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ALLIES, WITH VICTORY IN THEIR GRASP, GAIN STEADILY AGAINST GERMAN LEFT AND RIGHT

GERMANS MUST NOW EVACUATE FRANCE

Only Question to be Decided is How Badly They Are Beaten Says Veteran War Correspondent

Victory in Air Thrills Paris and Wireless Messages From Von Kluck, Intercepted, Tell Pitiable Tale of Defeat—British Infantryman Now Despises the German Soldier, Having Fully Proven His Own Superiority Over Kaiser's Troops.

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, War Correspondent of London Daily Telegraph. Special Cable to St. John.)

Paris, Oct. 1.—An extraordinary change has come over Paris during the last few days. Although the greatest battle of the war is now raging from St. Quentin to Argonne, and thousands of French soldiers are laying down their lives for their country, the people of Paris have suddenly regained some of their customary buoyant spirits. There is no getting away from the fact that there is victory in the air. Official bulletins of the steady progress of the French left wing and of the repulses of the German attacks all along the huge front are being received with the greatest enthusiasm. All indications point to the fact the German commanders realize for the first time they are in desperate positions. Their attacks during the last few days are delivered at an decisive point with overwhelming numbers, but haphazard all along the line, showing they have been driven desperate seeking a weak spot in the allied line at every point without a particle of success.

At first the Germans, who had made a tremendous concentration of troops on their right wing, having received the large reinforcements from Alsace-Lorraine, made some progress, but during the last three days the French have steadily advanced.

VON KLUCK'S MESSAGES ADMIT DEFEAT.

We know how matters are going from the intercepted wireless despatches from General Von Kluck, in supreme command of the right wing, to this effect:

"The forward movement of my troops has been checked by the enemy developing forces of quite unexpected strength, amongst whom were a large number of black troops."

The tremendous concentration which the French have made on their left wing has taken the Germans completely by surprise. They themselves assumed the offensive against the French left, confident they could drive it south across the Marne, away from Paris, only to find themselves not only checked and actually driven back to the northeast. Roughly, this is the position today.

The armies, holding an immensely strong, entrenched position extending from Soissons to Rheims, the Germans facing them with even a stronger position, because the heights, more commanding, provide better artillery positions. Along this line neither side is able to make any progress. Both are waiting for the decision of the battle between the Somme and the Oise. Could Von Kluck have succeeded in driving back the French left wing on Paris, the Allies would have been obliged to abandon their positions north of the Aisne. In this he singularly failed.

The German right wing has no fortresses or entrenched position. Its movements must conform with the progress of the French towards the north. Unless this movement can be checked the Germans will be obliged to retreat from the whole line extending north of the Aisne from Soissons to Rheims.

The movements of the Crown Prince's army in the plains of the Marne, east of Rheims, seem to be rather in the nature of a diversion than a serious effort to cut through the centre of the French line. Day by day the positions of the German armies in France become more critical. This is the last time they can hope to take the offensive; after that they are faced with the problem of withdrawing their huge masses of disheartened, weary troops back into Germany through Belgium and Luxembourg.

It is quite obvious that the general offensive along the whole line is the last desperate bid for fortune by gamblers who already see the game is up unless they can restore their position by a final plunge.

BRITISH INFANTRY IMMENSURABLY SUPERIOR.

All officers returning from the front speak of the tremendous moral supremacy the British infantry have established over the Germans. Before the war they had heard so much of Germany that they believed they would find a most formidable adversary, equal, if not superior to, themselves. On the other hand the Germans were taught to despise the English and believed themselves immeasurably superior. Now the situation is completely reversed. Our men hold the German infantry in the most profound contempt and will sometimes leave the trenches and walk about the front with the German lines only a few hundred yards away. All the German prisoners speak of the awful effects of our infantry fire.

There can only be one issue to the combat; all the factors now favor the Allies. The Germans have not gained a yard of ground anywhere, have suffered rather enormous losses, possess no superiority of numbers, their men disheartened are fighting with nothing like the spirit of a few weeks ago. The allies have suffered very heavily but the spirit of the French troops is admirable. The German army must retire from France in a few days. The question is: How decisive can the allies make their victory?

Official Statement Briefly Confirms Reports of Continued Allied Advance on Oise and in Argonne District—French Artillery Now Being Used to Great Advantage—One Killed in Brief British Casualty List while Germans Lose Three Major-Generals in List of 8,000—Russians Concentrate on Gracow—Belgians Hold Their Own at Antwerp Forts—Indian Troops at Front.

London, Oct. 1, 9:50 p. m.—The battle of the Aisne, now passing the end of its third week, will soon outstrip in respect to time that great contest fought at Muiden nearly ten years ago. But still no decisive result has been achieved by either side.

The French official communication issued this afternoon, which was condensed into about thirty words, was one of the shortest given to the public since the war began. It records that progress has been made by both right and left wings of the allied armies, but gives absolutely no details of the extent of the progress between the lines.

Military experts, however, read that the great claws, as they have been described, continue to open out to clutch at the outspread wings of the German army, and particularly the right wing, which, forming the upright portion of the L, now has its back to the east and is fighting with desperation to prevent the French left from encircling or smashing it along most of the front, estimated at 180 miles in length.

The artillery has played by far the greatest part in the struggle, but on the German right the lighter guns, cavalry and infantry are doing most of the fighting, and doing it with a stubbornness and disregard of life that people have so often said in recent years modern soldiers would never display.

There have been unprecedented artillery duels between the Rivers Oise and Aisne, and between the Oise and the Somme, which have taken a heavy toll of the opposing armies, followed by cavalry and infantry charges, in which first one and then the other side would gain, or be compelled to give ground.

END MUST SOON COME.

Still they have held on the German wing being extended further northward as the French made another move to work around it. With an unlimited supply of troops this might go on for an indefinite period, but with the forces at the disposal of the two allies this operation must soon come to an end.

The German official account says that the Germans have defeated the French north and south of Albert. This doubtless refers to an engagement which correspondents have mentioned, admitting that the French had suffered a temporary reverse, but had later regained the ground. Tonight's reports, that further progress had been made indicates that they have penetrated north of Albert.

On the allied right, in southern France, where progress is also reported, the French have been fighting to compel the Germans, who succeeded in crossing the Meuse at St. Mihiel, to return to the eastern side of the river.

The fact stated in last night's communication that the French had occupied Scheleprey and Rupt de Mad, suggested that this had already been accomplished. But it has not been officially announced, which doubtless would be done if it had occurred.

Along the extended front, from the Oise to the Meuse, with the exception of the fighting mentioned on the wings, nothing has happened that the French staff considers worthy of mention. It cannot be that the troops in these positions are entirely idle. In fact, it is known that an artillery duel is going on continuously, but probably neither side has been able to move forward, while the infantry have always been on the alert to meet attacks and counter-attacks.

FRENCH ARTILLERY NOW HAS ADVANTAGE.

For a time the Germans had the better of the artillery fighting, as they possessed the biggest guns. This is now said to have been overcome, for the French have brought up additional artillery, including some big naval guns, which are credited with being able to out-range the German guns by 700 yards, and which are being used to drive the Germans out of their strongly fortified positions.

Both sides appear to be full of confidence. The Germans, who are bringing up reinforcements to meet the attempts to outflank them, are in what appears to be almost impregnable positions, and are using them skillfully and fighting hard to retain them.

The Allies on the other hand, place their hopes in the arrival of reinforcements on their left and the possibility of finding a weak spot in the German front. The Indian troops should now be with the British army, the official bureau having today permitted the publication of the fact that they landed in France on Friday last.

Of course, it is not known whether the Indian troops are going, but it is believed that the left wing will be stiffened by them. Some of the territorials have also reached Field Marshal French. These include the London Scottish, one of the best of England's volunteer regiments, recruited from Scotchmen in London. They have reached a high state of efficiency, and in their ranks are some of the best marksmen in the empire. Among them are a number of men who competed for the Palma trophy with the United States a few years ago.

A call has also been made for British railwaymen to go to France and assist in the workings of the railroads there. So that, before long, there will be a considerable, instead of a small British army in France.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

With the German attack on the outer fortifications on Antwerp, Belgium has again become the scene of serious operations. The invaders, so far, have confined their attack to the forts protecting the river crossings between Malines and Antwerp.

A German report says that two forts have been silenced, but the Belgians deny this, and declare that the forts stopped firing, as a ruse, and that when the German field artillery approached to take them they re-opened fire, decimating the Germans, who had to retire, leaving behind several guns.

There is no indication of the strength of the Germans at that point, but it is presumed that they have launched no main force against the formidable defenses of the temporary capital.

According to a Rome despatch the Russian Ambassador in that city has issued a statement to the effect that the Russians have destroyed the Austrian army in Galicia, and that they are now turning their attention to the taking of Przemysl and Gracow.

A great battle is impending before Gracow, and upon its result will depend the future movements of the Russian army. Victory to the Russians would permit of a junction of these forces with the Russian central army, and an advance into Silesia.

GERMANS CHECKED ON NORTH.

In the north, the Russians have, according to Petrograd accounts, checked the German advance, and driven the Germans back thirty miles to the region of Osovetz. Their operations in this district have been greatly impeded by the marshy nature of the country, which prevents the movements of heavy guns and transports.

Austria has made immediate response to Italy's demand for an explanation (Continued on page 5.)

GERMAN PRESS PAVES WAY FOR BAD NEWS

Retreat Upon New Positions May Be Necessary, Warns Responsible Papers

Note of Contempt for First Time Dropped in Speaking of British Troops Who "Will Not Stop"—French Gaining Command of Fortified Quarries—Russians Break German Centre in East Prussia.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 1.—There is a wonderful transformation in the tone of the whole German press, articles appearing today obviously being intended to prepare the way for a great retreat in France.

An official message says the fighting during the last few days has been continued with redoubted ardor around Noyon, the action quickly taking on unshared proportions.

The Vossische Zeitung says the Germans are making superhuman efforts to break through the lines of the allies, and that in all probability the fighting of the next few days will be decisive. "The allies," it proceeds, "have retreated a little, but at the same time are undertaking a gigantic attack with Verdun as the centre."

The Berliner Tageblatt more frankly suggests that the Germans are far from having their own way, and are in a difficult position. It says: "Reports of very extensive attacks by the French on the flanks of our armies are not calculated to relieve our anxiety. We know that our fighting advance lines are almost impenetrably protected and are preparing against flank attacks, and we hope, therefore, that the result of the movement will be successful to our army."

If new French and English forces should penetrate still further in a northeasterly direction, we have troops enough to fall back to our strong positions and protect ourselves by a flanking attack."

"The influence of the English mass of troops is showing itself more and more. They are working through by force of masses and they don't stop either. Why not admit as an old military proverb says, 'Much enemy, much honor in victory.'"

"Victory must remain with us, and the more difficult it is, the more worthy won. The middle of the fighting line is for the time being, silenced. The hard work has passed on both wings. Around Verdun a decisive movement is approaching. We have carved a way through, but find the foe on a high plateau, west of the Meuse in a very strong position."

"THE PRACTICABILITY AND ADHESION OF THE FRENCH DEFENCES, WHICH ALWAYS MAKES ITSELF FELT, JUSTLY DESERVES CONDEMNATION AND HAS TAUGHT EVERYBODY, WHO EXPECTED AN EASY PIECE OF WORK, A LESSON."

This is the first time the German papers have ever referred to the British army except in tones of contempt.

French Drive Germans From Quarries at Point of Bayonet

London, Oct. 2.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in France describes the fighting between the allies and the Germans in the quarries where the Germans have been entrenched.

"From some of these natural fortresses," he says, "the Germans have been driven at last. It is rumored that they left others owing to the unburied dead, whose bodies poisoned the air. A quarry near the forest of Aigue was attacked under cover of a mist by the French who drove out the defenders after desperate fighting. Another quarry was won similarly by the French, who set fire to several buildings and attacked the batteries under concealment of the smoke."

"A prisoner taken here, who was formerly a professor in one of the universities, said that the casualties during the past fortnight have been terrible. French bayonet charges have left the plains along the Aisne strewn with dead."

Russians Break German Centre Inflicting Loss of 20,000

London, Oct. 1, 11:35 p. m.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, says:

"In the Suwalki district from the left flank of the Germans, the Russians foiled two determined attempts to force a passage of the Niemen river between Olita on the north and Druskeniki on the south. Military critics point out that with the capture of Augustowo and Koptzyewo, the Russians have broken the German centre."

"The German line extended from Ossowetz to Simno, and the Russians with great bravery have expelled the Germans from their entrenchments on the lakes, which are divided by only from two to five miles of dry land."

"According to the newspaper, the German losses at Druskeniki amounted to 20,000. The rains have mired the roads, so that many German guns have been embedded and lost."

ALLIES GAINING STEADILY AT TWO POINTS

Centre Held By Sharp Fighting While Attack Is Being Delayed on Wings—French Artillery Does Deadly Work.

Paris, Oct. 1, 11:05 p. m.—The following official announcement was issued tonight:

"This evening there is nothing of particular importance to describe except in the region of Roye (on the French left wing), where a violent action has, as usual, turned in our favor, and in the Argonne, where we have made progress at several key points."

"The general situation remains satisfactory."

WHEN ATTACK ON CENTRE FAILED.

Bordeaux, Oct. 1, 8 p. m.—The defeat of 18,000 Prussian guards who attacked the French centre on Sept. 26 is described today in the Petite Gironde.

"As soon as news of the German advance was received, French cavalry was sent to hold the enemy at Auberville, department of Marne, to give the artillery and infantry time to cover up from Souain, a place near Auberville. But while the French dragons were preparing for the defence of Auberville, a brigade of Death's Head Hussars, avoiding the village, came across the vineyards and fields with the intention of surprising the French artillery on the march."

It was a critical moment. The French dragons were two miles ahead, and the infantry two miles behind the guns, who were in danger of being swept across their guns. The Hussars were only three-quarters of a mile away, galloping furiously. In two minutes the French artillery on the march had lined up along the road. The enemy then was only 500 yards away, and the command could be heard to prepare to charge the guns."

In the charge the Prussian cavalry gathered speed with every yard. When they were 200 yards away the French guns fired, and there was a death of fire. Through the blue smoke the artillery men could see the "cavalry" horses rearing, and officers, trying vainly to rally the broken lines."

2,000 FELL BEFORE RAIN OF SHELLS.

A second time the battery vomited death into the doomed brigade. A great silence succeeded the thunder of hoofs and the shouting of men. Two thousand horsemen lay as if struck by lightning. Here and there a wounded horse struggled to shake himself clear from the hooped dead.

But the artillerymen did not wait to gaze long on this scene of carnage. They lumbered up the guns and rattled off to aid the dragons who were hard pressed, and falling back along the highway. The guns were a welcome relief. This time the struggle was more even. The German quick-firers returned the fire with interest, but the French infantry arrived and deployed among the vines, a huge range out and their bayonets flashed in the sun as they dashed forward.

"Without cavalry to aid it, the Prussian guard was obliged to fall back. A battalion of Zouaves glided behind and occupied the valley of the bridge, threatening to place the guard between two fires. A regiment of Grenadiers sacrificed itself to cover the retreat of the German columns on Rheims. Five times the Grenadiers hurled themselves against the French. They were repulsed every time."

"The first one, then two, and then ten of the Grenadiers threw down their arms. A hundred men, mostly wounded, were all that were left of a splendid regiment. But their sacrifice had not been useless, for it enabled the column to get safely under the guns of the forts at Berry and Nogent."

ALLIES WINNING A GERMAN COLONY IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Capital and Another Centre in Kamerun Surrender Unconditionally to British and French Troops Rich Territory Six Times as Large as New Brunswick.

London, Sept. 28—5:15 p. m.—The official press bureau of the war department this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Operations of his majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of Kamerun, and of Bonaberi to Anglo-French forces."

Kamerun is one of the most important of the German possessions. It lies in equatorial Africa and for that reason offered to the Germans a supply of things in trade that none of her other territories could though the Germans were so notoriously bad colonists that they never made the best of the splendid land. It has an area of 191,000 square miles, more than six times as large as New Brunswick, and a native population of about 1,800,000. The imports were comparatively large \$6,000,000 and the exports in 1912 were nearly \$5,000,000.

Kamerun lies between South Nigeria on the north and French Congo on the south though there is a small strip of the coast adjoining that is in the possession of the Spanish. The old capital of the territory is Bona and the language spoken is chiefly Duala.

Thus by this capitulation the Germans have seen all their African possessions attacked and two of them submit to the forces of the allies without condition, Togoland having been captured during the first week of the war.

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

(Continued from page 1.) signal to his friends by means of an improvised semaphore code. Had this man not been seized it is probable he would have signalled to the German artillery at the time of their arrival the exact location of the headquarters and staff. A high explosive shell would then have mysteriously dropped on the building.

"Women spies have also been caught secret agents have been found at the railroads observing entrainments and disentrainments. It is a simple matter for spies to mix with the refugees moving about their homes; difficult for our troops, who speak neither French or German, to detect them."

"The French have found it necessary to search villages and also casual way-farers on the roads for carrier pigeons. Amongst the precautions taken by us to guard against spying is the publication of the following notice, printed in French and posted up:

"1. Motor cars and bicycles not carrying soldiers in uniform may not circulate on the roads.

"2. The inhabitants may not leave the localities where they reside between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

"3. Inhabitants may not quit their homes after 8 p. m.

"4. No persons may on any pretext pass through the British lines without an authorization, countersigned by a British officer."

"Events have moved so quickly during the last two months that anything connected with the mobilization of the British expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless, the following extract from a German order is evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of the secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the time in England."

"Tenth reserve headquarters, Mont St. Guibert, Aug. 20, 1914, 23:40—Corps order 21st August: The French troops in front of the Tenth Army Corps have retreated south across the Sambre. Part of the Belgian army has withdrawn to Antwerp. It is reported that an English army has disembarked at Calais and Boulogne, en route for Brussels."

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