

# RESULTS OF NAVAL ACTIONS

## Victories and Losses Recorded From Many Points

A despatch from London says: The British light cruiser Pegasus, stationed off the British protectorate of Zanzibar, an island off the east coast of Africa, was attacked and completely disabled by the German cruiser Koenigsberg. Twenty-five men were killed and 80 wounded. The Official Press Bureau has issued this account of the affair:

"Since the outbreak of the war H.M.S. Pegasus, working from Zanzibar, has rendered very useful service, including the destruction of Dar-es-Salaam and the sinking of the German gunboat Mowe at the floating docks.

"She was attacked by the German protected cruiser Koenigsberg while coming to anchor in the harbor of Zanzibar. She had come into the harbor for the purpose of cleaning and making repairs to her machinery. The Pegasus was taken at a disadvantage and was somewhat outranged by the newer four-inch guns of the Koenigsberg. She was completely disabled. Our losses are unofficially reported as 25 killed and 80 wounded out of a crew of 234. The damage to the Koenigsberg is unknown. She was last seen steaming to the southward.

"On Sept. 10 the German cruiser Emden, from the China station, after having been lost sight of for six weeks, suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal and captured the six following British ships: Indus, Lovat, Killin, Diplomat, Trablock, and Kaba. Five of these were sunk, and the sixth sent to Calcutta with their crews."

A telegram from Melbourne, which has been confirmed by the Press Bureau here, states that Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey, commander of the Australian navy, in a wireless despatch to the Gov-

ernment, states that submarine AEI has disappeared with all hands on board. Other vessels of the fleet made a search, but failed to discover any wreckage. The loss is attributed to accident, as there was no enemy within 100 miles and the weather was fine at the time.

This is the first disaster in the history of the Australian navy. The AEI was under command of Lieut.-Commander Thomas F. Besant. Thirty-one lives were lost.

The Admiralty also reports that the Cunard liner Carmania last week sank a German merchant cruiser in an engagement off the River Platte, on the east coast of South America. The statement says:

"The British auxiliary cruiser Carmania, Capt. Noel Grant, Royal Navy, went into action Sept. 14 off the coast of South America with a German armed merchant cruiser supposed to be the Cap Trafalgar or Berlin, mounting eight four-inch guns and pom-poms. The action lasted one hour and 45 minutes, when the German ship capsized and sank, her survivors being rescued by an empty collier.

"Of the Carmania's crew, nine men were killed and five seriously wounded. None of the officers was injured. The First Lord of the Admiralty has sent the following telegram to Capt. Grant: 'Well done! You have fought a fine action to a successful issue.'"

The Carmania, a Cunard liner, was in the service between New York and Liverpool until taken over by the British Government and converted into a warship. She was last reported as ready to sail from Liverpool on Sept. 5. The Cap Trafalgar was a ship of 9,854 tons. She sailed from Montevideo on Aug. 22 for Las Palmas.

## ALLIES PLAN COUP DE MAIN

### Will Launch New Offensive Stroke Designed to Crush Germans.

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans attempted to break the left wing and centre of the allies and were again thrown back. Key positions were taken and retaken, but the result of the eight days' fighting sees the English and French still on the offensive with the Germans massing troops behind entrenchments for new counter-attacks.

Repulsing most violent blows against their left wing between the Oise and the Aisne, the allies recovered lost ground and advanced their line north and east of Rheims, where lies the centre of the battle. The Germans failed in a terrific assault upon the French centre. They took the heights of Brimont, but lost the hill of Pompelle.

On the east centre the allies won a definite victory, capturing Souain and taking 1,000 prisoners. On the east the Crown Prince continues to give way before determined assaults, while in the Vosges and Lorraine a French advance is confirmed.

The line of battle remains much

## Losses Over 80,000 at Marne

A despatch from Bordeaux says: It is unofficially announced that the German forces lost two army corps (80,000 men) in the battle around the Marne. Prisoners from the Battle of the Marne continue to pour into Bordeaux, but so discreetly has their transport been arranged that the people of the city are hardly aware of their presence. Eight hundred of them arrived in one day, most of them Saxons, belonging to the Agricultural classes. Some of them were Berlin postmen. All talked freely, pointing smilingly at their tattered greenish-grey uniforms.

"Red trousers are more elegant, but also more visible," said one. Their uniforms have no metal buttons, but all carry in their pockets a set of copper buttons surmounted

the same as on preceding days—from the Oise and the Aisne, north of Craonne, Rheims, and Neufchatel, through the plains of Chalons to the forest of the Argonne. Nothing displays more clearly the strength of the German resistance and the indecisiveness of the whole combat than these virtually unchanged lines.

### READY FOR PARIS FEASTS.

#### Germans Had Brushed Up Their French in Ordering Viands.

A despatch from Bordeaux says: A pocket conversation guide which had been contained in the pocket-book of a wounded German in a French hospital seems to indicate that it was intended for use when the Germans entered Paris. Some of the expressions translated from French into English were: "Give me three chickens; I desire two bottles of champagne; three bottles of very old burgundy, and give me some of Martel's best cognac."

### WARNING AT RHEIMS.

#### German Methods Adopted to Terrorize People.

"Rheims was occupied by the enemy, and it was occupied by the French after considerable fighting.

"A proclamation, a copy of which is in the possession of the British army, was posted all over the town. A literal translation of this poster follows:—

## BRITISH KEEP PEGGING AWAY

### Foot by Foot They Are Slowly Beating Back the Enemy Opposed to Them.

A despatch from London says: A correspondent of the Times sends the following despatch from "behind the British lines":—

"The great battle draws to a close. Exhaustion rather than shot and shell has wrought a terrible peace along the river banks—a peace which my experiences of the last few days leads me to believe may be the herald of victory. That, at least, is how I read the situation. "I have seen our troops and the French go into battle, not as worn and weary men, but as conquerors. I have seen them return wounded from this valley of death with the conquering spirit fanned to fierce fury. Here is a typical description from the trenches of the great struggle:—

"We are slowly beating them back. We have to do it foot by foot, for they have huge guns, and their shell fire is terrible. But we keep pegging away. How? Well we dig ourselves in—we British lads have learned that lesson—and then we go on fighting and fighting until the moment comes when we can make a small advance. We crawl up again and dig ourselves in, and so on.

### Cold Steel at the End.

"It, of course, comes to cold steel. We are all right there."

"The scene on the river at night was magnificent and appalling beyond words. The whole valley was swept with a blaze of searchlights from darkness until dawn. Great beams moved up and down, searching the skies and trenches and revealing masked batteries on the heights and dark forms lying along the ridges.

"Here and there a lurid flash revealed the bursting of a shell, or a wisp of fire—a volley from some concealed vantage, and over all rolled the perpetual thunder of the guns—a fierce and thrilling accompaniment.

## CITY OF RHEIMS MASS OF RUINS

### Following a Furious Bombardment of Three Days by the Germans.

A despatch from Paris says: Rheims, one of the most beautiful cities in France, with 105,000 population, an important link in the French defences, is in flames, following a furious bombardment of three days by the Germans, in which 400 civilians were killed, and in which the cathedral and the greater portion of the city were demolished by shells.

Many wounded German soldiers, who were sheltered in the cathedral, were killed by the fire from the German cannon. An official despatch from Bordeaux declares there is little hope of saving the city from complete destruction.

The Minister of the Interior announced that the famous cathedral of Notre Dame at Rheims had been destroyed by German artillery fire, and that all the other historic and public buildings of that city had been destroyed or seriously damaged.

### ATTEMPTED INVASION.

#### German Troops Drew Back Into Their Own Territory.

A despatch from Nairobi, British East Africa, says: German soldiers who attempted to invade the Belgian Congo have been defeated and driven back into their own territory.

The East African Mounted Rifles were sent to the Belgian territory when the Germans crossed the border, and defeated the invaders at Kishi.

### TO CLEAR THE BATTLEFIELDS.

#### Hundreds of Firemen Leave Paris On a Sanitary Mission.

A despatch from London says: Reuter's Paris correspondent says that 800 firemen left Paris on Wednesday to carry out, under direction of the army medical service, such sanitary measures on the recent battlefields as will free the capital and the region round about from all danger of infectious diseases.

## BRITAIN WILL FINISH JOB

### Steady Flow of Reinforcements Necessary, British Troops Strike Terror to Germans

A despatch from London says: Speaking in the House of Lords, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener revealed the strength of the British expeditionary force in France, and described what he believed must be done to assure a successful issue of the conflict. While the tide had apparently turned in favor of the allies, a steady flow of reinforcements was required, he said.

There were already in France, the Secretary of War said, rather more than six divisions of British troops and two divisions of cavalry, which were being maintained at their full strength. Further regular divisions and additional cavalry were being organized from units drawn from overseas garrisons, which were now being occupied by territorials and volunteers. A division of territorials already had left for Egypt, a brigade had gone to Malta, and a garrison force to Gibraltar.

Referring to the two new armies, the Secretary said that new divisions were now being collected at the training quarters. The third army was being formed on the new camping ground, and the fourth army was being created. Meantime, Indian divisions were on their way.

### Praises General French.

In his despatches from the front, Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, had omitted, the Secretary continued, one aspect of the situation—"the consummate skill and calm courage of the commander himself."

Earl Kitchener spoke in the highest eulogistic terms regarding Sir John French, the British Commander-in-chief, who, he said, has met every difficulty presented by the

situation in a manner that proved his worth as a soldier.

"Thanks to his superb leadership," continued the War Secretary, "the British army has been able at all times to fight a fight that has thrown terror into the enemy. Nothing has been wanting. His every move has shown that he has foreseen what was to come, and he has so distributed his forces that the strongest German blows have spent their weight without bringing the disaster their authors had planned."

Earl Kitchener also paid a tribute to the other Generals and the bravery and endurance of the officers and men of the expeditionary force. The latest advices from General French did not materially change the situation, as it was already known from published statements. The troops were reported to move forward "when the moment arrived."

### Long and Mighty Conflict.

On the subject of recruiting, Earl Kitchener said: "A country which prides itself on outdoor sport as does Britain should have no difficulty in finding men capable of making officers. The territorials are making great strides in efficiency, and before long will be able to take their part in the campaign. Meanwhile, reserve units are being sent to augment the expeditionary force, and their places are being filled by territorials."

"While Britain has good ground for quiet confidence, it should be borne in mind that the struggle is bound to be a long one, and it behooves us to develop armed forces to carry on and bring the mighty conflict to a successful conclusion. It will be necessary, in order to keep the army at its full strength, to maintain a steady flow of reinforcements."

### MUST SEEK PEACE DIRECT.

#### Russia Will Not Give Heed to Any Other Proposals.

A despatch from London says: "There can be no peace until the Kaiser's Ministers appear at the tents of the allied commanders and ask for terms." This is Russia's attitude, as expressed by Russian newspapers which have the ear of the Government. To all peace proposals from any other source than Berlin direct a deaf ear has been turned. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times as-

sumes from the attitude of leading Russian newspapers that there is resentment in that country over persistent efforts to obtain mediation in behalf of Germany.

Russia's attitude, he says, is irrevocable. Russia will not make peace except in co-operation with her allies.

"And do you always behave like a gentleman?" asked the visitor of small Harold. "No, ma'am," he replied. "I'm not big enough, but I behave like a gentle boy."

## Prisoners May Be Exchanged

A despatch from London says: The Official Press Bureau says that the Government has received information that the German Government is prepared to communicate lists of British prisoners in their hands in return for similar information as to German prisoners here. According to advices from Paris, the French and German Govern-

ments are arranging through Washington for the exchange of prisoners of war. It is understood that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, has cabled Germany's adherence to the plan. A despatch from Bordeaux says that 7,000 German prisoners, nearly all of them wounded, have arrived at the French temporary capital.



FRENCH CAVALRY RIDING INTO GEMBLOUX, BELGIUM