

## VICTORIES WON BY BRITAIN'S FRESH ARMY

### STILL BOMBARD ANTWERP FORTS

The Belgian War Office Does Not Believe That it is Possible For the Germans to Make a Single Breach.

Shells Had Little Effect Other Than to Slightly Chip the Concrete--Big Siege Guns Are Being Brought From Liege--Belgians Are Retiring From the Termonde District.

Antwerp, Via The Hague, Oct. 1.—The Germans continue their bombardment of the outer line of Antwerp forts. Aviators who returned to-day from reconnoitering over the German lines report that companies of German engineers are apparently constructing concrete bases at a number of points. Those, it is believed, will be used to mount the big siege guns which are now being rushed westward from Liege, drawn by traction engines.

The war office this morning issued the following statement reviewing the situation: "The German bombardment of the first line of forts continued throughout Wednesday. The Germans had the range but their shells had little effect other than to slightly chip the concrete at a number of points. "It is not believed that it will be possible for the Germans to make a single breach in the Antwerp fortifications.

It is also stated that the Belgians are slowly retiring from the Termonde district.

#### Women Giving Up Their Jewels.

Rome, Via Paris, Oct. 1.—The women of Germany, according to reports received here, are busily at work preparing woollen garments for the soldiers in the battle line. The clothing is made up, according to measures, shapes and colors established by the government.

The reports also state that a committee of women has been formed for the purpose of inducing all the women of Germany to give up their gold ornaments with the idea of transforming them into money with which to buy arms. Several million marks have thus been gathered up to this time. Each woman receives in exchange for her gold ornaments an iron ring inscribed with the words, "I gave gold for this."

#### Assault Nomeny To Free Prince.

London, Oct. 1.—The correspondent of the Times at Nancy, France, telegraphing under date of September 26th, gives an unconfirmed report that the French have retaken St. Mihiel, a fortified encampment on the Meuse, twenty miles south-east of Verdun, and also that they have captured the Prince of Bavaria at Nomeny, 14 miles north of Nancy. The correspondent adds that according to the report the Germans are assaulting Nomeny with the object of setting the prince free.

The Prince of Bavaria is probably the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who is in command of the Bavarian army in that region.

#### Modern Officer Alert and Efficient.

London, Oct. 1.—King George in visiting London hospitals asked again and again: "Why is there such terrible slaughter among British officers?" The replies show that officers are too keen upon leadership and look-out to both about their own safety.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "During the Boer war we heard a good deal about the hisping, haw-hawing subaltern. Some colonial troops who went to South Africa were particularly humorous at his expense. He has now become more or less a picturesque reminiscence. Even upon the stage, where the defunct types linger longest, his successor of the present day is a prompt, alert, and thoroughly efficient gentleman who is also a first and last a soldier. His men trust him and he trusts them. The relationship is one of mutual respect which is deepened in thousands of cases under the stress of the present conflict into warm regard not very easily distinguishable from sincere affection."

#### On Eve of Vital Developments.

London, Oct. 1.—The general feeling here is that we are on the eve of vitally important developments. Yesterday the French ambassador conferred with Premier Asquith and the representatives of Turkey and Italy. Their final decisions are now expected at any hour in England.



THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN: COSSACKS IN GALICIA

Cossacks passing through a Galician village. National school in the background. The Cossack is altogether unique, his ways are his own and his confidence in his officers and themselves is perfect; his love for horses makes his work a pleasure; he is probably what the Kaiser wishes his Uhlans were. The Cossack's seat is high with knee-almost vertical and heel drawn back; spurs are not worn. A remarkable thing is that he has no sword guard. The Russian soldier wears no buttons. He says "they are a nuisance, have to be cleaned, wear away the cloth, are heavy and attract the enemy's attention."

### GERMAN LINES WEAKEN AFTER 17 DAYS COMBAT

Right and Left Wings Folding Back on Center Under Terrific Pounding by Allies--Allies Attack Forcible and Sustained.

From the battle front, Oct. 1.—(via Paris): Yesterday was the seventeenth day of continued hard fighting along the 150-mile front, from the Somme to the Moselle, and yet there is no definite indication that the historic battle is nearing a finish.

There are, however, evidences that the Germans are receding before a forcible and sustained pushing from the allies' armies, especially on their western and eastern wings, while the center, where the Germans are more strongly entrenched than at any other point with heavy artillery, remains almost stationary.

It is generally concluded by French military men that some important move must soon be made by the Germans who have found it impossible to stem the advance of the allies, though they opposed the strongest and most desperate resistance, sacrificing thousands of men daily. The German wings appear as though folding back on the center, leaving the sole loop hole for a backward movement by way of Bethune.

The Germans main supply base, Juniville, which is protected by heavy masses of troops, as it is absolutely essential that this place shall be held for the re-entraining of the German armies in Northwestern France, appears to be placed in a somewhat precarious situation with its single line of railroad.

The line of battle has changed considerably since the beginning of the actual contact between the two great armies, whose numbers and real positions it is not permitted to make public.

The front now presents sinuous windings, looping inward and outward at various points in a country which everywhere is wonderfully adapted to defense.

The allied commanders are husbanding their men's lives to the greatest possible extent by keeping them from frontal attacks on positions where the Germans are in advantageous situations, but whenever the plan of campaign necessitates direct attacks the French and British soldiers go forward cheerfully with the utmost confidence in their leaders.

#### DO NOT UNDERESTIMATE POWER OF GERMANY

This is the Advice of Lord Roberts on His Eighty-Second Birthday.

London, Oct. 1.—Lord Roberts, who was eighty-two years old yesterday, in an article, published to-day, urges his countrymen not to underestimate the power of Germany with its sixty-six million people.

"I cannot help thinking," he said, "that the great task of subduing that nation will begin when we, without France, Rumanian and Belgian allies, have driven the German allies into the heart of their own territory. "When we read charges against the German troops, let us remember that gross charges, absolutely untrue, were brought against our own brave soldiers when they were fighting in South Africa. But whether such charges are true or not, let us keep our own hands clean, and let us fight against the Germans in such a way as to earn their liking as well as their respect."

#### METHODIST PASTORATE MAY BE SIX YEARS

Committee Recommends General Conference to Extend it Two Years.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—If the Methodist general conference adopts what the special committee appointed to report on the question of the time limit for the pastorate recommends the present system of a pastor changing his charge every four years will be maintained, with the provision that in special cases the four-year term may be extended to six years.

The committee is ready to present its report to conference at an early session. When it comes up a lively discussion is promised, for there are many delegates in favor of the abolition of the time limit and adoption of the same system as is observed by the other churches.

The Rumanian sailing ship Maria, struck an Austrian mine and sank off Istria, in the Adriatic, Monday. Only one of the crew was saved.

### Italy Will Go On War Footing 1,310,000 Men

London, Oct. 1.—The calling to the colors of the 1885, 1886 and 1888 classes of Italian reserves early in October have been confirmed by several Italian newspapers, according to the correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Venice. Eleven first category classes will then be under the flag and will total up 1,310,000 men. Without counting the 80,000 men now in Tripoli, Italy will have an army of 1,310,000 men in her own territory, divided into thirty army corps. The correspondent adds that Austrian troops are still throwing up defensive works along the frontier, the Punta Fellaris line being defended by the Landwehr, the first and second reserves and the Landstrum. Most of these troops are stationed between Predil pass, Tarvis, Roehfort and the front. The German army has had leveled forests centuries old and have dug long trenches in the valley of the Isonzo.

#### A TERRIBLE LIST.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—The thirty-eight casualty list, published to-day, contains a list of eight thousand names, including 4 major-generals, one killed and 2 wounded.

### The Russians Are Continuing Their Advance

Washington, Oct. 1.—Colonel Golejewski, military attaché of the Russian embassy, to-day issued the following official statement from Petrograd:

"On Sept. 25th, after stubborn fighting, our troops at Krasnowo and Kopez, on Sept. 26th, we took the defiles between the lakes at Simno, Sezeje and Lopuny.

The Germans have been driven back into the region between Suwalki, Sejny and Mariampol. Our advance continues. The German siege artillery continues bombardment of Ossowice, but without success. At Schutchenien and at Androjev only unimportant skirmishes are reported."

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WILL MAKE REPARATION.  
Rome, Italy, Oct. 1.—The Austrian government has replied to the Italian protest against the floating mines in the Adriatic sea, deploring the sinking of the Italian vessels and promising to take measures to remove the mines and to fully indemnify the families of the victims.  
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#### FOUND IMPOSSIBLE TO CROSS VOSGES

"Come and Try It Yourself," Message Sent to Kaiser by General.

Paris, Oct. 1.—"Impossible to cross the Vosges; come and try yourself!" This laconic message to the Kaiser is said to have been the last message of the German commander operating in the neighborhood of Mulhausen, who had been ordered to cross the Vosges and failed. On sending it he shot himself and died instantly. This dramatic story is contained in what appears to be reports from authentic sources. It is said that the German general staff ordered him several times to invade France by way of the Vosges, and that in spite of heroic efforts on the part of himself and troops the task was found impossible.

#### THE AUSTRIAN VIEW

Of the Licking Its Army Is Developing.

Vienna, via Rome, Oct. 1.—Four gigantic battles and two fort bombardments, involving fully six million men of the Russian, German and Austrian armies, are in progress in the eastern theatre of war today. At no point has there been any decisive result and it will be several days before the fighting reaches a crisis.

Adul Aziz, the deposed sultan of Morocco, has added his name to the list of those protesting against the reported atrocities committed by the Germans in the invasion of France and Belgium.

Seven members of the Krupp firm, now in the war zone, have been decorated with the medal of the Iron Cross for the splendid work done by the Krupp howitzers.

### SWEEPING VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES

This is the Claim in Paris in Connection With the Great Eighteen Days' Battle of the Aisne.

The French War Office Simply States That the French Make Progress--French Ambassador Confers in London With Premier Asquith and Representatives of Turkey and Italy.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Supreme confidence prevailed at military headquarters to-day. The battle of Aisne is already claimed as a sweeping French victory. There was no disguising the jubilation among the members of Gen. Gallieni's staff, but there is still no deviation in the official communique, which brusquely declares, "There is no change." The same announcement states: "The French left progresses north of Somme and we also make progress in Woevre region."

In explanation of this, however, it is pointed out that the French war office has already announced that it will not be put in the position of making premature announcement of victories.

"Not until we are actually holding the entire German line will we officially claim a complete victory," declared one of the highest officials on duty here to the assembled newspaper reporters this afternoon. "Personally we are confident. We know that the Germans are retreating, very rapidly at some points, and that they have been forced to fight with desperation to prevent their extreme right being completely routed. But that does not yet justify an official claim of a sweeping victory, so long as the Germans hold the lines, so long will there be danger that they may yet turn the tables. You will probably see an entirely new alignment by the first days of next week."

This statement leads to the belief that the victory for that is already the way in which even French military experts are now designating the situation, was actually won by Britain's fresh levies. Her Indian troops are unofficially reported to have taken their places in the battle line. In addition certain of her territorial forces are also reported in action, and it was probably this latter force that turned the tide on the extreme French left north of Noyon.

It has been a most costly action. The losses on both sides are declared to be so large that it is considered the wisest policy to withhold them for the present.

#### Grave Concern For Belgium.

London, Oct. 1.—Despite the noticeable optimism on the part of high officials of the war office, not a single word was obtainable to-day explanatory of the general war situation. It was stated that no word had been received from Gen. French, and he "probably was too busy just at present to communicate."

Nevertheless unofficial reports all induced the belief that the Germans are again in retreat in France. There is, however, grave concern for the fate of Belgium. Antwerp is being subjected to continuous bombardment. A score of Belgian cities are also being shelled.

#### DAILY MEMORANDUM.

Prayer meeting for peace, City Hall, Friday noon.  
See tonight page 5, right hand corner for probabillies.  
King's Daughters' rummage sale, Oct. 14th and 15th.  
Lecture on war, St. George's hall, p.m., by H. J. Osborn.  
Princess's church rummage sale, 215 Princess St., Friday and Saturday. Open Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

#### MARRIED

DRISCOLL-MURPHY.—At Wolfe Isl. and on Sept. 25th, 1914, by Rev. Father McNeil, Mr. Charles E. Driscoll, of Toronto, to Miss Helen R. Murphy, of Wolfe Island.

#### DIED

AUGUSTUS.—In Kingston, on Oct. 1st 1914, at the family residence, 2 Union St. Panny Grundy, relict of the late Captain Augustus and granddaughter of the late William Spencer, M.L.C.V.S., London, Eng.

PRAGER.—In Kingston, on Oct. 1st 1914, Julia Margaret, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Prager.

FUNERAL (private) from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. C. Somerton, 85 Reginald Road, on Friday after-noon.

(Berlin, Ont. papers please copy.)  
STRONG.—At Toronto, on Oct. 1st 1914, Hannah Allen, beloved wife of Anthony Strong.

FUNERAL notice later.  
Great Britain and France intend to retain possession of the German colonies seized during the war.

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