

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 166

TEN PAGES

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1914

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

VON KLÜCK'S ARMY REINFORCED FROM THE CENTRE STILL MAKING DETERMINED STAND

Continues to Prevent Outflanking Movement of Allies, but Withdrawal From Centre Will Weaken Main Army — No Change in General Situation, is Laconic Report From French War Office—Defeat of German Army Which Invaded Russia From East Prussia Believed to Have Been More Decisive Than Early Reports Indicated.

Only laconic reference concerning the actual fighting is made by the French war office in its latest report on the warfare in Northern France. "The general situation is stationary," it says.

Of present conditions on the left wing of the allies line, where a previous report had said the French had been obliged, at certain points, to cede ground to the Germans, the later war office statement merely declares that the action still continues. It adds that in the Argonne and Meuse regions, day and night attacks by the Germans have been repulsed by the allies.

In the eastern war zone the Russians report that having conquered the Germans in Russian Poland, two Russian armies are invading East Prussia, with Allenstein as their objective.

In the south, on the Adriatic, French men-of-war are reported again to be bombarding the Austrian port of Cattaro. As yet the situation surrounding the forts at Antwerp, which are under bombardment by the Germans, has not been definitely cleared up. The Germans still claim that they have captured several of the outer fortifications while the Belgians declare that the defences remain intact.

A report from Berlin that British ships have arrived at Lisbon, and that Portugal's co-operation with the allies in the war is imminent, brought forth a statement from the Portuguese minister at Washington that his country was prepared to take such a step whenever Great Britain could call upon her to do so under the Treaty of Mutual Protection existing between the two countries.

Great Britain is investigating coal shipments from the United States, under the suspicion that the cargoes, instead of reaching the ports to which they are destined reach German warships at sea.

The Prince of Wales relief fund has now reached \$15,000,000.

London, Oct. 5, 9.57 p. m.—Gen. Von Klück, reinforced with troops from the German centre, continues to make a determined stand against the attempt of the allies to outflank him.

The French, who yesterday officially reported that all the German attacks in this region had been repulsed, and that the allies had resumed the offensive, followed this today by the announcement that while to the north of the Oise the battle which commenced seriously about September 25, continues with great violence, no decisive results have been reached, and that at certain points the French troops have had to yield ground.

The Germans in their report issued last night say that the battle is proceeding successfully for them.

Germans Cannot Further Extend Line Without Weakening Centre.

Both in London and in Paris there is the greatest confidence, although some surprise is displayed at the success of the Germans in preventing the outflanking movement. There is a feeling, however, that the Germans cannot extend their line much further north without weakening it at some point.

Along the rest of the line, the French communication says, there has been no change; so that the progress in the region of Soissons and in Woivre, reported on Sunday night, either has satisfied them for the moment or they have been checked by the Germans. Of the fighting here, at on their right wing, the German report says it is proceeding favorably for the German army.

Naturally progress by either side must be extremely slow, for after every advance, no matter how slight, the troops making it must entrench themselves for protection against the shells from the enemy's guns posted in strong positions from one end of the line to the other.

Russian Victory of Great Importance.

The defeat of the German army which invaded Russia from East Prussia appears from Russian accounts to have been even more decisive than previously stated. According to the Russian ambassador at Rome, the Germans, who he says, were completely defeated and routed, have suffered a loss of 70,000 men and have been forced to abandon everything.

The Russians are now moving forward with the object of again invading East Prussia. This victory, if it is as complete as reported, is of the greatest importance to the Russians, as it will prevent the Germans from undertaking any operations from land and sea, which would have compelled Russia to turn at least a part of its attention in this direction.

Gen. Rennenkampf apparently drove a wedge between the two Ger-

Canadians Leaving For The Front



CANADIAN CONTINGENT OF TROOPS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE GOING ON THE QUAY TO EMBARK ON THE TRANSPORTS AT QUEBEC.

ENEMY DRAWING FORCES FROM CENTRE TO PREVENT CRUSHING OF MAIN ARMY

Allies Continually Moving Men North and Bending Towards Belgian Frontier—Regiment of French, Ordered to Rest, Petition Commander to Permit them to Keep on Fighting Until they Capture German Position.

From The Battlefront, via Paris, Oct. 5 (11.36 p. m.)—The allied armies, after having permitted their adversaries, as they thought, to exhaust themselves by continued attacks, today took a most vigorous offensive. The British and French, however, encountered such a strong resistance that their most advanced detachments on the western wing were compelled to fall back.

Only at this part of the long battle line did the opposing troops actually come into close contact.

Many picturesque villages, around which hundreds of thousands of men occupy positions, have suffered severely in the recent fighting, and probably will suffer still more before the struggle for supremacy is over.

The country where the chief fighting is going on is flat and under cultivation. In many places it is boggy, and there are scattered coal mines. The allied armies are continually extending toward the north and bending eastward toward the Belgian frontier, and are thus compelling the Germans, in order to prevent the crumbling up of their main army, to move large forces from the centre and so keep pace with the allies whose position menaces the invaders along the whole line. The allies' plan, it is thought, may compel the Germans to retreat, the pressure on the Belgians. The rapidity with which the French change positions is remarkable. Two entire divisions of

enemies performed a brilliant exploit at another point. Getting between the Imperial Guard and their artillery ammunition train, by a long dashing ride, they cut off the supplies, destroyed them, so that the Guards' big guns were rendered temporarily useless.

Gen. Gen. Rousseau of the French cavalry, died today of wounds.

Audacious espionage carried on by the Germans has caused the staff of the allies to deal severely with all strangers found within the lines.

When two curious Irishmen, who were arrested yesterday, had proved their identity to the satisfaction of the officers, they were asked to go to the headquarters building where an automobile was drawn up with two officers, apparently French, occupying the front seat. Behind them were two supposed gendarmes, with a man-cled civilian between them. The staff officer said:

"This is the reason for our severity. These five men are German officers, who were captured today near the firing lines."

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN TURKEY ACUTE

Appeal Made to Washington for More Funds to Assist Americans Who Are in Ottoman Empire.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Ambassador Morganthau, at Constantinople, has appealed to the State Department for additional funds for the relief of Americans in the Ottoman Empire. The recent deposit by this government of \$150,000, has been found inadequate.

Ambassadors Page and Herrick, at London and Paris respectively, were advised of the situation, in an effort to make quickly available funds for Turkish distribution and steps also were taken in that direction by London officers.

Recent advices from Turkey describe the financial condition as acute. Checks and other negotiable papers are refused by the exchanges, the gold supply having been found to be inadequate.

A private despatch to the State Department today said conditions in Jerusalem were such that food could not be obtained by a large portion of the population, and many were facing starvation. Officials here were undecided as to what relief could be offered.

It is believed arrangements to send additional funds to Turkey will avoid using the cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee for distribution work. The North Carolina is already in Turkish waters, where she has been ordered to remain indefinitely. The Tennessee has been despatched to Brindisi, Italy, within 50 miles of the Turkish Empire.

GAS EXPLOSION IN MINE KILLS SIXTEEN

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 5.—Sixteen men tonight are known to be dead, twelve injured as the result of a pocket gas explosion early today at the Mulga mines of the Woodward Iron Company, near Ensley. Removal of the bodies is proceeding slowly, on nine of the slain and had been brought out early tonight.

VON MOLTKE, CHIEF OF GERMAN ARMY STAFF, HAS BEEN REMOVED; SUCCESSOR "A DARK HORSE"

London, Oct. 5.—News reached here tonight that Lt. Gen. Helmuth Von Moltke has been superseded by Gen. Erich von Follmer as chief of the German general staff.

Gen. Von Moltke is a nephew of the great strategist of that name, who died in 1891. At the funeral in that year the Kaiser told Major Von Moltke as he then was, that he would be promoted to the rank of personal aide de camp. He was promoted to be major general in 1899, and appointed commander of the first infantry brigade of the guards at Potsdam, and he became lieutenant general in 1902.

On January 1, 1906, Gen. Von Moltke assumed the office of chief of the general staff, in succession to Count Schlieffen. It was common knowledge at that time that Von Moltke did not consider himself qualified for so high an honor, and strove hard to avoid it, even declining the office on two occasions, but the imperial will was not to be thwarted.

Gen. Von Moltke has the reputation of being a serious, hard working soldier, as taciturn and silent as his more illustrious namesake, and a man who has done perhaps more to bring the German army to the fighting pitch than any other of his colleagues.

Of General Voigts-Rethz, who succeeded Gen. Von Moltke, very little can be gathered, even from German reference books. His name is not even mentioned in "Wer lists." His father, however, was a great soldier, who was born in 1805, and rose to high rank in the military for war.

He commanded a division in 1870-1871 and afterward was appointed governor-general of Hanover. He died in 1877, and had an infantry regiment named after him.

Thus the new chief of staff may be

GERMANS WERE FLUSHED WITH THEIR SUCCESS

First Shock in Great Encounter with Russians Went Hard With Them.

HAD DRIVEN INVADER FROM EAST PRUSSIA.

Received Severe Blow When They Met Counter-stroke—Cossacks Have Met the Enemy.

London, Oct. 6.—The London Times, in its war summary, dismisses all the news from France in three words, "no decisive results."

Of Russia's attack on Germany's northeastern frontier, it says: "It is now certain that the Russian army, under Gen. Rennenkampf, has inflicted a very serious defeat upon the Germans, under command of Gen. Hindenburg. The German loss is very heavy. It is estimated that the total force engaged on both sides in this battle is not less than half a million men."

"The importance of Gen. Rennenkampf's victory is great. The Germans under Gen. Hindenburg were flushed with success. They had checked the too precipitate Russian advance across East Prussia, and had raised the investment of Kozenitzberg, and had driven the invader over the East Prussian frontier."

"Now they have met the Russian counter-stroke, and this first shock of the great encounter that is impending between the armies of Russia, on one side, and Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other, has gone heavily against the Germans."

The main Russian army, on the lower Vistula, has yet to come into contact with the enemy, but the screen of Cossacks on its flanks has already got into touch with the Germans.

The Times' medical correspondent, who went to France to investigate the medical organization on the British side, sends a reassuring report. He visited the hospital in the Astoria, which is in charge of the British Red Cross Society. There a wounded officer said:

(Continued on page two.)

SWEATERS FROM ST. J'S FOR BRITISH TROOPS

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—Agents of the British government, it was reported here today, are securing bids from local knit goods manufacturers for 500,000 sweaters, similar to those recently furnished the United States army. Yarn dealers have been asked to quote figures for the necessary