

PRZEMYSL COMPLETELY CUT OFF --- GERMAN ARMY IN POLAND IS NOW IN FULL RETREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY DECISIVE

Enemy's Attempt to Cross Niemen River Failed and Retirement is General Before Russian Advance--Austrians Fight Stubbornly, But Vainly--Przemysl Partly Occupied, Says Unofficial Report.

(RUSSIAN OFFICIAL)

Canadian Press Despatch. PETROGRAD, Sept. 27.—The general staff today gave out the following official statement: "The German attempts to cross the Niemen river, near Druseniki (Russian Poland), have been foiled by our fire. The German artillery has been unable to oppose our offensive movement near Spozotzin. The German retreat towards the general. The fortress of Oswietz continues to resist the German heavy siege artillery with success.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY TURKA

Canadian Press Despatch. PETROGRAD, Sept. 26.—An official communication issued from the headquarters of the general staff today says that in the region of Drusenki the Russian troops engaged the Germans on September 25. The Austrian army is now retiring westward, utilizing the roads leading to Czescow. After defeating two regiments of Honveds the Russian troops occupied Turka.

PRZEMYSL PARTLY OCCUPIED.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Russians on Saturday occupied the greater part of the city of Przemysl (Galicia), according to a message from Vienna, says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. His despatch continues: "The Russians approached the city from the southwest, forcing the Austrians to take shelter in the eastern part of the city. The situation of the city is critical, as it is entirely surrounded. Russian troops are advancing from Grodek, on the Austrian positions, and the right wing continues to attack from the north. Troops are being poured into the city of Przemysl to press the attack from the southwest."

GERMAN ADVANCE FAILS.

"The movement of German troops from East Prussia in the direction of Warsaw has come to nothing. The Government (Russian) has suffered a serious repulse. The left flank of the Russian army has defeated the troops under the command of General von Hindenburg. At the same time our troops won a complete victory at Mariampol, and the attacking Germans were thrown back ten miles across the River Szescha with a loss of many guns and prisoners. On the right flank at the Niemen River the battle ended in success for us at Srednik, where a German attempt to cross the river was repulsed with great loss."

BIG COLUMN RETREATS.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 27, 8:15 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Petrograd says: "A big column is retreating along the road towards Sanok from Przemysl, Galicia, after having been shelled from the heights by Russian artillery. In their hurried retreat the enemy left parts of their train of motor cars. The Russians defeated the enemy at Ushon, in the Carpathians, capturing artillery and many prisoners. Continuing their pursuit the Russians entered the borders of Hungary."

ROUMANIANS ORDERED OUT.

Canadian Press Despatch. PETROGRAD, via London, Sept. 27, 8:15 p.m.—A Bucharest despatch to The Novoe Vremya says it is rumored that the first Rumanian army corps has been ordered to the Austrian frontier.

ISSUE OF DOMINION NOTES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—A statement of the finance department shows that on August 31, Dominion notes to the extent of \$750,000 have been issued against approved securities under the special legislation recently passed by parliament.

INJURED HER HEAD.

While alighting from a Queen street car near Spadina avenue late last evening Mrs. E. Sharpe, 1 Defoe street, fell to the roadway, injuring her head. She was conveyed to the Western Hospital in the police ambulance.

SALVATION ARMY WOMEN KEPT IN PRISON 13 DAYS BY GERMANS AT BRUSSELS

Mrs. Captain Weeks, wife of Captain Weeks, in charge of the Paris court corps, Salvation Army, 36 Earlscourt avenue, has received the following letter from her sister, Captain Whittaker, who, with Brigadier Murray, head of the navy and military work of the Salvation Army, left England for Belgium on Aug. 14. The letter was written in Brussels and mailed in Dieppe, France. "We arrived in Ostend and proceeded direct to Brussels, arriving in that city on Aug. 18. Soon after our arrival the Germans occupied the city and Brigadier Murray and myself were thrown into prison. I shall never forget the sights I have witnessed. The Germans are so cruel; they shoot the women and children down like dogs. The German general, who ordered us to be placed in jail, did things too awful to write about. The dead bodies lying around Brussels have contaminated all the water and no one is allowed to drink it. The whole thing is terrible. The village burnt, and the poor people seeking safety and shelter in Brussels and other towns is pitiful to see. "There were about one hundred English nurses waiting in Brussels when the Germans came and they were commanded to nurse the German wounded. We were released after being thirteen days in jail."

This letter was mailed thru the kindness of a wounded soldier from the firing line, returning to England.

LONDONER ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF MILITARY ACT; DETAILS NOT REVEALED

Detective Armstrong made an arrest Sunday afternoon at the request of the military authorities, which, although few details concerning it can be obtained, is believed to be of great importance. Robert M. Michaels, who claims to be a broker, and says his home is in London, England, was arrested in the Military town hotel by Detective Armstrong, charged with a breach of the Military Act. Armstrong himself says he does not know what the military authorities have against Michaels, and Sergeant of Detectives Mackie declined to discuss the arrest. Michaels registered at the King Edward Hotel on Sept. 16, and gave his address as London, England. He intended leaving today for New York City.

LARGE GIFT OF CASH BY CANADIAN WOMEN

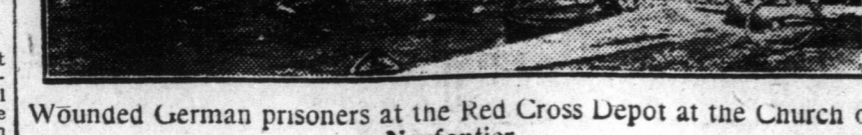
British War Office and Admiralty Authorities Notified of Donation of Two Hundred and Seventy Thousand Dollars for Hospital Purposes—Suggestions as to Use Desired. The equilibrium of the Balkans was destroyed, and the European "triple alliance," already crippled by Italy's "neutrality," was to face this very inconvenient situation. The Serbians desire to push the boundaries of their kingdom further into the body of Francis Joseph's empire. Bosnia and Herzegovina are populated by Servians. For centuries their dream had been to gather all these lost provinces and to rebuild a great Serbian state. The Rumanians have four millions of brethren in Transylvania and Bukovina. Their king, who is a Hohenzollern, is a personal friend of Francis Joseph and William II. Rumania has always been considered a German "hinterland," ready to bring considerable aid to pan-Germanic conditions. On the second Balkan war the Rumanians reached Saloniki and Kavava and their plan was to take them. With Rumania's army near Sofia, however, they were unable to realize that dream. These new neighbors, Bulgaria and Turkey, are in a very peculiar position. Their interest is to go hand-in-hand with Germany and Austria. They shall the Bulgarians allow a Turk army to pass thru Macedonia— their fresh prey taken with so much sacrifice in order to attack Greece at Saloniki, a province on which they had long cast envious eyes and coveted rich passioned eagerness? Can they do this with the hare and hunt with the hounds? Bulgaria will in all probability go against Serbia and Rumania, should they unite for an attack, in order to check their advance in Austria. As Greece, she will have to deal with Turkish navy on the sea. But we cannot believe in a co-operation of Bulgarian and Turkish armies either against Rumania, or against Greece or against Serbia and Montenegro. Turkey is the avowed friend of Rumania. The students of Constantinople recently made a visit to the Sultan and Jassy. The two governments are in a friendly relationship, and what is of more interest, their chief and common point is to weaken Bulgaria's influence in the Balkans. Turkey's mobilization and appearance on the war arena must be explained otherwise. She is not at this moment thinking of reconquering her lost territories in Europe. Perhaps she has accustomed herself to the renunciation of this idea forever. Turkey has the Dardanelles, and there is the real danger. English and Russian battleships are floating near the romantic Bosphorus—the blue waters reflecting white palaces and minarets. For the sake of this piece of poetry on earth, they direct the mouths of their guns along both shores of the golden strait, against the too persistent gallant ships. Turkey feels her small European dominion crumbling under her feet. Peter the Great's will may possibly be realized. The Sultan here comes in direct contact with the Kaiser. In Germany's chess-play, Turkey is a pawn against Italy and England. The Sultan is the spiritual chief of all the Mohammedans, Egypt, subjected to England, and Tripoli, subjected to Italy, have a considerable number of believers in the Koran. By causing a religious war to break out in these two colonies, the Sultan believes that he will be able to regain his lost territories and peoples. Germany sees with favor this movement which will trouble Italy and England. On the other hand Russia is Turkey's neighbor in Asia. Caucasus is a place where Turkish armies can force a few corps of the Russian army to leave the European battlefield. Germany and Austria will then certainly win, thus embracing the northern masses which are pouring into their countries, with heavy strength. Perhaps the Sultan will arouse a Mohammedan revolt in Egypt against England; he may do the same thing in Tripoli against Italy. Perhaps he will fight on the sea with a few Greek battleships, and take the islands on the Aegean Sea and the archipelago; he may march against the czar thru Caucasus; but whatever he is planning one thing is clear, and certain, and that is that even five hundred thousand veteran Turkish fighters, who must agree, make a very poor cast for such a big stage. What will be the result of the European conflict and how it will affect the Balkans, it is impossible to forecast. One thing, however, is certain—Turkey is no longer and never will be a great and influential European power. If the "triple alliance" wins, the Balkans will hold his small realm in the Balkans, as he has been doing, gaining some influence in North Africa. If the "triple entente" wins, we do not think that he will be driven thence. The key of the Dardanelles and the golden Bosphorus are prizes for another serial of gun performances, which Europe will not permit herself to engage in for many years to come.

ONE KILLED, TWO INJURED IN MOTORING ACCIDENT

Miss Alice Betzner Dead, Brother William Betzner Seriously Hurt. Special to The Toronto World. NEW HAMBURG, Ont., Sept. 27.—As a result of the skidding and upsetting of an automobile driven by Nicholas Wentzel at Wilmet Centre, Miss Alice Betzner was instantly killed. William Betzner, her brother, sustained injuries to his spine and had three ribs fractured, and Mr. Wentzel received slight injuries last evening. The party were out on a short run, and the accident was caused by turning the car out of the road to avoid some loose gravel.

FLIGHT OVER CATTEGAT BY SEVERAL ZEPPELINS

Aircraft Thought to Be Seeking Location of Part of British Fleet. Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Sept. 27.—The flight of several Zeppelins over the Cattegat is reported from Copenhagen. It is suggested that they are seeking the location of a part of the British fleet, which is thought to have passed thru the Skagerrack, en route to the succor of the Russian fleet in the Baltic, believed to have been engaged with a superior German force. The channel is heavily mined, and the danger of attack from German torpedo boats is imminent, but English commanders have often courted chance by disregarding such obstacles.



Wounded German prisoners at the Red Cross Depot at the Church of Neufontier.

Comes to Canada on Behalf of Belgian Refugees



Madame Lalla Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian minister of state, who is on her way to Toronto to speak on behalf of Belgian refugees. She will tour Canada and the United States.

BY THE WAY

In the present European conflict the situation of the Balkan States is entangled to such an extent that one can scarcely make any headway in attempting to point out their different positions. Add to such a state of affairs the fact that the full information of their various manoeuvres is lacking, that authentic news is meagre, and that despatches are complicated and contradictory—and one is constrained to deal with more conjectures. After the second Balkan war, which ended with the peace treaty of Bucharest, a new constellation appeared. Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro formed an alliance. The czar's diplomatic machine had worked with great care and precision. Toward this reshaping of the political map of the Balkans this alliance now being realized, "the other sick man of Europe," Austria-Hungary, it was proposed, should have his portion of the same treatment that the Turk had received in the Balkans. The visit to the Rumanian King, Karl I, at Constantza, sealed the pact.

The Sultan here comes in direct contact with the Kaiser. In Germany's chess-play, Turkey is a pawn against Italy and England. The Sultan is the spiritual chief of all the Mohammedans, Egypt, subjected to England, and Tripoli, subjected to Italy, have a considerable number of believers in the Koran. By causing a religious war to break out in these two colonies, the Sultan believes that he will be able to regain his lost territories and peoples. Germany sees with favor this movement which will trouble Italy and England. On the other hand Russia is Turkey's neighbor in Asia. Caucasus is a place where Turkish armies can force a few corps of the Russian army to leave the European battlefield. Germany and Austria will then certainly win, thus embracing the northern masses which are pouring into their countries, with heavy strength. Perhaps the Sultan will arouse a Mohammedan revolt in Egypt against England; he may do the same thing in Tripoli against Italy. Perhaps he will fight on the sea with a few Greek battleships, and take the islands on the Aegean Sea and the archipelago; he may march against the czar thru Caucasus; but whatever he is planning one thing is clear, and certain, and that is that even five hundred thousand veteran Turkish fighters, who must agree, make a very poor cast for such a big stage. What will be the result of the European conflict and how it will affect the Balkans, it is impossible to forecast. One thing, however, is certain—Turkey is no longer and never will be a great and influential European power. If the "triple alliance" wins, the Balkans will hold his small realm in the Balkans, as he has been doing, gaining some influence in North Africa. If the "triple entente" wins, we do not think that he will be driven thence. The key of the Dardanelles and the golden Bosphorus are prizes for another serial of gun performances, which Europe will not permit herself to engage in for many years to come.

DESTROY FRENCH OBJECTS BUT SAVE ART OBJECTS

Such is Advice Given by a Noted German Professor. Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. BORDEAUX, Sept. 27.—Meyer Greife, a noted German professor of art and fine arts, has admonished the German soldiers to destroy the French nation but preserve its art. He advises extermination of the population but careful preservation of all objects of art. The professor also is included in an article of a peculiarly ferocious character in the Berliner Tageblatt.

PILLAGED THE ESTATES OF POINCARE FAMILY

BORDEAUX, Sept. 27.—The Germans have plundered buildings in the commune of Sempigny, and the personal effects of the Poincare family. The president's brother Lucien and also the property of relatives of the president at Nubecourt.

TWO GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK BY FRENCH GUNBOAT

Surprise Disposed of Rhios and Italo, Patrol Gunboats, in Taking Possession of Coco Beach, in Kamerun Colony, a Week Ago.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. BORDEAUX, Sept. 27.—Victor Augagneur, minister of marine, announces that the French armored gunboat Surprise had sunk two small German warships and taken possession of Coco Beach, Kamerun, Africa, after a sharp conflict. He described the feat as a very brilliant one, the Surprise having overcome the Rhios and Italo, patrol gun boats and a considerable German garrison. The conflict occurred Sept. 21. Kamerun has 800 miles of coast on the Right of Biafra, with a native population of about 3500. It was formerly a French possession, ceded to the Germans in 1911 after a diplomatic controversy over boundary lines.

HEAVY CASUALTIES UPON OFFICIAL LIST

LONDON, Sept. 27.—One hundred and eleven officers are included in the casualty list issued tonight, under date of September 22. The names of the 80 officers killed are: Lieut. B. C. Ash, Sherwood Foresters; Sec-Lieut. R. B. Bevison, Connaught Rangers; Lieut. L. A. Bernard, Sherwood Foresters; Sec-Lieut. G. A. B. Birdwood, South Lancashire; Lieut. E. F. Boyd, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. E. O. Cruckshank, Wiltshire; Sec-Lieut. D. E. Stockpole, Lincolnshire; Lieut. W. L. Elliott, Norfolk; Capt. H. G. Elliott, Devonshire; Lieut. G. B. Farron, Connaught Rangers; Sec-Lieut. J. A. H. Ferguson, Highland Light Infantry; Capt. M. Finer, West Yorkshire; Capt. D. S. Gilkinson, Cameron Highlanders; Lieut. H. J. C. Gilmour, Worcestershire; Capt. S. V. Hare, Durham Light Infantry; Lieut. C. C. Harrison, Worcestershire; Major Henderson, 27th Light Infantry; Indian Army; Lieut. C. Henry, Worcestershire; Lieut. H. L. Hopkins, Royal Army Medical Corps; Major A. W. Inglis, West Yorkshire; Sec-Lieut. C. L. Mackenzie, Highland Light Infantry; Major D. M. Marner, West Durham Light Infantry; Sec-Lieut. R. Marshall, Durham Light Infantry; Sec-Lieut. R. D. F. Milner, Sherwood Foresters; Lieut. P. M. Murray, Sherwood Foresters; Lieut. J. P. O'Connell, Royal Army Medical Corps; Capt. H. G. Reynolds, Wiltshire; Sec-Lieut. C. M. Stanwell, Durham Light Infantry; Lieut. M. R. Sweet Scott, King's Liverpool; Sec-Lieut. D. S. Wallace, South Lancashire; Sec-Lieut. G. Watson, South Lancashire; Capt. R. E. Eveleigh, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry. Died of Wounds: Sec-Lieut. A. H. Barrington, Kennett, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry; Major A. K. Robb, Durham Light Infantry. The wounded—Second Lieut. B. C. Allen, Sherwood Foresters; Capt. D. F. Anderson, East Yorkshire; 8rd Lieut. C. H. Baker, Durham Light Infantry; Capt. C. M. L. Becker, Royal High School; Lieut.-Col. R. G. East, East Yorkshire; Lieut.-Col. W. D.

GERMANY SECURES SUPPLIES OF FOOD

Grain and Other Articles Pass Freely Up Rhine From Rotterdam. By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—The Canadian trade commissioner in Holland reports to the trade and commerce department that grain and food supplies are now passing as freely as the shipping facilities will permit from Rotterdam up the Rhine to Germany. The Netherlands are observing a strict neutrality and only interfering with German traffic so far as to reserve the right to seize foodstuffs, military stores, raw materials, etc., that may be required directly for the defence of Holland. The commissioner states that the freedom of Dutch ports to German imports or exports is of little moment at present, as practically no grain ships and few of any kind were entering when he wrote on September 1. Mr. Lithgow says that as a result of the interruption of traffic 60,000 men are out of employment at Rotterdam. The Dutch troops called out before September 1 totalled 349,000 men, and the whole army is on a war footing. The field army is on duty near the boundary, and the coast is patrolled.

AUSTRIAN ARMY IN POOR STATE

Condition is Deplorable, Says an Officer Who Was Wounded. Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. ROME, Sept. 27.—The Secolo's correspondent at Trieste says that an Austrian officer who was wounded at Lemberg and is now in a Trieste hospital, states that the condition of the Austrian army is deplorable, there being woeful scarcity of horses and absence of the slightest attempt at organization. "We were four days on the Russian frontier," the officer is quoted as saying, "without artillery, cavalry or provisions. The several regiments of our infantry were annihilated without having caught a glimpse of the Russian troops. Some regiments were without officers, and having no orders from a superior, were forced to act independently. The disorder was then complete."

CARDEN MADE REPORT TO SIR EDWARD GREY

Minister to Mexico Understood to Have Reputed Alleged Statements. Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 27, 6:08 p.m.—Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, who recently was appointed minister to Brazil, called at the foreign office Sunday and made a report to Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs. While no official announcement has been made concerning the interview credited to Sir Lionel Carden, criticizing the American administration in Mexican affairs, he is understood to have denied such statements.

DUNNING'S

Will be pleased to make suggestions for Club Bonquets. A-Home and other functions. Our catering facilities are unequalled. 27-31 West King St., 28 Melinda St.

Hamilton