this sacred trust on the field of battle, shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of the Empire."

"Rest assured that you will always be in my thoughts and prayers. I bid you go forward and add fresh justice to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian army, whose honor and fame are in your hands."

London, Oct. 2.—The battle of the Aisne, as it is still called, although the armies contending in it have spread far beyond that river, has been in progress just three weeks now, and no decision has yet been reached. The reports coming from Paris earlier in the week that the results of the Allies' operations were about to be attained were premature, and from all appearances there must be more hard fighting before either side gives way.

The heaviest blows are being given and taken in the western area, where, according to today's French official communication, an extremely violent battle continues, especially in the Roye district, where the Germans have concentrated considerable forces. The communication added that the action was extending more and more northward, and that the fighting front now extends to the district south of Arras.

This, apparently, was a modest account of the northward advance of

the French, for private telegrams received in London tonight announced that the French actually had reached Arras. Stubborn resistance is being offered by the Germans in the vicinity of Roye, where earlier in the week, they succeeded in occupying the heights which, however, they later were compelled to give up.

Along the front, from the Oise to the Meuse Rivers, according to the French report, only partial operations have been attempted by either side. Frontal attacks by the Allies have, as a matter of fact, been discontinued, while the flanks are fighting for ascendancy.

On the Allies' right the Germans have made another attempt to cross the Meuse at St. Mihiel, where they got across last week. The German attempt to regain this ground, which they had abandoned when threatened on their flank by troops from Toul, was made yesterday, when they tried to throw a bridge across the river. The bridge, however, according to the French report, was destroyed during the night.

ATTACK ON ANTWERP FAILS.

The Germans, who are supposed to have had the assistance of heavy Austrian guns, apparently have failed in their first attempt to break the outer line of forts at Antwerp. Official reports and statements by correspondents say that none of the Belgian forts have been severely damaged, and that the German infantry attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

The opinion prevails here that the Germans do not intend, at present, to make a serious attempt to besiege Antwerp, and that the attack they have made is with the purpose of keeping the Belgians within the fortresses and stopping sorties, which were disconcerting to the Germans occupying the rest of the country and occasionally dislocated their plans.

Again reports are in circulation that the Germans are making preparations to evacuate Belgium, or, at any rate, that portion as far east as Brussels. It is said that their force in Brussels is packing up. Still another rumor has it that the German staff headquarters has been removed from Luxembourg to Mayence.

The battle which promises to be the greatest and most important of the eastern campaign has commenced near Cracow, Galicia, where an Austro-German army, estimated to number eight hundred thousand men, is endeavoring to check the Russian advance.

This combined Austro-German army has occupied a line just inside the Russian Poland frontier, from Cracow through Czenstochowa to Kalisz, and has had lots of time to prepare strong defensive positions. Both sides are bringing up reinforcements. The Germans are getting their reinforcements from Breslau and Bavaria. All the Bohemian and Moravian railways are congested with German troops and water material.

DRIVING GERMANS BACK.

The German plan of an invasion of Russia from East Prussia has failed, according to Russian official reports.

(Continued on page five.)

THE ALLIES PREPARING FOR GERMAN ATTACK

Believed That the Kaiser is Planning a Naval and Aerial attack on the British Fleet---Preparations to Meet It Are Being Carried Through With the Utmost Secrecy---Germany Sees no Hope of an Immediate Victory on Land

London, Oct. 3.—Bulldog fighting continues for almost three weeks, seems about to end in a gradual reconquering by the allies of the French territory held by the Germans. But while the armies in the field are apparently gaining some slight successes, England and France are preparing to meet a new attack upon the water or the air.

That Germany is planning a dramatic stroke seems certain to observers. That Germany will stake all on this stroke seems almost certain. And that the success or failure of this new attack will mean defeat or victory to the German cause is universally apparent.

From the moment when England entered the war it was clear that if England retained command of the sea Germany must eventually be conquered. From her 500,000,000 population in the home country and the colonies, England can raise an army of ten millions of men, and so long as she controls the sea, she can pour into the theatre of war 100,000 men a month for years to come.

Germany, on the other hand, already has her whole army in the field and with every battle, win or lose, she grows weaker. Her only hope of ultimate success is to stop the sending of reinforcements to France by England.

If this was plain to the Allies, it must have been no less plain to Germany. It was reasonable then to suppose that Germany, seeking only to hold her own on land, would make every effort to destroy England's fleet. That some such plan was and is Germany's strategy is indicated or may be construed from these facts:

1.—That Germany at first sent only a small force into East Prussia; that when the Russians began to advance, she sent more troops, thrust the Russian back, and then withdrew many of her troops to France again.

2.—That Germany—according to the English commanders—had evidently planned her stand on the Aisne River with the utmost care, and that the works erected there were so important as to make it really a fortified place, rather than a mere entrenchment.

3.—That Germany has fortified the Rhine from Holland to Switzerland.

4.—That Germany for so long forbore to attack Antwerp, being satisfied with seizing a goodly portion of Belgium.

5.—That, in spite of "unofficial" stories from the Allies, "official" statements from Berlin are to the effect that no single Zeppelin-type airship has yet been destroyed or captured. That stories leak out from Germany of tremendous activity in the manufacture of airships.

6.—That Germany's fleet has avoided battle on any terms, but that a story leaks out of Germany to the effect that new heavy guns are being placed on German ships in the Kiel Canal.

7.—That German submarines have scouted as far as the coast of Scotland, and that one attacked and sank three British ships; with the added fact that no further submarine attacks have been attempted.

UNITED ATTACK PLANNED.

These facts have not escaped the attention of British and French commanders. Every possible preparation has been made to meet any new at-

tack. England's preparations are carried through with the utmost secrecy, and only rumors have become public.

The general opinion here is that Germany is planning a general attack upon the British fleet, using submarines, airships and the new naval guns in concert. And there are many here to point out how available facts indicate the truth of this theory.

These theorists say in the first place that Germany placed no great hope in immediate land victory. They say the advance through Belgium into France went with a rush because little opposition was developed, but that the best the German general staff hoped for was to seize French and Belgian territory and hold it—thus defending Germany itself from invasion.

UNDERGROUND QUARTERS.

General French has officially reported that the German works along the Aisne were evidently planned long in advance. The Germans have laid out a series of fortifications on a tremendous scale, every trench hidden and roofed, so that whole regiments dwell underground day by day.

The same report comes from Brussels, where elaborate defences have been erected. Lidewise at Maubeuge, and at Namur and Liege it is reported the Germans are prepared for a long defence.

Even if the German army is driven back from these positions, the line of the Rhine, strongly fortified, will serve to check any deep invasion of Germany. To fall back on the Rhine would involve some surrender of German territory, but not more than the Germans now hold or have held in France.

In Prussia, the policy of the war has been the same. The policy everywhere has been: "Hold Germany intact." On the Prussian-Russian frontier, a small force was left. The Russians won a little German territory. At once fresh troops were rushed from France and this territory was retaken, so that today Germany is practically clear of alien troops, except for a few spots along the Prussian boundary, and for a little territory in the Vosges region.

ZEPPELINS IN RESERVE.

From all these facts, the theorists here argue that Russia is hesitating to venture her armies in any decisive battle till another expedient has been tried. They go on to argue what this new expedient is to be.

PERSONAL

Mrs. W. Temple Day of Marysville, returned yesterday from Dorchester, Mass., where she has been visiting for the past few weeks.

Mrs. Sproul is to leave on Monday for Halifax to join her husband Capt. Sproul, who is on garrison duty there.

Dr. Ray McGibbon of Ridgely, Md., and bride are here the guests of his parents, Conductor and Mrs. McGibbon.

Mrs. and Mrs. F. B. Edgecombe have returned to the city from their summer camp at Springhill.

Miss Ada Schleyer, who has been undergoing treatment at the hospital is improving.