

THE BATTLE OF AUGUSTOWO

Germans Forsaking Russian Poland in Disorderly Haste

A despatch from Petrograd says: An official communication from the general staff headquarters here, says:

"The Battle of Augustowo ended October 3, in a victory for the Russian arms. The German defeat is complete. The enemy is in a disordered retreat, and in flight toward the East Prussian frontier. The valiant Russian troops are in close pursuit, the Germans abandoning in their desperate march trains, cannons and munitions, not having even time to gather up their wounded. It is already known that the Battle of Augustowo began on September 29 with a bombardment by the German heavy artillery in the region of Sopotzkin (on the left bank of the River Niemen), followed by an offensive movement by the

enemy against the same fortified town. At the same time the Germans made repeated efforts to crush and dislocate the Russian forces near Druskeniki, on the Niemen. On September 26 the Germans also began an attack on the fortresses of Ossowetz, but everywhere met with fierce resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Not satisfied with counter-attacks, our troops took the offensive vigorously and pursued the enemy. Notwithstanding the energetic resistance offered by the Germans, they could not check the onward rush of our troops, who captured the enemy's positions, one after another. Routed by this irresistible engagement, the Germans weakened, and are leaving our territory in haste. At certain points this retreat is degenerating into a flight."



Corp. O'Brien, 9th Lancers.

Corporal O'Brien, one of the men who took part in the memorable charge of the 9th Lancers, under Captain Grenfel, against a German battery at Mons, making his now famous appeal to the sons of Great Britain to join the fighting ranks in the following appeal: "I took part in the charge at Mons, and my two brothers were killed within a hundred yards of me. My hand will be better by Thursday, and I'm going back. If it's not better it will have to be. Come forward and help us fill the gaps."

ENEMY LOSES ADVANTAGE.

Forced to Fall Back From Ground Gained Near Roze.

A despatch from the battlefield says: Trench after trench of the German line fell into the possession of the allies after most vigorous assaults, carried home with determination combined with the newly learned lesson of caution.

The Germans, who had borne back the allies' western wing slightly, retained their advanced position near Roze until they became untenable. They then fell back to new lines which had been previously prepared.

The western wing of the allied armies was still further extended and now reaches within 30 miles of the Belgian frontier, carrying the allies' overlapping movement in a north-easterly direction.

The German reinforcements on this end of the line are very strong. These troops probably were brought from bodies of German forces echeloned in the rear of their advanced entrenchments. Their courageous dashes to the allies' front did not meet with success, and the French and British were able to make them fall back on their deep trenches.

The sight of the allied infantry

LOSSES MORE THAN 1,000,000

During First Six Weeks 310,000 French and 500,000 Germans

A despatch from New York says: A letter received by a New York physician from a reputable source in France contains the startling information that the French losses killed, wounded and prisoners for the six weeks' fighting up to and including the battle of the Marne, were slightly over 300,000, perhaps 310,000, exclusive of the English losses, which, the writer says, "have been fairly large in comparison to the small number of their engaged army." If credence may be placed in the French statements

that in most cases the German losses were larger than those sustained by the French—and the German army was on the offensive in all the fighting up to the time for which the figures are given—it would seem to be a fair estimate of the German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners for the same six weeks at close to 500,000 men in the western theatre of war alone, not taking into account their losses in the fighting against the Russians. Including the losses of the Battle of the Aisne the total losses must be well over 1,000,000.

creeping across the open spaces in front of the trenches in a brilliant sunshine which glittered on their weapons was impressive. Hundreds of shells burst overhead or in their rear without doing great damage.

CRACOW BATTLE COMMENCED

Russian Army Lines Up to Force a Passage Into Germany.

A despatch from London says: The advance guard of the great Russian army, marching through Galicia on its way to Breslau and Berlin, has reached Cracow, and the battle upon whose result depends the fate of German Silesia has begun. The combined German and Austrian force defending Cracow, the latter consisting of the remnant of the Austrian army that was able to retreat from Lemberg, has taken the offensive and is endeavoring to block the passage of the Russians. The Austro-German position is one of great strength, and it is expected that the battle will be long and sanguinary. The Russians hope, however, to be able to screen Cracow with part of their army, so that while the engagement is proceeding the rest of the Czar's myriads may advance over the German border and strike Breslau.

EMPEROR BILL'S ORDER.

Kaiser Told His Men to "Walk Over French."

A despatch from London says: The Times on Thursday says that it is able to give from a thoroughly trustworthy source the text of an order issued by Emperor William to his army on August 19. It follows:

"It is my royal and imperial command that you concentrate your energies for the immediate present upon one single purpose, and that is that you address all your skill and all the valor of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English, and walk over General French's contemptible little army."

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."

Turkey Will Join Germany

A despatch from Rome says: The following despatch has been received here from Constantinople: "All doubts of Turkey's hostile intentions against Russia has ended, following the closing of the Dardanelles and the departure of the

cruisers Goeben and Breslau for the Black Sea. Turkey closed also the Bosphorus with mines, torpedoes and chains. Turkey also began placing new heavy artillery in the Black Sea forts of Killia, Riva and Karaburun."

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.

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 pedigree 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.

RULERS GO TO BATTLE LINE.

Czar Watches Operations at Warsaw and Kaiser Goes to Posen.

A despatch from London says: Nothing is more indicative of the critical situation in the eastern theatre of war than the presence there of the Emperors in personal command of their vast armies. The Czar and the Kaiser, according to credible despatches from Petrograd, Rome and elsewhere, have hastened to the battle line along the Russian-German frontiers. The Emperor of Russia has gone towards Silesia, and is assumed to be at Warsaw, the base of the great central army now advancing directly towards Posen and already in collision with German forces along the line of Posen, Kalisz and Cracow. There is information from German and Russian sources that the Kaiser has left Breslau for Posen and is dominating the strategy of German defence throughout the long front of his armies.

According to another report, emanating from Rome, the Kaiser, after conferring with the general staff at Breslau, has gone to Thorn to stiffen the defence operations against the Russian central army.

The King of Bavaria is in charge of the Austro-German army operating around Cracow, while the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, is in consultation with the Emperor at Warsaw.

Everywhere on Offensive.

It is officially announced that the Russian armies are everywhere on the offensive. Gen. Rennenkampf is advancing in East Prussia, sending strong forces of Cossacks toward the Vistula and the Danzig-Thorn line of fortresses. Practically all of the ground lost by the defeat at Allenstein has been recovered. In the Suwalki Province and to the south the Germans are hastily withdrawing toward their frontier, their invasion having been broken. The Russian central army is sweeping forces of Germans and Austrians from South Poland and driving them back toward the Posen-Kalisz line of defence.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER

German Factories in the Empire Are Busy Making Fur Clothing For the Soldiers

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Germans are pushing forward with the utmost vigor their preparations for a winter campaign. Until recently, apparently, they had not conceived such an eventuality, but in the last few weeks they have learned much.

All the high-class shops that formerly did nothing but make the best fur garments for ladies are busily engaged in the manufacture of sheep-skin clothing for soldiers, and no fewer than 150,000 fur coats

have been delivered, presumably for the use of officers. Two million sheep and lamb skins have been bought by the Government for winter garments for the men.

Workmen who are ordinarily employed in the glove industry have been withdrawn from the ranks and are now working day and night to provide those in the field with skin clothing.

For cavalry special leather leg protectors are being made out of leather intended for gloves.

Servians Capture Austrian Positions

A despatch from Nish says: An official statement records a desperate fight in Bosnia, which resulted in the capture of three Austrian positions. The statement quotes an

order of the Austrian commander at Semlin sharply criticizing the Austrian troops, and says this indicates that they are in a demoralized condition.



The Turkos, the Algerian "Fire-Eaters" of the French Army, Leaving Paris.

These hardy, muscular fighters of the 19th Corps, Algeria, the French possession in Africa, are the most fearless of the fighting men arrayed by the French against the Germans. Their daring assaults under General d'Amade on the German batteries trained on these dark-hued tirailleurs (sharpshooters) utterly demoralizes the German gunners, who are unaccustomed to meeting such fearless "fire-eaters" as are the men pictured here. When in the thick of battle these trained-to-the-minute fighters, who are accustomed to the hard life on the desert sands, know naught of fear.