

London—An account of the operations of the British army in the Somme region...

On Friday, September 11, little opportunity was met along any part of our front...

General Advance of French. On this day there was also a general advance of the French along their whole line...

German Make Heroic Effort. It seems probable that the German army was not expected to find that the British army was beyond the power of assuming the offensive...

Correspondent Tells of the Burning of Termonde. International News Service. Here is the story of the burning of Termonde...

Fees in Artillery Duel. Working from this west to the east, our Third Army corps has a high ground south of the Alsne, overlooking the Alsne valley...

On our right the French reached the line of the river Vesle. On this day began an action along the Alsne which is not yet finished...

Official of Lunerville Tells of German Acts. Bordeaux—In a report to the minister of the interior, Subsecretary Minister of Lunerville says that town has been occupied three weeks by the Germans...

may be merely of a rear guard nature of a large scale, or may be the commencement of a battle of a more serious nature.

On Sunday, September 13, extremely strong resistance was encountered along the whole of our front...

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Hardy fighters of the Nineteenth corps of the Algerian contingent in the French army. Their fearlessness, fierce attacks on the enemy seem to utterly demoralize the German gunners.

FIERCE BATTLE LASTS FOR DAYS; FIRST DETAILS Gigantic Conflict as the Allies Attempt to Hurl Back the Invading Armies.

CARNAGE HAS BEEN AWFUL Really a Series of Attacks and Repulses That Have Gone on Along Front of One Hundred and Fifty Miles—Bravery Amounting to Fanaticism Has Been Shown by Both Sides—Petrogod Advice Are All Extremely Optimistic.

On the Battle Front, via Paris, Sept. 22.—The western wing of the German line has been broken back seven miles during the last 48 hours as a sequel to continuous fighting night and day.

Both armies, despite almost superhuman fatigue, about the utmost determination not to yield an inch of ground without a terrible struggle, but the fiercer troops at the disposal of the allied commanders have gradually forced the Germans to retreat.

The reckless display at the beginning of hostilities, with the resultant carnage through the machine guns, has almost disappeared and every movement of the attacking and defending troops is carried out with the utmost caution until the moment of actual contact.

The French report that they have made progress in the territory between Reims and the Argonne forest. On their left wing they have reached the heights of Lassigny. With the French on this part of the battle line are the British, who, according to an official statement issued by the British press bureau, have fared badly since the beginning of the war in the loss of officers.

It is now becoming the conviction of military men that nothing but outlying movements can have any serious effect on either army. The Germans, according to their official reports, are being strongly repulsed on their right flank. General von Kluck is making such a position on the hills near the Alsne and in the center, where the Germans are making almost superhuman efforts to recapture Reims.

Seventh Day's Battle. From the Battle Front, via Paris, Sept. 22.—The seventh day of the battle of the Alsne has ended with the Germans and allies entrenched in practice for the last two days. Artillery duels such as never have been before are being carried on between the two sides...

WORTHY OF HIGH HONOR Workers Under Red Cross Are Doing a Remarkable Service to Humanity's Cause. Above the smoke of battle, the roar of artillery, the rattle of musketry, the wail of the wounded, the pain and distorted faces of the dead, the anguish of the bereaved, stands the Red Cross, here symbol of human kindness...

It is a story of a deadly duel of counter-attacks and of furious attacks and of brilliant carnage. It is a story of a succession of battles which have been fought not on one part of the line and now on the other, hour after hour for every hour of the twenty-four, day after day and night after night, for six long days, and still with no result at the time of writing.

The story starts with the day of the fourteenth. From the twelfth to the morning of the fourteenth, the rival armies had been fighting a rear-guard action, precipitated when the retreating Germans turned at bay to give battle to their allied pursuers.

The real fighting started on the morning of the fourteenth, when the battle became general along the range of the front. The fighting was sustained with deadly earnestness during all of the next day, the Germans' contesting every foot of the way in an supreme endeavor to hold their positions until reinforcements could arrive.

On the night of the fifteenth they appeared to have been strengthened. The big guns on the rival artillery fronts in fierce silhouette, was replaced with great courage by the allied forces again and again the Germans returned to the attack with the tenacity that was the marvel of French troops, but each time they were repulsed to a few hundred yards until they drive their dense masses of troops at the allied infantry, but never were they able to break through.

At length, on the morning of the sixteenth, the allied brass batteries, moving each successive counter-attack to meet the furious onslaught of charged bayonets, and toward dawn the men of both sides were ready to drop from sheer exhaustion.

Just before daybreak the Germans turned on their remaining strength and energy into one final charge, that was conducted with all the vim and courage that could be expected of fresh troops.

They charged like madmen—like fanatics who knew nothing of the fear of death. But they were rolled back again, and the final encounter of the night was added another long roll of the dead and wounded. It was as if this was their one chance of salvation, and they were determined to make it.

Hardly had they recovered from this final grand effort when the allies followed with a vigorous counter-attack in an effort to catch the Germans off their balance. In this the allies were successful, for they gained ground slightly.

On the morning of the seventeenth fighting again was resumed with the same vigor. It was revealed that of the big night attack. At the end of the day it appeared that the Germans had been forced to retire about seven miles.

belongs to slaughter of thousands and tens of thousands of their kind. The great humane organization whose standard is the cross of red upon a field of white, knows no difference of race or nation. Its ministrations are freely given to all who suffer. German, Briton, Frenchman, Austrian, Slav, are all its equal beneficiaries. Its task is not limited by artificial boundary lines. It is the embodiment of all that is best in human nature; it presents the example of obedience to the Golden Rule; it exemplifies the spirit which should, though it does not, rule the world.

proved itself inadequate to force the issue to a decisive result. Batter Reims and Soissons. Both Reims and Soissons being battered to pieces by German artillery, the fifth day of the world's greatest battle found both the invaders and the allies moving huge bodies of infantry into the conflict.

The greater part of the soldiers of the two mighty opposing armies have been able to gain a rest as a result of the artillery duel which has been raging for more than a week. The arrival of German reinforcements estimated in number at 100,000 men resulted in the invaders taking the offensive at several points and it was necessary for the allies to throw forward heavy bodies of men to engage German attacking forces.

The activity of the British and French round Soissons shows that the allies are continuing their flanking movement against the troops of General von Kluck.

Hardest Fighting Near Soissons. According to the official announcement issued by the war office the hardest fighting is in progress near Soissons on the extreme western end of the battle line and near Reims in the center.

The French have been able to move their heaviest artillery to the fifth line east of the Oise, near its junction with the Alsne, and a continuous night and day bombardment against the German positions is in progress. It is confidently believed that the French and British will be able to sweep the Germans from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet.

Already it is said the French have been able to silence several of the German batteries at that point compelling them to retire to new positions. Both Soissons and Reims are reported to be in flames.

Petrogod Sure of Victory. According to Petrogod advice, the fortress of Jaroslavl is being bombarded. The French army, which is retreating toward Cracon, has been surrounded.

The capture of the town of Dubnic on the River San, by the Russians has cut Przemysl off from the western army, so that it must now rely for defense on the Austrian and German troops which are there.

General Dankl is believed to be in a difficult position. Driven out of the main body of the French troops he has been compelled to make a race for Cracon.

The French official lists received at London show that the battles in France exceed in violence any other war-borne anything since the struggle in Port Arthur. The part of the British officers are playing is illustrated by the bare testimony of the casualty lists. Seven hundred and ninety-seven officers are reported as killed, wounded and missing, which is a percentage of one to three proportion to the losses in the ranks. One hundred and thirty officers have been killed, a number of which were wounded and missing. Many of these officers are missing probably must later be recorded as killed or wounded.

Three Ships Sunk by German Submarines Early Tuesday Morning. Aboutuk, THE HOGUE AND CRESSY ARE THE VICTIMS Allied Armies Claim That Germans Are Being Steadily Forced Back Along Line of Battle of Alsne.

London—Three British cruisers—the Aboutuk, the Hogue and the Cressy—with more than 2,300 men on board, and two German submarines, whose complements were not known here, were sunk early Tuesday morning in an engagement, presumably off the German fortifications at Heligoland, in the North Sea.

The sinking of the British cruisers was given out officially by the London war office, but the destruction of the submarines was made known only through survivors of the English ships who were picked up and taken to Ymuiden, Holland.

Thirty unjured officers and 80 seamen, survivors of the British cruisers, arrived in Harwich, England, Tuesday night and said that they believed at least 1,000 of the officers and men of the two cruisers had been picked up. Some of the 7,000 and the 3,000, took survivors into the conflict, the former 287 and the latter 250. These men said that many more had been picked up and transferred to British torpedo boats, which were sent to the scene immediately following the disaster and no doubt had succeeded in rescuing many.

The Cressy and Hogue rushed to the coast at Heligoland at the time the Aboutuk was being rescued, according to the meager details, was lifted down into the water and sank almost immediately.

The Aboutuk's crew and were almost simultaneously torpedoed, both sinking as quickly as the British aircraft. The survivors at Ymuiden said that there were five submarines in the attacking party and that other ships of the German fleet were also present. The scene on hearing the explosion, succeeded in sinking two with rapid-fire guns. The other three are believed to have been either unharmed or not in the know.

Allies Still Claim Advantage. Paris—While the German center in the region around Rheims is apparently still holding the strong position it took up at the opening of the battle of the Alsne 10 days ago, French success there has been the result of a series of severe counterattacks, all reports from the extreme right indicate that the turning movement of the allies is the eve of being crowned with victory.

General Joffre, commander-in-chief, reported Tuesday to the minister of war at Versailles that the French advance on the German right flank, that not only has General von Kluck been forced to retire, but there are indications that the German center has reached the high tide of its resistance and will soon be forced to join in a general retrograde movement to the new lines.

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London—Reuter's Telegram Co. says Monday morning that it was the steamer Cap Trafalgar which the Carman sank. The British officers are playing is illustrated by the bare testimony of the casualty lists. Seven hundred and ninety-seven officers are reported as killed, wounded and missing, which is a percentage of one to three proportion to the losses in the ranks. One hundred and thirty officers have been killed, a number of which were wounded and missing. Many of these officers are missing probably must later be recorded as killed or wounded.

Albion—Miss Adalene Ludlow, thirty-three, one of the oldest residents of Parma, died of influenza. Ypsilanti—The need of a new building at the Normal college training school was emphasized here when the fall semester opened. The old building being badly congested. Saginaw—In a fire drill here, held by the state board of corrections and charities, the Michigan employment institution for the blind was emptied in 50 seconds.

Saginaw—While Mrs. Alice M. Bolls was combing her hair in her room a thief entered her room and observed and, after beating her into insensibility, escaped with several hundred dollars' worth of valuables. Big Rapids—Joseph Whitaker, who a few years ago, in company with Reichen, both of Big Rapids, created a sensation in western Michigan, posing as a member of the French nobility, died at the insane asylum at Traverse City.

Ironia—The body of Jimmie Wall, the boy who was killed in the Ironia county jail last week, was taken to the county jail and was buried in the cemetery at Ironia. The body was brought back to Ironia and given burial when it became known that the body would be used for other purposes. Local people were responsible for this action.

An Arbor—Donald Gregory of this city made a successful test run of his motor biplane, a machine he built himself at odd times in two years. It was his first flight in the machine since he obtained a height certificate. He encircled the city at the rate of eight miles an hour and remained in the air 20 minutes.

Frankfort—It is likely that a special election will be called by the board of supervisors of Benzie county for the purpose of voting on the question of incorporating the village of Frankfort. The matter was carried at an election last July, but later it developed that the board had ordered it at a special session, and it is being held in illegal.

Three River—At the annual Knights Temple field day 400 knights and friends were guests of three Rivers commandery No. 20. Nine commanders and 100 members of grand parade at Lafayette park, headed by Grand Marshal Grollbrier of Benzie county, and the Three Rivers band and commenderies of Benzie, mazon, Niles, Sturgis and Three Rivers.

Grand Rapids—The man who "stung" the Topper, Lawrence J. Chippy Robinson as the murderer who killed three here a year ago, his name withheld by the police, left Grand Rapids with \$5,000 in his pockets and will go to Chicago, where he will get an additional \$1,000, the reward offered for giving information leading to the capture of the guilty party.

Lapeer—Thomas Walsh, who got out of the Lapeer jail after having been in there 60 days for a charge of entering the office of Doctor Burham at Metosara and stole \$50 worth of cocaine, morphine and opium from the office of Dr. Burham, was arrested by the police. He was drunk again and had him sent back to jail, where the empty cocaine, morphine and opium bottles were found in his pockets. He died within two hours.

Portland—Elba Stevenson, mail carrier, was awakened by the ringing of a large glass window. On arising he found an overcoat full of sulphuric acid, cyanide of potassium and water. County officers learned that Adalbert Nicholson, 51, of Grand Rapids, had stolen the mail. He was arrested and taken to the county jail. He was taken to Ironia to await examination. Stevenson has recovered.

Grand Rapids—W. J. H. Evans and G. M. Evans are under arrest here and it is probable that a charge of passing worthless checks will be preferred against Sullivan. It is alleged that Evans tried to pass two checks which had been given to him by Sullivan. The notes were drawn on the Dominion Bank of Canada and word was received from Montreal that Sullivan had no account there. In Sullivan's pocket was found a check for \$200, a check for \$100, and a check for \$200. It has been learned that Evans secured the checks from a bank at Sarnia. The two men also have pawned a number of articles belonging to them at Detroit.

BRIEF NOTES OF WAR

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Nish, Serbia, via London—It is officially announced that a numerically inferior Serbian force has repulsed an attack by 50,000 Austrians near Novi Bazar. The German losses are reported as being heavy. The German losses on the attacking front.

Washington—E. Havenith, the Belgian minister, Sunday appealed for contributions in the United States for the relief of German women and children driven from their homes by the German operations in Belgium.

London—The German military governor of Brussels, via the Echo and Telegraph's Ostend correspondent, "threatens to shoot all sellers or persons possessed of Belgian or English newspapers, German papers and Dutch papers of pronounced sympathy unless they are authorized."