

BELGIANS RECOVER MOST TERRITORY Victory at Oortenberg Said to Cut Army of Occupation in Two Sections.

HEAVY ARTILLERY IS USED

Ghent Again Occupied and King Albert Takes Part in Engagement at Hofstade, Near Malines. Extended Sortie Made.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—An Ostend dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The Belgian troops have just gained an important success at Oortenberg, between Louvain and Brussels, cutting up a German corps and taking several prisoners. The line toward Liege has been occupied by the Belgians."

It is asserted that after the recent battle at Tormegn, the Belgians buried 1239 Germans. The enemy suffered greatly at the hands of the Belgian artillery. Cannonading was directed in the direction of Courtrai and Waerghem. Germans are said to have been seen laying mines under the Belgian roads which the allies may take while following the retreating German forces.

Victory Regarded as Important. The Belgian victory at Oortenberg is regarded as especially important, as the German army occupying Belgium has been cut in two sections as a result of it. The victory was due in great part to artillery of heavy caliber, which was used for the first time there.

The Belgian army has again taken the offensive, which was being pushed forward on September 10 and the Germans everywhere were forced to retire. Malines and Aerschot were taken. The Belgian legion said to have been cut in two sections, thus cutting off the German communications between Brussels and Liege.

Belgians Recapture Ghent. A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says: "According to a Ghent dispatch to the Belgian government, having opposed the delivery of the city to the Germans, a Belgian force has again occupied Ghent. The necessities which had already been prepared were not used."

The Antwerp correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following: "A courier brings news of fighting at the Hofstade, near Malines, which is apparently going well. The German artillery figured considerably, but the Belgian infantry, well supported by guns, gradually forced the Germans back."

Battle to Be Resumed Today. The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, in a dispatch dated Saturday, says: "Fighting continued south of Antwerp. To the left our division was obliged to give way before the enemy's offensive. In the center and on the right wing we made good progress. The battle will be resumed tomorrow (Sunday)."

A German force of about 10,000 men spent Friday night in the neighborhood of Dasselghem and Waerghem, between Ghent and Courtrai, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ostend. About 8 o'clock Saturday morning they set out in a southerly direction, sending out numerous patrols in every direction. A force of 400 Uhlans proceeded toward Dierdume and Furnes and toward the French frontier.

GERMAN RETREAT IS RAPID

(Continued From First Page.) general staff of the eight corps of the German army the following order signed by Lieutenant-General Tullv von Tschepo and Wedinbach:

"VITRY-LE-FRANCOIS, Sept. 7.—The end aimed at by our long and painful march has been reached. The main French forces have been compelled to accept battle after continuously falling back. The great decision is near at hand. Tomorrow, therefore, the whole force of the German army, as well as those of our cavalry, must be engaged all along the line from Paris to Verdun in order to save the welfare and the honor of Germany."

Germans, Too, Urged to Firmness. "I expect that every officer and soldier, notwithstanding the battles and heroisms of the last few days, will do his full duty, and to his last breath. Everything depends on the result of the day tomorrow."

It is interesting to make a comparison of these addresses. It shows that the Germans do not lend less importance to the issue of the battle of the Marne than does our commander-in-chief.

Lunerville Is Recaptured. Another official communication issued tonight says: "First—On our left wing the general retreat of the Germans continues before the French and British forces, who have reached the lower courses of the Aisne."

Second—Likewise in the center the German armies are retreating. We have crossed the Marne between Epervy and Vitry-le-Francois. On our right wing the enemy has in like manner begun today a retiring movement, abandoning the region around Nancy. We have recaptured Lunerville."

FIGHT DESPERATE AT CENTER

London Reports Combined Efforts Promise Success.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The official press bureau makes the following announcement: "A summary, necessarily incomplete, may be attempted of the operations of the British expeditionary force and the French army during the last few days."

On September 8 the southern advance of the German right reached the extreme point at Coulommiers and Provins, cavalry patrols having penetrated even as far south as Nogent-Sur-Seine.

Exposed Wing Attacked.

This movement was covered by a large flanking force west of the line of the River Ourcq, which the outer flank defenses and allied force that might come from them.

The southward movement of the enemy left his right wing in a dangerous position, and he had evacuated the Creil, Senlis and Compiègne region, through which his advance had been pushed.

SEA TRAFFIC CAN DIG ACROSS ATLANTIC Arrivals and Departures Are Almost as Frequent as if No War On.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Arrivals and sailings of trans-Atlantic steamships today were almost as frequent as though war were not in progress in Europe, with cruisers of belligerent nations patrolling the lanes of sea traffic.

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Nearly 4000 passengers, a majority of them American refugees, reached here from British, French and Italian ports on four steamships.

Among the passengers on the France from Havre was Frederic H. Couderet, a lawyer of international reputation. In Paris Mr. Couderet registered his automobile at the American Embassy, drove the American flag on his machine and started on a tour through districts where fighting was in progress. He was present at the battle of Amiens.

French Enthusiasm Tremendous. "We saw a battery going into action, and you cannot imagine the enthusiasm of those Frenchmen, who seemed to be going to certain death," he said. "They had been marching three days. They had fought engagement after engagement."

Mr. Couderet said that on the way to Amiens he saw 15,000 French-African troops, consisting of Turcos, Moroccans and Senegalese, on their way to fight the Germans.

"I saw four French soldiers walking toward me," he added. "They had a German pilot, who had just been shot out of his machine by a sharp shooter. He was badly wounded and they were taking him to a hospital."

Russell H. Landale, a lawyer, another of the France's passengers, told of bomb-dropping in Paris. With five United States Army officers he was dining in a cafe on August 28, when the crackling of rifle fire was heard. They went out into the street.

All Paris Fires at Monoplane. "There we saw the flashes of guns, and looking upward, a monoplane circling about 3000 feet over the city. It was going rapidly and I told me that everybody in Paris was taking a shot at it. The Eiffel tower is a fortress armed with rapid-fire guns, and these guns now began to shoot like a Fourth of July celebration."

It was just growing dusk and in the dim light we saw a small object drop from the aeroplane. Following its flight we expected a fearful explosion, but nothing occurred, the shell falling to explode at that moment. Two French aeroplanes rose from the city and started straight for the invader, who was pursued by the two French planes until out of our sight."

GERMANS TOLD TO FIGHT

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British Said to Be Opposing General Von Klueck; French Attacking on Extended Front.

BELLEVILLE (via Copenhagen and London), Sept. 13.—The evening papers, although without definite news from the front, print, with the permission of the censor, articles saying the fighting near Paris has been severe. They say that the battle is on an extended front and may last for some time before it is finally decided.

It is added that the battle line probably stretches from Nanteuil-le-Haonain to Vitry-le-Francois. The British army is opposing General von Klueck east of Paris, over Metz and Sedan, and the French attacking on Vitry. Part of the troops are veterans; the others are fresh troops.

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Our troops, after several victories, will risk everything to inflict a destructive defeat on the allies in an open battle."

The Tageblatt says: "Victory is not likely to rest with one side immediately. Before victory can come to either side the fortunes will frequently change, and defeats may be expected on both sides."

The newspapers warn the people against placing credence in foreign reports. The Tageblatt prominently plays an apparently untrue report of a German report unfavorable to the German situation near Paris. Various rumors concerning the fate of Verdun are in circulation, but there is no trustworthy information.

RAILROAD MEN ORDERED BACK

Lines Toward Belfort and Nancy Believed Liberated Again.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The officials of the Eastern Railroad posted notices today that the employees of the road who had leave of absence because of the occupation of eastern territory by the Germans should return to their duties. This means that the railroad lines toward Belfort and Nancy have been liberated by the retreat of the Germans toward the north.

One hundred and fifty canal barges loaded with ammunition, which had been hidden under a covering of coal, had been captured by the French on the River Oise. This may explain the German shortage of ammunition.

AMERICAN SHIP CHASED

British Cruiser Takes After Steamer That Does Not Halt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The British cruiser Suffolk today chased the steamer Cosmo, flying the American flag, six miles down the coast of New Jersey.

The Cosmo left here today for Porto Rico. When the Suffolk sighted her, she hoisted international code flags asking, "What ship is that?" in reply the Cosmo hoisted the American flag and kept going.

The Suffolk evidently expected the Cosmo to stop, and when she failed to do so, the cruiser turned and started after her. The Cosmo soon outran the cruiser which then drew away and headed out to sea.

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WOODWARD & CLARKE DRUGS. The man who goes from city to city advertising his trusses with circus poster effects—here today with his promises and prices—gone tomorrow—he is truly a fakir.

A Peripatetic Truss Fitter. We've Been Making—Trusses, Belts, Bandages and Surgical Elastic Garments—for near a half century. Our people are skilled men and women—no guesswork—honest, intelligent, responsible service and always at a reasonable price. Our patrons don't pay if they are not pleased. Visit Our Human Aid Department—(Our Entire Fourth Floor) And Inspect the Remarkable Display. Invalid Chairs, Hearing Appliances, Instep Supports, Infant Scales, Bedside Tables, First Aid Kits, Wrist Bands, Obesity Belts, Crutches, Braces, Cripple Chairs, Back Rests, Stretchers, Ankle Supports, Elastic Stockings, Sick-Room Conveniences.

WAR'S RESULT VITAL. Dr. Aked Views "Moral Effect of Europe's Madness." HOPE IN UNITED STATES. "If We Want Peace, We Must Prepare for Peace," Says Minister. "French Youth Taught to Treat Germany as Enemy."

RUSSIANS CLAIM VICTORY. BRILLIANT HUNGARIAN CAVALRY DECLARED DEFEATED. Retreat From Lemberg Signaled by Airmen and Artillery and Cavalry Inflict Big Loss.

PRESIDENT IS KEPT BUSY. Official Business Encroaches on Vacation at Cornish. CORNISH, N. H., Sept. 12.—President Wilson got down to work within a few minutes after his arrival here today.

WAR CUTS IMMIGRATION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Tremendous decreases in immigration since the beginning of war in Europe were indicated today by reports to the Department of Labor. From August 1 to

SEPTEMBER 10 ONLY 50,897 ALIENS WERE ADMITTED, COMPARED WITH 173,362 FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR. The number of newcomers on September 10 was only 982, compared with 8427 on that day in 1913.

AMERICAN CONSUL HIKES. Tsing-Tau Records Removed, as Danger Believed Great. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—As a precautionary measure against possible destruction of the records of the American consulate at Tsing-Tau, China, the German post now besieged by the Japanese, Consul Beck has prepared to remove his offices, Charge Murray at Pekin advised the State Department tonight.

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The DOCTOR'S ADVICE by Dr. Lewis Baker. The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms will apply in any case of similar nature. Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given. Many of our patients report quick results without any harmful action whatever.

short of breath, and suffer more or less with pain in upper and back of head. Answer: Your condition indicates the need of a strong, harmless tonic nutritive to restore nerve equilibrium, which will in turn restore strength to the organs of nutrition, thus vitalizing the blood and promoting new cell and tissue to take care of the waste forces. Three-grain cadomine tablets, packed in sealed tubes with full directions, are recommended in such cases.

James J. asks: "For several months I have not been feeling well. My skin is yellow, my tongue is coated, my head aches, am sleepless, nervous and bothered with chronic constipation. Please help me." Answer: You need a laxative blood cleansing treatment in the form of three-grain sulphur tablets (not salt) to break the tendency to constipation and gradually your good health and pure blood will return.

"Had Insomnia So Bad I Couldn't Work"

Mr. Ezra B. Hand suffered many years from insomnia and found no relief until he used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. His letter is only one of many received from grateful users of this wonderful medicine. Read his own words:

"I have been using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for several years and am still using it, and want to tell you what has done for me. I had insomnia so bad that I could not work. I had some of the best doctors in Philadelphia, but none seemed to help me, so at last I made up my mind to try Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey; and I want to say that it has made a complete cure in my case."—Mr. Ezra B. Hand, 1628 Ritner St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. furnishes to the pale and weak patient a food tonic that rapidly feeds the starved tissues, brightens the mind, and promotes sound and undisturbed sleep, because it stimulates the mucous surfaces and little glands of the stomach to healthy action, thereby enabling you to properly digest what food you eat. "Get Duffy's and Keep Well." It is sold by most druggists, grocers and dealers, \$1.00 a large bottle. Insist on the genuine. Valuable medical booklet and doctor's advice sent free. The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

CATARH OF HEAD AND STOMACH Took Peruna Five Bottles Cured Me. Mr. Frank Richter, No. 209 East Second St., Winona, Minn., writes: "My catarrh was principally located in my head and stomach. I tried many remedies, but they were of no avail. I read of Peruna in the papers, and five bottles cured me." "As a remedy for catarrh I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh of the stomach. I know what it is to be afflicted with this awful disease. I consider it my duty to say a word in behalf of the remedy which gave me such relief. Peruna cured me, and I know it will cure any one else who suffers from this disease. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the curative effects of this medicine. Peruna is a well tested and recently used remedy, and for catarrh of the stomach it is unsurpassed."

PAU TELLS OF INJURY. FAMOUS FRENCH GENERAL'S LETTER TO MOTHER FOND. Hero of Muehlausen Cleverly Related to Good Parent in 1870 How He Lost His Right Arm.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—General Paul Pau, hero of the second capture of Muehlausen and whose army has borne one of the biggest parts in the war, in a letter just published, written to his mother soon after the battle of Woerth in 1870, in which he lost his right arm, told the story of his wound as follows: "My good mother: As I don't know if any of the letters that I have written to you have arrived, or rather, since I have strong reasons for believing that none of them has reached you, while at the same time I may hope that you will be able to see my autograph, I am going to relate my adventures at length. First of all, the originality of the preceding seven lines must lead you to think they were traced by a foot instead of a hand. Undeceive yourself and laugh neither at the first efforts of an unpracticed hand, nor at the style. Besides the fact that I speak almost exclusively German just now, I swear that I don't speak French as easily when it takes five minutes to trace a line. "But I am forgetting that I haven't told you the main thing. I am wound-