

FRENCH ADVANCING ON GERMAN LEFT

London, Sept. 30, 1914 p.m.—The nineteenth day of the battle of the Aisne finds the allies almost pushing with all the strength they can bring to bear in their great effort to outflank the German right wing and force it back from its line of communications through Belgium.

There is evidence that this movement is beginning to tell and that unless something unforeseen happens this portion of the German army must fall back to another defensive line.

The French report issued this afternoon says that the action continues to develop to the northwest; so that the French left must now be pushing toward Cambrai, as yesterday it was in the neighborhood of Albert.

Even further north than this the French cavalry are operating, and last week a German force which was sent to Orchies, sixteen miles southeast of Lille, to punish France-Tireux for an alleged attack on a German hospital at that place, met with superior forces and had to fall back.

The Germans, too, admit that they have been unable to stop the French advance against their right wing, and also that the allies have advanced on their right front. Indeed, there seems to be some agreement in the official reports of the belligerents on the events in the part of the battlefield.

The German reports refer to an advance of the allies, while the French communication says that a vigorous attack made by the Germans on Tracy-Le-Mont, northeast of the forest of Aiguze, was repulsed with heavy losses.

Of course, these reports may refer to different incidents, but they nevertheless agree that the advantage is with the allies.

In the centre, from Rheims to the Meuse, the armies appear still to be waiting for the outcome of the fighting on the wings, as there has been a lull in the battle there.

FRENCH ADVANCING ON GERMAN LEFT

Between the Argonne and the Meuse, and again in Woerze, there has been more severe fighting, and the French claim to have made slight progress, and to have advanced several points, especially to the east of St. Mihiel.

Although the French staff is very sparing with its information, it is evident that the forces which advanced from Toul to oppose the Germans, who crossed the Meuse near St. Mihiel, have succeeded in getting behind the small contingent of invaders, who had successfully carried out an attempt to bend the French line at this point. Other offensive movements by the French between Verdun and Toul were, however, according to the German report, repulsed.

In Loraine, and in the Vosges, there has been no change in the situation, and here, too, the armies seem to be awaiting the result of the greater contest going on in the west, where British military experts believe, the allies have at last firmly set the claws of their left in the German right wing, under Gen. Von Kluck.

The Russian armies continue to sweep through Galicia and, according to a report from Rome tonight, that provisions of the Austrian empire in the east of Austria troops. What is meant is that the field armies of Austria have either gone into the fortresses of Przemyśl and Cracow or retreated to the south and west.

The Russians have come across the country in great parallel lines and, masking Przemyśl, have swept the country clear as far as a line drawn from Douklo, in the south, to the neighborhood of Rzeszow, in the north, while other forces have pushed their way through the passes of the Carpathians into Hungarian territory. They have only to go a little further to get possession of the railway that runs from San through the mountains to Lublin, and thence through the heart of the country to Budapest.

MASK CRACOW AND PIERCE GERMAN

If they accomplish this, they will be able to join hands with the army which is approaching Cracow. According to Petrograd correspondents they intend to treat Cracow as they did Przemyśl and continue their march into Silesia. In the meantime they have for a week been fighting the Germans along the River Niemen, between Korne and Grodno, and have so far held them in check, while reinforcements have been reaching them.

The battle is described as being a furious one, but no details have been allowed to leak out. The German object in sending a strong force in this direction is to attempt to cut the railway line from Warsaw, through Vilna and Grodno, to Petrograd.

The Germans are even busier than the Russians far, besides the battles in France and Russia, they have begun an attack on the outer forts of Antwerp. For two days they have been shelling Forts Woluwe and Waver-St. Catherine, which cover the approaches to Antwerp. Behind Woluwe are the waterworks that supply Antwerp, but even the destruction of these would not be fatal to the fortress as a good supply of water has been provided for from other sources.

Concerning the progress of this attack, the official reports give widely different accounts. The Belgians say that the German attempts to advance have been repulsed and that their shells have had no effect on the forts. On their part the Germans declare that the Belgian sorties have been driven back. It probably will be some days yet before the full force of the fortifications can be stricken to bear, and not until then can it be judged whether the forts can stand the fire of big modern siege guns.

The Germans have agreed not to damage or destroy historical monuments or churches if the Belgians will agree to use them for military purposes.

ITALY INFLAMED OVER MINE MENACE

The sowing of floating mines by the Austrians to harass the French and English warships in the Adriatic has resulted in the sinking of an Italian fishing boat, and the Italian government has entered a protest at Vienna. The incident has created bitter feeling in Italy, where it is said the mines have drifted from the Austrian to the Italian side of the Adriatic, and have terrorized the fishing industry.

Marquis Di San Giuliano, the foreign minister, who is one of the chief friends of the Triple Alliance in Italy, is seriously ill, and Premier Salandra has taken charge of the foreign office. It is suggested in London that this might bring some change in the policy of Italy, as the premier is said to be in favor of Italy joining with the allies, to which Marquis Di San Giuliano was strenuously opposed.

Semlin, the important Austrian town opposite Belgrade which the Serbians captured several weeks ago, was evacuated here since last night. The Austrians threatened them to another quarter has again fallen into Serbian hands. This will relieve Belgrade from the almost incessant cannonading to which that city has been subjected.

Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, is coming within gun shot of the Serbian and Montenegrin armies, which are gathering around in the hope of adding that city to their conquests.

ADVANCING SOUTH OF THE WOERZE

Paris, Sept. 30, 11:17 p.m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"The general situation is satisfactory. There has been no change of any account on the front, except to the south of the Woerze, where we have occupied Selschey, and in the valley of the Somme, as far as the slopes to Rupt De Mad."

BERLIN SILENT ON FRENCH CAMPAIGN

Berlin, Sept. 30, via London, 11:28 p.m.—No official news from the western battle ground has been received here since last night. The newspapers have not been informed by their correspondents regarding the general engagement which is progressing, and the details are not known here.

Archduke Frederick of Austria, commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, in army orders today, declared that a new and great victory was imminent in the western camp of the Germans, according to despatches received here from Vienna.

GERMANS MUST WITHDRAW TO SAVE ARMIES

London, Sept. 30, 7:45 p.m.—The Times has received the following despatch from its Paris correspondent:

"The message is dated Sept. 25, and has been delayed by the censor. It analyzes the positions in the battle of the Aisne, and the terrible fighting which took place in the valley of the Somme. The correspondent, continuing, says: 'Movements hitherto concealed, or vaguely hinted at, are now unveiled, and the frontal attack of the allies on the German position, between the Oise and the Argonne, now sinks into the background. One thing is certain, and that is that the German armies are in a position of the gravest danger. The allies have succeeded in a masterly fashion in threatening both flanks of the enemy simultaneously, and he is compelled to fight for his life.'

"He may succeed in extricating his force intact, for he is still formidable in every way. To save himself, however, he can hardly maintain his centre in his present position and it looks as if he will unflinchingly have to retire in order to withdraw himself from the grip of the allies. If he is unable to do this he is beaten, and it will be only the wreck of his forces which will then reach the German frontier."

Malines, Belgium, has been re-occupied by the Belgians, according to a despatch from Antwerp. The same message states that on Wednesday the Germans renewed the bombardment of Liere, a manufacturing town nine miles southeast of Antwerp. In Liere the tower of the famous church of St. Gommarus, one of the finest late Gothic churches in Belgium, has been struck by shells. Most of this district has been completely deserted by the civilian population.

An Italian torpedo boat is reported to have been sunk by a mine between Venice and Comacchio, in the Adriatic, according to advices from Rome. There is no official confirmation of this report.

Factories in Italy manufacturing big guns are working day and night to finish the supply of modern cannon which has been ordered for the Italian army. The manufacturers hope to hasten the work to such an extent that within a few weeks the whole army will be provided with these cannon, and an order has been issued to hurry the preparations of the supply of provisions and ammunition for the Italian army.

"Thank You, William, We Slept Well. Nevertheless, We Shall Fight You."

London, Sept. 30.—A Times despatch from Petrograd says that after the capture of Tilsit, East Prussia, the Russians occupied the estate of the German Emperor, which comprises a model stud farm and an enormous garden such as the Russian soldiers never before had seen. The exhausted soldiers lay down on the carpets and slept soundly.

The following morning the men laughed heartily at the idea of sleeping on carpets in their boots, remarking: "Thank you, William, we slept well, but nevertheless we shall fight against you."

ONE DROWNED; TWO HURT WHEN SCOW CAPSIZES AND THROWS 12 MEN WATER

Ernest M. Pitt, of Bellevue Avenue, Goes to Death Under Overturned Craft at No. 13 Wharf—Partly Unloaded of Stone Ballast, Water Rushed to One Side and Turned Scow Over—Many Had Narrow Escape and John Godfrey and John McGovern Have Legs Broken.

Friday, Oct. 2. **THE DEAD:** ERNEST M. PITT, married, Bellevue Avenue.

THE INJURED: JOHN MCGOVERN, Fairville. JOHN GODFREY, Fairville.

One man was drowned, two had their legs broken, and others were badly injured yesterday afternoon when a scow laden with stone capsized on the site of No. 13 wharf, West St. John, with more than a dozen men on it.

Ernest M. Pitt, of Bellevue Avenue, was the victim of drowning. Although others managed to clamber from the upturning craft, he was too far from the edge and as the scow rolled over he was carried under it. He was unconscious when he arrived at the General Public Hospital about 8:30 o'clock, and died there soon after 9 o'clock.

John McGovern, of Fairville, and John Godfrey, of Fairville, had their right legs fractured below the knee. He had caught hold of the wharf when the edge of the rolling scow caught him and broke the bone. Had it not been that another man was clinging to his leg he would have been able to escape.

John McGovern, of Fairville, also injured his leg in making his escape, and it is believed that the bone was fractured. He also received other injuries and may have been injured internally.

It was Unloading Stone.

It was about 2:45 o'clock when the catastrophe occurred. The scow, which was owned by J. A. Gregory and used for carrying stone for the foundation of the new crib, had been moved early in the afternoon to the site of No. 13 wharf, where the crew of men was put aboard it to unload the stone. After some of the ballast had been removed from one side the water, which nearly filled the scow, rushed to the other side and the scow capsized within half an hour after the workmen went on it.

John Godfrey, one of the injured men, was interviewed by a Telegraph reporter last night soon after he was taken to the General Public Hospital. His story was as follows:

"The scow was towed down to No. 13 it had been half an hour with stone and it was partly filled with water so that it was very low, being only about six inches above the tide. I don't believe in the condition the scow was in should have got on it, but, however, as soon as it was alongside No. 13 we jumped aboard and started to unload the stone. The crew of men was put aboard half an hour—a dozen or more of us—the weight relieved from the outer side caused the scow to heel to the inner side. The water that was in it washed down

and upturned the craft. The workmen at once rushed to the side and tried to make the wharf, but about four of them were flung into the water—carried beneath the scow.

Trying to Save Others.

"Those who were successful in escaping immediately started to save the others. Two of them were got out without much difficulty and practically without injury. Pitt, however, was immediately beneath the scow, and so was McGovern.

"I was ten or fifteen minutes before I saw the scow, I understand, McGovern was got out before this and suffered not so much from the water but on account of some boards which struck him. He was taken to his home in Fairville.

"They tell me that when Pitt was recovered by the workmen he was almost drowned, and besides had sustained slight injuries. He was rushed as quickly as possible to the hospital, but died there soon after.

"As far as I saw her going over and to the side of the wharf, I caught hold of a beam with one hand and a rope with the other, and would have been able to hoist myself up in time if someone had not caught onto my leg and held there. My leg was jammed by the side of the scow coming against the wharf and if some of the fellows hadn't caught hold of me I would have been dragged into the water myself.

"I saw a good many of the fellows climbing to the wharf and many of them rescued by a fraction of an inch. I saw one of two dragged back into the water, but they managed to escape. It's a miracle to me how so many escaped, for the thing turned over so suddenly."

The Victim.

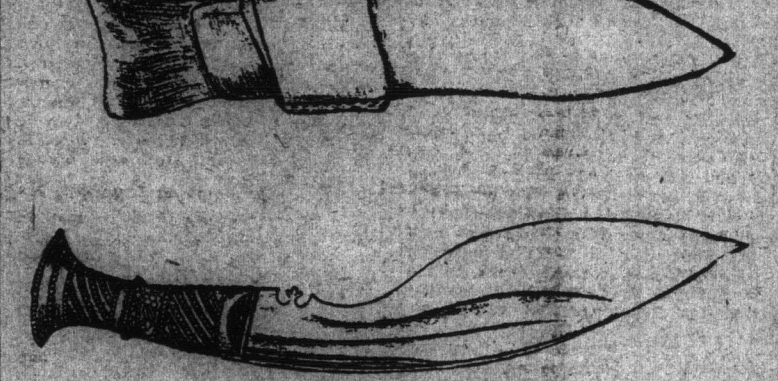
Mr. Pitt was a quarryman and was handling on some rocks almost in the middle of the scow. It was learned last night, and when the scow started to roll over he hadn't an opportunity to run to the edge and grasp a beam of the wharf as others did. He was whirled in the air, and carried into thirty-five feet of water.

Every effort was made at the General Public Hospital to resuscitate him, but his death was hastened by shock and minor injuries. He passed away about 6:15 o'clock.

He was a married man, and leaves, besides his wife, one child, a son, one brother and two sisters. His brother is Frank, of Greenwich, Kings county, and his sisters are Miss Lena, in the west, and Miss Mary, in the east.

Although nothing could be learned about this phase of the matter last night, it is believed that an inquest will be held.

Weapon Wielded By Native Troops of India



From his early boyhood to his death the Ghoras carries at his hip the ever useful kukri. Whether it be to chop wood or cut up the family dinner, to slay an adversary, a chicken or a wild beast, this heavy knife, some five pounds in weight and nineteen inches long, is always ready.

The kukri is a peculiar shape, making it seem lacking in balance to a European in reality gives peculiar force to the blow when used by one of these little hillmen. Even a lad can take off a man's head at one sweep and some adults will sever a bullock's head at a blow. Cases are on record where Ghoras have slain tigers, single-handed, with the kukri as their sole weapon. Such a weapon will tear itself out of the grasp of one unused to it, but will shear through an iron bar in the hands of an expert.

Who is the wearer of a German kukri when the kukri bites home!

Kipling, in his story, "Drums of the Fore and Aft," gives some idea of how the mad Ghoras fought with the Highlanders and the "Fore and Aft" against the Afghans. When the black men from India get to the front these men of the kukri will be with them. They are totally unlike any other fighters in the world. They are born to the fray as a wolf is. Since England conquered these elements, in 1814, they have been among the most loyal of the native troops in India, which number from all races and castes and religions about 170,000 men. Of all these, the Ghoras are the most ferocious. They have no use for horses except to hamstring them for the enemy. They fight on foot as wild-cats do. They use the rifle as a preliminary.

The weapon which they depend to show what a Ghoras rifle is differs altogether from any other known in war. It is the kukri, a crescent-shaped blade which is more deadly than the sabre or the Cosack or the dirk of the Italian. When they go out on foot to meet a cavalry charge, the Ghoras grin. When the horses are fair on to them they grin some more and fire once with their rifles. Then they drop rifles and all. They are supposed to be dead. The cavalry sweep over them. Midst of the charge the mad little Ghoras rise again. One snick of a kukri hamstringing a horse at the same moment that the mannikin whittens to the saddle and snicks the life out of the rider.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of real estate in St. John county have been recorded as follows:

H. A. Bruce to Archibald McLean, property in Simonds.

Robert Catherwood to Jane, wife of Robert Catherwood, property in Lancaster.

M. S. Trafton to F. D. Foley, property corner Spruce and Wright streets, Kings County.

J. L. Coleman et al. to R. J. Foley, \$50, property in Hampton.

David Goldie to C. H. Brock, property in Rothney.

B. E. Mason to Elizabeth and Elvinda J. Mason, \$250, property in Stadholt.

R. T. McKnight to John Moore, \$100, property in Stadholt.

C. T. Nesvins to F. S. Heans, property in Westfield.

W. B. Perry to Lavinia Kierstead, \$650, property in Hampton.

GOVERNMENT NOT YET ARRANGED FOR WINTER MAIL SERVICE HERE.

The St. John Board of Trade has been officially advised that owing to the disturbed condition of affairs consequent upon the war, no headway has been made by the postmaster general in the matter of the ocean mail schedule for winter. The postmaster-general says that so many steamers are being requisitioned by the imperial authorities that it is with extreme difficulty that a mail service is being provided from week to week, and it is quite impracticable to take up at the present time the question of winter service.

Mr. Meek, who had gone to the front door to answer the postman's knock, put his head inside the door of the room where his wife was sitting. "It's a letter for me, dear," he said. "Shall I open it?"

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ST. JOHN MARKETS

Prices of foodstuffs which jumped skyward without necessity at the first of the war, have been gradually receding to their normal state. For instance, in the case of potatoes there was an immense jump of \$11 and \$12 per barrel, but each week the excited inflation has become less so that now the price is becoming reasonable. In many other items there are similar changes.

The quotations yesterday from the wholesale merchants showed no soaring inclinations. On the whole, they remained pretty firm. Merchants are anticipating that during the coming months some lines of foodstuffs will be cheap and others the average change will be about normal.

The quotations yesterday were as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.

New potatoes, bush	0.80 to 0.85
New western	0.10 1/2 to 0.14 1/2
Beef, country	0.07 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.07 to 0.09
Pork, per lb	0.11 to 0.13
Spring lamb	0.12 to 0.18
Veal, per lb	0.09 to 0.11
Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.90 to 0.95
Tomatoes, lb	0.05 to 0.08
Creamery butter, per lb	0.28 to 0.30
Flour, fresh killed, per	
H	0.20 to 0.25
Spring	0.18 to 0.20
Lettuce, per doz	0.40 to 0.45
Bacon	0.21 to 0.23
Hams	0.20 to 0.21
Turkey	0.25 to 0.28
Cucumbers, doz	0.00 to 0.10
New beets	0.00 to 0.40
Celery, native, dozen	0.00 to 0.40
Cabbages, per doz	0.00 to 0.50
Corn	0.00 to 0.20
Squash	0.00 to 0.01
Turnips (dbl)	1.00 to 1.15
Green tomatoes	1.25 to 1.40

GROCERIES.

Choice sardines, 1/2 doz	0.08 1/2 to 0.10
Pancho, doz	0.00 to 0.05
Currents, cleaned, lb	0.00 to 0.11 1/2
Cheese, per lb	0.15 1/2 to 0.16
Rice	0.05 to 0.08 1/2
Cracked corn, 50 lb	0.00 to 0.05
Bicarb soda, per keg	2.10 to 2.20
Beans, hand picked	0.00 to 0.50
Beans, yellow eye	0.00 to 0.75
Split peas, per bag	0.00 to 0.50
Pot barley, 1/2 doz	6.95 to 7.00
Commeal, per bag	2.00 to 2.05
Onion, per doz	1.05 to 1.10
Granulated cornmeal	6.00 to 6.10
Liverpool salt per sack	1.00 to 1.15
Onion, per sack	1.10 to 1.15

CANNED GOODS.

Salmon, pink	4.50 to 5.00
Salmon, red	3.00 to 3.50
Flman haddies	4.50 to 4.60
Kipper herring	4.50 to 4.60
Strawberries	4.00 to 4.25
Oysters, 2s	2.50 to 2.55
Comed beef, 1s	0.25 to 0.30
Peaches, 1s	1.70 to 1.75
Apples, 1s	1.70 to 1.75
Pineapple, sliced	2.00 1/2 to 2.05
Pineapple, grated	1.87 1/2 to 1.90
Singapore apples	1.55 to 1.65
Lombard plums	1.00 to 1.10
Raspberries	2.00 1/2 to 2.05
Corn, per doz	1.00 to 1.02 1/2
Strawberries	0.95 to 1.00
Strawberries	0.95 to 1.00
Tomatoes	1.10 to 1.15
Pumpkins	0.95 to 0.98 1/2
Squash	1.07 1/2 to 1.10
String beans	1.00 to 1.10
Baker beans	1.40 to 1.45

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Canadian, mess	29.00 to 29.00
Pork, American, clear	28.00 to 30.50
American plain beef	28.25 to 28.50
Sard, compound, tub	0.11 1/2 to 0.11 1/2
Lard, pure, 56 lb	0.13 1/2 to 0.14
Molasses, fancy Barbados	0.38 to 0.34

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	7.00 to 7.10
United Empire	6.90 to 7.00
Strawberries	6.50 to 6.60
Bright yellow	6.50 to 6.60
No. 1	6.00 to 6.08
Paris lumps	6.00 to 6.08

FLOUR, ETC.

Roller oatmeal	6.75 to 6.80
Standard oatmeal	7.40 to 7.50
Manitoba, high grade	7.85 to 7.60
Ontario full patent	7.25 to 7.30

GRAINS.

Middlings, car lots	29.00 to 30.00
Mid. small, car lot	28.00 to 29.00
Bean, small lots, bag	0.00 to 0.00
Pressed hay, car lots	16.00 to 17.00
No. 1	16.00 to 17.00
Bag figs, per lb	0.10 to 0.15
No. 1	18.00 to 20.00
Oats, Canadian	0.85 to 0.68

FRUITS.

Marbut walnuts	0.17 to 0.18
Almonds	0.18 to 0.20
California prunes	0.06 to 0.15
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Brazil	0.15 to 0.16
New dates, per lb	0.00 1/2 to 0.16 1/2
Peanuts, roasted	0.11 to 0.14
California plums	1.75 to 2.25
Lemons, Messina, box	0.50 to 0.70
Coconuts, per doz	0.60 to 0.70
Coconuts, per sack	4.00 to 4.50
Bananas	3.00 to 3.00
New figs, box	0.15 to 0.19
California oranges	4.00 to 4.60
California peaches	1.75 to 2.25
California plums	1.75 to 2.25
California pears	3.25 to 3.85
Oranges	4.00 to 4.25
Onions, Can, per 75 lb bag	0.30 to 1.35
Amer, per 100 lb bag	0.00 to 2.00

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.50 to 4.75
Medium dry cod	5.75 to 6.00
Pollock	0.00 to 3.50
Glacé Mackerel	3.00 to 3.85
Half-holt	3.00 to 3.85
Smoked herring	0.15 to 0.16
Pickled shad, half-bbls	8.00 to 12.00
Fresh cod, per lb	0.08 1/2 to 0.09 1/2
Bloaters, per box	0.50 to 0.60
Halibut	0.10 to 0.14
Kipper herring, per	
dozen	0.90 to 0.90
Swedish fish	0.15 to 0.18
Salmon	0.18 to 0.25

OILS.

Palatine	0.00 to 0.20 1/2
Royalite	0.00 to 0.16
Turpentine	0.00 to 0.61
Extra lead compound	0.00 to 0.81
Extra No. 1 lead compound	0.00 to 0.82 1/2
Motor gas	0.00 to 0.21
lene	0.00 to 0.21
Pennoline	0.00 to 0.20 1/2



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.

In a single bottle of Bovril is packed away the nourishing value of many pounds of beef, and in addition Bovril has the peculiar property of making other foods more nourishing. Even a plain meal yields much more strength and nourishment if you are taking Bovril. Shackleton's lead is a good lead—remember his words:—

It-must-be BOVRIL

ALLIES HAVE VICTORY IN THEIR GRASP

(Continued from page 1.)

of the sowing of mines in the Adriatic, promising to indemnify the families of the fishermen who lost their lives, and to adopt measures to prevent a repetition of such occurrences.

A quietness has also been given to the reports that the relations between the Allies and Turkey are critical, both the British and foreign offices and the Turkish embassy issuing denials, and explaining that these reports do not represent the views of the government. The British Naval Mission, which went to Turkey to re-organize the Turkish navy after the Balkan wars, has, however, returned to England, arriving today.

A fresh outcry has arisen against the severe censorship. It is pointed out that the Germans have allowed German, Austrian and Dutch correspondents to visit the front, while not a single British correspondent is with Field Marshal French's army. The Evening Star says: "This method of making war in the dark is depressing to the British public, and is not likely to stimulate recruiting."

DESPATCH RIDERS DRAWN FROM ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

At the Battleport, Oct. 1, via Paris, 9:31 p.m.—The generals in command of the allies are full of praise for the corps of despatch riders who, since the beginning of the great battle of the Aisne, have kept up communications between the various corps along the line now spreading from the Somme to the Meuse, and along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine.

The corps of despatch riders is composed mostly of volunteers from British universities, many of them very wealthy youths, who night and day have made dashes throughout the country invested with German cavalry, carrying messages which have kept the brigades and army corps in close touch, and enabled commanders to send reinforcements to points where they were most needed.

On many occasions these despatch riders mounted on motor cycles, through their audacity and speed have scattered reconnoitering parties of German cavalry, sometimes facing enormous odds in their dangerous work.

The recent terrible hand-to-hand conflicts on the western front have rendered it impossible to maintain the lines of communication. On many occasions these despatch riders mounted on motor cycles, through their audacity and speed have scattered reconnoitering parties of German cavalry, sometimes facing enormous odds in their dangerous work.

MASKED BATTERIES FACTOR AT PERONNE.

London, Oct. 1, 2:45 p.m.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing from the front, says: "The masked batteries at Peronne say: 'Then came a new and decisive factor and a complete surprise for the Germans. From the slopes to the northward the 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 gun had tried to hold. 'Right and left the level gray guns were popping up and down the line, stretching below them, their caissons being then and their horses and forges out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German gun had tried to hold. 'Right and left the level gray guns were popping up and down the line, stretching below them, their caissons being then and their horses and forges out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German gun had tried to hold. 'Right and left the level gray guns were popping up and down the line, stretching below them, their caissons being then and their horses and forges out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German gun had tried to hold. 'Right and left the level gray guns were popping up and down the line, stretching below them, their caissons being then and their horses and forges out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German gun had tried to hold. 'Right and left the level gray guns were popping up and down the line, stretching below them, their caissons being then and their horses and forges out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German gun had tried to hold. 'Right and left the level gray guns were popping up and down the line, stretching below them, their caissons being then and their horses and forges out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German gun had tried to hold. 'Right and left the level gray guns were popping up and down the line, stretching below them, their caissons being then and their horses and forges out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German gun had tried to hold. 'Right and left the level gray guns were popping up and down the line, stretching below them, their caissons being then and their horses and forges out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the German gun had tried to hold. 'Right and left the level gray guns were popping up and down the line, stretching below them, their caissons being then and their horses and forges out of sight in a depression of the field at the rear. Five discharges, and thereafter rendered untenable position after position that the