

FLOOR CANVAS

All Widths

Rock Bottom

PRICES

Lace Curtains

FROM

90c. per pair

TO

\$8.00 per pair.

When House Furnishings are Required

The place to go is where the greatest variety is to be seen. It is worthy of notice that whilst the variety is larger Prices are so low as to reduce profits to a minimum. Call and see for yourself the Big Values we now offer in these lines.

WINDOW POLES, in Oak and Mahogany, 4½ ft., complete 30c.
 EXTENSION CURTAIN RODS 7c., 9c., 12c. each
 SPRING BLINDS, with Fittings; Plain. Regular 30c. NOW 27c.
 SPRING BLINDS, with Fittings; Fringe Ends. Regular 35c. NOW 30c.
 SPRING BLINDS, with Fittings; Fringe and Insertion. Regular 45c. NOW 40c.
 SPRING BLINDS, with Fittings; Lace and Insertion. Regular 55c. NOW 50c.
 TAPESTRY TABLE CLOTHS \$1.30 to \$3.50 each
 CHENILLE TABLE CLOTHS, with Plush Border, 8 x 10, in Card., Bro., Green, Saxe, \$13.50. NOW \$12.50
 AMERICAN SCRIM 15c. to 35c. per yard FANCY CRETONNES 12c. to 35c.
 ART SERGES, in Red and Green. Regular 60c. NOW 55c.

DOOR MATS,

45c. to \$3.00 each.

HEARTH RUGS,

40c. to \$8.50 each.

Marshall Bros

FLOOR CANVAS

IN

All Widths

AT

Rock Bottom

PRICES

Lace Curtains

FROM

90c. per pair

TO

\$8.00 per pair.

Deaf to the Pleasure Call.

By BUTH CAMERON.



It is a sad thing to have ones ears closed to the call of duty. That is an axiom which we realize whether we act upon it or not. But it is not also a sad thing to let ones ears grow deaf to the call of pleasure. There is a time to work and there is a time to run away from work. To fail to recognize either of these times is to miss part of the flavor of life.

The other day I begged a neighbor of mine to come out into the woods with me. It was one of those glorious autumn days when the tang of the first frost makes wine of the air; when the roadside was bright with the last of the golden rod; when the woods were a riot of gold and scarlet; when the autumn mist lay soft on the distant hills—a time when it was good to be alive and better to be outdoors.

My neighbour heard the call of the wanderlust, no one could help that, but she steeled herself against it, turned the deaf ear of her heart towards it. "Yes, it is beautiful and I'd love to come," she said, "but I planned to put up those peaches to-day."

"Wouldn't they keep till to-morrow?" I pleaded.

"Yes," reluctantly, "but I planned to do them to-day."

And no amount of pleading would make her outgrow that god of the careful housewife—a plan.

Do you know what I think,—that "never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day" is meant for pleasures as well as duties.

Happiness is an effervescent thing. It must be drained at the moment or the draught will go stale and flat. I have sometimes regretted putting off my pleasures as deeply as procrastinating my duties.

Once upon a time when I was a college girl I came home from college to spend the day away from the distractions of dormitory life working on a difficult thesis. I meant to get a great deal done, but before I had been there an hour my big brother came in from the city for one of these rare holidays he allowed himself, fetched his golf clubs and looked about for a comrade, whereupon I laid down the thesis and went.

If you are a sister you may know that when brothers are very much older and very busy, an afternoon of real companionship with them is rare. I suppose I wrote the thesis sometime. I've forgotten that, and I don't remember even what it was about, but that afternoon I have never forgotten and never shall.

Neglecting ones duty at the right moment is a fine art. Stolen pleasures, like stolen fruit, are the sweetest. The guilty recollection of work at home adds a savor to the idleness that no primly planned pleasure could possibly have. Besides the unexpected pleasure that we snatch out of the routine is sure to be more satisfactory because it has no long anticipation to measure up to. Or, to be more accurate, our anticipation, being only of a day of routine work, the reality is sure to shine by contrast. Don't let yourself grow deaf to the call of pleasure. I am sure the Power who made such a beautiful world, with so many rich possibilities of pleasure in it, could never be pleased by that.

Buth Cameron

We want to see the people who are careful about the quality of Tea they drink.

In buying we select only Teas of well-known merit and value, and if they are not just as we represent them to you, we will cheerfully take them back.

ON THAT BASIS WE INVITE YOUR TRADE.

Our Brands:
 STAR. HOMESTEAD. ROSALIND. BALMORAL.

Apples, Etc.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 KINGS.
 Nos. 1 and 2 HURSTON.
 Nos. 1 and 2 GRAVENSTEIN.
 ALMERIA GRAPES.
 Spanish Silverpeel ONIONS.
 NAPLES LEMONS.
 POSTER'S WRINKLED PEAS.

Irish Butter.

Fresh supply ex s.s. Durango:
 "Einkiecan"—Prints & Bulk.
 CHEDDAR CHEESE.

No. 1 SALT HERRING.
 Specially packed in Green Bay.
 of good size and well cured.
 SMOKED SALMON.
 FISH SOUPS.
 PICKLED TROUT, etc. lb.

C. P. EAGAN,

Duckworth Street and Queen's Road.

War News

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.
 The Governor, Newfoundland:

Following from Press Bureau:—There has been further fierce fighting on our left wing, and Sombartzyde has been re-occupied by us. The enemy re-occupied Dixmude, but failed to debouch on the left bank of the Yser. The British troops were attacked at several points, but checked the enemy everywhere.

To-night's reports say that a violent attack continues on our left wing. The British Army repelled the enemy's attacks, especially an offensive attempted by a body of Prussian Guards.

The Niger, a small torpedo gunboat, was sunk in the Downs by an enemy submarine. There was no loss of life.

ENEMY REPULSED.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—(Official.) To the north we have held on all our positions. The enemy has sought to debouch from Dixmude by a night attack, but were repulsed.

CAPTURED SUSPICIOUS CARGO.

PERPIGNAN, Nov. 12.
 A French cruiser, steaming off the coast, captured a German steamer, which had on board 150 men, and what was described as a suspicious cargo. The Germans on the steamer are interned here.

VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY WILL NOT BE TOLERATED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.
 France and Britain have warned Ecuador and Colombia that violations of neutrality by those countries will not be tolerated.

OFFICIALLY PRESUMED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.
 The Admiralty to-day announced that, in the absence of further information, the loss of the Good Hope and Mommouth in the recent naval engagement off the coast of Chile, is now officially presumed. A list of the officers and men, serving in these vessels at the time they encountered the German ships, will be published shortly.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.
 The German general headquarters has issued the following: The enemy advanced from Neuport as far as Lombardzyde, but were across the Yser canal, south of Dixmude, is progressing. In the region east of Ypres, we have advanced further, and captured 700 French soldiers, 4 cannons and 4 machine guns.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.
 The Russian general staff has issued the following: In East Prussia on Nov. 11th, an action developed in front of Stalluponen and in the re-

LORD ROBERTS GOING TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.
 Field Marshal Lord Roberts is going to France. The official announcement in making this public says: The famous General is going into the war scene to see the Indian troops.

The critical stage of the battle in West Flanders has now been reached, and the next few days, if not hours, should produce something more decisive than has yet occurred. The Germans continue their attack with all the forces at their command on the British and French, who hold the line between Dixmude and Ypres, but with the exception of the capture of Dixmude, which occurred Tuesday, and some little progress around Ypres, they have not been able to

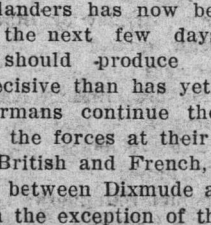
make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

Due to arrive per Durango:
 100 cs. SILVERPEEL ONIONS.
 100 kegs CLUSTER GRAPES.



Also per Morwenna:
 500 bags Blue Potatoes.
 25 bags Parsnips.
 25 bags Carrots.
 10 bags Beets.
 20 cases P. E. I. Eggs.

Soper & Moore.



Phone 480.

Sulphate of Ammonia.

St. John's Gas Light Company.

Dear Sir,—I have analyzed a sample of Sulphate of Ammonia made at your Works, and I found 20.5 per cent. of NITROGEN, Sulphates of Ammonia and Nitrate of Soda are the two principal Nitrogen manure.

Sulphate of Ammonia is less soluble than Nitrate of Soda, consequently it is a safer measure to use during a wet season.

Yours truly,
 D. JAMES DAVIES, B.Sc., F.C.S.
 Analyst and Assayer.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians. The army of Armenia whose base is on the Kara trans Caucasus mountains is approaching the Turkish fortress of Serzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing are subject of admiration on the part of military men here. There is a steady flow of recruits for Kitchener's army, and it is expected that with the territorial gains who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of two million men. New armies are also being organized in India.

make any material progress. The French official report issued yesterday afternoon, says that all attacks had been repulsed. The Germans are no longer utilizing green troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their Army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British but without success. Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the attacks of the Allies have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and Paris it is felt that so long as the Allies can hold the line of the canal from Neuport to Ypres, their position is a strong one. From northwest to south there have been engagements of lesser importance, which, according to French reports, General Joffre's armies have succeeded in gaining ground and strengthening their positions. The Germans continue destroying bridges and railways in Belgium, but with what object remains secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country, and they are taking every step to prevent their plans from becoming known to their enemies. The Russian Army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into East Prussia, and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Saldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives Russia control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier of German territory and several branch railroads running into the interior. The central army which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only one important engagement, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing. The Russian left wing follows the Kielce railway on the Austrian front, within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent. The southern army under General Ruzky, is at Piesow, between Przemysl and Cracow. Its crossing of the San River is being opposed by Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, whilst still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians