

FRENCH RESUME OFFENSIVE AT POINTS ON BATTLE LINE

German Attacks Reported Having Been Repulsed in Vicinity of Roye—Other Positions on Left Maintained—Another Effort to Envelop German Right in Operation Again—Much Hard Fighting Ahead—Armies Watching Each Other in Center.

WHAT IS TRANSPIRING AROUND ANTWERP FORTS

Considerable Mystery Surrounds Movements of Opposing Forces There—Forts Reported to Have Fallen—Battle Still Rages Along East Prussian Frontier—Battle of Cracow Developing Slowly—Victory Claimed for Russians in Poland.

London, Oct. 4.—Having repulsed the German attacks, presumably in the vicinity of Roye, the French, according to an official communication issued late today at Paris, have resumed the offensive at several points, while other positions on their left have been maintained.

The great effort of the allies to envelop the German right may be said to be in operation again, and it is believed the whole French column from Roye northward to Arras is moving eastward against the German positions.

It is the same operation that has been tried repeatedly for the last three weeks in an attempt to reach the German lines of communication, and either encircle the German army forming the right wing, or force it to fall back to Belgium and Luxemburg.

The Germans have had a long time in which to make their position secure, so there is a lot of hard fighting ahead for both the attacking forces and the defenses. The defensive role is apparently being assumed by the invaders.

In the center, from the Oise to the Argonne, the two well entrenched armies still are watching each other, ready at a moment's notice to meet attacks, or on the advice of aerial observers, to move to some point where the line is threatened. While there have been many of these movements, there is little according to French report, to record. In other words, the situation remains virtually as it was.

In the Argonne district, where the Crown Prince's army attempted to advance a few days ago, there has been additional fighting and the Germans have been pushed back northward. In southern Woevre the French are "making progress, but slowly" against the Germans who crossed the Meuse at St. Michel, but later were forced back over that river.

In Lorraine and Vosges there is no change in the positions of the opposing armies. This probably is accounted for by the fact that the Germans have not sufficient forces to attack the almost impregnable line of fortifications, while the French are too busy elsewhere to attempt an invasion of the lost provinces. They have set themselves the task of putting the Germans out of northeastern France, and if this can be accomplished they are faced with the necessity of attacking the German positions in Alsace-Lorraine.

Of the result of the operations around the line of fortifications of Antwerp there is considerable mystery. Last night the Belgian legation at London announced the Belgians had been compelled before a violent artillery attack to fall back east of the river Senne toward the Nethe. This was taken to mean that some of the forts had fallen, and the German official report issued today asserted that Forts Lierre, Waelhem and Konigshoycke had been taken, with redoubts and earth works, and that the Germans had entered the line of forts through the breaches.

Later the Belgian minister, on authority of a telegram from Antwerp, declared the forts had not been captured, although Waelhem was damaged.

These forts, although important, are only the first line of defense of the city, and, besides two more powerful lines, the besiegers will have to contend with a large inundated area. This extends along the rivers Scheldt, Rupe! and Nethe, as far as Duffel, as well as to the north and the east of the town.

Heretofore fortresses have not stood long after the big German siege guns have been brought up. But Antwerp is in a different category, for in addition to being stronger than any fortress yet attacked, there is a considerable space in which

TRUGGLE IN FULL SWING

On our left wing the struggle is in full swing," an announcement in the official bulletin issued by the French war office, epitomizes the situation in the field of battle in northern France, for it is at this point that the real struggle for supremacy is being fought out.

The scene of this action is the territory around Aaras, in the department of Pas de Calais, showing a decided movement by the allied army to the northward, as Aaras is about 20 miles north of Albert. There has been no decisive result, up to the present, which in the nature of the fighting going on would seem to indicate that the reinforcements of each side must have been about equal.

It is believed that the British-Indian troops are on the line, and possibly some of the British territorials, and it is known the Germans have sent up heavy reinforcements from the center to aid the hard fighting soldiers on the right.

Field Marshal French's men evidently have been in close action again, for in the region of Soissons, on which rests the western end of the British line, some of the German trenches have been completed.

Along the remainder of the front the army has remained for the most part in their trenches, while desultory firing continued with the big guns.

The Belgians claim to have resisted the German attacks on the fortresses around Antwerp, although Berlin officially reports the destruction of several of the forts, as well as making progress on the main front.

In the battle of Augustowo, in Russian Poland, victory is claimed for the Russian arms, the official communication from Petrograd declaring the German defeat is complete.

The field army can operate against the besieging forces.

The Germans also have been active in two widely separated parts of Belgium. They visited Tournai Saturday and announced they were an advance guard of 10,000 men passing to Lille; while last night and this morning fighting was going on far to the east, near Lanaecken, northwest of Maestricht. One report said that Lanaecken was on fire, but another declared it was a nearby village that was burning.

The battle is still raging along the east Prussian frontier, and according to Berlin reports the Germans have scored a victory over the Russian who had pierced their center at Augustowo. The battle of Cracow is developing more slowly than anticipated, or, at all events, nothing has come through from either side as to the happenings in that field of operations.

Three Monarchs—the Russian Emperor, the German Emperor and the King of Belgium—and the President of France are taking part in the battles, or on their way to visit the troops in the field. The German Emperor has been on both western and eastern frontiers, while King Albert has been on the actual firing line ever since the war began.

The Russian Emperor has left Petrograd for the front, and President Poincaré is on his way to give greetings to the men on the firing line.

In Rumania and Italy a difference of opinion has arisen as to what steps, if any, the governments should take regarding the war. Some are for war and others for a continuation of neutrality.

If a report coming from Rome today that Italian sailors have occupied Avlona is true, Italy has taken action which will almost certainly involve her. Avlona, "the Gibraltar of the Adriatic," has long been coveted by both Italy and Austria. During the war between Italy and Turkey, when Avlona belonged to Turkey, it was the scene of a daring exploit by the Italian navy under the Duke of the Abruzzi.

The jealousy of Austria was immediately aroused, and, as a result, an agreement was reached whereby Turkey's European possessions were immune from attack. The intensity of Austrian feeling also was manifested during the Balkan war.

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT.

Thus Reports Petrograd as to Situation in Russian Poland.

Petrograd, Oct. 4.—The official statement from the Russian general staff headquarters issued tonight reads: "The battle of Augustowo ended in a victory for the Russian arms. The German defeat is complete and the enemy is in a disorderly retreat toward the East Prussian frontier. The valiant Russian troops are in close pursuit, the Germans abandoning in their desperate march trains, cannon and munitions, not having even time to gather up their wounded. "It is already known that the battle of Augustowo began September 29 with a bombardment by the German heavy artillery in the region of Sopot-

skin, on the left bank of the river Niemen, followed by an offensive movement by the enemy against the same fortified town. "At the same time, the Germans made repeated efforts to crush and dislocate the Russian forces near Druskenki on the Niemen. "On September 26 the Germans also began an attack on the fortresses of Osnowetz, but everywhere met with fierce resistance and were compelled to retreat. Not satisfied with counter attacks, our troops took the offensive vigorously and pursued the enemy. Notwithstanding the energetic resistance offered by the Germans, they could not check the onward rush of our troops "who captured the enemy's positions, one after another. "Routed by this irresistible engagement, the German army fled in confusion. (Continued on Page 8.)

PRAYERS FOR WORLD PEACE FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

Clergymen of All Denominations Joined Fervently in Spirit and Letter of President's Proclamation—Secretary Bryan and Oscar Straus in New York—Mr. Wilson Attends Church in New York—In Chicago There Was a Record Attendance.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Prayers for peace in Europe arose from all parts of the United States today. Clergymen of all denominations read President Wilson's proclamation, itself a fervent peace prayer, and congregations gathered to sing peace hymns and take part in peace services.

The President attended the Central Presbyterian Church here and heard Rev. Jas. H. Taylor pray "that the United States might be instrumental in restoring peace to Europe and that Mr. Wilson might be given wisdom and strength in his mediation proposals.

After the services a large crowd waited until the president had taken communion, to watch him ride away in his automobile.

Record Attendance in Chicago. Chicago, Oct. 4.—Chicagoans attended the churches in record numbers today and prayed for peace. At a public meeting at a downtown hall at which Governor Dunne, Bishop Fallows and Anderson and Miss Jane Addams were speakers, Madame Shumann-Heineke, who escaped from Europe with difficulty at the beginning of the war, sang the aria "Adrienne, from "Rienzi," and "Let us Have Peace."

Meeting in New York. New York, Oct. 4.—Hope that the European war will be the last object lesson of the horrors of strife and that after the efforts of man will be devoted to production rather than destruction, was expressed today by Secretary of State Bryan and Oscar S. Straus, former secretary of commerce and labor, at a special peace day service at Carnegie Hall. The meeting was one of many held in this city in accordance with President Wilson's recent proclamation designating today as a day of prayer for peace.

"Today, when a number of nations, all our friends, have been drawn into the vortex of war," said Secretary Bryan, "our first duty is to use such influence as we may have to hasten the return of peace. There will be ample time afterward to discuss ways and means for preventing future appeals to arms.

"Our interests are so entwined with the interests of other lands that no nation can live or die unto itself alone. If we had no higher reason for encouraging conditions conducive to peace we should find ample justification in the fact that the burdens of war no longer are borne entirely by its participants.

"We must not be discouraged if this, the greatest of all wars, broke out just when we were most hopeful of the substitution of reason for force in the settlement of international disputes. It may be that the world needed one more awful object lesson to prove conclusively the fallacy of the doctrine that preparedness for war can give assurance of peace.

"One encouragement to be drawn from the present European conflict is found in the fact that the governments involved vie with each other in refusing to admit they began it. We have taken a long step in advance when no civilized nation either will admit a desire for war or confess an intention to inaugurate it."

Referring to the peace policy of the United States toward Mexico, and the acceptance of the mediation offered by Argentina, Brazil and Chile, Secretary Bryan said: "President Wilson not only secured a peaceful solution of a situation that threatened war, but he gave a strong impetus to the cause of conciliation. It will be easier than before to preserve peace in the western hemisphere, and more difficult to excite war."

Oscar Straus expressed hope that mediation eventually would settle the European struggle. "A month ago," he said "Secretary Bryan under the direction of the president, encouraged by a statement by an ambassador of one of the powers, communicated informally with the other powers as to whether they were ready to accept the president's tender of good offices. While the time has not yet come for the definite discussion of the subject, we may be justified in hoping that these communications already have had the good result of lifting the latch on the door of mediation, so that, without the initiative of either side, at the first opportunity that door readily may be thrown open."

Mr. Straus referred to treaties which Secretary Bryan recently has concluded with different nations, providing for investigation of disagreements between nations for a period of twelve months before war may be declared, and said: "I regard these treaties as a most important step for securing the peace of the world for the future. I believe that if those treaties had been in existence when Austria gave its unanimous ultimatum to Servia, this war might have been averted."

Cardinal Farley, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, said that if Europe had heeded Pope Pius X, the war never would have started. At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop David H. Greer asserted that although all methods heretofore tried have failed to insure universal peace, the principles laid down by Christ yet have to be applied to diplomacy and politics. The present war, he said, is a lesson that the nations do not guard the peace of the world.

News of the President's departure has given rise to rumors that the allies have gained a great victory, the news of which is withheld and that M. Poincaré has gone to witness the final discomfiture of the Germans. The correctness of this deduction is officially denied and it is repeated that the situation in the fighting zone is described by the statement of the war office. It is added that the President's sole motive is to convey the nation's appreciation and encouragement to the troops.

Interest in the allies' every movement, as revealed in official announcements of the war office, continues intense. Despite the pushing of reinforcements to aid the Germans, their attacks, as viewed here, seem to have little effect. The battle takes on more and more the form of a siege. Additional German forces, sent to the lines of the Aisne and Oise, it is noted, are not coming from Lorraine, Belgium or Germany, but are being drawn from the army operating in Champagne province. The withdrawal of German forces from the center has caused considerable surprise in view of the extraordinary precautions taken to stop the French advance in this region, especially as the center is regarded as an important element in the German defense.

President Poincaré, Premier Viviani and Minister of War Depart From Bordeaux—General Successes Are Denied. Bordeaux, Oct. 4.—President Poincaré, accompanied by Premier Viviani, and Minister of War Alexandre Millerand, left at noon today for the battle front. The President goes to the battle line, not to take part in the strategy, but to congratulate the troops personally upon the bravery they have displayed in the long and stubborn fighting.

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WILSON AND HARVEY BURY THE HATCHET

Incident of Presidential Campaign Happily Ended.

MET AT WHITE HOUSE

Discussed European Situation and Outlook for Campaign—Marse Henry Not Present, However, Others Invited.

Washington, Oct. 4.—President Wilson and George Harvey, formerly editor of Harper's Weekly, but now of the North American Review, whose controversy over the support of Harper's Weekly, furnished one of the chief incidents of Mr. Wilson's campaign for the Presidency, celebrated "Peace Sunday" today by a harmony meeting at the White House. It was their first meeting since their talk in 1911 in the presence of Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, which gave rise to Mr. Watterson's later attacks on Mr. Wilson and led Mr. Harvey to support Speaker Champ Clark for the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Harvey called at the White House at the invitation of Mr. Wilson to discuss the European situation and the fall campaign. In the last issue of his magazine, Mr. Harvey praised the President's attitude since the outbreak of war in Europe and suggested that he wait patiently for the psychological moment to urge peace.

The President and Mr. Harvey remained in conference for more than an hour. It was said at the White House later that the meeting was most friendly, and that past differences were not recalled. Mr. Harvey said he had called on Mr. Wilson to discuss public questions, principally the European situation, and "as a matter of course," the talk was friendly.

The White House meeting followed a conference between Mr. Harvey, Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary; Frederick Lynch, Democratic National committeeman from Minnesota, and Thomas Pence, of the National committee's publicity bureau. The fall campaign was discussed.

In December, 1911, Mr. Wilson, then governor of New Jersey, talked with Harvey and Henry Watterson in a New York club. The three were hat friends and the editors had worked together in Mr. Wilson's interest in New Jersey.

In January, 1912, Mr. Watterson issued the statement which informed the public for the first time that there had been a breach at the club conference between Wilson and "the two colts," as they became to be called. Watterson referred to Governor Wilson as "a schoolmaster, not a statesman," and said he had treated the two veteran Democratic editors as if they were school boys. The charge of ingratitude also was made, the statement relating that, when asked by Harvey whether the support of Harper's Weekly was embarrassing him, Governor Wilson had replied that it was.

After the publication of this statement, feeling became bitter among the partisans of the three men. Despite the publication of the letter which had passed between Governor Wilson and Colonel Harvey after the club conference, in which letters there were amenities expressed on both sides, both editors thereafter supported Speaker Clark for the Democratic nomination.

PAIRS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

No Decision Reached in Fighting But Situation is Favorable.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The official announcement issued by the French war office tonight reports progress in the region of Soissons, where several German trenches have been taken. The battle on the left wing is in full swing without decisive result. The text of the communication follows:

"On our left wing the struggle is in full swing in the region of Arras, without decision having been reached. The action has been less violent between the upper valley of the Aisne and the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise. We have made progress in the region of Soissons where some of the enemy's trenches have been captured.

"On almost all the remainder of the front, the lull, already noted, persists. In the Woivre region we have made some progress between Apremont and the Meuse and on the Rupt de Mad."

WEATHER FOR WEEK.

Rain Over Most of East and South, Followed by Lower Temperatures.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Rainy weather over most of the East and South was forecast by the Weather Bureau tonight for the first half of the week. "In the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys rain Monday will be followed by generally fair weather and a decided fall in temperatures," said the bulletin.

GERMANS REPULSED!

London, Oct. 4. (2.30 A. M.)

A dispatch to the Central News from Antwerp dated Sunday night, says: "The Germans have been repulsed. They asked for a two-hour armistice to bury their dead, but the Belgians refused to comply. "The Belgians have destroyed all the bridges over the river Nethe. The Germans attempted unsuccessfully to rebuild the bridges."