## GEN. FRENCH REPORTS ON DESPERATE FIGHTING IN BATTLE OF THE AISNE

issued long reports from Field Marshal General Sir John French detailing the operations of the British expeditionary force in France and their prog-

ress from August 22 to October 18. This covers the retirement of the British from Mons southward to the Seine and the advance back to the River Aisne and the first stage of the desperate encounters along the line of that river. It was September 5 when the allies took the offense.

The report contained this startling Information:

"It is a fact that betwen September 12 and October 8 the total of killed, wounded and missing among the British expeditionary force has reached 561 officers and 12,980 men, proving the severity of the struggle in which our troops have been engaged."

Following is the statement issued by the press bureau:

Sir John French's first report, dated September 17 says:

"In spite of very determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who is holding in strength and with great tenacity a position peculiarly favorable to defense, the battle which commenced on the evening of September 12 has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured passage of the river, and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture of over 2,000 prisoners and several guns."

The dispatch gives details of the retreat on August 28 and 29. Generals Gough and Chetwode, with the Third and Fifth Cavalry brigades, covered the retreat, repulsing the Germans with great loss.

German Pursuit Vigorous.

"The pursuit by the enemy," continues the report, "was very vigorous. Some five or six German corps were on the Somme facing the fifth army; on the Oise at least two corps were advancing toward my front and were crossing the Somme east and west of Ham; three or four more German corps were opposing the Sixth French army on my left,

"On September 5 General Joffre decided to take the offensive, as he considered conditions very favorable to success."

Field Marshal French believes that about noon on the 6th the enemy realized that a powerful threat was being made against the flank of his columns moving south and east and began the great retreat which opened the battle.

This battle, so far as the Sixth French army, the British army and the Fifth and Ninth French armies were concerned, was concluded on the evening of September 10, when the Germans had been driven to the Soissons-Reims line, with the loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns and enormous masses of transport.

On the 8th both the First and Second army corps made large captures some guns. On the 9th after forcing the passage of the Marne, they inflicted a heavy loss in killed and wounded on the Germans, while the Second division took some hundreds of prisoners and a battery of eight machine guns.

Field Marshal French's second report, dated October 8, concerns the operations of the British forces since the evening of September 10. It reads:

"Early in the morning of the 11th three corps crossed the Ourcg, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed, the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons and three brigades at Couvrellis and Carseufl, on the afternoon of September 12.

Battle of Alsne Opens.

"The Fifth division approached Missy, but were unable to make headway. The west army corps reached the neighborhood of Vauxcere without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Alsne commenced.

"The position of the enemy was very strong either for delaying action or for defensive battle.

"On the morning of the 13th I ordered the British forces to advance and make the passage of the Aisne. The first corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The first division was directed on Chanouville, via the canal bridge at Bourg.

"By nightfall the first division occupied the area around Moulins, Passa and Geny. The Second division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the Fifth brigade on the north bank to establish a bridge head.

Checked by Artillery.

"In the approach to Missy, where the Fifth division eventually crossed there is some open ground, which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The Thirteenth brigade, therefore, was unable to advance, but the Fourteenth, directed to a less exposed point, was rafted over, and at night established itself on the left of Sainte Marguerite, where later, with the Fifteenth brigade supported by the Fourth division on their left, it succeeded in repelling heavy counterattacks on the Third corps.

"On the morning of the 13th the Third corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny plateau. The Twelfth infantry crossed at Venizel, but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be manhandled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venizel.

direction of Chivres and Vregny had have not since been renewed."

London.-The official press bureau | made good progress, but at 5:30 p. m. the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions reached were held until dark.

"The Third corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up because of the heavy howitzer fire of the enemy.

"In the evening the enemy retired at all points and intrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river, along which runs the Chemin des Dames.

Build Pontoons Under Fire.

"During the night of the 13th and on the 14th, and following days field companies incessantly worked night and day, throwing eight pontoons and one foot bridge across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion.

"The action of the First corps on this day under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig was of so skillful, bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone would have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river.

About 1 p. m. the enemy obtained a footing between the First and Second corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. General Haig was hard pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal, part of which he skillfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards brigade. Some heavy fight ing ensued, which resulted in the en emy being driven back with heavy

General Advance Ordered.

"About four o'clock a weakening of the counter-attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing, and a general advance was ordered by the army corps commander.

"Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire, the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from the Chemin des Dames on the right through Chivy to Le Cour De Scupir, with the First cavalry brigade extending to the Chavonne-Soissons road. On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroccan troops of the Eighteenth corps, which were entrenched in echelon to its right rear. During the night they entrenched this position.

"Throughout the battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command.

"On the morning of the 15th I beconvinced that the enemy wa making a determined stand. Reports reached us from the French armies on my right and left clearly indicating that the enemy was occupying a strongly intrenched line along the whole Valley of the Aisne.

"General Hamilton, with the Third 'division, attacked vigorously and regained the ground lost on the 14th.

"I was compelled to change my plans when I learned that further advance of the First corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank; and further also learned from the French commander-in-chief that he was strongly re-enforcing the Sixth French army corps on my left, with the intention of bringing up the allied left to attack the enemy's flank and thus compel his retirement.

"On the 17th, 18th and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded. The First corps was constantly engaged. The enemy was ultimately driven back with heavy loss. "On the 18th information reached

me that General Joffre had deter mined to attack and envelop the Ger man right flank.

Night Attack Repulsed.

"On the evening of the 19th the enemy became active. After dark he continued his attack on the Second division, only to be driven back. Our losses in these two days were considerable, but the enemy's, as obtained, vastly exceeded them.

"On the night of the 21st another violent attack was repulsed by the Third division, the enemy losing heavily. On the 23d four-inch howitzer batteries from home arrived. They were brought into action on the 24th with very good results.

"On the 23d the action of General de Dastelnau's army on the allied left developed considerably and withdrew considerable forces of the enemy from the center and the east. Until the 26th it appeared as though the enemy's position in our front was weak-

ening. "On that day, however, a marked renewal of activity commenced.

"Renewed counter-attacks were delivered and beaten off during the day, and in the afternoon a well-timed attack by the First division stopped the enemy's entrenching.

"During the night of the 27th and 28th the enemy again made determined attempts to capture the trenches of the First division, but without success.

"Futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of "At 2 p. m. an infantry attack in the | the 28th, when they died away and

### NEWS FROM STATE HOUSE

Of forty or more applications before the state pardon board, recommendation was made in the case of but one. The other thirty-nine were deferred.

Tree surgery, after the modern methods, and under working conditions is being developed in the forestry department by a plan which is being put into effect by Professor Morill, head of the department.

The annual apple show of the Nebraska state horticultural society will be held in the auditorium at Lincoln, January 18-22, 1915. This display will be held in connection with the corn show of the Nebraska Corn Improvers' association, and the mid-winter meetings of organized agriculture.

Dr. Wild, of the state bacteriological laboratory, has received samples of water from a ranch thirty miles from Thedford. Dr. S. E. Overmass, of Thedford, a health officer, is trying to clean up wells in his county. He finds much impure water on farms and ranches. In this case he believes well water that has become contaminated from the surface has caused typhold fever.

A case of smallpox at the state home for soldiers at Grand Island has been reported by Dr. Fordyce to the state board of control. The patient is a veteran named Jones, who had been visiting in Colorado. He was quarantined in a separate cottage on the grounds of the home, the premises were disinfected and everyone who had been exposed was vaccinated. The doctor does not believe the disease will spread.

Dr. Edwin R. Van der Slice, who was recently appointed by the board of control as superintendent of the Kearney , tuberculosis hospital at \$1,800 per year, has arrived in Lincoln and conferred with the board. He will take charge of the institution on November 1 and will probably go there a few days before that date in order to familiarize himself with its operation. He succeeds Superintendent Nellie G. C. Deffenbaugh.

The state auditor's office had just completed a tabultaion on how much revenue is still available for the four normal schools. The total for the biennium beginning April, 1913, and lasting till April, 1914, was \$721,108, and to this the state normal board appropriated \$490,000 for the maintenance of the schools. Out of the total \$231.-108 remains on hand. The greater part of the amount was spent for buildings and miscellaneous matters.

The University of Nebraska will not be affected by the recent ruling of the congress of sororities held at New York city. The congress passed a resolution that girls belonging to high school sororities could not become members of college sororities. Miss McGahey, chairman of the local sorority council, says that the state university here already had a ruling forbidding the initiation of girls who zen have belonged to any high school so

At the request of charity workers Governor Morehead has appointed a commission on the prevention of crime. The commission is expected to make inquiry into prison conditions and the causes leading to crime and submit a report to the next legislature. The governor's appointees are: J. A. Leavitt, D. D., Lincoln; Judge A. L. Sutton, Omaha; Rev. D. E. Jenkins, Omaha; Judge Lincoln Frost, Lincoln; J. E. Miller, Lincoln; Mogy Bernstein, Omaha.

A new Nebraska publication will shortly be issued, plans for which have been under consideration for several years. It will be conducted by the Nebraska history seminar of the state university, and by an advisory board of editors and contributors composed of Nebraska pioneers and citizens interested in our state. It will be devoted to the various phases of Nebraska history from primitive times to the present. It will aim to be a means of communication between the early settlers of Nebraska on the one hand and research students in Nebraska affairs on the other; to keep bright the memories of the pioneer period and inspire the youth of Nebraska with a true and living patriotism for their state.

The 90 per cent appropriated of the 85 of a mill included in the general tax levy of the state for the support of normal schools will amount for the years 1913-14 to \$721,107.63. The state normal board has appropriated \$490, 000 of this amount for maintenance and the remainder will be spent for construction and expenses.

Politics is an absorbing theme of discussion at the university this fall. Student political clubs abound and the competition between the More head and Howell forces is keen.

Dr. G. R. Young of Omaha, Dr. C. A. McKim of Norfolk and Dr. J. C. Anderson of Seward, members of the state veterinarian examining board, met in the house of representatives for the purpose of examining five applicants for certificates that will permit them to put up a sign announcing that they are veterinarians.

The annual sophomore-freshman olympics will be held at the university athletic field October 24, the day of the Michigan Aggie game, if present plans are successfully carried out.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ASKS SUPPORT OF ALL PA. TRIOTIC CITIZENS.

And Approve the Splendid Administration of Governor Morehead

By Electing the Entire Democratic Ticket.

"Mens' hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon to to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forwardlooking men to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me."-President Woodrow

To the Voters of Nebraska:

With a sense of peace and good will toward men, we view the close of our state and congressional campaign, knowing that the inherent honesty and patriotism of the people of Nebraska will impel them to vote right. During the entire campaign we have refrained from indulging in mud-shinging and those vitriolic and pyrotechnic displays which at times in the past have marked and marred the campaigns of all parties.

Campaigners of the old school, accustomed to the froth and fury and fireworks of former days, have deplored the quietness of the present campaign, and have called it dead; but those who have kept up with the progress of things police nomic in recent years quiet surface

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connected with the public "counsel and sustain" President son? Manifestly by helping to elect the candidates of the democratic party, of which President Wilson is the head, always provided that these candidates are themselves worthy of election. If perchance an unfit man by accident has received a democratic nomination, and is not one of the "honest, patriotic, forward-looking men" which President Wilson summons to his side, then such a man deserves defeat. It is an act of patriot-

ism to defeat him. It is with a feeling of gratitude that we present, as managers of the democratic campaign, such men as Congressmen Maguire, Lobeck and Stephens for re-election; such men as Rhodes, Shallenberger and Taylor to represent the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth congressional districts; and such men as Governor Morehead and his fellow state candidates to fill the state offices. Not a man of these has ever been tried and found wanting; all of them have filled with credit to themselves public positions, and all of them are held in high esteem in their respective neighborhoods - which, after all, is the supreme test.

We have no word of condemnation for the candidates of other parties opposing the democratic party; but they are seeking political preferment at a time when, through no personal faults of their own, they are destined to defeat. The United States is face to face with a grave situation. It can be met successfully under the national leadership of President Wilson, and the state leadership of Governor Morehead, by electing six democratic congressmen and the entire democratic state ticket. And we rest our case, and leave it in the hands of a jury composed of the patriotic electors of Nebraska, supremely confident that a right verdict will be rendered on November 3rd.

W. H. THOMPSON, P. L. HALL,

Vice Chairman. A. P. SPRAGUE, Secretary. Democratic State Central Committee.

Newspaper men should remember that Wm. H. Smith has been for years, and now is, editor and publisher of the Seward Independent-Democrat, Give im a boost for state auditor.

AN EXPURGATED PLATFORM.

An amusing instance of Mr. Howell's versatility as a bolter is pointed out by Bert Sprague, secretary of the democratic state committee, "It will be remembered that in 1912 Mr. Howell bolted the republican ticket, gave aid and comfort to the progressives, and did his prettiest to prevent the Taft men from having their electors on the official ballot. Then in 1914 he UPHOLD PRESIDENT WILSON on the omeiar ballot. Then in 1914 he bolts the progressives and comes on the scene as leader of the stand-pat wing. That in itself is rather good work for a lightning change artist, but as I was browsing around in some republican campaign literature which drifted into our headquarters, I made the discovery that Mr. Howell has done even better than we thought - he has bolted part of the 1914 republican platform,

adopted in Lincoln, July 28. "The republican state committee," continued Mr. Sprague, "has in circulation a little four-page folder, giving the republican ticket on the first page, and on the three pages following a series of paragraphs called 'Condensed Republican State Platform.' Condensed means boiled down, I reckon. If it does, the fellow who did the boiling must have steamed away an entire paragraph, because here is a plank which does not appear at all in the folder, but which is reported in the Omaha Bee's account of the Lincoln convention:

"'We believe that individuals should be encouraged to unite their energies and their capital in legitimate business and industrial enterprises. We favor a policy which would invite large investments of capital in this state for the construction of transportation lines, electric railways, power canals, irrigation projects and manufacturing enterprises.'

"Now, what do you think of that? The republicans, in convention assembled July 28th, thought it would be a bully thing for the state to 'invite large investments of capital . . for the construction of transportation lines, electric railways, power canals, rrigation projects and manufacturing terprises.' That's rather a nifty k, it seems to me; but it didn't fit ith Bolter Howell's scheme of ing the state to build power s, so he had it 'condensed' clear

the platform."

usis Reed has been too busy praclaw to engage before in the purf political office. There have attorney generals in Nebraska to be named Necessity-bey 9y "knew no law," and, hence election will be a decided adto the people.

O SAID EXTRAVAGANCE? Howell-ing republican cammanagers bave wasted much le space trying to convince the yers of Nebraska that Governor head's administration has been yagant. The tables below are ently clear to show that in comn with costs under the Aldrich dican regime, Governor Moreadministration has actually the state \$132,678.54 in the past teen months. Take a squint at

ALDRICH-REPUBLICAN. amount appropriatby the 1911 session the legislature for alaries of officers, employes' wages and maintenance, including the amount appropriated by the 1913 session of the legislature to pay reficiencies incurred during the blennium beginning April, 1911 ......\$1,732,811.00 Less appropriations unex-

pended and lapsed.....

Amount actually used . . \$1,720,970.08 Dividing this amount by twenty-four, the number of months in the biennium, gives an average monthly expenditure for all institutions, under the foregoing adminis-71,707.08 penditure for all insti-tutions, \$71,707.08, by the number of inmates,

each inmate ..... MOREHEAD-DEMOCRAT. Total amount expended by the board of commissioners of state institutions during the seventeen months which have elapsed, for the same institutions included in

3,808, gives a monthly cost for maintaining

the foregoing ......\$1,155,488.00 Dividing this amount by seventeen, the number of months during which this amount was expended, gives an average monthly expendi-ture under this board

the actual number of inmates, which is 4,023, gives a monthly cost for maintaining each inmate

An actual saving in favor of the board of commissioners of state institutions of the difference between \$18.83, which it cost to maintain each inmate per month under the old sys tem, and \$16.89 which it costs now, or \$1.94 per month, which for the total inmate population means a saving of \$7,804.62 per month, or for the biennium \$187,310.88.

Good Roads. To promote the vitally important cause of rural road improvement, a bill appropriating \$25,000,000 for dis tribution among the states was passed by the house. The measure is pend-ing in the senate and is sure to be finally approved by both houses during the short session of congress next



There is no need to suffer the annoying, excruciating pain of neuralgia; Sloan's Liniment laid on gently will soothe the aching head like magic. Don't delay. Try it at once. .

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"I have been a sufferer with Neuralgia or several years and have tried different liniments, but Sioan's Liniment is the sest Liniment for Neuralgia on earth. I have tried it successfully; it has never lailed."—F. H. Williams, Augusta, Ark.

Mrs. Ruth C. Clayneol, Independence, Mo., writes: "A friend of ours told us about your Liniment. We have been using it for 13 years and think there is nothing like it. We use it on everything, sores, cuts, burns, bruises, sore throat, bendaches and on everything else. We can't get along without it. We think it is the best Liniment made."

# **SLOAN'S**

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Pessimistic Opinion. "The good die young." "Perhaps it is just as well. They's starve to death later."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy. Adv.

Expenses Cut Down. "We must admit that the cost of living is rather high," said the campaign adviser.

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, we must do something with the money. We can't buy votes with it any more."-Washington Star.

War Snatches.

Simeon Ford, the humorist of New York said the other day: "We are a nation of humorists. We extract humor even out of war. As I walked down Broadway the other morning I overheard scraps of talk

like these: "The missionaries have been looking for heathens in the wrong coun-

"'What's the matter with the late Rudyard Kipling resurrecting himself and giving us a new war song? "'Carnegie's peace palace? The kaiser has turned it into a fort."

First Aid to Matrimony. "The English military uniform," said General Holland in Canton, "is the best looking and it is also the best to fight in. Take the photographs of the wounded and dead English officers-Viscount Hawarden, the Hon. W. A. Cecil, Lieut. the Hon. R. Keppel. Did you ever see such a

handsome lot of uniforms? "No wonder all the English soldiers marry well," General Holland concluded. "Handsome is that handsome does -and the English uniform certainly does havoc amongst the English heiresses."

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That's why

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Toasties are packed in an inner container inside the tight-sealed, familiar, yellow carton - keeps the food fresh and crisp for your appetite -

Superior Corn Flakes

- sold by Grocers.