

MEAGRE REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD SAY ENEMY STILL UNABLE TO BREAK ALLIES' LINE

FIGHTING CONTINUES FURIOUS ALONG WHOLE BATTLEFRONT IN FRANCE

Curtain Drawn Around Scene of Operations Again and Only Meagre Information From Front--Few Reports Coming Through Show Battle Goes on With Violence Which Has Marked Fighting of Past Four Days--Enemy Has Redoubled Efforts To Break British and French Line But is Again Repulsed and Allies Make Slight Gains.

Furious fighting continues in Northern France where the allied French and British armies 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 to 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 in 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 indicate, however, that the French and British have given no ground before the onslaught of the invaders.

A very rigorous censorship has evidently been imposed at virtually all points, particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front, as very little news is being permitted to come through, the war officials doubtless fearing, first, to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained, and, second, that the publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans.

RUSSIANS INVEST PRZEMYSL.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemyśl, in Galicia, is completely invested 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 Przemyśl forts are inventions."

The Montenegrins, who have allied themselves with the Serbians in the conflict with Austria, are making advances, according to advices. A despatch from Cetinje, Montenegro says that the Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The Austrian forts at Cattaro, Damatia, on September 19, sunk a big French warship, according to a despatch to the Cologne Gazette. This ship was one of a fleet of eighteen which was met by a Salvo from one of the Austrian forts.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the Dardanelles have been closed to navigation.

The Austrian government had consented to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's securities and money deposited in Vienna, according to reports as well as the company's observation cars running on Austrian railroads. This is the result, it is said, of a refusal of the company to pay the dividend of Austrian shareholders.

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.

SHOOTING ACCIDENTAL, VERDICT OF JURY

Millstream, Kings county Sept. 28—An inquest was held by Coroner F. W. Wallace of Sussex at Millstream to enquire into the death of James H. Goggin who was mistaken for a deer by his cousin, Henry Loker, who shot and killed him. The Coroner in charging the jury cited several cases where shooting accidents had been caused through carelessness and warned gun men not to fire until positive that it was not a human being they were shooting at, but said he would leave the verdict in the hands of the jury. The jury summoned by Constable Fred W. Gaultier and composed of S. B. Gance, foreman, Ed. Foltin, Wilfred Schofield, Warren Foltin, John Parlee, Howard McEwan and Howard Foltin brought in the following verdict: That according to the evidence given the shooting was accidental and we would recommend that greater caution be exercised by those carrying firearms.

OTTAWA OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

Gov. General, Premier Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier Address Inaugural Meeting.

NEED FOR ALL HELP CANADA CAN SEND.

Canadian Troops as Fine Body of Men as Any Among Empire's Army, Sir Robert Borden Says.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—An enthusiastic rally, initiating the Ottawa campaign for the Canadian Patriotic Fund was held in the Russell Theatre tonight, when His Royal Highness the Governor-General, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Cabinet and ex-Cabinet ministers addressed a huge throng. A cablegram was read from Premier Asquith, wishing success to the meeting. There was a wild burst of applause when His Royal Highness and party entered the theatre. In response to the request of the chairman, Sir Henry Stan, His Royal Highness rose in the Vice-regal box and said: "It gives me great pleasure to be with you tonight. I hope that my attendance, also that of the Duchess and my daughter, will show you how thoroughly we are in sympathy with the objects which you have brought together on this occasion. "Recently I have had the pleasure, several times, to visit Valcartier, and also to be present at what is perhaps no longer a secret, the embarkation of the Canadian troops. I assure you that they are a fine body of loyal and patriotic Canadians, who are leaving their native land to take their share in the great struggle in which the Empire is now engaged. "You have been told that every creed and every nationality is represented in this undertaking, and you may be assured that the money subscribed will be carefully devoted to the objects for which it was intended. "The great fault with these siege mortars is that they are not portable. The 8-inch guns and 11-inch mortars of the Germans, and highly explosive shells, can do incalculable damage. "The effective range of these siege mortars is from six to nine miles, and they throw a shell capable of piercing armor plate which weighs about eight hundred pounds. The diabolical effect of such a gun, truly found in a trench where men are fighting shoulder to shoulder can best be imagined. "The greatest fault with these siege mortars is the difficulty of transportation. They must be moved on great platforms over the macadam roads or, probably, the Germans are four tracking the railroads as they move along, thus enabling the artillery forces to mount these enormous pieces of ordnance on two flat cars. "Although he admitted that the losses so far in the war have been enormous and appalling, this officer said he did not believe they were as great as first reports would indicate. "The despatches reported the destruction of three Russian army corps in Galicia with 120,000 men," he said. "Now that is a physical impossibility. To add to the color of his report, it was said that 70,000 men were captured. Why, at Mukden, in the Russo-Japanese War, only 30,000 men were captured. If twenty per cent. of the forces of one side now battling have been lost, it will be a frightful death toll per cent. loss will make troops give way and retreat to a new vantage point. "Wounds made today by the bursting shrapnel and chemical coated bits of steel from lyddite shells are more terrible than those of other days. "Speaking of the report that French soldiers smoked and chatted as they killed in bayonet charges, he said: "Drill ground regulations go by the board in real battle. A soldier may do pretty much as he pleases in battle so long as he keeps going toward the enemy. He may smoke, he may drink, if he can get it, and he may curse to his heart's content. It isn't any unusual sight to see American soldiers rolling cigarettes between rifle fire in a battle."

SLAUGHTER APPALING IN AISNE BATTLE

American Officer Tells of Terrible Efficiency of Modern War Machines—Some Shells Weighing 800 Pounds

Military experts who believe that the great battle of the Aisne, now raging between the forces of the Allies and the Germans, will decide the outcome of the war, yesterday declared that the slaughter during this, the longest sustained battle in the history of warfare, would startle humanity.

As an evidence of the appalling expertise of the killing machines of both sides, an army officer recently returned from Europe, where he studied military equipment, said: "Despatches indicate that both the French and Germans are using heavy siege mortars in this battle. How great their destructiveness is remains to be seen after this conflict is ended. The possibilities of the use of instruments of destruction defy conception. The 8-inch guns and 11-inch mortars of the Germans, and highly explosive shells, can do incalculable damage. "The effective range of these siege mortars is from six to nine miles, and they throw a shell capable of piercing armor plate which weighs about eight hundred pounds. The diabolical effect of such a gun, truly found in a trench where men are fighting shoulder to shoulder can best be imagined. "The greatest fault with these siege mortars is the difficulty of transportation. They must be moved on great platforms over the macadam roads or, probably, the Germans are four tracking the railroads as they move along, thus enabling the artillery forces to mount these enormous pieces of ordnance on two flat cars. "Although he admitted that the losses so far in the war have been enormous and appalling, this officer said he did not believe they were as great as first reports would indicate. "The despatches reported the destruction of three Russian army corps in Galicia with 120,000 men," he said. "Now that is a physical impossibility. To add to the color of his report, it was said that 70,000 men were captured. Why, at Mukden, in the Russo-Japanese War, only 30,000 men were captured. If twenty per cent. of the forces of one side now battling have been lost, it will be a frightful death toll per cent. loss will make troops give way and retreat to a new vantage point. "Wounds made today by the bursting shrapnel and chemical coated bits of steel from lyddite shells are more terrible than those of other days. "Speaking of the report that French soldiers smoked and chatted as they killed in bayonet charges, he said: "Drill ground regulations go by the board in real battle. A soldier may do pretty much as he pleases in battle so long as he keeps going toward the enemy. He may smoke, he may drink, if he can get it, and he may curse to his heart's content. It isn't any unusual sight to see American soldiers rolling cigarettes between rifle fire in a battle."

OTTAWA OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

Gov. General, Premier Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier Address Inaugural Meeting.

NEED FOR ALL HELP CANADA CAN SEND.

Canadian Troops as Fine Body of Men as Any Among Empire's Army, Sir Robert Borden Says.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—An enthusiastic rally, initiating the Ottawa campaign for the Canadian Patriotic Fund was held in the Russell Theatre tonight, when His Royal Highness the Governor-General, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Cabinet and ex-Cabinet ministers addressed a huge throng. A cablegram was read from Premier Asquith, wishing success to the meeting. There was a wild burst of applause when His Royal Highness and party entered the theatre. In response to the request of the chairman, Sir Henry Stan, His Royal Highness rose in the Vice-regal box and said: "It gives me great pleasure to be with you tonight. I hope that my attendance, also that of the Duchess and my daughter, will show you how thoroughly we are in sympathy with the objects which you have brought together on this occasion. "Recently I have had the pleasure, several times, to visit Valcartier, and also to be present at what is perhaps no longer a secret, the embarkation of the Canadian troops. I assure you that they are a fine body of loyal and patriotic Canadians, who are leaving their native land to take their share in the great struggle in which the Empire is now engaged. "You have been told that every creed and every nationality is represented in this undertaking, and you may be assured that the money subscribed will be carefully devoted to the objects for which it was intended. "The great fault with these siege mortars is that they are not portable. The 8-inch guns and 11-inch mortars of the Germans, and highly explosive shells, can do incalculable damage. "The effective range of these siege mortars is from six to nine miles, and they throw a shell capable of piercing armor plate which weighs about eight hundred pounds. The diabolical effect of such a gun, truly found in a trench where men are fighting shoulder to shoulder can best be imagined. "The greatest fault with these siege mortars is the difficulty of transportation. They must be moved on great platforms over the macadam roads or, probably, the Germans are four tracking the railroads as they move along, thus enabling the artillery forces to mount these enormous pieces of ordnance on two flat cars. "Although he admitted that the losses so far in the war have been enormous and appalling, this officer said he did not believe they were as great as first reports would indicate. "The despatches reported the destruction of three Russian army corps in Galicia with 120,000 men," he said. "Now that is a physical impossibility. To add to the color of his report, it was said that 70,000 men were captured. Why, at Mukden, in the Russo-Japanese War, only 30,000 men were captured. If twenty per cent. of the forces of one side now battling have been lost, it will be a frightful death toll per cent. loss will make troops give way and retreat to a new vantage point. "Wounds made today by the bursting shrapnel and chemical coated bits of steel from lyddite shells are more terrible than those of other days. "Speaking of the report that French soldiers smoked and chatted as they killed in bayonet charges, he said: "Drill ground regulations go by the board in real battle. A soldier may do pretty much as he pleases in battle so long as he keeps going toward the enemy. He may smoke, he may drink, if he can get it, and he may curse to his heart's content. It isn't any unusual sight to see American soldiers rolling cigarettes between rifle fire in a battle."

GREAT BATTLE IN EASTERN THEATRE SOON

Events Shaping For Decisive Struggle—Kaiser's Generals Paying More Attention to That Section—Have Twenty Two Army Corps on Russian Border.

Special to Standard and London Times Petrograd, Sept. 27.—Since I telegraphed last night important events have occurred on the Russo-German border heralding at no far distant date a great battle in the life and death struggle between the armies of the Kaiser and the Tsar. Recently it became certain that German generals regard the eastern theatre of war as the most important one. A few days ago there were 22 German army corps on this side, whereas there were only 18 in the French and Belgian war zone. Today I am able to supplement this information. Many, if not the majority, of the field corps are concentrated on the Russian border, whereas the armies remaining in France and Belgium are mainly composed of reserve corps.

Moreover it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Kaiser himself has come into East Prussia. It is in the light of these indisputable facts that the repulse of the German host near Niemen which was recorded last night must be viewed. The events under immediate notice are briefly related by the headquarters' staff as follows: "Fighting with the German troops began on September 25, in the region of Sopokhine and Druskentil. Compared with a previous bulletin, the German advance guards repulsed September 23 on the borders of Suwalki. This information shows that the enemy has moved towards the Niemen more than 25 miles in two days, according to information available at the hour of telegraphing the enemy's advance has been checked. To judge from the speed of his movement and the relatively narrow front of his deployment which is not exceeding 15 miles. The operations with which General Rennenkampf had to deal in Lithuania, call not of first rate importance. The question that naturally occurs to military observers is whether the German movement is really for merely a feint. The tendency here is to regard it as a demonstration intended to cover a more important action elsewhere, namely the line between the Kalisz and Carcow.

The absence of a serious objective for the advance from East Prussia has already been pointed out by Russian military writers. An invasion in force from this quarter would obviously weaken the German resistance in the direction of Breslau and would also expose the flank of the invading army while the absence of the railway facilities would moreover prove a fatal difficulty. On the other hand a mere raid upon the Russian communications would avail little because it could not go beyond the interruption of the Warsaw railway, causing an unimportant delay. Russia disposes such an array of forces on the Austro-German front that no diversions or demonstrations will wrest the initiative from her hands. The division of the German army's strength cannot be remedied by any conceivable plans. Russia is confident that her allies will continue the game so well begun.

man known throughout the United States and Canada, were poisoned in their stalls in this city today. Vereland and Arran are dead, but the life of Jim L., the least valuable of the three was saved. Vereland made a name for himself at the recent meeting at Woodbine by winning two six-furlong races on one afternoon, when the track was deep with mud. It is many years since a horse has accomplished a feat such as this in Canada.

LITTLE GIRL SENDS THANKS TO CANADIANS

Writes Letter to Government Expressing Appreciation of Dominion's Gift of Flour.

Special to The Standard Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 28.—The government has received the following touching letter from a little English girl, Marjorie Robertson of Wandsworth Common, London. "It is with most grateful appreciation that I write to thank you on behalf of my country for the handsome gift of flour you have so generously sent us, which is most welcome. We most heartily thank you not only for the gift but for the kind thought and your action in the time of war. It is nice to feel that your Dominion remembers the mother country in such a nice way."

FAMOUS RACE HORSE POISONED

Toronto, Sept. 28.—Three race horses, Vereland, Arran and Jim L., the property of J. J. McLinnemurray, a horse-

SITUATION IN NORTHERN ALLIES, WORD FROM PARIS

French and British Continue To Hold Firm Against Terrible Onslaughts of Germans Who Have Kept Up Attacks Almost Continuously For Four Days--British, Almost At Mouth of Enemy's Cannon, Fight Hand-to-Hand with Germans--French Troops Bearing Their Share of the Fighting.

GREAT BATTLE IN EASTERN THEATRE SOON

Events Shaping For Decisive Struggle—Kaiser's Generals Paying More Attention to That Section—Have Twenty Two Army Corps on Russian Border.

Special to Standard and London Times Petrograd, Sept. 27.—Since I telegraphed last night important events have occurred on the Russo-German border heralding at no far distant date a great battle in the life and death struggle between the armies of the Kaiser and the Tsar. Recently it became certain that German generals regard the eastern theatre of war as the most important one. A few days ago there were 22 German army corps on this side, whereas there were only 18 in the French and Belgian war zone. Today I am able to supplement this information. Many, if not the majority, of the field corps are concentrated on the Russian border, whereas the armies remaining in France and Belgium are mainly composed of reserve corps.

Moreover it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Kaiser himself has come into East Prussia. It is in the light of these indisputable facts that the repulse of the German host near Niemen which was recorded last night must be viewed. The events under immediate notice are briefly related by the headquarters' staff as follows: "Fighting with the German troops began on September 25, in the region of Sopokhine and Druskentil. Compared with a previous bulletin, the German advance guards repulsed September 23 on the borders of Suwalki. This information shows that the enemy has moved towards the Niemen more than 25 miles in two days, according to information available at the hour of telegraphing the enemy's advance has been checked. To judge from the speed of his movement and the relatively narrow front of his deployment which is not exceeding 15 miles. The operations with which General Rennenkampf had to deal in Lithuania, call not of first rate importance. The question that naturally occurs to military observers is whether the German movement is really for merely a feint. The tendency here is to regard it as a demonstration intended to cover a more important action elsewhere, namely the line between the Kalisz and Carcow.

The absence of a serious objective for the advance from East Prussia has already been pointed out by Russian military writers. An invasion in force from this quarter would obviously weaken the German resistance in the direction of Breslau and would also expose the flank of the invading army while the absence of the railway facilities would moreover prove a fatal difficulty. On the other hand a mere raid upon the Russian communications would avail little because it could not go beyond the interruption of the Warsaw railway, causing an unimportant delay. Russia disposes such an array of forces on the Austro-German front that no diversions or demonstrations will wrest the initiative from her hands. The division of the German army's strength cannot be remedied by any conceivable plans. Russia is confident that her allies will continue the game so well begun.

man known throughout the United States and Canada, were poisoned in their stalls in this city today. Vereland and Arran are dead, but the life of Jim L., the least valuable of the three was saved. Vereland made a name for himself at the recent meeting at Woodbine by winning two six-furlong races on one afternoon, when the track was deep with mud. It is many years since a horse has accomplished a feat such as this in Canada.

Italy to Abandon Neutral Stand at Last? Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28, via Paris, 7.57 p. m.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 6.21 p. m.—An official despatch from Petrograd says that Przemyśl, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians. Dardanelles Closed. London, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation, according to a despatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company. The duration of the closure is not stated. London, Sept. 28, 10.55 p. m.—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer, who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded. Greater Part of Maubeuge Burned by Germans. Paris, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—A resident of Maubeuge who had been made prisoner but later escaped states that Maubeuge was three-quarters burned by the Germans. The forts resisted for a long time the assaults of forty thousand men. London, Sept. 28, 2.50 a. m.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bielsk, Russia yesterday killing eleven children, according to a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post. When not actually engaged in fighting many of the regiments have marched thirty miles daily for several days when changing positions in order to carry out new movements. The reason for the recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme is credited in French military circles to the desire of the newly appointed German generals, who have taken the places of those removed by

GREAT BATTLE IN EASTERN THEATRE SOON

Events Shaping For Decisive Struggle—Kaiser's Generals Paying More Attention to That Section—Have Twenty Two Army Corps on Russian Border.

Special to Standard and London Times Petrograd, Sept. 27.—Since I telegraphed last night important events have occurred on the Russo-German border heralding at no far distant date a great battle in the life and death struggle between the armies of the Kaiser and the Tsar. Recently it became certain that German generals regard the eastern theatre of war as the most important one. A few days ago there were 22 German army corps on this side, whereas there were only 18 in the French and Belgian war zone. Today I am able to supplement this information. Many, if not the majority, of the field corps are concentrated on the Russian border, whereas the armies remaining in France and Belgium are mainly composed of reserve corps.

Moreover it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Kaiser himself has come into East Prussia. It is in the light of these indisputable facts that the repulse of the German host near Niemen which was recorded last night must be viewed. The events under immediate notice are briefly related by the headquarters' staff as follows: "Fighting with the German troops began on September 25, in the region of Sopokhine and Druskentil. Compared with a previous bulletin, the German advance guards repulsed September 23 on the borders of Suwalki. This information shows that the enemy has moved towards the Niemen more than 25 miles in two days, according to information available at the hour of telegraphing the enemy's advance has been checked. To judge from the speed of his movement and the relatively narrow front of his deployment which is not exceeding 15 miles. The operations with which General Rennenkampf had to deal in Lithuania, call not of first rate importance. The question that naturally occurs to military observers is whether the German movement is really for merely a feint. The tendency here is to regard it as a demonstration intended to cover a more important action elsewhere, namely the line between the Kalisz and Carcow.

The absence of a serious objective for the advance from East Prussia has already been pointed out by Russian military writers. An invasion in force from this quarter would obviously weaken the German resistance in the direction of Breslau and would also expose the flank of the invading army while the absence of the railway facilities would moreover prove a fatal difficulty. On the other hand a mere raid upon the Russian communications would avail little because it could not go beyond the interruption of the Warsaw railway, causing an unimportant delay. Russia disposes such an array of forces on the Austro-German front that no diversions or demonstrations will wrest the initiative from her hands. The division of the German army's strength cannot be remedied by any conceivable plans. Russia is confident that her allies will continue the game so well begun.

man known throughout the United States and Canada, were poisoned in their stalls in this city today. Vereland and Arran are dead, but the life of Jim L., the least valuable of the three was saved. Vereland made a name for himself at the recent meeting at Woodbine by winning two six-furlong races on one afternoon, when the track was deep with mud. It is many years since a horse has accomplished a feat such as this in Canada.

Italy to Abandon Neutral Stand at Last? Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28, via Paris, 7.57 p. m.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 6.21 p. m.—An official despatch from Petrograd says that Przemyśl, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians. Dardanelles Closed. London, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation, according to a despatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company. The duration of the closure is not stated. London, Sept. 28, 10.55 p. m.—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer, who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded. Greater Part of Maubeuge Burned by Germans. Paris, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—A resident of Maubeuge who had been made prisoner but later escaped states that Maubeuge was three-quarters burned by the Germans. The forts resisted for a long time the assaults of forty thousand men. London, Sept. 28, 2.50 a. m.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bielsk, Russia yesterday killing eleven children, according to a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post. When not actually engaged in fighting many of the regiments have marched thirty miles daily for several days when changing positions in order to carry out new movements. The reason for the recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme is credited in French military circles to the desire of the newly appointed German generals, who have taken the places of those removed by

Bulletin—Paris, Sept. 28, 11.08 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable. "Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woerwe region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations. "Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation. French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attacks of the Germans who have been endeavoring to take the allied positions by assault. Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile from the German front, where they were not in danger from the heavy German artillery and were sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open. One of the most furious German assaults turned upon the trenches occupied by British regiments, which, with admirable coolness, awaited the onslaughts of line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire and some times at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution. The centre of the battle line today became the scene of heavy fighting. Here the Germans have most of their big guns, and they also brought much infantry into action. But their efforts proved ineffectual. The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were remarkable after such an exhaustion campaign, during which they have scarcely had a full day's rest.

Italy to Abandon Neutral Stand at Last? Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28, via Paris, 7.57 p. m.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 6.21 p. m.—An official despatch from Petrograd says that Przemyśl, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians. Dardanelles Closed. London, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation, according to a despatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company. The duration of the closure is not stated. London, Sept. 28, 10.55 p. m.—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer, who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded. Greater Part of Maubeuge Burned by Germans. Paris, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—A resident of Maubeuge who had been made prisoner but later escaped states that Maubeuge was three-quarters burned by the Germans. The forts resisted for a long time the assaults of forty thousand men. London, Sept. 28, 2.50 a. m.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bielsk, Russia yesterday killing eleven children, according to a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post. When not actually engaged in fighting many of the regiments have marched thirty miles daily for several days when changing positions in order to carry out new movements. The reason for the recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme is credited in French military circles to the desire of the newly appointed German generals, who have taken the places of those removed by

Bulletin—Paris, Sept. 28, 11.08 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable. "Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woerwe region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations. "Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation. French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attacks of the Germans who have been endeavoring to take the allied positions by assault. Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile from the German front, where they were not in danger from the heavy German artillery and were sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open. One of the most furious German assaults turned upon the trenches occupied by British regiments, which, with admirable coolness, awaited the onslaughts of line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire and some times at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution. The centre of the battle line today became the scene of heavy fighting. Here the Germans have most of their big guns, and they also brought much infantry into action. But their efforts proved ineffectual. The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were remarkable after such an exhaustion campaign, during which they have scarcely had a full day's rest.

Italy to Abandon Neutral Stand at Last? Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28, via Paris, 7.57 p. m.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 6.21 p. m.—An official despatch from Petrograd says that Przemyśl, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians. Dardanelles Closed. London, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation, according to a despatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company. The duration of the closure is not stated. London, Sept. 28, 10.55 p. m.—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer, who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded. Greater Part of Maubeuge Burned by Germans. Paris, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—A resident of Maubeuge who had been made prisoner but later escaped states that Maubeuge was three-quarters burned by the Germans. The forts resisted for a long time the assaults of forty thousand men. London, Sept. 28, 2.50 a. m.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bielsk, Russia yesterday killing eleven children, according to a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post. When not actually engaged in fighting many of the regiments have marched thirty miles daily for several days when changing positions in order to carry out new movements. The reason for the recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme is credited in French military circles to the desire of the newly appointed German generals, who have taken the places of those removed by

Bulletin—Paris, Sept. 28, 11.08 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable. "Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woerwe region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations. "Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation. French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attacks of the Germans who have been endeavoring to take the allied positions by assault. Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile from the German front, where they were not in danger from the heavy German artillery and were sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open. One of the most furious German assaults turned upon the trenches occupied by British regiments, which, with admirable coolness, awaited the onslaughts of line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire and some times at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution. The centre of the battle line today became the scene of heavy fighting. Here the Germans have most of their big guns, and they also brought much infantry into action. But their efforts proved ineffectual. The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were remarkable after such an exhaustion campaign, during which they have scarcely had a full day's rest.

Italy to Abandon Neutral Stand at Last? Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28, via Paris, 7.57 p. m.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 6.21 p. m.—An official despatch from Petrograd says that Przemyśl, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians. Dardanelles Closed. London, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation, according to a despatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company. The duration of the closure is not stated. London, Sept. 28, 10.55 p. m.—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer, who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded. Greater Part of Maubeuge Burned by Germans. Paris, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—A resident of Maubeuge who had been made prisoner but later escaped states that Maubeuge was three-quarters burned by the Germans. The forts resisted for a long time the assaults of forty thousand men. London, Sept. 28, 2.50 a. m.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bielsk, Russia yesterday killing eleven children, according to a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post. When not actually engaged in fighting many of the regiments have marched thirty miles daily for several days when changing positions in order to carry out new movements. The reason for the recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme is credited in French military circles to the desire of the newly appointed German generals, who have taken the places of those removed by

Bulletin—Paris, Sept. 28, 11.08 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable. "Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woerwe region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations. "Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation. French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attacks of the Germans who have been endeavoring to take the allied positions by assault. Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile from the German front, where they were not in danger from the heavy German artillery and were sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open. One of the most furious German assaults turned upon the trenches occupied by British regiments, which, with admirable coolness, awaited the onslaughts of line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire and some times at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution. The centre of the battle line today became the scene of heavy fighting. Here the Germans have most of their big guns, and they also brought much infantry into action. But their efforts proved ineffectual. The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were remarkable after such an exhaustion campaign, during which they have scarcely had a full day's rest.

Italy to Abandon Neutral Stand at Last? Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28, via Paris, 7.57 p. m.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 6.21 p. m.—An official despatch from Petrograd says that Przemyśl, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians. Dardanelles Closed. London, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation, according to a despatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company. The duration of the closure is not stated. London, Sept. 28, 10.55 p. m.—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer, who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded. Greater Part of Maubeuge Burned by Germans. Paris, Sept. 28, 11.15 p. m.—A resident of Maubeuge who had been made prisoner but later escaped states that Maubeuge was three-quarters burned by the Germans. The forts resisted for a long time the assaults of forty thousand men. London, Sept. 28, 2.50 a. m.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bielsk, Russia yesterday killing eleven children, according to a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post. When not actually engaged in fighting many of the regiments have marched thirty miles daily for several days when changing positions in order to carry out new movements. The reason for the recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme is credited in French military circles to the desire of the newly appointed German generals, who have taken the places of those removed by

SITUATION IN NORTHERN ALLIES, WORD FROM PARIS

French and British Continue To Hold Firm Against Terrible Onslaughts of Germans Who Have Kept Up Attacks Almost Continuously For Four Days--British, Almost At Mouth of Enemy's Cannon, Fight Hand-to-Hand with Germans--French Troops Bearing Their Share of the Fighting.

GREAT BATTLE IN EASTERN THEATRE SOON

Events Shaping For Decisive Struggle—Kaiser's Generals Paying More Attention to That Section—Have Twenty Two Army Corps on Russian Border.

Special to Standard and London Times Petrograd, Sept. 27.—Since I telegraphed last night important events have occurred on the Russo-German border heralding at no far distant date a great battle in the life and death struggle between the armies of the Kaiser and the Tsar. Recently it became certain that German generals regard the eastern theatre of war as the most important one. A few days ago there were 22 German army corps on this side, whereas there were only 18 in the French and Belgian war zone. Today I am able to supplement this information. Many, if not the majority, of the