

from page 1.) NOT GOOD; IT IS MORE THAN GOOD THE BRITISH SOLDIER IS A DIFFERENT DEPRESS, EVEN BY IMMENSE EXPLOSIVE, WHICH DETONATE AND FORM CRATERS LARGE ENOUGH FOR HORSES.

SHHELLS ARE FROM EIGHT TO ON IMPACT THEY SEND UP COLUMN ACCOUNT OF THIS THEY ARE GIG MARIAS' OR 'JACK JOHNSON,' BY

IN THIS SPIRIT ARE IT SEEMS, CALCULATIONS BASED ON THE FULLY FRAMED BY THE GERMAN

NT OF INFORMATION HAS BEEN IT HAS BEEN GATHERED THAT THE FIFTEENTH PRODUCED A GREAT S ALSO REPORTED THAT OUR IN USE OF THE GROUND THAT THE DECIMATED BY OUR RIFLE FIRE BE CAN BE SEEN.

ed by the first army corps it appears that an extraordinary mixture of units. If the similar, it may be assumed that the present in no way comparable with what it was

as having been especially severe. A brigade (not some companies of foot guards) by one of Montmirail one regiment lost fifty-five recently captured appreciate the fact that their forces are retreating, but state explained by the officers as being to withdraw which have stayed too far in the

ng to encourage the troops by telling them times. A large number of the men believe is an extract from one document: have great difficulties. They have a queer They make good trenches, in which they are the ranges for their rifle fire and they respecting cavalry. This was the reason that

to our officers, the English striking forces ally never wanted was the fact that English are very brave and fight to the last 130 men out of 240? the fighting on the Aisne, has been

of seventh reserve corps: Cerny, South of has the task of holding the heights south the fourteenth corps on our left flank can be other corps. We are fighting with the zouaves. The losses on both sides have been ide to the brilliant French artillery.

ained in making use of ground. One never er fire. The French aim perform wonder- As soon as an airman has flown over us, el in our position. We have little artillery

took possession of these heights and dug morning, we were attacked by an im- brigade and two battalions—and were un- took five guns from us. It was a tremen-

not clear. I then had to bring up support and the others were too far in the rear. The fourth wagon, sixth regiment, reserve regiments thirteen and sixteen and with the help out of the position again. Our machine

fell in heaps. crosses have been given, one to C— O— region (names probably deleted). Let the battle I had only one piece of bread the rain, without any great coat. The rest have been left miles behind with the bag- the battle because as soon as you put your

oping that a decisive battle will end the war. of Paris. If we beat the English, the French will be very quickly dealt with, of this

in the Austrian heavy artillery at Maut- Company's securities and money deposited in Vienna, according to report as well as the company's observation on Austrian railroads. This is the result, it is said, of a refusal of the company to pay the dividends of Austrian shareholders.

Advices received in Paris say that the rapid increase in grain prices in Austria is causing anxiety in official circles. Farmers are holding their supplies for higher prices, and the government proposes to fix a maximum price for this commodity.

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Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, in outlining the Ulster programme with respect to the home rule bill, has called upon Ulsterites to throw themselves "whole-heartedly into the patriotic action that the time demands in supporting the empire."

MORE VIGOR BUT NO MORE SUCCESS. London, Sept. 28, 6:11 p. m.—The official war information bureau issued the following this afternoon: "Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigor, but with no more success. "There is no change in the situation. "The Germans have gained no ground, and the French have advanced here and there."

FRENCH GAIN IN TURN ON MEUSE. Paris, Sept. 28, 11:08 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable. "Second—On the center our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woerze region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations. "Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation."

GERMANS DENY ADVANCE OF ALLIES. London, Sept. 28, 9:30 p. m.—A wireless despatch to the Marconi Company from Berlin gives the following official statement issued in the German capital today: "There is no change in the situation at any of the theatres of war and reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue. "Reports of the fall of two of the Przemysl forts are inventions. "The Austrian government alleges that Russian troops have been using dum-dum cartridges, and in the course of their protest they remarked that it is not at present the intention of the commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian army to adopt reprisals."

PRUSSIAN GUARD CUT TO PIECES. Bordeaux, Sept. 28, 3:45 p. m.—According to despatches received in Bordeaux from the front the Prussian Guard has been cut to pieces during the fighting of the last three days. The strength of some companies has been reduced from 250 to 100 men. Virtually all the original officers of the guard have been killed or wounded, and two battalions have been annihilated.

CASUALTY LIST NOT SO LARGE. London, Sept. 28, 10:55 p. m.—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to Sept. 24, contains the names of one officer who was killed, seven who died of wounds, nineteen who were wounded, and ten who are missing. These missing men had previously been reported as wounded. (Continued on page 8.)

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GERMANS ATTACK WITH MORE VIGOR BUT WITH NO MORE SUCCESS IN CRUCIAL ACTION ON AISNE

Opposing Armies at Grips in What May Prove Turning Point of Western Campaign But Official Statements Give Little Information Beyond That French Have Turned Tables and Are Gaining On Heights of Meuse—Russians Follow Right Wing of Austrian Army Across Carpathians, Capturing All Its Artillery, While Germans Threaten Offensive With Large Force—Belgians Hold German Troops by Sharp Attacks—Report That Kaiser's Third Son, Prince Adalbert, is Dead.

Ferocious fighting continues in Northern France, where the allied French and British armies are at grips with the German forces in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of the Aisne. Beyond admitting this fact the official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle which may be the turning point of the western campaign have been given to the waiting public.

One sentence: "There is no change in the situation," epitomizes the official reports from London, Paris and Berlin. The allies claim to have made slight advances here and there, notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that "reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue." Both the British and the French official statements refer to the violence of the attacks made by the Germans, who seem to have redoubled their efforts in an attempt to hurl back the allied line. The reports indicate, however, that the French and British have given no ground before the onslaughts of the invaders.

A very rigorous censorship has evidently been imposed at virtually all points particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front, as very little news is being permitted to come through, the war officials doubtless fearing, first, to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained, and, second, that the publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans.

A special cable to The Telegraph this morning tells of a brief engagement at Termonde between the Belgians and Germans, and also gives the story of a doctor who reports the death of Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, in a hospital at Brussels.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl in Galicia is completely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retreating behind the Carpathians, into Hungary, pursued by the Russians. Berlin, however, declares that "reports of the fall of two of the Przemysl forts are inventions."

MONTEGRIN GUNS ON SARAJEVO. The Montenegrins, who have allied themselves with the Serbians in the conflict with Austria, are making advances, according to advices. A despatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, says that the Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The Austrian forts at Cattaro, Dalmatia, on Sept. 19, sunk a big French warship, according to a despatch to the Cologne Gazette. This ship was one of a fleet of eighteen which was met by a salvo from one of the Austrian forts.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the Dardanelles have been closed to navigation. The Austrian government had confiscated the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's securities and money deposited in Vienna, according to report as well as the company's observation on Austrian railroads. This is the result, it is said, of a refusal of the company to pay the dividends of Austrian shareholders.

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AUSTRIANS IN RETREAT LOSE ALL ARTILLERY

Russians Pursuing Right Wing of Army Across Carpathians Into Hungary.

REPORT PRZEMYSL IN HANDS OF RUSSIANS

Germans Now Have Formidable Forces on Eastern Frontier and Attempt of Offensive on Three Directions is Predicted—Russians Prepared—Bosnians in Revolt.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 6:21 p. m.—An official despatch from Petrograd says that Przemysl in Galicia is now completely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retreating behind the Carpathians.

London, Sept. 28, 6:30 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Rome says that the following telegram has been received there from Petrograd: "The right wing of the Austrians has been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary, where they are being pursued by the Russians. "The Austrian debacle is complete, and they have lost all their artillery. The Austrian left wing has retreated to Cracow. The Russians have occupied another of the forts of Przemysl."

Bosnia Joins Serbians. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 7:59 p. m.—Despatches from Nish, Serbia, say that the Serbians have been joined by the Bosnians as liberators. Bosnian volunteers to the number of 5,800 have joined the Serbian army. Italians Enlisting. Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28, via Paris, 7:37 p. m.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here.

Germans to Attack. Petrograd, Sept. 28.—A bulletin from headquarters a few days ago stated that advanced detachments of the Russian and German armies were in close contact on the East Prussian front. An official bulletin today reports that the German vanguard, advancing eastward in the government of Silesia, were repulsed on Wednesday. There were encounters at Sittuhulcin and Vintzen in the government of Lorraine, and near the Prussian frontier, south of Lyck, south of Johannesburg, south of Lyck, favorable to the Russians.

We are evidently on the eve of the long expected large German offensive in East Prussia. In accordance with the favorite German strategy they are concentrating all their might to deliver a heavy blow at one of the enemy's flanks containing themselves with a defensive attitude on the other fronts.

As far as it is possible to estimate the German in the eastern theatre of war number thirty army corps of the line and the first reserve. These are divided into three groups.

The southern one, consisting of three army corps, that has been co-operating with the Austrians in Galicia, is now concentrating at Cracow.

The central group, consisting of four or five army corps, is distributed along the River Wartha, which forms the boundary of the Polish governments of Kalisz and Piotrkow. This group connects the southern Austro-German group with the northern group in East Prussia. The latter is by far the strongest of all, and numbers probably 22 or 23 army corps, amounting to 900,000 men ready in the active field of operations, not counting the landwehr and landsturm which are doing garrison service.

The Russians, however, are well aware of what is doing and have had ample time to take what measures are necessary.

"Enemy Already Beaten And He Knows It"

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, War Expert London Daily Telegraph. By Special Cable.)

London, Sept. 28.—All movements of the troops are being rigorously concealed and no mention of them is allowed. But the great effort on the part of the Allies to drive back the right wing of the Germans continues unabated.

The fury of the tide of war has moved far north of St. Quentin. Steadily foot General Von Kluck's army is being driven back and the centre of interest has shifted from the Allies' centre where both sides are too strongly entrenched to allow of a great offensive movement to the left wing. If the German right be turned he must abandon the fortified positions along the line of the Oise, the plateau of Cironne, the Aisne and withdraw his immense forces through Belgium and Luxembourg by the narrow Stenay trosses (pass) which will be an extremely difficult task.

The enemy is already beaten and he knows it. Apart from the Russian advance on Berlin which cannot much longer be delayed the fresh corps which is so absolutely necessary to provide the great driving wedge to pierce some vulnerable portion of the enemy's line can only be provided by the British empire.

The effect of the arrival of the 100,000 fresh troops at this critical juncture would prove decisive.

German Spy System Running Smoothly

Official Report to War Office Tells of Danger at Front From Acts of Kaiser's Emissaries—Signalling by Hands of Clock—Germans Fired Into Each Other on the 20th—Two Days Fighting.

London, Sept. 28, 9:00 p. m.—The official press bureau issued tonight a descriptive account of the operations of the British force in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it, communicated by an eyewitness present at the headquarters of the Marshal Sir John French. This account supplements that issued September 24 from general headquarters.

"September 23, 1914.—For four days there has been a comparative lull all along our front. This has been accompanied by a spell of fine weather, though the nights are now much colder. One cannot have everything, however, and one evil result of the sunshine has been the release of flies, which were to be seen during the day. "Advantage has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements to relieve by fresh troops the men who have been on the firing line for some time. Several units, therefore, have received their baptism of fire during the week. "Since the last letter left general headquarters, evidence has been received which points to the fact that during counter-attacks on the night of Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous expedient of a converging advance in the dark. "Opposite the one point of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches. "This narrative begins with September 21, and covers only two days. On Monday, the 21st, there was but little rain and the weather took a turn for the better, which has been maintained. The action was practically confined to the artillery, our guns at one point shelling and driving away the enemy, who were endeavoring to construct a roadbed. The Germans, for their part, expended a large number of shells in a long range bombardment of a village. "ONE HUNDRED DEAD FOUND ON TRENCHES. "Reconnoitering parties sent out during the night of 21-22 discovered some deserted trenches, and in them, or near them in the woods, over one hundred dead and wounded were picked up. A number of rifles, ammunition and equipment were also found. There were other signs that portions of the enemy's forces had withdrawn some distance. "Tuesday, 22nd, was also fine, with less wind, and was one of the most uneventful days that has passed since we searched the Aisne—unsuccessful, for the British. There was less artillery work on either side, the Germans nevertheless, giving another village a taste of the Jack Johnsons."

"The spot thus honored was not far from the ridge where some of the most severe close fighting in which we have taken part has occurred. All over this No Man's Land, between the lines, the bodies of German infantry are still lying in heaps where they have fallen at different times. "Espionage plays so large a part in the conduct of the war by the Germans that it is difficult to avoid reference to the subject. They have evidently never forgotten the saying of Frederick the Great: 'When Marshal Soult goes to war he is followed by a hundred cooks; when I take the field I am preceded by a hundred spies. "Indeed, until about twenty years ago, there was a paragraph in their field service regulations directing that the service of protection in the field—outposts and advanced guards—should always be supplemented by a system of espionage. "Though such instructions are no longer made public, the Germans, as is well known, still carry them into effect. Apart from the more elaborate arrangements which were made in peace time for obtaining information by paid agents, some of the methods which are being employed for the collection or conveyance of intelligence are as follows: "Men in plain clothes signal to the German lines from points in the hands of the enemy by means of colored lights at night and puffs of smoke from chimneys by day. Pseudo laborers working in the fields between the armies have been detected conveying information, and persons in plain clothes have acted as advance scouts to the German cavalry when advancing. "German officers and soldiers in plain clothes, or in French or British uniforms, have remained in localities evacuated by the Germans, in order to furnish them with intelligence. "SIGNALLING BY HANDS OF CLOCK. "One spy of this kind was found by our troops hidden in a church tower. His presence was only discovered through the erratic movements of the hands of the church clock, which he was using to (Continued on page 8.)

Zeppelins Make War on Children

London, Sept. 28, 2:50 a. m.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bielowok, Russia, yesterday, killing eleven children, according to a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post.

Brussels Fears German Revenge

Burgomaster Max Under Arrest and Strict Orders Given to All Belgian Residents.

Fighting at Termonde Sufficient to Keep Kaiser's Forces Occupied and Prevent Sending Reinforcements to Aid of Von Kluck—Doctor From Brussels Describes Death of Kaiser's Third Son, Shot by German Bullets—Stories From the Front.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.) Ghent, Sept. 28.—The Germans are making no main attack on Antwerp. That is clear, but at the same time there is strong evidence from the inside of Brussels that something is expected by the Germans. For instance, all the English nurses and doctors who have been there since the occupation have been ordered to leave. Some have already done so. These tell me that all the wounded, irrespective of their condition have been moved out of the city and that some of them died in the moving. The clearance was complete, not partial as has been the case when only fresh wounded were expected.

Burgomaster Max is again under arrest, and every one is ordered to be in his house by 8 o'clock at night. The movement of the German troops has been enormous, but the guard on the western roads has been very much reduced, and several people, among them nurses, tell me they passed out without being challenged once.

This morning's battle on the south side of Termonde was remarkable in no way except for the strategic fact that the Belgians are keeping a large German force here along their front which otherwise might be used against the Allies in France.

Kaiser's Third Son Dead in Hospital. A Belgian doctor just out of the hospital tells me that Prince Adelbert, the Kaiser's third son, has died in a hospital there and that Dr. Lepage, King Albert's physician was ordered to hold an autopsy in the presence of two German doctors. It was found, he said, that the prince had been killed by a German bullet, and that in other examinations officers were found to have died from wounds made by German bullets. The doctor who told me this was firmly convinced of the truth of his statement, but I think it should be accepted with reserve.

Faithful Dog Saved Wounded Soldier Lying on Heap of Corpses

Paris, Sept. 28.—The Petit Journal publishes a story from a LeMans correspondent telling how an infantry soldier from that town was saved by the regimental dog. Wounded twice in the battle of the Marne, the soldier lay in a faint on a heap of corpses, when Tom, the regimental pet, revived him by licking his face.

The animal had been trained to carry caps, and the soldier, having lost his cap tried to persuade the dog to take his knapsack to the encampment. After a while Tom seemed to realize what was wanted. He ran to the camp, seized the coat of the nearest man, and tried to drag him to the battlefield. When a party finally followed the dog they found their wounded comrade and rescued him.

English Officer Faced Privations With Others as Great Battle Raged

Bordeaux, Sept. 27.—An English officer in a hospital here, but who is permitted to take a short walk every day, says when he was wounded he was put into one of the trucks which are the best the Red Cross can get in France. Some of them are supplied with cots, but in his particular instance straw was all he had to lie on for three days. There was nothing to eat except a few grapes and very stale bread, after a battle that had lasted sixteen and eighteen hours a day.

The noise of the bursting shells, to use his own words, was "appalling," he did not have his clothes off for eleven days, and his breeches and boots were worn and torn into shreds. His plight in this respect was that of many others.

He was one of the first to arrive in France, and with others was hurried to the front immediately. In the retreat their craving for water at a village cost him and his company dearly. The five minutes they took in getting the water enabled the Germans to get machine guns on them emptying more than a score of saddles, just as a benevolent old woman stepped out with water and a basket of plums. The officers and men had not eaten anything for forty-eight hours. The woman was shot dead before their eyes, not, perhaps from design.

My informant has nothing but praise for the men whose nerves, through lack of food and sleep and the persistent bursting of shrapnel, must have been tried to the verge of a complete breakdown, but who kept on, never faltering.