

# LINE OF BATTLE LENGTHENING OUT AND THE FIGHTING FRONT EXTENDS TO ARRAS

## FEELING OF VICTORY PREVAILS IN RANKS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH

Troops Feel They Have Accomplished Task of Keeping Enemy from Breaking Through Allies Line and This Means Victory—Face Germans at Distance of Quarter of Mile—Scene of Attack Shifts Day by Day as Enemy's Onslaughts Fail to Break Down Barrier.

On the battlefield, via Paris, Oct. 2 (8:31 p.m.)—A thrill was in the air all along the extended allied lines today. The French and British troops, who have been over a fortnight in the closest contact with the Germans, felt that they had accomplished their hard task of preventing the Germans breaking through the human barrier erected between them and their main objective, Paris, and that this meant eventually victory for the allies. The lines of the trenches make the battlefield appear like deeply scarred fields. The allies, who quickly learned the lesson in burrowing, at some places face the Germans within a quarter of a mile. Their field entrenchments offer admirable shelter from the effects of the German artillery, which consequently reduces their casualties, and permits the allies to await in comparative safety the German attacks, which must be made across the open, and often at a terrible cost.

The fury of the German onslaughts was unabated today especially on the western wing; but their efforts were met with vigor by the allies, who threw all their strength and courage against the attackers.

### SCENE OF ATTACK SHIFTS DAY BY DAY

The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Thiesme and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther northwest, and today hurled them against Roye. Again they failed, although tonight they were making their efforts to batter down the resistance. The allies' great turning movement continued today, and their western wing extended toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line of the front show the progress of the allies to be slow, but sure. Hundreds of German prisoners fell into the hands of the allies at every point, and it was remarked that among them the majority were Bavarians, who seem to have been prominent in the front of the German attack.

Bank Directors Leave Town with Clients

Petrograd, Oct. 2.—The Slovo Polki, a newspaper published in Leningrad.

## THIRTY THOUSAND, THE GERMAN LOSS IN DEAD AND WOUNDED

London, Oct. 2, 10:30 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says: "The Russian Embassy here has issued a communication which announces that the Germans have suffered 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."

## AFRICAN BATTALION WON THE DAY

Paris, Oct. 2.—From complete details received here of the fighting near Verdun, it seems that it was an African battalion that recently checked an attack of the German Imperial Guard. A survivor of the battle, who has arrived in Paris, today told the following story of the fight: "The sun was just rising when our outpost came back on our main force and informed us that the Imperial Guard was coming. Soon after we could see pointed helmets, glistening in the sun, rapidly advancing. "Decided by our silence, the Guard

## Action Extending More to Northward, and French Advance Has Been Rapid During Past Week --- Heaviest Fighting Going On in Roye District Where Enemy is Putting Up Desperate Fight --- German Attempt to Cross The Meuse at St. Mihiel Frustrated---Reported That Enemy is Packing His Baggage to Quit Belgium Territory --- Austro-German Army of Nearly Million Massed Near Cracow, in Galicia, in Effort to Check Advance of Russian Army.

London, Oct. 2, 9:30 p. m.—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 confuses, 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.

### ENEMY PUTTING UP STUBBORN FIGHT IN ROYE DISTRICT

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. Stubb 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 reports, only partial operations have been attempted by either side. Frontal attacks by the allies, 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.

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.

### Germans Preparing to Quit Belgium

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 fortress 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 forces in Brussels is packing up. Still another rumor has it that the German staff headquarters has been removed from Luxembourg to Moxenc.

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 800,000 men, is endeavoring to check the Russian advance.

### Invasion of Russia a Failure

This combined Austro-German army has occupied a line just inside the Russian Poland frontier, from Cracow through Czentochowa to Kallias, 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 material.

## CHURCH IS SUFFERING FROM SUCCESS

Report of C'tee at Methodist Conference Says Preaching is Losing its Grip.

### SOME OF TEACHINGS OF CHRIST DISREGARDED

Religious Life Growing More Formal and Superficial, and Church Failing to Meet Demands of Age.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Some objection was registered following the reading of the report of the Committee on Evangelism at the Methodist General Conference this afternoon.

It was true there had been progress and activity in the church in the past quadrennium, began the report. Figures were given to illustrate the growth. Proceeding the report stated in part:

"Nevertheless it is impossible to be blind to the fact that our church is not showing the aggressively evangelizing power we might reasonably expect of a body so strong, so well organized, and of such traditions.

Preaching Losing its Grip  
"In common with all the churches of Christendom, the Methodist church is failing to meet the demands of the age with that all-conquering enthusiasm which has swept her onward in the great periods of advance in the past."

"Church attendance is declining. The preaching is losing its grip on the heart and conscience. Over large areas religious life is becoming more formal and superficial."

"We recognize the problem is world wide, and assumes different phases in different lands.

Condemned For Her Likeness to the World  
"Confining ourselves to America, and especially to Canada, we venture to express the conviction that the church is suffering from success."

"The church has so diffused the principles of Christianity that she has drawn on herself a severity of criticism she has never known before."

"She is condemned today, not for her unlikeliness to the world, but for her likeness to it. Non-Christians deny her claim, not because she is not sufficiently Christian, but because she disregards some of Christ's plainest teachings."

"We believe she can recover her declining influence only as she will at once silence criticism, and rouse in men the old sense of moral difference. This means a new ethical advance."

"The church must uncompromisingly proclaim the deadly peril of riches. She must substitute co-operation for an incurably un-Christian principle of competition. The dominant aim of commerce and industry must come to be service, not profit."

## NO GROUND LOST, SOME GAINS, IS REPORT FROM BRITISH HEADQUARTERS

Every Counter-attack Repulsed, in Many Cases With Heavy Losses to Enemy—Germans' Offensive Efforts Lack Cohesion Which Marked Earlier Onslaughts on Allies—Graphic Account of Fighting Along Aisne River—At Times Only Roar of Enemy's Cannon Show Location of Artillery.

London, Oct. 2, (midnight).—The official bureau issued a statement tonight from the headquarters of the British expeditionary force, under date of Sept. 29, concerning the movements of the British force, and the French armies in immediate touch with it. The statement follows:

"The general situation, as viewed on the map, remains practically the same as that described in the last letter, and the task of the army has not changed. It is to maintain itself until there is a general resumption of the offensive."

"No ground has been lost. Some has been gained and every counter attack has been repulsed, in certain instances with very severe losses to the enemy. Nevertheless the question of position is only a part of the battle and there has been considerable improvement in the situation in other important respects. Recent offensive efforts of the enemy have been made without cohesion, his assaults being delivered by comparatively small bodies acting without co-operation with those on either side. Some of them, indeed, evince clear signs of inferior leadership, this bearing out statements made by prisoners as to great losses in officers suffered by the enemy."

"Further, the hostile artillery fire has decreased in volume and deteriorated both in control and direction. The latter is probably due to the transfer of metal to other quarters, but the two first factors may be the direct result of the activity of our air craft and their interference with enemy's air reconnaissance and observation of his fire."

### Enemy's Ruse a Failure.

"The Germans recently have been relying to some extent on observations from captive balloons sent up at some distance in the rear of their first line, which method, whatever its cause, is a poor substitute for the direct overhead reconnaissance obtainable from aeroplanes.

"As a consequence the damage being done to us is wholly disproportionate to the amount of ammunition expended

by the enemy. For the last few days it has amounted to pitting certain areas with large craters and in rendering some villages unhealthy, as the soldiers put it. A concrete example of what was on one occasion achieved against our infantry trenches is given later.

"Of recent events an actual narrative will be carried on from the 25th to the 29th, inclusive. During the whole of this period the weather has remained fine, though it has not been so bright as it was. On Friday, the 25th, comparative quiet reigned in our sphere of action. The only incident worthy of special mention was the passage of a German aeroplane over the interior of our lines. It was flying high, but drew a general fusillade from below with the result that the pilot was killed outright and the observer was wounded. The latter, however, was able to continue the flight for some miles but was then compelled to descend, his petrol tank having been struck. He was captured by the French."

"That night a general attack was made against the greater part of the allies' position and it was renewed in the early morning of the 26th.

"The Germans were everywhere repulsed with loss. Indeed, opposite one portion of our lines, where they were caught en masse by our machine guns and howitzers firing at different ranges, it is estimated that they left one thousand killed or wounded.

"The mental attitude of our troops may be gauged from the fact that the official report next morning from one corps, of which one division had borne the brunt of the fighting, ran thus, locally: 'The night was quiet, except for a certain amount of shelling both from the enemy and ourselves at 3.40 a. m.'

"At 3.40 a. m. an attack was made on our right. At five a. m. there was a general attack on the right but not really heavy firing. Further ineffectual efforts to drive us back were made on Saturday at 8 a. m. and in the afternoon, and the artillery fire continued all day.

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## VON KLUCK CAUGHT IN TRAP HE SET FOR FRENCH

Special to The Standard.  
By Gerald Morgan.

In France (locality deleted by Censor, Oct. 2)—It is not generally recognized how completely northwestern France has been evacuated by the Germans. The truth is that Lille is now absolutely beyond the scene of operations, but there is a question of how long it will remain so. The farthest west General Von Kluck's many lines of communications are the roads and the railway tracks from St. Quentin to Cambrai, through Valenciennes and Mons to Brussels.

Next comes the line from St. Quentin through Maubeuge and Charleroi to Namur. After that there is the line by way of Givet, Dinant, Namur and Liege. It is no secret that the French are threatening the first of lines of communications, for in their official communications they speak of the lines to the north being more and more extended.

Little by little the battle fronts again approach the frontier and the war is being carried back to the inevitable fields of Belgium.

Such an extended line of operations is just as embarrassing to the Germans now as it was in their favor in August. Gen. Von Kluck himself is in the meshes of the same net he set for the French, but the French, though their movements had to be swift, had a broad open line of retreat while that of Von Kluck is narrow and dangerous.

General Von Kluck therefore is not trying to slide the meshes of this net, but is attempting to break through them in the angle of the rivers Aisne and Somme.