MARVELOUS WORK OF GUNS

Details of Defeat of 15,000 Death's Head Hussars, in Which 2,000 Were Killed by Gunners

A despatch from Bordeaux says: The defeat of 15,000 Prussian Guards who attacked the French centre is thus described in the Petite Gironde:

As soon as news of the German advance was received French cavalry was sent to hold the enemy at Auberive, Department of Marne, to give the artilery and infantry time to come up from Souain, a place near Auberive. But while French dragoons were preparing for the defence of Auberive a brigade of Death's Head Hussars, avoiding the village, came across the vineyards and fields with the intention of surprising the French artillery on the march.

It was a critical moment. The French dragoons were two miles ahead and the infantry two miles behind the gunners, who were in danger of being sabred across their guns. The Hussars were only three-quarters of a mile away, galloping furiously. In two minutes the guns were unlimbered and lined up along the road. The enemy then was only 500 yards away, and the command could be heard to prepare to charge the guns.

In the charge the Prussian cavalry gathered speed with every yard. When they were 200 yards away the French gunners aimed, and there was a dash of fire. Through the blue smoke the artillerymen could see the enemy's horses rearing and officers trying vainly to rally the broken lines.

A second time the battery vomited death into the doomed brigade. A great silence succeeded the thunder of hoofs and the shouting of men. Two thousand horsemen lay as if struck by lightning. Here and there a wounded horse struggled to shake himself clear from the heaped dead.

But the artillerymen did not wait to gaze long on this scene of carnage. They limbered up the guns and rattled off to aid the dragoons, who were hard pressed and falling back along the highway. The guns were a welcome relief. This time the struggle was more even. The German quick-firers returned the fire with interest, but the French infantry arrived and deployed among the vines, a bugle rang out, and their bayonets flashed in the sun as they dashed forward.

Without cavalry to aid it the Prusian Guard was obliged to fall back. A battalion of Zouaves glided behind and occupied the Valley of the Suippes, threatening to place the Guards between two fires. A regiment of Grenadiers sacrificed itself to cover the retreat of the German columns on Rheims. Five times the Grenadiers hurled themselves against the French. They were repulsed every time, and after the fifth charge only one section was left, a handful of men surrounding the flag.

Then first one, then two, and then ten of the Grenadiers threw down their arms. A hundred men, mostly wounded, were all that were left of a splendid regiment. But their sacrifice had not been useless, for it enabled the column to get safely under the guns of the forts at Berru and Nogen l'Abbesse.

Pte. J. J. Rosseau, Belgian Hero.

Proclaimed as the greatest hero of the war for his daring capture of Count Von Buelow, the son of the ex-Chancellor, Private J. J. Rosseau, of the 4th Regiment de Chausseurs Cheval, Louvain, is wearing the Military Gold Cross, presented to him by the Belgian King in recognition of his valor, and is to be the recipient of the Order of Leopold, equivalent to the British Victoria Cross. In his encounter with Count Von Buelow, M. Rosseau was severely injured by a nasty kick in the knee from Von Buelow's horse. Rosseau relieved the Count of his despatch case, his uniform, and 165,000 francs. The money he turned over to the Red Cross fund.

PROUD OF THEIR CRUELTIES

Copy of German Official Book on the War Seized by British Authorities

A despatch from London says: German tales of tragic episodes of the war were issued by the Official Press Bureau on Wednesday night. The stories were taken from a book called "Kriegs Chronik," which was seized from aliens entering English ports. The book consists, according to the bureau, "partly of a highly untrustworthy chronicle of the war and partly of soldiers' letters from the front.

"As showing the methods of thought of the enemy these last have considerable value," continues the bureau. "It is not the truth or falsity of the tales that matters, but the applause and self-congratulation of the writers on deeds of gross treachery and cruelty claimed to have been done by themselves or comrades."

The narrative of an artillery officer, on the extermination of a Belgian village, as given out by the bureau, follows:

"The countryside aws full of our troops. Nevertheless the stupid peasants must need shoot at our men, as they marched by, from lurking places. Day before yesterday morning the Prussian troops surrounded a village, put the women, children and old people aside and shot all the men. The village was then burned to the ground."

The story of the shooting of a Boy Scout is given as follows:

"A traitor has just been shot. He was a little French lad belonging to one of the gymnastic societies which wear the tri-colored ribbons, a poor young fellow, who, in his infatuation, wanted to be a hero..

"As the German column was passing along a wooded defile he was caught and asked whether the French were about. He refused to give any information. Fifty yards further there was fire from the cover of the wood. The prisoner was asked in French if he had known that the enemy was in the forest, and he did not deny it.

"He went with a firm step to a telegraph pole and stood against it with a green vineyard at his back and received the volley of a firing party with a proud smile on his face. Infatuated wretch! It was a pity to see such a wasted courage."

A BUSY BRITISH CRUISER

The Cumberland Has Captured Ten German Ships, Including a Liner

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty announced on Thursday that the British cruiser Cumberland has captured off the Cameroons River in West Africa the Hamburg-American liner Arnfried and the following steamers:—The Max Brock, Kenapa, Amsinck, Paul Woermann, Erna Woermann, Henrietta Woermann, Aline Woermann, Hans Woermann and the Jeanette Woermann. All were in good order and most of them contained general cargoes and considerable quantities of coal. The European crews have been removed as prisoners, but the native engine-room hands are being retained.

The gunboat Soden has also been captured and has been placed in commission.

It is expected that the floating dock and the Herzogin Elizabeth, which have been sunk, can be raised.

The Cameroons is a German colony of Western Equatorial Africa. It has heretofore been announced that because of the deadly climate of the place the British would not disturb this colony. The announcement of the Admiralty, however, indicates that the British naval forces have visited the place and captured the German shipping assembled there.

BRITAIN LAYING FIELD OF MINES

Admiralty Announces That It Is Necessary to Offset German Policy.

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty issued through the Official News Bureau two statements, informing the public that it has been decided to adopt a mine-laying policy to offset German activity in this respect, particularly in the southern area of the North Sea, where mariners are warned against crossing the region lying approximately between Dover and Calais, and describing the useful operations of seaplanes and airships in the naval air service during the transportation of the expeditionary force to France. The statements follow:—

"The German policy of mine laying, combined with their submarine activity, makes it necessary on military grounds for the Admiralty to adopt counter measures.

"His Majesty's Government has therefore authorized a mine-laying policy in certain areas.

"A system of mine fields has been established and is being developed upon a considerable scale."

PEDIGREED CATTLE.

Russians Take Over Emperor William's Prize Stock.

A despatch from London says: A despatch received here from Petrograd says that among the remarkable war trophies arriving at Smolensk is the entire stock of Emperor William's famous pedigreed cattle and stud horses captured by the Russians from the Emperor's estate at Rominton, in East Prussia. They were taken to Moscow and presented to the Russian Agricultural Institute for distribution to agricultural breeding associations.

AUSTRIA TO PAY ITALY $1,000,000

Officially Deplores Losses Caused by Mining of the Adriatic.

A despatch from Rome, via Havre, says: The Austrian Government has been quick to realize the dangerous situation created in Italy by the sinking by a floating mine of an Italian fishing boat in the Adriatic, about 20 miles from Ancona. Seventeen lives were lost by this accident, and the Italian Government made a strong protest against the presence of these mines in the open sea and a demand for indemnity.

The Austrian Government sent a communication to Italy deploring the incident, and giving assurances that measures would be taken to prevent a repetition of such a disaster. Austria also agreed to the immediate payment of an indemnity of $1,000,000 to the families of the victims. The incident is now considered closed.

The quick conciliatory action of the Dual Monarchy saved it from a serious situation. The Italian fishing industry had been brought to a standstill, and there was widespread indignation over the destruction of the fishing vessel by mines planted by the Austrians.

GERMANY'S OIL SUPPLIES.

Have Been Cut Off By Russia's Rapid Raid.

A despatch from Petrograd says: One result of the Russian raid across the Carpathians in pursuit of the retreating Austrians has been to cut off Germany's oil supplies for her Zeppelins, armored motors and traction engines, which were obtained from the Hungarian oil regions.

HURLED FORCES AGAINST ROYE

Germans Continue Their Efforts to Break Through Allies' Lines.

A despatch from the battlefield, via Paris, says: The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans, finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Rheims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther north-west and hurled them against Roye. Again they failed, although they have not ceased their efforts to batter down the barrier of allies.

The allies' turning movement continues and their western wing extends toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line on the frontier show the progress of the allies to be slow, but sure. Hundreds of German prisoners fell into the hands of the allies at every point, and it was remarked that among them the majority were Bavarians, who seem to have been prominent in the front of the German attack.

The lines of the trenches [illegible] the battle front appear like [illegible] scarred fields. The allies, [illegible] quickly learned the lesson in [illegible]rowing, at some places face [illegible] Germans within a quarter of a m[illegible] Their field entrenchments offer admirable shelter from the effects of the German artillery, which consequently reduces their casualties and permits the allies to await in comparative safety the German attacks, which must be made across the open, and often at terrible cost.

INVASION OF HUNGARY.

The Russian Approach Alarms the People.

A despatch from Venice, via Paris, says: The news of the beginning of the Russian invasion of Hungary is exciting the greatest apprehension throughout the monarchy despite all official assurance that the action is without importance and should give no occasion for anxiety. The work on the fortifications around Vienna is being hastened and an official warning has been issued to the public against entering certain areas on penalty of arrest and danger of being shot by the sentries. The Asiatic cholera is spreading rapidly, cases being reported daily in Vienna and in various districts of Hungary. Scores of cases already have been found in Galicia, whence the disease has spread to other parts.

DELAVAN'S COMET ACTIVE.

Will Be Visible to Naked Eye Throughout October.

A despatch from Washington says: Astronomers of the Naval Observatory are observing with keen interest the activities of Delavan's comet, which is now visible to the naked eye, and which will remain visible throughout October. It may be seen about 10 o'clock on clear nights at a point almost directly below the pole star. At that time the comet is low in the sky. As the night wanes the comet rises higher in the heavens, and in the early morning, between 2 and 4 o'clock, it reaches the greatest altitude above the horizon. Then, it is said, is the best time to observe the comet.

GERMAN FORCES EXHAUSTED

Allies Able to Repulse Them and Follow Up More Easily

A despatch from Paris says: The German attacks seem to have become less energetic and the allies have been able to repulse them and follow them up more easily. There are signs that exhaustion is setting in among the invaders, owing to the hard fighting and the severe weather conditions. Meanwhile the allies are being given intervals of rest in the trenches between the periods of intense exertion, as fresh relays can be brought to the front at any time.

The recent terrible hand-to-hand conflicts on the western and eastern wings arose from the attempts of the German and the allied generals to execute flanking movements in great force at the same time in the open country. The lines of the armies have been growing even longer in a mutual endeavor to overlap each other. The wings have been heavily reinforced, but the allies have been able to bring greater power to bear and not only have prevented the Germans from breaking through but have gained ground steadily and now have the advantage.

German prisoners, who have been taken in large numbers on the western end of the line, show that the reinforcements which have arrived recently consist largely of men who are nearing middle age. Some of them are fathers with families, who had been away from the active army service for ten or fifteen years. This seems to indicate that many corps have been withdrawn to meet the Russian advance.

The German practice of maintaining an incessant offensive appears, according to military men, to be having the result of wearing out their human material. Some of their corps have been almost wiped out of existence. The fighting has been unceasing—something previously unknown in military history—and before this fight started many German regiments had fought all the way down from Liege, Belgium.

The generals in command of the allies are full of praise for the corps of despatch riders, who since the great Battle of Aisne have kept up communications between the various corps along the line now spreading from the Somme to the Moselle, and along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine.

NEW SUCCESSES FOR CZAR'S ARMY

German Counter-strokes In Russian Poland Have Everywhere Failed.

A despatch from London says: It is officially announced in Petrograd that the Russian armies have won decisive victories over the German forces near the frontiers of Prussia and Silesia. The Germans have been no more successful than the Austrians in halting the Russian advance.

The general staff specifies Russian successes near Simno, in the Province of Suwalki, Northern Poland, and at Andrejew, forty miles north of Cracow. The Germans have abandoned the bombardment of the fortress of Ossowiec and are suffering considerably in a hurried retreat.

The Russian Embassy in Rome furnishes details of the disaster which has overtaken the German offensive in Suwalki and Lodz provinces. In the battles which brought about the collapse of their invasion of Russia, the Germans lost 30,000 killed and 20,000 prisoners. They were so thoroughly beaten near Suwalki and other towns that they fled pell mell, leaving behind them wagon trains, batteries and baggage. The soldiers threw away their rifles.

While the success of the Russian armies has been so marked in the north, the advance through Hungary is amazingly rapid. The Russian army now sweeping across the plains of Hungary may take Budapest without having to strike a blow. The Stockholm Journal declares that the Russians are already virtually masters of the city of Budapest, as well as the fertile province, and that they now command the district which supplies the whole Austrian Empire with wheat. This newspaper accounts for the steady procession of Russian victories over Germans and Austrians by saying that the Russian artillery has been proved to be more effective than the German or Austrian guns. The Russian field mortars are incomparably superior to the old type of German mortars. Another cause for success lies in the inexhaustible resources of Russia in reserve troops, war munitions and food supplies.

French South Sea Port Bombarded.

A despatch from Bordeaux says: The German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gniesenau bombarded and half destroyed Papeete, principal town and port of the French island of Tahiti, the most important member of the Society group in the Pacific. Such is the news received here by the Minister of Colonies, Gaston Doumergue. The cruisers also sank the dismantled French gunboat Zelee, a sister ship to the Surprise, in the harbor, and then put out to sea.

Preparing German Public for Defeat

A despatch from Rotterdam says: There has been a wonderful transformation in the tone of the German press, which is obviously preparing the way for a retreat from France. All the papers print an official message, which remarks that the fighting around Noyon has reached unheard of proportions, adding:

"We may be forced to abandon some points of small importance, but the people must reserve judgment until the result of the operations is known." The Germans in Rotterdam are aghast at the tone of the German newspapers. The British troops are mentioned as pushing on by sheer weight of their masses, and the French are admitted to have taught a severe lesson. A week ago such statements would have meant the suppression of the newspaper printing them.

BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING DOVER.

Troops of the First British Contingent.