

RUSSIAN SLOWNESS OF MOVEMENT IN EARLY DAYS OF CAMPAIGN EXPLAINED

CRAB'S TROOPS HAD GREAT DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME WHICH MAY NOT BE APPRECIATED

London.—One fact which has been clearly grasped in connection with the far flung battle raging at the moment of writing on the continent is the decisive bearing of operations in the eastern theater of war on those in the northeast of France.

The popular estimate of the rapidity of the Russian advance may be unduly sanguine, and the difficulties to be overcome by the armies of the Tsar may not be sufficiently appreciated. All, however, can see that the overthrow of the Kaiser's forces is the east might give the Allies the final victory, in spite even of German successes in the west which in earlier wars would have been regarded as of the first magnitude.

The war on the continent is, in fact, the great battle and the armies in east and west may be regarded as the wings of the opposing forces. If the Slav action of the triple entente forces can turn the wing opposed to it, the German forces in the west must hurry back to the defense of Berlin, and the first phase of the war will have been determined in favor of the Allies. It might not mean the end of the war. It would mean the confusion of the German plan of campaign to freely ventilated during the past 10 years.

Slowness Not Understood

What is not fully understood is the unavoidable slowness of the Russian advance, and this is perhaps less clearly grasped than it was before the outbreak of the war. The speedy mobilization of the Slav forces and the rapidity of the advance into East Prussia were as unexpected as they were valuable, but East Prussia is a long way from the German capital, and the marshy country on the Russian side of the Vistula is not adapted for a rapid advance. The roads are poor at any time, and in the later months of the year, many of them become impassable.

Moreover, Russia is as badly served by her railway system as Germany is well provided for in this respect, and supplies and reinforcements can only be brought up slowly to the head of the invading army. Ever assuming the Russian armies to be overwhelmingly superior to the opposing forces the advance must be slow, and that the "steam roller" can be checked was clearly proved at Osterode.

The details which have come to hand of the fighting leading up to the capture of Lemberg show that the second Austrian army which was so heavily defeated, was gathered east of Luxembourg to cover the offensive of the main Aus-

trian forces against the Lublin-Kholm line. The Russian troops in the Dubro-Proskuroff region crossed the frontier on Aug. 20, with the object of thwarting the covering movement and acting against the flank and rear of the enemy.

Between Aug. 17 and Sept. 3 the Russian army advanced 140 miles, fighting all the time, and between Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 in a desperate battle defeated the Austrian forces strongly entrenched at Kamenka and Halicz. On Sept. 2 Lemberg was surrounded by the opposing forces and was captured on the following day.

Retreat Called Disorderly

According to Russian accounts the retreat of the second Austrian army after Lemberg assumed the character of a disorderly flight, the roads being so crowded with artillery parks and convoys, heavy and light guns, and so forth, left behind by the Austrians in their precipitate retreat, that the pursuing troops had frequently to leave the road. The rout of the second Austrian army appears to have been complete, and in Petrograd this force was regarded as of no further importance, from the military point of view.

Following the capture of Lemberg came the capture of Halicz, the investment of Przemyśl, 55 miles west of Lemberg, and the capture of the fortress of Mikolajoff, 20 miles south of Lemberg. At the moment of writing the tenth Austrian army corps has been decisively defeated, with the loss of 5000 prisoners, in an attempt to break through the Lublin-Kholm line, from which line the Grand Duke Nicholas is stated to have ordered a general advance.

With General Russak threatening it in flank and rear, the Austrian main arm would appear to be in a trying position. In the conquered territory the invading army is busy with geographical alterations which will cause considerable annoyance in the lower forms at school if it is continued. Meantime Lemberg has become Lvoff, the pronunciation of which is doubtless a simple matter to the Slav.

Though there has been nothing so decisive as the battle of Lemberg in the western sphere of operations, the campaign there has a dramatic quality which is fully appreciated by the people of England and their French allies. In no war of the past has there been anything so remarkable as the irresistible onrush of the German forces from Mons to the river Marne. For a fortnight the invading army was held up by the gallant defense of Liege, a defense which grew in value as time passed on. In a single night it swept right from Namur to near the French capital.

The advance of such an enormous army



GENERAL RUZSKY

The general commanding the Russian forces in Galicia, who has gained a remarkable series of successes.

as that of the Kaiser almost without a hitch, and fighting all the time against soldiers of the quality opposed to them is a tribute to the remarkable organization of the German forces and to the strategy of the German general staff. Almost more remarkable than the great advance, however, has been the great retreat. When one considers what is called the French temperament and realizes how much the offensive means to the French army, the steady fighting withdrawal extending over a fortnight of enormous masses of fighting men stretching hundreds of miles, is an extraordinarily fine feat.

The German army came near Paris, but it has had to pay a terrible price for that empty achievement. The only success accruing to the invading army has lain in the "moral effect" on the opposition of a ceaseless retreat, and as Frenchmen apparently appreciate fully that until the German army had pierced or enveloped the Allies' lines and inflicted on the allied forces a crushing defeat, it had absolutely failed, this "moral effect" has been reduced to the smallest terms.

The official survey of the operations of the British and French armies from Aug. 26 to Sept. 3 points out that following the battle at Cambrai, when the British troops successfully defeated a turning movement supported by overwhelming forces of the enemy on the Allies' left, the seventh French army had come into operation on the left. On the right the fifth French army on Aug. 29 gained a marked and solid success, driving back in confusion toward Guise three German army corps, the tenth, the Guard and a reserve corps.

Retirement Continued

In spite of this the general retirement of the British and French armies has continued. The seeking for peace by the British troops, "remains" the continuous contact with the German forces. As the retreat on Paris continued, however, it became clear that General Von Kluck had abandoned the attempt to envelop the Allies' left, and was contracting his right wing so as to pass Paris on the southeast, the intention apparently being to leave Paris alone until the field army had been defeated.

The advance of the Germans did not cease until they had crossed the Marne and reached at that point as far south as Coulommiers and La Ferté Gaucher. This was on Sunday, Sept. 6. Then came the moment for which the French officers and men had been longing. Along the whole line, Nanteuil, Meaux, Senneval, Vitry le François to Verdun, the Allies took the offensive, and the latest information at the moment of writing is that the Germans have been driven back in a northeasterly direction. With their wings resting on the two great forts of Paris and Verdun, and with the Germans outflanked on the left, the Allies are certainly engaging in battle under good conditions.

The Russians admitted a severe reverse to two army corps, owing to the enemy, by virtue of their better railways, concentrating superior forces at the "decisive" point, and to the bringing up of heavy guns from the forts on the Vistula. Even putting it in that way the reverse was not a light one, including as it did the loss of a great Russian general, but the German accounts claim the defeat of five or six Russian corps and the capture of the entire Russian artillery and 70,000 prisoners.

Official communiques from Petrograd claimed that the situation was remedied by a counter attack delivered by fresh troops, but on this point no very definite details were forthcoming. The fact remains that since Osterode little has been heard of Russian movements towards the Vistula.

It is true that a temporary cessation of the Russian forward movement in Prussia was to be expected while the Austrian pressure on its flank continued, and in dealing with this danger entire success appears to have attended the efforts of the Tsar's generals. The Austrian forces had crossed the Russian frontier and their advance had proceeded with considerable success towards Kielec and Lublin. Here, however, the forces of the dual monarchy were checked by the Grand Duke Nicholas and the counter-offensive by General Ruzsky towards Lemberg was completely successful. On the morning of Sept. 3 the Galician capital was occupied by the Russian armies, the railway station at Lemberg being taken so suddenly that a large number of trains on the point of starting, loaded with munitions of war, fell into the enemy's hands.

BRITISH GOVERNOR PLEADS FOR ENEMY

ACTING GOVERNOR OF GOLD COAST URGES TOLERATION FOR GERMANS

London.—According to an official notification from the colonial office the acting-governor of the Gold Coast on Aug. 5 issued a proclamation to the chiefs and peoples of the Gold Coast and its dependencies notifying the existence of a state of war between the King and the German Emperor.

After exhorting the people to carry out loyally and obediently the King's instructions, the proclamation continues: "There are amongst us now certain German subjects under the greatest misfortune that can fall upon the people of a martial race, that they cannot be in their own country when war has descended upon it. Let me call to your remembrance that some of them have lived many years on the Gold Coast, engaged to the benefit of its population in missionary, medical and mercantile work; that some of them are our personal friends; and that from all we have received acts of kindness and assistance. They are entitled to more than our charity, they are entitled to our chivalry."

"Let, therefore, the chiefs make it known that they will lay a very heavy hand on any of their people who seek occasion to insult or molest those who have for many years been amongst us as our good friends and guests. For some years the Gold Coast has been traveling along the easy paths of peace and prosperity. It is for its people to show now that they possess courage and obedience, the virtues most needed when the way is difficult, for war means, even to the victor, not victory only, but hardship, confusion and scarcity."

"Let us support the chances of war calmly, patiently and resolutely in the English fashion. Let there be no vain boasting and no cowardly despair. If you can show stern qualities in time of trial your name will be far stronger than years of prosperity could ever have made it."

CALLING LANDSTURM AS A PRECAUTION

GERMAN PAPER ENDEAVOURS TO SHOW ACTION IS MERELY SYSTEMATIC

Berlin, Germany.—Referring to the calling out of the Landsturm, the military correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt writes as follows:

"The summoning of the Landsturm is occasioned by what was experienced during the campaign of 1870-71. When the German army crossed the frontier at the beginning of August it had at its disposal large forces, which, however, gradually diminished, so that in the end—in consequence of heavy losses and the need for troops to occupy the conquered territory and to secure communications at the rear—an actual lack of men was experienced."

"It was then found that sufficient provision had not been made for the formation of new regiments and for the despatch of the necessary drafts to replace wastage. Moltke's proposals were at that time by no means favorably received at the war office, and he frequently complained bitterly that so few fresh troops were despatched from home."

"The military authorities have, however, profited by these experiences. Ample provision is now made for sufficient men to be in readiness to make up for losses sustained at the front and to maintain the strength of the fighting force. Later on all troops still quartered in the interior, but which are available for use in the field, will be sent on to join the army. Their place will then be taken by the forces of the Landsturm."

"France and Russia also have, from the beginning, systematically called up the classes corresponding to our Landsturm, and have even in time of peace organized them on semi-military lines. The summoning of the Landsturm, therefore, is in no way surprising, nor does it indicate that the situation is unfavorable. It is rather a systematic, pre-arranged step, taken in conformity with the preparations made by our opponents."

ALTERING THE MAP

London, Oct. 2.—Austin West, Staff correspondent of the Daily Chronicle in discussing possible changes of frontiers when the war is over, has the following to say under a Milan date line:

"As for likely changes in the map of the world at the end of the war, I think it probable that Great Britain will take over the German colonies, giving Spain and Portugal a share therein, as a reward for their neutrality."

Russia will limit her demands to Galicia, at the same time settling guarantees for the entire independence of the four Balkan states. Since Russia has no interest in the Adriatic problem, and moreover, cherishes a warm friendship with Italy, she will not offer protectorate over Albania. In addition, there will be a rectification of Italy's northern frontiers on a national-racial basis.

"I think France will resume possession of Alsace-Lorraine and the Palatinat while Austria will remain a German State and form a part of the Germanic Confederation."

eration. "This will raise the question whether the German Emperor shall be merely King of Prussia or also king of Austria. It seems to me quite unlikely that the United States will intervene, and if Sweden should assert itself on behalf of Germany she would find her action paralysed by that of Norway and Denmark."

MANY IN IGNORANCE

Paris, Oct. 2.—During these exciting days the French peasant in the outlying departments of the south are as ignorant of the situation, almost, as if they were in the heart of Africa.

In the provinces there are no newspapers and no telegraphic communication. The military is in supreme control. The peasants know nothing of the war save for wild rumors that filter in from Paris, and fragmentary information that comes in long-delayed letters from the soldiers at the front. The interior of France, as far as news is concerned, has returned to the middle ages. The peasants are clamoring for authentic word of what is happening.

So far, the war officials have done nothing to answer to the rural peasantry, save to discourage the pessimism of the alarmists who are spreading exaggerated reports of German successes in the north. The officials are all desirous that no attention shall be paid to the calamity howlers who are frightening people everywhere with their stories of German triumph. One rural village in Central France is typical of the situation everywhere. Of the total male population of 200, two-thirds were mobilized and are now in the firing line. There are loungers in the sunning market place, but not the usual throng. There are now only the old men, old women and cripples. The young women and the boys are all in the fields, doing the harvest work that is usually done by the able-bodied men.

SIR EDWARD CARSON URGES VOLUNTEERS

ACQUIT YOURSELF LIKE MEN AND ENLIST AT ONCE," IS HIS MESSAGE

Belfast, Ireland.—Recruiting for the new army amongst the Ulster Volunteers continues to be vigorously pushed forward. The latest additions have included several hundred volunteers from one of the East Belfast battalions.

In a message to the members of the force issued previously to his return to London at the conclusion of his recent visit, Sir Edward Carson said that he greatly appreciated the action of the volunteers in rallying so enthusiastically to his call for defenders of the empire. "To those who have not already responded to that call," Sir Edward Carson continued, "and are eligible and can, I say acquit yourselves like men and comply with your country's demand. Enlist at once for the Ulster division in Lord Kitchener's army for the period of the war. You were formed to defend our citizenship in the United Kingdom and the empire, and so preserve our civil and religious liberty. Now the United Kingdom and the empire are threatened, we must fight with our fellow Britons until victory is assured."

Proceeding, Sir Edward Carson said that to those loyalists who were not eligible or could not go, he appealed that they should fill up the vacancies in the Ulster Volunteer force ranks caused by those going to the front, so that they might maintain in fullest efficiency the Ulster Volunteer force to protect their homes and hearths.

"That is a duty," Sir Edward said in conclusion, "we owe to the volunteers who go abroad to fight the country's battles. Let every loyalist," he added, "be faithful to his trust and by each one doing his duty, our country will be saved and our own interests preserved."

Sir Edward Carson had been engaged during his stay in Ulster in inspecting various units of the Ulster Volunteer force prior to their departure for the front, and everywhere the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

FREIGHT RATE CUT TO AFRICA

London.—An announcement has been made by the British lines engaged in the South and East African trades to the effect that from Sept. 5 the surcharge on freight rates to the Union ports of South Africa, Delagoa bay and Beira will be reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. A surcharge of 33 1-3 per cent was originally levied owing to the war.

The lines supporting the agreement are the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, the Clan Line steamers (Cayzer, Irvine & Co.), the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company, Bullard, King & Co., John T. Rennie Son & Co., the Ellerman and Harrison lines, and the British India Steam Navigation Company.

THE RUSSIAN FLAG

In order to settle the disputed point regarding the correct Russian flag, a Russian officer has sent the following description to the press:

The yellow flag with the double eagle is the imperial standard. The white flag with blue St. Andrew's cross is the Russian naval ensign. This is used only by the navy, and is not allowed to be flown by private individuals. The ordinary Russian flag, similar to the English union jack, is a tricolor of white, blue and red stripes placed longitudinally.

COTTON PROBLEM IS VERY SERIOUS

QUESTIONS IS HOW TO DISPOSE OF THIS YEAR'S CROP PROFITABLY

Washington.—Cotton presents one of the most puzzling of the numerous problems with which the United States is confronted as the result of the war in Europe, and like all of these problems, it is pressing vigorously for solution.

The cotton problem is bound up with the question of production, which in turn is complicated by the southern method of farming. It is the rule of the cotton planter to anticipate his crop. In other words, he buys supplies in advance of the marketing of his crop, thus reversing the process of the northern farmer, who sells his wheat and corn before he buys, thus having the advantage of a cash market.

Another angle of the cotton question in the South is the fact that the war has practically destroyed the foreign market for that staple. Exports for week ended Sept. 19 aggregated only 13,000 bales, or only about one-twentieth of the amount exported during the corresponding week in 1913. But the exports were double that of the week before, and quite the largest since the war in Europe began. This fact, taken in connection with a bumper crop this year, will give some idea of the difficulties of the situation.

There is, obviously, an unusual congestion of cotton in all parts of the South, and the immediate problem is to dispose of it at a price that will yield a profit, and do it before the next year's crop has been harvested. Cotton is selling today at from 4 to 6 cents less than it costs to grow it. It will manifestly be out of the question to arrive at a solution unless some artificial plan can be worked out whereby the price may be kept up and the crop kept moving.

A number of plans have been brought forward for discussion, one of the most popular of which is the "buy-a-bale" plan. This means that public-spirited people are buying and urging others to buy one or more bales of cotton at a fixed price—10 cents a pound—thus taking them off the market. About 5,000,000 bales have been bought in this way by men and women in all parts of the country, and it is intensely gratifying to the South to see that the whole cottonation has thus become concerned in the welfare of the southern planter. But it is plain that the relief thus afforded is only temporary, for if the bales of cotton withdrawn now are to be dumped on the market next year, on top of the 1915 crop, the situation will be even worse than it is now.

The problem it is, thus easy to see, is one of exceeding great difficulty, and the urgent need of a satisfactory solution of it cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The latest plan proposed for settling the difficulty looks in the direction of a curtailing of the 1915 crop by legislative action; that is to say, the imposition of a heavy tax on all cotton produced above a fixed minimum. The amount of the tax would discourage over production, and the 1915 crop would thus be kept within reasonable bounds. The constitutional power of Congress to enact legislation of this kind, however, is prob-

ably wanting, although such power may possibly be found in some of the southern states acting through their legislatures. They have even gone back to the legislation of the confederacy to show that curtailment of the cotton crop is neither new nor impossible. It will be recalled that the Confederate Congress, and most of the southern states acting separately, provided for the curtailing of the cotton crop in 1862 and 1863.

During the civil war the South, being securely blockaded by the northern navy, could not get its cotton crop to the English markets. The Lancashire spindles were idle, and the English operators brought to the point of a well-directed and legitimate war operation, calculated to bring the South to peace. The South, though quite helpless in the circumstances, did what it could to equalize conditions by cutting down the cotton crop by law. Some of the legislation proposed and actually passed in parts of the Confederacy has a curious interest at the present time.

What can be done is still an open question. The matter is being discussed in all seriousness by southern members of both houses, and probably some line of concerted action will be agreed upon in time for the legislative sessions, which will begin in January.

LOUVAIN ACT STIRS ITALY

Rome, Italy.—The destruction of Louvain has caused the greatest anger through out Italy. In Rome thousands of Italians of all classes and professions have called at the Belgian legation to express their strong disapproval of such vandalism.

Notices of questions in the Chamber on the subject have been given by Signor Bissolati and many other deputies. It will also be asked whether the minister for foreign affairs has taken any steps to lay before the United States and other neutral powers the gross infringements of the Hague Convention, which have been committed by one of its signatories during the present war.

Do Sore Corns Hurt Your Feet?

If you haven't tried Putnam's Corn Extractor you haven't used the article that will remove corns, callouses and sore foot lumps in the shortest time. Don't waste another cent in plasters, pads or salves—get the guaranteed Corn Reliever, Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It acts quickly, never pains, removes the corn forever. Price 25c. Sold by druggists.

DONALDSON LINE

TO SCOTLAND, LOW RATES: GOOD SERVICE

One-class cabin, only \$47.50 to Glasgow, and \$47.50 from Glasgow; third-class, closed cabins, \$31.25.

Rates subject to change without notice.

SAILING FROM MONTREAL

S.S. LETITIA

Oct. 3rd, Oct. 31st

All information cheerfully furnished by authorized agents, or

H. E. LIDMAN, General Agent,

349 Main St., Winnipeg.

NEW FAST SERVICE to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and the East

The Great Northern Railway's train service between Brandon and the Twin Cities has been greatly improved and time shortened — train now carries a buffet-parlor car. Connections are made at Devil's Lake with a through sleeper for St. Paul and Minneapolis, arriving in time to connect with train for Chicago, East and South.

The following schedule means shorter, faster and better service. Try this on your next trip East.

GOING:		RETURNING:	
Lv. Brandon.....	12:35 p.m.	Lv. St. Paul.....	10:40 p.m.
Ar. Devil's Lake....	6:30 p.m.	Lv. Minneapolis....	11:10 p.m.
Lv. Devil's Lake....	7:05 p.m.	Ar. Devil's Lake....	11:25 a.m.
Ar. Minneapolis....	7:30 a.m.	Lv. Devil's Lake....	12:00 noon
Ar. St. Paul.....	8:00 a.m.	Ar. Brandon.....	8:45 p.m.

LOW FARES

One way fare Brandon to St. Paul, \$12.52; Minneapolis, \$12.30. Round trip fares, Brandon to St. Paul, \$25.04; Minneapolis, \$24.60; Chicago, \$41.14; Kansas City, \$45.14. Corresponding low rates to Toronto, Montreal, New York and other Eastern Points. Glacier Park, \$32.80; Seattle, \$60.50; Tacoma, \$60.50; Portland, \$60.50; San Francisco, \$90.65.

Take advantage of these low rates and improved service and enjoy travel via the Great Northern Railway.

CALL, PHONE OR WRITE FOR TICKETS AND INFORMATION

R. S. HAPPESETT, "See America First" Agent

Brandon. Phone 666

H. A. NOBLE, General Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Glacier National Park



Your King & Country Need You

Will you answer your Country's Call? Each day is fraught with the gravest possibilities, and at this very moment the Empire is engaged in the greatest war in the history of the world.

In this crisis your Country calls on all her young unmarried men to rally round the Flag and enlist in the ranks of her Army.

If every patriotic young man answers her call, Britain and her Empire will emerge stronger and more united than ever.

If you are unmarried and between 18 and 30 years old, will you answer Your Country's Call? and sign on the 12th M.D., 99th M.R., or the 21st C.F.A.

Join One of The Regiments To-Day!