

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

NO. 10

RUSSIANS ROUT GERMANS WITH 70,000 LOSS; BATTLE IN FRANCE RAGING WITH RENEWED FURY

GREAT CONFIDENCE IN LONDON AND PARIS

Belief That Germans Cannot Extend Lines Without Danger

Slowness of Allies Outflanking Movement a Little Disappointing—Russian Rout of Germans in East Prussia Disastrous to the Kaiser's Plan of Diverting Their Attention Homeward.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Oct. 5, 9:57 p. m.—General Von Kluck, reinforced with troops from the German centre, continues to make a determined stand against the attempt of the allies to outflank him.

The French, who yesterday officially reported that all the German attacks in this region had been repulsed and that the allies had resumed the offensive, followed this today by the announcement that while to the north of the Oise the battle which commenced seriously about Sept. 25, continues with great violence, no decisive result has yet been reached and that at certain points the French troops have had to yield ground.

The Germans in their report issued last night say that the battle is proceeding successfully for them.

LONDON AND PARIS OPTIMISTIC

Both in London and in Paris there is great confidence, although some surprise is displayed at the success of the Germans in preventing the outflanking movement. There is a feeling, however, that the Germans cannot extend their line much further north without weakening it at some point.

Along the rest of the line, the French communication says, there has been no change, so that the progress in the region of Soissons and in Woivre, reported on Sunday night, either has satisfied them for the moment or they have been checked by the Germans. Of the fighting here, as on their right wing, the German report says it is proceeding favourably for the German arms.

Naturally progress by either side must be extremely slow, for after every advance, no matter how slight, the troops making it must entrench themselves for protection against the shells from the enemy's guns posted in strong positions from one end of the line to the other.

RUSSIANS ROUT GERMANS

The defeat of the German army which invaded Russia from East Prussia appears from Russian accounts to have been even more decisive than previously stated. According to the Russian ambassador at Rome, the Germans, who, he says, were completely defeated and routed, have suffered a loss of 70,000 men and have been forced to abandon everything.

The Russians are now moving forward with the object of again invading East Prussia. This victory, if it is as complete as reported, is of the greatest importance to the Russians, as it will prevent the Germans from undertaking any operations from land and sea, which would have compelled Russia to turn at least a part of its attention in this direction.

Gen. Rennenkampf apparently drove a wedge between the two German forces which were advancing upon Drusenkenki and Ossowetz and brought about the battle of Augustowo, which resulted in a Russian victory. If the Germans have not already retired from the left bank of the Niemen river at Drusenkenki, their defeat at Augustowo must compel them to do so. The moral effect of another invasion of East Prussia will also be of importance.

From the Silesian and Galician battlefields nothing has come through today, and probably the main armies have not come together there. A big battle cannot much longer be delayed, as particularly on the Silesian frontier, both armies are moving forward and will meet in Russian Poland.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN VIENNA

Before the Russian advance in Galicia the peasants are fleeing the country, and it is reported twenty thousand of them reached Bohemia. The sanitary department of Vienna reports that four cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred among the troops returning from Galicia, but that all have been isolated.

Of Antwerp, the official report says that the situation in the fortified positions remains unchanged.

Fighting, too, continues in the Near East, and the Anglo-French fleet has succeeded in destroying Lestica, an outer defence of the Austrian port of Cattaro.

While the Serbians and Montenegrins are attacking the outer fortifications of Sarajevo, Belgrade, which has been so often under fire, has not been bombarded for several days, probably as a result of the re-occupation of Semlin by the Serbians.

Skirmishes have occurred on the Anglo-German frontier in East Africa, due to German raids into British territory for the purpose of cutting the Uganda railway. All these raids have, according to the British official report, been repulsed.

While the usual life in England is not seriously upset by the war, the regulations in many respects are becoming more stringent. An instance of this is to be found in the action of the authorities, who, in order to keep the army provided with warm clothing have commandeered large quantities of woollens in Leicester, a step which is likely to be followed elsewhere.

JAPS DESTROY GERMAN BASE IN THE PACIFIC

Tokyo, Oct. 6, 11:30 a. m.—The navy department this morning issued the following official statement:

"The Japanese squadron delegated to destroy the German fleet in the South Seas have landed bluejackets on Jaluit Island, the seat of government in the Marshall Archipelago, which was abandoned by Germany in 1908.

"It is believed the German base was destroyed and that the fortifications, arms and ammunition were seized. A British steamer in port was released. There was no resistance in the Japanese."

GERMANS FEAR SCANDINAVIANS MAY JOIN ALLIES

Rome, Oct. 5, 12:15 p. m., via London.—The German press, according to communications received here, thinks that Great Britain is using pressure to induce the Scandinavian countries, particularly Denmark, to abandon their neutrality and participate in the war against Germany.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin says it is rumored that many hostile ships have been seen in the Skagerrak and the Cattagat, adding: "If these ships are British, it shows an intention to make a threatening demonstration against the Scandinavian states, particularly Denmark."

GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA CRUSHED

Kaiser's Army Abandon Everything in Their Flight

Official Report Says They Lost 70,000 Men on the Field—Two of Czar's Armies Now Marching Into East Prussia—Russian Battery, Surrounded, Jumped Into Lake and Drowned Rather Than Be Captured.

(Canadian Press.)

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 5, 11:20 p. m.—The Russian embassy here tonight made public an official communication received from the Russian headquarters staff, saying:

"The defeat of the Germans is complete. Their retreat is changing into a rout that is so disorderly and precipitate that they are forced to abandon everything.

"Two Russian armies are proceeding, one from the west and another from the south, toward Allenstein (in East Prussia, fifty miles southeast of Elbing).

"The German losses have not yet been officially ascertained, but it is estimated that they had 70,000 men disabled."

London, Oct. 5, 11:50 p. m.—A Renter despatch from Petrograd says:

"Side by side with the official account of the German defeat on the Russo-Prussian frontier, details are published of the Russians crossing the Carpathians, which, as one writer says, destroys the legend that the western Carpathians are impregnable.

"Before attaining Usok Pass the Russians successively captured, thanks to a wide flanking movement, three well masked positions which were strongly defended by guns. Each time the Russians charged the enemy fled, and the Russians followed up the Austrian retreat with sharp and quick fire, inflicting heavy losses.

"During the Russian retreat through the Mazur Lake district, in East Prussia, a Russian battery was surrounded on three sides by the enemy's quick fires. The infantry was on the other side of the lake, and the Russian ammunition was exhausted. In order to avert capture, the commander ordered the battery to gallop over the delivery into the lake. His order was obeyed, and he himself was among the drowned.

"During an assault on the fortress of Ossowetz, a German soldier got into a bog. The Russians shelled the bog and the single road crossing it. The Germans, in trying to extricate themselves, sank deeper into the mire, and hundreds were killed or wounded. Of the whole column there were only about forty survivors."



Count Von Moltke

London, Oct. 5.—News reached here tonight that Lieut-General Helmholtz von Moltke has been superseded by General Von Hartmann as chief of the German general staff.

General Von Moltke is a nephew of the great strategist of that name, who commanded the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and died in 1901.

ALLIES BENDING GERMAN WING

Are Extending Lines Further North and Forcing Enemy Back

FURIOUS FIGHTING

Enemy Forced French to Give Ground for a Time But Later it Was Regained—Fertile Fields Being Devastated by the Terrible Conflict.

From the battlefield, via Paris, Oct. 5, 11:30 p. m.—The allied armies, after having permitted their adversaries, as they thought, to exhaust themselves by continued attacks, today took a most vigorous offensive. The British and French, however, encountered such a strong resistance that their most advanced detachments on the western wing were compelled to fall back.

Only at this part of the long battle line did the opposing troops actually come into close contact.

Many picturesque villages, around which hundreds of thousands of men occupy positions, have suffered severely in the recent fighting, and probably will suffer still more before the struggle for supremacy is over.

The country where the chief fighting is going on is flat and under cultivation. In many places it is boggy, and there are scattered coal mines.

The allied armies are continually extending toward the north and bending eastward toward the Belgian frontier, and are thus compelling the Germans, in order to prevent the crumbling up of their main army, to move larger forces from the centre and so keep pace with the allies whose position necessitates the invaders along the whole line. The allies plan, it is thought, may compel the Germans to release the pressure on the Belgians.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin says it is rumored that many hostile ships have been seen in the Skagerrak and the Cattagat, adding: "If these ships are British, it shows an intention to make a threatening demonstration against the Scandinavian states, particularly Denmark."

Summary of War News From All Quarters

Only laconic reference concerning the actual fighting is made by the French war office in its latest report on the warfare in northern France. "The general situation is stationary," it says.

Of present conditions on the left wing of the allies' line, where a previous report had said the French had been obliged, at certain points, to cede ground to the Germans, the later war office statement merely declares that the action still continues. It adds that in the Argonne and Meuse regions day and night attacks by the Germans have been repulsed by the allies.

In the eastern war zone the Russians report that having conquered the Germans in Russian Poland, two Russian armies are invading East Prussia, with Allenstein as their objective.

In the south, on the Adriatic, French men-of-war are reported again to be bombarding the Austrian port of Cattaro.

As yet the situation surrounding the forts at Antwerp, which are under bombardment by the Germans, has not been definitely cleared up. The Germans still claim that they have captured several of the outer fortifications, while the Belgians declare that the defenses remain intact.

A report from Berlin that British ships have arrived at Lisbon, and that Portugal's co-operation with the allies in the war is imminent, brought forth a statement from the Portuguese minister at Washington that his country was prepared to take such a step whenever Great Britain should call upon her to do so under the treaty of mutual protection existing between the two countries.

Great Britain is investigating coal shipments from the United States, under the suspicion that the cargoes, instead of reaching the ports to which they are destined, reach German warships at sea.

The Prince of Wales relief fund has now reached \$15,000,000.

CONNAUGHT'S FAREWELL TO CANADIAN TROOPS

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The Duke of Connaught on the departure of the Canadian expeditionary force for Europe, sent them the following farewell message on behalf of the Canadian people. It was read aboard each transport to the officers and men:

"Ottawa, September 1.—(No date.)

"On the eve of your departure from Canada I wish to congratulate you on having the privilege of taking part with the other forces of the crown in fighting for the honor of King and Empire.

"You have nobly responded to the call of duty and Canada will know how to appreciate the patriotic spirit that animates you.

"I have complete confidence that you will do your duty and that Canada will have every reason to be proud of you.

"You leave these shores with the knowledge that all Canadian hearts beat for you and that our prayers and best wishes will ever attend you. May God bless you and bring you back victorious.

(Signed) "ARTHUR, F. M., Governor-General of Canada."

GERMAN CRUISERS GET AMERICAN COAL

British Government Investigating Subterfuges Used

Wireless Operator on Freighter Tells of Wrecking Wireless Rather Than Communicate With the Leipzig in Pacific Waters—'Frisco Authorities Are Holding Coal-Laden Steamer Until Satisfied About Her Registry and Destination.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Oct. 5, 9:12 p. m.—An official investigation is being made regarding the movements of a number of vessels which left American ports carrying coal, presumably bound for ports which have not been reached. While there is no disposition on the part of the British government to question the efforts of the American government to prevent the coaling of German warships by vessels from American ports, it is explained that every effort is being exerted to forestall a repetition of the coaling of the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

How the Leipzig Was Coaled.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—The German cruiser Leipzig was coaled and supplied near Mazatlan from the cargo of the German freighter Masatlan, which left here August 18, according to a story told today by G. D. Smith, wireless operator of the Masatlan, to Rear Admiral Pond, superintendent of the Twelfth United States naval district.

Smith said that the Leipzig took mail and wireless messages from Mazatlan but took on board the coal after it had been transferred from the Masatlan to another vessel. Smith is a British subject. He was ordered to communicate with the Leipzig off the coast of Lower California, he said, but refused and wrecked the wireless apparatus of the freighter.

After much correspondence with Washington the Masatlan, with 900 tons of coal aboard, was permitted to clear from San Francisco for Guaymas, Mexico, Aug. 18, under \$20,000 bond to deliver the coal as consigned.

Two days later, said Smith, Captain Frederick Jensen, the owner, who is a German reeve, a German officer called Helle, and one Gustave Traub, were taken on at San Pedro. Wrecked the Wireless.

"When I refused to communicate with the Leipzig, I was threatened with a beating. To make good my refusal I put the apparatus out of commission," Smith declared.

"North of Magdalena Bay, however, I picked up the Leipzig and transferred mail and stores to her. The coal was carried to Guaymas, where it was transferred to the German steamship Marie, which in turn later coaled the Leipzig. Somehow the British cruiser Newcastle got wind of us, and came cruising southward, but the Leipzig gave her the slip."

The Masatlan was formerly under the Mexican flag. During the revolution in Mexico she was transferred for safety to German registry, and when the Esmeralda broke out she again hoisted the Mexican flag. The coal she carried south was said to have been originally consigned to the Leipzig, but later was declared to have been sold to others for delivery at Guaymas.

German Steamship Held at Frisco.

The steamer Alexandria, formerly of the Kosmos line, is detained in the harbor here with a United States naval officer on board, until questions concerning her registry can be settled with Washington. The collector of the port refused to allow the vessel to clear for Valparaiso under the German flag, because he said that he had been informed that the vessel's cargo consisted of provisions and coal. The German cruiser Leipzig was last reported in Chilean waters.

As matters stand the steamer is at anchor here without a name or a flag, but with a full cargo aboard, and with a master and crew ready to put to sea.

FEAR BRUSSELS WILL BE SACKED

(Special to the London Daily News and St. John Telegraph.)

Belgium, Oct. 5.—The news from Brussels is very disquieting. All communication has been cut off. The Belgians have blown up bridges and blocked the line with wrecked trains so as to compel the Germans to retreat through Namur. This renders Brussels unsafe to them.

All the German wounded are said to have been removed from the Belgian front. The fire department extension ladders of the various communes have been commandeered on the pretense that they furnish good posts for observation.

FRENCH SURGEON WILL RECOVER FROM 97 WOUNDS

Paris, Oct. 6.—M. Dumont, an army surgeon, is lying in Val De Grace Hospital with ninety-seven wounds. A shell burst above his head near Soissons, killing his horse.

The surgeon lost his right ear, part of his left arm, both his legs were bored like a cylinder, and his fingers were badly raked, but no important organ was touched. He is recovering.

TURKS NOW RULE IN ALBANIA

Paris, Oct. 6, 12:15 a. m.—A Havas despatch from Durazzo, dated Oct. 4, says that the senate has named Essad Pasha, president of the provisional government of Albania. His ten thousand Albanian troops occupy strategic positions in the city.

Essad Pasha was formerly Albanian minister of war, and was also commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces at Sarant in the Balkan war. He was opposed to the rule of Prince William of Wied, who was appointed to the Albanian throne by the Powers.

FRENCH FLEET BOMBARDING CATTARO

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 5, 11:17 p. m.—The French fleet in the Adriatic is again bombarding the Austrian port of Cattaro, according to the Corriere D'Italia.

Follow Shackleton

Follow Shackleton's example. He is taking Bovril to the Antarctic because his men must get every ounce of nourishment out of their food. You, too, can be sure of being nourished if you take Bovril.

Bovril is packed away the nourishment in pounds of beef, and in the peculiar property of making it much more strength and taking Bovril.

Lead—remember his words:—

Must-be

WIRIL

VICTORY IN THEIR GRASP

from page 1.)

is promising to identify the families of to adopt measures to prevent a repetition

reports that the relations between the British and foreign offices and the explaining that these reports do not rep. The British Naval Mission, which went to after the Balkan wars, has, however, re-

the severe censorship. It is pointed out Austrian and Dutch correspondents to his correspondent is with Field Marshal

"This method of making war is in the is and is not likely to stimulate recruit-

getic, and the allies have been able to re- place them and follow them up more easily. There are signs that exhaustion is setting in among the invaders, owing to the hard fighting and the severe weather conditions. Meanwhile the allies are being given intervals of rest in the trenches, between the periods of intense exertion, as fresh relays can be brought to the front at any time.

MASKED BATTERIES FACTOR AT PERONNE

London, Oct. 5, 8:46 p. m.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing of the fighting at Peronne, says:

"Then came a new and decisive factor and a complete surprise for the Germans. From the slopes to the northward three batteries of heavy guns suddenly opened fire on the Germans. After getting the range these guns destroyed completely the German battery with the first five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German guns had tried to hold.

"Right and left the slate gray guns were spitting death on the level stretch below them, their caissons beside them and their horses and crews out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Straw heaped around the guns rendered them invisible from the front."

GERMANY MAKING SUPREME EFFORT AGAINST RUSSIA

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 1, 9:50 p. m.—According to despatches reached here—the Bohemian and Moravian railroads are congested with German troops and war material which are being transported to the Russian frontier.

Germany is making a supreme effort to face the Russian advance and all civilian transport has been forbidden.

Despatches from Vienna say that the Austrian staff is entirely dependent upon that of Germany which has assumed supreme command in the campaign against Russia.

THREE GERMAN GENERALS AMONG 8,000 CASUALTIES

Berlin, Oct. 3, via The Hague and London, 8:45 p. m.—The thirty-eighth German casualty list made public today contains about 8,000 names. It includes three major generals, one killed and two wounded.

Major General Scherbening was killed, while Major General Emil Heintz was slightly and Major General Oskar Reuter was dangerously wounded.

ONE NOBLEMAN IN LIST OF KILLED

London, Oct. 1, 10:15 p. m.—Captain the Hon. William Amherst Cecil, of the Grenadier Guards, son and heir of Business Amherst of Hackney, has been killed in action. His name is the only one appearing in the list of casualties issued tonight, under the heading of killed.



TAKE IN THE MONEY

sellings and upward, and if you will REMIND us we are giving to those who are prompt, and we will forward you a package of cards and letters from our customers. Why? Because