

NO DECISIVE CONFLICT ON LAND OR SEA

London, Oct. 6, 10.10 p.m.—The thirty-third day of the great war of Europe saw a repetition of what the peoples of all the countries have forced themselves to expect, perhaps for months to come—no decisive conflict on land or sea.

From Berlin to London came nothing in the way of Germany's claims to progress or reverses. From Petrograd came what has flowed without interruption for weeks—consistent claims to the progress of Russian arms.

From Paris came the usual mid-afternoon hour was issued the usual communication, so-called, interpreting the situation along the battle line of the western theatre of the war in the light of those opposing the German invasion. There were in the closely worded communication, cryptic to an extent as always, hints of a greater diversity of operations than it ordinarily contains.

GERMAN CAVALRY MASSING NEAR LILLE

Above all stood out the presence of what was described as large masses of German cavalry near Lille, as the crow flies hardly ten miles from the Belgian frontier, and behind them German forces moving on a line between Tournai and Arras, the latter point high at the Belgian border.

At the same time the official communication makes it plain that the Allies have not been idle, and have been extending their line on the left wing more and more widely.

Blow for blow around Arras, the scene of sanguinary fighting recently, is evidently still in order there. The same may be said of the region between the Somme and the Oise, for it is noticeable that the Allies have claimed nothing today except a see-saw advance and retirement. They do maintain that they have repulsed the enemy near Laingy, upon which the Germans made a violent attack.

At Soissons, where the Allies recently cleared the German trenches, they have, according to the announcement, pressed their advantage by making a slight advance. It is Noyon, which forms the elbow from which the allied line sweeps eastward. Some advance for the Allies is also reported at Berry Aube.

From Belgium comes nothing to indicate any change in the situation before Antwerp, except a brief line taken at the bottom of the official statement asserting that the German attacks along the line of the River Ruppel and the River Nethe have failed.

SOLUTION OF THE WAR MAY BE IN EAST

The British press takes occasion to emphasize that while the battle of the Aisne holds the key to the matter of continental interest, the gigantic operations of the Russian, German and Austrian armies in the east may first bring the solution of the war.

Petrograd official statements continue to repeat, in a general way, what has been accepted here as a fact for days—that the German army along the East Prussia frontier has been more or less routed, but as this is only a small portion of the front it is exceedingly hard to get anything like a clear cut perspective of the conflict.

What purports to be an official despatch from Vienna insists, in broad terms, that the condition of the German army in the east is becoming more and more favorable, and that in attempting to breast the Carpathians at Uzes Pass the Russians have been beaten.

WHAT ARE THE RUSSIANS DOING.

"Breasting the Carpathians and pouring on to the plains of Hungary by the Muscovites has been so often referred to that it is becoming stale, and the fact remains that, generally speaking, aside from the defeat of Rennenkampf's army in the early stages of the war in Poland, his revenge by a crushing return, and a steady advance of the Russians through Galicia, there has been nothing from the east to stand out in the nature of a clearly defined conflict, like the battle of the Aisne."

Today's Petrograd official statement deals entirely with the German stand on the East Prussian frontier, making no mention of the situation, either in Galicia or Hungary. The much heralded battle of Gorzow, which it seems all the correspondents anticipated, has yet to be recorded as a matter of history.

From Budapest—not often heard from as a source of war news—came a despatch saying that though no battles in Hungary had yet been decided, the invaders were being repulsed.

Whether it can be accepted as true or not, a Bordeaux despatch reports a general shakeup in the German army command following, but not necessarily the result of the reported removal of General Von Moltke as chief of the general staff. The most important of the changes is the shifting of General Von Hindenburg from East Prussia to assume command at Gorzow. He is succeeded in the field, where he scored so brilliantly over the Russians, by General Von Morgen.

The British press is still indulging in the pastime of guessing at the German emperor's whereabouts. The latest report is that he is at Cologne, under the protection of the powerful fortresses.

President Poincaré's visit to the front is confirmed through a telegram he sent to King George, saying that he had visited Field Marshal French at British headquarters.

To the long series of national denials this war has brought is a statement, issued in behalf of the British government tonight, denying the German contention that Great Britain had stored ammunition at Maubeuge prior to the outbreak of the war, thus indicating an intention to violate Belgian neutrality.

British Casualties Few.

London, Oct. 7.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph from the following despatch, dated October 5, from an unnamed point in France:

I am delighted to be able to report that for nearly three weeks the casualties among the British troops have been insignificant. The artillery duel in which they have been engaged north of the River Aisne has been a mere waste of ammunition on the part of the enemy.

Purchased Coal.

Seattle, Oct. 6.—The American steamer Montosa, upon entering harbor here with 5,970 tons of coal from Norfolk (Va.), today was ordered to proceed immediately to Esquimaux (B. C.) to discharge. It is understood the coal was purchased on short notice by the British admiralty.

While off the Mexican coast the Montosa spoke the German cruiser Leipzig, which, after inquiring if the Montosa had sighted any warships after leaving the canal, steamed southward.

To Return to Paris.

London, Oct. 7, 8.30 a.m.—The French government will return to Paris Wednesday or Thursday, according to the Paris correspondent of the Express, who says this announcement on high authority. The visit of President Poincaré to army headquarters is considered a good omen.

More Denials From Berlin.

London, Oct. 6, 3.15 p.m.—In a despatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that telegrams received there from Berlin deny indignantly the reported destruction by German troops of the property of M. Poincaré, president of France, at Ribecourt. They declare this property was the centre of a heavy battle near Verdun and that it was wounded by French artillery.

The charges of the Countess De Bayes that the German crown prince looted her chateau also are denied. It is declared that the crown prince never was in this mansion.

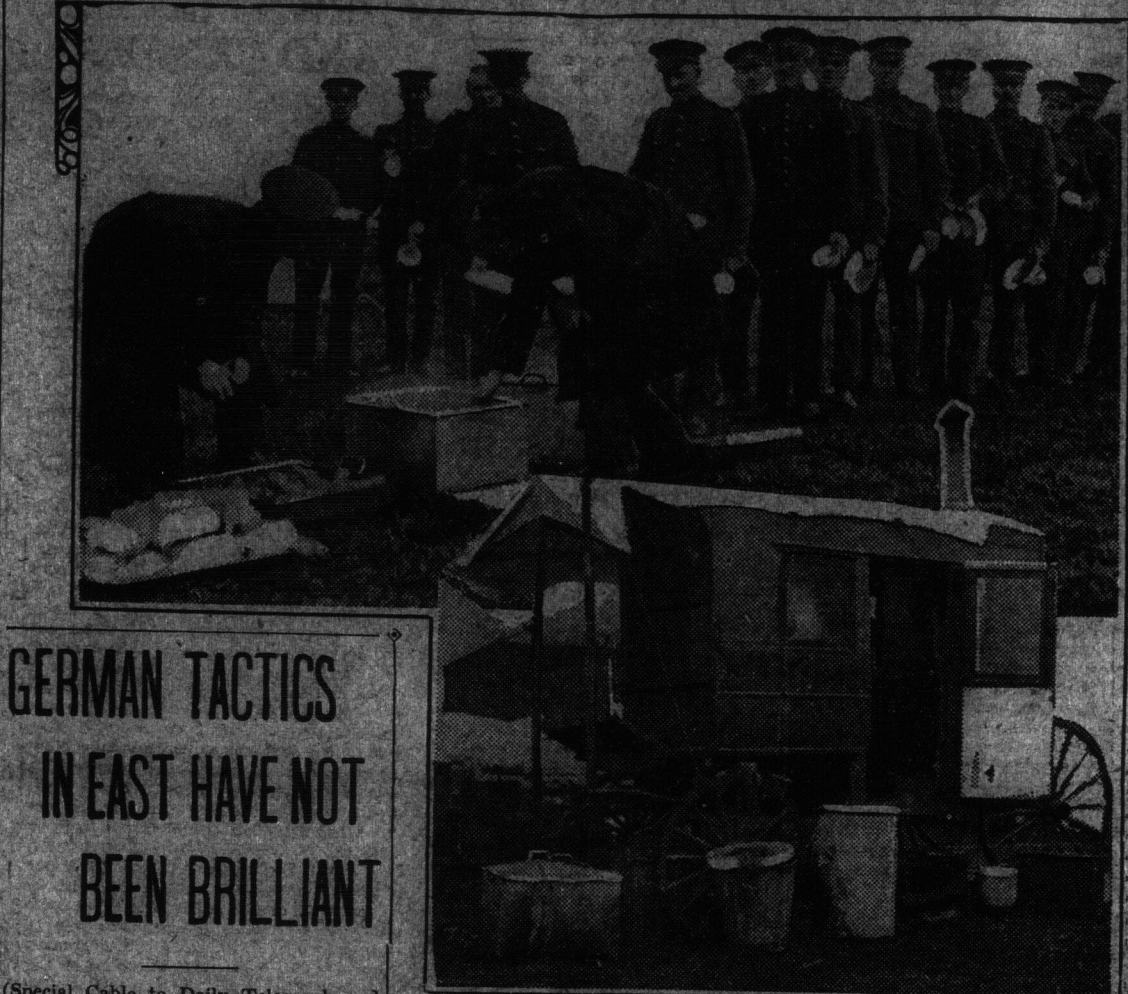
General Leman Improved.

London, Oct. 6, 10.30 p.m.—Miss Marguerite Leman, daughter of General Leman, the defender of Liege, has received word, according to an Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegram Company, that her father, who is now at Magdeburg, has been cured of the wounds he sustained from shrapnel during the German bombardment. He still suffers, however, from the effects of inhaling the poisonous gas given off by the puffs of the shells.

German Bark Captured.

Brest, France, Oct. 6, via London, 4.37 p.m.—The German bark Martha Bockhahn, of 696 tons, from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and the Norwegian ship Benes Tveit, of 1,500 tons, bound from New Caledonia for Hamburg, have been captured by French warships and brought to this port.

Grub Line and Camp Kitchen at Valcartier



GERMAN TACTICS IN EAST HAVE NOT BEEN BRILLIANT

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Oct. 6.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says the story told by Baroness De Baye of the instance of the manner in which the German Crown Prince conducted himself, while at her chateau, may be compared to the experience of a wealthy resident of Epernay.

"This man last year," the correspondent says, "happened to be brought into contact with the Crown Prince at Biarritz. Courteous and even friendly relations were established. Little presents passed between them and they parted with mutual invitations and the impression on the part of the Frenchman that the Prince was a much maligned individual. When the invaders arrived in France the Crown Prince showed he had not forgotten his old acquaintances and with an imposing escort presented himself at his house. The Frenchman said: 'You can understand now there can be nothing between you and me.' This so enraged the Prince that he immediately ordered the house to be sacked, which was conscientiously done by the headquarters staff, who looted everything."

Russian Tactics.

A Petrograd despatch to the London Morning Post says:

The late conflict with Germany has established for the Russians the new principle of warfare which Germany applied. The result of the same tactics, used in the great defeat inflicted upon German arms, one in Galicia against a million men, and the other in the eastern provinces of Prussia against half a million men or more, exemplify the same defect of German tactics to follow the line of least resistance. In both cases the Russian caught them in precisely the same trap.

The turning point of the great Galician fight, which lasted three weeks, was when the Austrian German armies, led by that part of their forces where three German army corps were adding weakness to their ally's plans, conceived that they had found the enemy's flank, and proceeded to follow it tactically. Concentrating all their spare divisions on this spot they attempted a great coup without considering whether it was worth while.

Walked Into Trap.

When they were suddenly launched at this spot they found themselves attacked on both flanks, and after some frantic days total defeat was inevitable. The result of the same tactics, used in the German half million last week. The Russians, fully informed by their aviators of the German movements, marched straight through the Dardanelles in German merchantmen requisitioned for the purpose, with more than 1,000 tons of ammunition and other war material. The Russian government is believed to have obtained further supplies, rifles and cartridges on the way to Turkey.

British Attacking Vigorously.

London, Oct. 6, 10.35 p.m.—A report received here today says the British are continuing their vigorous attack on the German position at King Chow.

German Generals Changed.

London, Oct. 6, 4.45 p.m.—A Central News despatch from Bordeaux says that the following important changes in German army commands have been announced: General Von Mogen replaces General Von Hindenburg in Eastern Prussia; General Eberhardt becomes military governor of Strasbourg; capital of Alsace-Lorraine; General Von Gerk is appointed governor of Ulm, Wuertemberg, and General Ludowigshausen replaces General Von Luckwald in command at Coblenz, Prussia.

To Be Respected.

London, Oct. 7, 12.10 a.m.—A despatch to Reuter from Berlin by way of Amsterdam says:

By special decree issued at Imperial headquarters, the sessions of the Prussian Diet, which have been in adjournment since June 15, will be reopened Oct. 22.

Has Hopes.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 6, 11.55 p.m.—Prince William of Wied, former ruler of Albania, according to advices received here from Berlin, in an address to his company of Uhlans said that he hoped through their bravery to reconquer on the battlefield the crown of Albania.

Wool Exportation Prohibited.

London, Oct. 6, 5.40 p.m.—The government has prohibited the exportation of raw wool from England to any other country.

Service Discontinued.

London, Oct. 7, 1.23 a.m.—It is announced that the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamship service between Tilbury, England, and Antwerp has been suspended.

Steamer Ashore.

Ostend, Oct. 6.—The British steamer Ethel Hicks, before reported arrived at Antwerp Sept. 30, from Montreal, has gone aground and is leaking.

Meal times always found Canada's soldiers in the Valcartier camp ready for business. They lined up in small detachments, carrying their own dishes and well-earned food. The portable camp kitchen is one of the number that will go to the front with the overseas force.

GERMAN DEAD PILED SEVEN FEET HIGH AT ANTWERP FORT

(Special Cable to New York Herald. By Percival Phillips.)

Belgium, Oct. 3.—Despite a successive bombardment by their largest siege guns and the sacrifice of thousands of men in infantry assaults, the German forces before Antwerp have not yet succeeded in materially weakening the defence of that fortress.

An attempt by Landstorm battalions to occupy forts Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherine was an extraordinary error of judgment on the part of the German commander. Believing the forts had been silenced by the explosions of the 42 centimetre shells, he sent forward an assaulting force estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 men, supported by field artillery, to take them with the bayonet.

Both forts had socked their fire gradually. Finally it ceased altogether, and the German general apparently concluded they were hors de combat. The attacking force went forward without hindrance, covered by the guns. It was allowed to approach within 300 yards of the forts before any sign of life was apparent. Suddenly Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherine literally burst into flame. Every siege gun and every quick fire was turned against the masses of foot soldiers, who had without reached their goal. They were mowed down in companies, and the slaughter was beyond description. In some places before Fort Wavre-St. Catherine the dead and wounded were piled seven feet high. The wounded men who lay underneath were suffocated, their bodies being found afterward in contorted and agonized positions.

The attacking force attempted to rally and continue its hopeless task, but only for a few moments. The old men who compose the Landstorm battalions could not stand that withering fire, and the marines who ventured with them across that plain of death were wholly unused to such warfare. They broke and fled backward toward their own lines, leaving a trail of bodies all the way to the outskirts of Mechlin. Hundreds of villagers were pressed into service by the Germans to bury their dead, and many were burned in great piles that were saturated with petrol.

Already the bombardment of the forts has laid waste the populous district stretching from Liere on the east to Willebroeck on the west and from Mechlin to Antwerp. The German gunners, according to prisoners who have been brought into the Belgian lines, have orders to spare nothing. It is a campaign of annihilation.

The German air scouts are of far less value to their armies than they were during the early days of the war. Formerly the appearance of a taube aeroplane above a Belgian force meant that the enemy's shrapnel would soon be deadly accurate. Now the Belgians disguise their troops and guns with such thoroughness that it is frequently impossible for the most skilled observer who passes across their lines to detect their location.

ANTWERP PREPARED TO HOLD OUT TO THE EXTREME LIMIT

London, Oct. 7, 1.45 a.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Antwerp gives the following official communication issued at 10 o'clock last (Tuesday) night:

"The military governor has informed the Burgomaster that a bombardment of Antwerp is imminent, and that the people who wish to flee from the town are requested to leave."

"The bombardment will have no influence on the town's resistance, which will be pushed to the extreme limit." The Exchange Telegraph Company adds that the foregoing message has been passed by the British censor for publication.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN GALICIA SERIOUS

London, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"A message from Vienna announces the sudden outbreak of Asiatic cholera in a most violent form at Tarnew, in Galicia. Forty cases, the message says, were reported on Tuesday."

Tarnew, on the Dunajec River, is a town of about 35,000 inhabitants. It is 125 miles west of Lemberg and on the line which the Austrians and Russians are taking on their way to Cracow. Fighting between the Austrians and the Russians near Tarnew has been reported several times recently.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO CHILDREN

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Gordon MacKensie, daughter of Alfred O. Beardsmore, of this city, who lives in France, has written her father regarding the atrocities of the Germans. She says: "It is too dreadful, the brutality and barbarism of the Germans. In Biarritz little children have arrived with their hands cut off. This is no exaggeration, as the doctor here, whom we know, saw it himself."

CANADA TO HAVE 50,000 MEN IN BATTLE FRONT

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—Canada intends to have 50,000 men in the battle front, according to an official statement made by Sir Robert Borden this evening.

With a first contingent of 33,000 men, accompanied by 7,000 horses and a complement of guns, now on its way to England, Canada proposes further to organize and train forthwith a second expeditionary force of 20,000 men, with a first reinforcement of 10 per cent, making 22,000 men in all.

The force, the prime minister states, will be organized as speedily as possible and arrangements for providing the necessary arms, ammunition and equipment are said to be already in process.

The composition of the second contingent has not been decided upon, but it is expected that it will take the form of the first division, though it is scarcely probable that the same number of artillery will accompany it. It is also probable in view of the many offers of cavalry units that more horsemen will accompany the force.

Upon the arrival of the first division in England it is probable that the force will be organized as follows:

Field troops, including a first reinforcement of 10 per cent, 26,400 men; line of communication troops, 2,100; total force at the front, 28,500.

This will leave about 4,500 men for training in Great Britain, who will constitute a reinforcement of nearly 20 per cent for the men at the front.

It is stated that thirty-one large steamships were required to transport the first Canadian division to England.

In addition to the above organization, preparations are being made to organize and train necessary further reinforcements for both the first and second expeditionary forces. It is probable that the training and organization of these reinforcements will be made in the city armories.

It is not stated how the second contingent of 22,000 men will be mobilized, as winter conditions will prohibit the formation of such a camp as at Valcartier.

Contrary to previous announcement that Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, would leave for a holiday in the Haliburton woods, it is a matter of general knowledge that the minister will leave for England probably before the end of this week. It is not known how long he will be away, but the organization of the second contingent will be under the supervision of Prime Minister Borden in the capacity of acting minister of militia.

GERMAN CAVALRY IN GREAT FORCE IN FRANCE

From the Battlefront, Oct. 6, via Paris, Oct. 7, 12.50 a.m.—German cavalry made its reappearance on the scene of action in great force today, thus disproving the reports that all of its horses had been rendered useless owing to an epidemic of the glanders.

The Allies' extended front has been met with vigorous counter-attacks on the part of the Germans, who seem to have weakened their position on the centre of the battle line in order to throw heavy masses of men against the right and left wings. The Allies, although forced back short distances at some points on their left, have been generally able to hold their own.

The eastern wing was also the scene of severe combats today, but there the battle was between infantry and artillery and the Allies were able to push forward.

In the centre, where the infantry had been deeply entrenched since the commencement of the battle twenty-two days ago, the French and British commanders took the opportunity to relieve many regiments which had been on the advanced firing line. Two brigades of British troops, chiefly Highlanders, had not had relief for thirteen days. They had burrowed so well that their casualties were unimportant, but the men were thoroughly exhausted from continued watchfulness and the constant boom of the guns.

It is currently reported at the front that the Germans took 200 civilians with them when they departed from Roye.

REPORT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUING SUCCESSFULLY

Petrograd, Oct. 6.—The following official statement was given out today at Russian headquarters:

"The Russian offensive campaign continues. The fortified positions (of the enemy) on the frontier are under a heavy artillery fire. (The) enemy has received reinforcements from the garrison at Koenigsberg. There has been particularly desperate fighting in the vicinity of Bakalargewo."

Railroads in East Prussia are crowded with troop trains, and our aerial scouts report an uninterrupted movement of Germans in a westerly direction. German columns and German troop trains are withdrawing across the frontier."

SAYS GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

Paris, Oct. 6, 2.30 p.m.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Havas News transmits the following official communication:

"The German retreat continues along the frontier of East Prussia. The Germans have been forced to evacuate their fortified positions between Wierzbolo and Lyek."

EXPERT'S VIEW OF THE BATTLE

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and London Daily Chronicle.)

(By G. H. Peris.)

Paris, Oct. 7.—The great battle—stick to the official term, inadequate and misleading as it is—begins to reach its climax. The western front alone, on which had fighting continued, now extends for nearly 100 miles due north from the Aisne to the Belgian frontier. Of the southern front of 160 miles, from Compiègne to Pont-a-Mousson, there is no official news save that a further German attempt to arrest French progress in the Woëvre district has failed. All the interest of today's bulletin, then, is concentrated in the announcement that "the opposed front extends as far as in the neighborhood of Lens, and Labasset, prolonged by masses of cavalry which are engaged as far as the district of Arras." This confirms my suggestion that when in yesterday's bulletin the advance guards of a German force coming southwest from Lille were "reported" they were already provided for. We now see in the department of Pas de Calais and Nord, the cavalry forces of both sides are at grips, with the main bodies of troops approaching behind them. (Here a passage has been cut out by the censor.) The strength and numbers and spirits of the French and British armies is shown by the fact that after repelling these assaults they have continued to extend their lines toward Belgium.

THE ENORMOUS COST OF THE WAR

Paris, Oct. 6.—That the European war will cost the world \$17,600,000,000 if it lasts six months, is the declaration made by Yves Guyot, economist and former cabinet minister, in today's "Figaro."

Paul Leroy Beaulieu, another economist, says that the public loans necessary after the war, will amount to \$3,000,000,000. Europe will look to the United States to provide it with money.

"Germany will probably have to pay an indemnity of \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000," says M. Beaulieu. "This she could do merely by taxing alcohol and tobacco."

AGENTS

WANTED—See teacher at on Black, Secretary, D. yale.

WANTED—A teacher for in New Brunswick. Apply, stating salary, to the secretary, No. 8, parish Co., N. B. Dated October, 1914.

RELIABLE representative in New Brunswick, fruit trees through the present. We will pay four good men to and general agents, taken in the fruit New Brunswick and plant nurseries for men. A permanent pay to the right man. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Able Agents now in the district. Pay well. Telham Nursery Co.

WANTED

WANTED—Five men, having a southeast giving exact location terms and price for care. Telephone.

HORSE wanted, cash. Address, give price, to George and Mrs. Queens Co.

WANTED—A secretary, for school, apply to the principal, No. 1, Apohaqui, N. B.

WANTED—Flushed in Great twenty minutes by the present. We will pay four good men to and general agents, taken in the fruit New Brunswick and plant nurseries for men. A permanent pay to the right man. Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—A school, being formed. The for pupils. Further application to the Superintendent.

GUNS

SINIBALDI & Co. King square. Ammunition. English guns.

Now Is the Time to Plan for

We will not give this as a matter of course. Long distances would thereby.

Then, our summer camp. St. John, N. B. during the hot season as pleasant as at any time can therefore be.

BUCK—Born at

to the wife of C. D.

MARRIAGE

PERCELL-McIntyre, field beach, on Sept. 21, 1914, by Rev. W. Nichols, of Birmingham (Eng.).

Intake of Westfield. WATSON-HARNEY. The bride, Mrs. John Harney, of East. On October 7, 1914, at 10 o'clock, by Rev. W. Nichols, of West. Both of West. S.

DEATH

SULLIVAN—At 11, Thomas George, age 38, of George street, city. Buried at St. John's.

PETTINGILL—At 11, John, son of John, of St. John's, died on Oct. 6, 1914, at 11 o'clock, of St. John's.

WATSON—In this, Catherine, wife of Watson, died on Oct. 6, 1914, at 11 o'clock, of St. John's.

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