SURVIVOR TELLS PATHFINDER STORY

All Men in Forepart of Vessel Killed When Mine Exploded.

PETTY OFFICER A SPARTAN

Injured, He Sang to Cheer Up Men Struggling in the Water.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, September 10.

The *Daily Telegraph* prints this morning the story of one of the survivors of the British cruiser Pathfinder, which was wrecked by a mine in the North Sea. He said the chief petty officer of the cruiser, although badly injured, tried his best to cheer up the sailors, calling on them to sing "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary!"

After telling of the first dreadful shock as the cruiser struck the mine and the latter exploded killing instantly all the men in the fore part of the vessel, the survivor said:

"Above us and all around us was the blackness of night and wreckage of all kinds came down on us through the smoke. I got up and ran aft, where the men were busy working under the orders of the officers. The situation was desperate. Our boats had been smashed, so we pitched overboard booms, pieces of wood, gratings—anything that would float. We tried to wrench doors off the hinges, but we had not enough time.

"The chief petty officer swam here and there among the struggling men, carrying them pieces of wood and wreckage and assisting them in other ways. He saved many from death. He got together eleven sailors and enabled them to remain afloat for more than an hour until help came. He cheered their spirits by singing the popular 'Tipperary' song and tried to get them to join, but the response was not hearty.

"The petty officer saw four of the men sink to death. More were on the point of losing their grip on the pieces of wood which were keeping them on the surface when the officer saw the smoke of torpedo boats speeding to the rescue. He cheered and sang until the drooping spirits of the remaining men in the group were revived and they stuck it out until they were taken aboard the rescuing fleet."

LYDDITE SANK MAINZ.

British Shells Literally Blew German Cruiser to Pieces.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A member of the crew of the British light cruiser Southampton describes the action off Helgoland and the destruction of the German cruiser Mainz in the following letter:

"In the morning we had a brush with two German destroyers off Helgoland, and we hit them twice before they disappeared in the mist. We turned back and were on our way at a good pace when we were recalled by wireless from another British ship saying she was in difficulty with a German cruiser.

"We immediately turned about and made at full speed for the scene of operations. We found that the enemy was a three funnelled cruiser, somewhat larger than our ship. We opened fire at 1,300 yards, and the enemy replied. Things began to look lively, as we were putting shells into her at the rate of thirty a minute, each shell being a six inch lyddite whose fumes killed every one within sixty yards and set fire to everything near by.

"Soon the Mainz was afire, and the next shell we sent went through two of her funnels and the mainmast. What a sight she was! The fire amidships made her funnels red hot, while flames and smoke poured out from all parts of the vessel. Her port side was like a sieve, every gun was smashed, the whole upper deck in chaos and the bridge a mass of tangled iron.

"We passed within 200 yards, and only three living human beings were visible on the decks of the German cruiser. Many had jumped overboard and most of these we rescued, but the total list of saved was only eighty-six out of a crew of 500.

"After this heavy firing was heard ahead, and we shot forward again, soon coming up with another German cruiser similar to the previous one. We repeated the previous action, but this second cruiser sank so quickly we could save none of the crew.

"Before this was over a third ship came up and gave us a broadside, to which we replied enthusiastically, leaving her soon afterward in a sinking condition.

"This made three ships done for in less than an hour of actual action. We decided we had done a good day's work, so we shot away for home and safety. There is not a shell mark anywhere on our boat."

GLASGOW NOT SUNK.

British Cruiser at Montevideo—Capture of German Ship Reported.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept 9.—The British cruisers Glasgow and Monmouth have arrived at Montevideo. It is reported that they have in custody a steamship with a cargo of coal consigned to a German electrical company.

A report reached New York last Saturday through a German army Lieutenant arriving from Puerto Colombia that the Glasgow had been sunk off the Colombian coast by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

ADRIATIC SEA MINED.

Allies' Fleet Busy Sweeping Up Austrians' Obstacles.

ROME, Sept. 8, via Paris, Sept. 9.—Despatches to the *Giornale d'Italia* say that the Austrians have placed an immense number of mines in the Adriatic and that the torpedo boats and destroyers of the British and French fleets have been engaged recently in sweeping them up. The torpedo boats found three rows of the mines near Volovitza Cape and removed them.

The same newspaper's Antivari correspondent says that two aeroplanes from the allied fleet, while doing scout duty along the Dalmatian coast, encountered an Austrian aeroplane. Firing followed between the aeroplanes, but no damage was done.

The correspondent says that a part of the Austrian fleet has left Cattaro and has bombarded the Dalmatian coast occupied by the Mentenegrins between Cattaro and Montenegro. Budua was a particular object of this bombardment, according to the correspondent.

CAPTURE MINE LAYER.

German Trawler Was Posing as British Ship When Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Central News says that a trawler arriving to-day reports the capture by a British gunboat of a trawler purporting to hail from Grimsby but which has been laying mines. Two hundred mines were found on board.

The Wilson steamship Runo, which was sunk by a mine in the North Sea last Saturday, failed to follow the specific instructions of the Admiralty, according to an announcement made to-day, which says the Runo was in a known and reported mine field at the time of the accident and that had she regarded the warnings of the Government she would have been safe.

URGE FLEETS TO ACT.

Paris and London Want Coast Attacks by British.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—*L'Intransigeant*, approving the suggestion of the *Times* that the time has come for a great coast attack by the British navy, says it would hold half a million of the enemy's forces and might also induce the man fleet to issue from its ignominious security.

FEAR FOR REFUGEE SHIP.

German Warships May Have Got Steamer From Finland.

STOCKHOLM, via London, Sept. 9.—The Finnish steamship Sveaborg is overdue here from Raumo, Finland, with many British and American refugees aboard and considerable anxiety is felt for her safety. German warships are reported to be on the outlook for Russian reservists from America and it is feared that these may have captured or sunk the Sveaborg.

The steamship Torne left Stockholm Wednesday and has not been reported since.

GERMAN SHIPS SUNK.

Two Merchantmen Reported Destroyed by Cruisers in Atlantic.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Havas Agency has a despatch from Bordeaux saying that two German merchant vessels have been sunk in the Atlantic by the French cruisers Conde and Descartes and the British cruiser Bristol.

The German merchant ships now known to be in the Atlantic are the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Neckar of the North German Lloyd Line and the Graecia of the Hamburg-American Line. The largest of these is the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed from New York with coal on August 3 and has subsequently been reported coaling German warships.

German Ship Crosses in Safety.

The North German Lloyd steamship Brandenburg, which sailed from Philadelphia on August 23, has arrived at Trondhjem, Norway, without mishap, according to a cable despatch received yesterday by Oelrichs & Co., New York agents for the line. The Brandenburg left Philadelphia for Bergen with a cargo of coal and provisions, and it was said at the time that she would coal one of the German cruisers at sea. She evidently escaped the British cruisers.

DUTCH TURN DEAF EAR TO GERMAN RECITALS

To Maintain Neutrality, Despite Establishment of News Agency.

By G. F. STEWART.

Special correspondent of THE SUN *and the London "Daily News."*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, September 9.

A German news distributing agency has been established here. The rock-like stand for neutrality still made by the Netherlands has hit Germany unexpectedly hard. Some persons suggest that foodstuffs and other supplies are still finding their way into Germany. There is not a word of truth in this. The Government of the Netherlands is acting with the strictest neutrality. The exportation of foodstuffs is prohibited and food is not going into Germany in any quantity.

Both the British and Dutch Governments are satisfied. It may be said that the Netherlands is performing only its obvious duty, but I doubt if England thoroughly realizes how great is the price of well being. More than half of the trade of this country is stopped and thousands of persons are out of work. The peace loving Dutchman is forced to live at great tension. It is not easy when an army is massed on the frontier and in full view of the contending forces to keep out of trouble.

The strategical difficulties associated with the neutrality of the province of Limburg have been overcome, but the danger attendant on the proximity of Antwerp to the Dutch frontier still persists.

I am confident the Dutch will refuse to lend an ear to the blandishments of Germany.

DUTCH TOWNS "UNDER SIEGE."

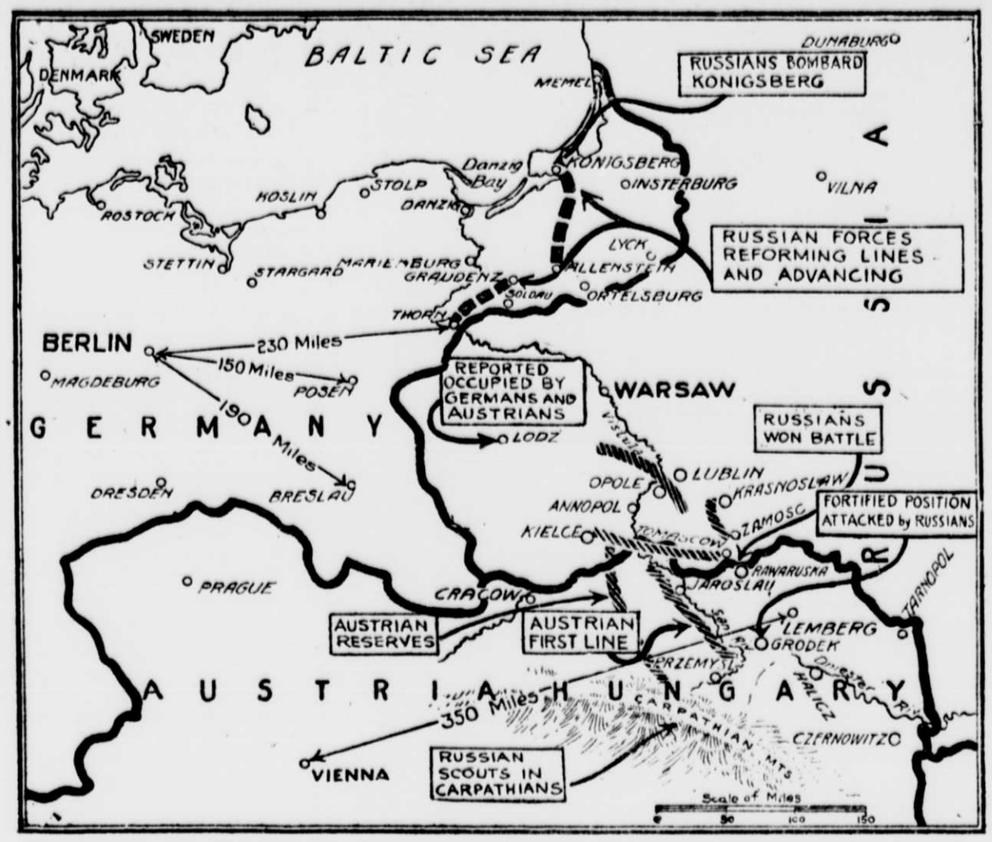
Royal Decree Makes State of War in Part of Holland.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Reuter's correspondent at The Hague sends this despatch:

"A royal decree issued here proclaims a state of siege in a great number of towns and villages situated on the coasts and rivers in the provinces of Zealand, North Brabant, Limburg, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and North Holland.

"The proclamation forbids exportations in vessels bought in the Netherlands for military use by belligerents.

"The towns were a state of siege now exists are Flushing, Harlingen, Texil, Terschelling, Hellevoetsluis and part of the Hook of Holland.



The Russians are advancing into Austria along almost the entire Galician line.

After their occupation of Lemberg they attacked the fortified position of Grodek and engaged the Austrian forces at Rawaruska, which is about forty miles northwest of Lemberg, and won a victory, the Austrians retiring westward from this position.

The Austrian forces are endeavoring to hold a line along the San from Jaroslav to Przemysl. The latter is one of the strongest fortified points in Galicia, its strength being counted equal to Lemberg's. Its fall, it is said, would open the way for the Russians to Berlin. Behind this line, extending from the Carpathian Mountains to Russian Poland, is a reserve line which the Austrians have held for some time.

The Austrian armies that are in operation in the field are divided into three groups, one of which is holding a line from Kielce to Tomaszow. This force has been severely battered by the Russians, and it is believed that their position is hopeless and that their surrender may be forced at any minute.

A stronger Austrian force, which may be considered as their centre, is in the area between Krasnoslaw and Zamosc. A fourth group is around Opole, which is near the Vistula.

The centre, that is, the force on the Krasnoslaw and Zamosc lines, is apparently in peril from the advance of the superior Russian force. It is believed that this force is endeavoring to reach Przemysl, but it is more likely to be forced westward toward the Vistula, where it may join the army in the neighborhood of Opole.

AUSTRIAN ARMY CRUSHED, SAYS ST. PETERSBURG

Continued from First Page.

counted in the trenches after one engagement in eastern Prussia.

"On the fateful September 1, when two Russian corps came to death grips with four German corps north of Soldau, the losses of both sides totalled between 60,000 and 70,000, the majority being Germans.

"The results of the fair at Nijni Novgorod provide conclusive evidence of the comparatively small effect the war has had upon internal trade. Business was suspended for only two or three days at the beginning of mobilization, but afterward it was normal. There was a brisk demand for goods from central Asia, Persia, the Caucasus and the Volga regions.

"A majority of firms are ready to extend credit to regular customers. The State bank too by active discounting supports the fair. Furs alone suffered through the interruption of foreign trade."

USE SLAVS AS SHIELDS.

Austrians Place Them in Front of Line, They Charge.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Central News correspondent at St. Petersburg says:

"The Slavonic natives of Austria arriving here as prisoners of war declare they were placed in front of the battle line purposely by the Austrians.

"It is proposed to lodge the wounded Austrians and Germans in the empty German and Austrian embassies. Trains filled with large numbers of Russians and Austrians wounded at Lemberg and also with prisoners have arrived here."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The *Tribuna* says that Austria is sending in her first line Croatians, Bohemians, Czechs and Italians against the Russians, and is keeping back the Hungarians and Germans as reserves.

Six thousand Italians in the Austrian regiments were killed in the fighting at Lemberg, according to the *Tribuna*.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

Move to Divide Austrians Threatening Lublin Succeeding.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Sept. 9.—The *Politiken* prints the following despatch from St. Petersburg:

"According to a report issued by the War Ministry the Russian advance for the purpose of dividing the million Austrians who are advancing on Lublin is on the point of succeeding. A great battle is in progress."

"GERMANY SLAVS' FOE."

Moscow Physician Accuses Austria of Misrepresentation.

By HERBERT DUCKWORTH.

Special correspondent of THE SUN *and The London "Daily News."*

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5 (delayed).—I had an interview with a well known Russian physician, Dr. Schmignelsky, head of the Roentgen ray institute at Moscow, who is one of the political leaders of southwest Russia, in the course of which he protested emphatically against false doctrines and misrepresentations on the part of the Austrians among the Little Russians, regarding the ultimate issues of the war.

"Germany," he said, "is our historic enemy. Germany is the great swallower of Slavonic peoples. It is the holy duty of the people of the Ukraine to suppress whatever bad feelings they have had against the Russian Government and unite to crush the common enemy. There will be greater freedom in Russia when Germany is crushed and there will be greater peace for the Ukraine. The day will come when all Slavs will be in harmony under the great wing of the Russian Empire."

News from Austrian sources indicates that there will be no revolution among the Slavs as long as all goes well with the Russian army, but whether ultimate success goes to the Austrians or the Russians, only the slightest spark will be needed to rekindle the old feelings animating the Slavs and the German speaking races and cause a civil catastrophe in the dual monarchy.

CZAR DETERMINED TO CAPTURE BERLIN

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Rome correspondent of the *Evening News* telegraphs a report current there quoting the Czar as saying: "I am resolved to go to Berlin itself, even if it causes me to lose my last moujik."

ATTACK ON GRODEK.

Russians and Austrians Are in Stubborn Battle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following statement was issued by the Russian Embassy to-day:

"On September 8 a general engagement continued along the whole of the Austrian forntier; in the centre the Austrian army is falling back. Near Ravarusska, thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg, a stubborn battle is being fought with considerable Austrian forces.

"Our troops are also attacking a strongly fortified position at Grodek (Gorodok), west of Lvov (Lemberg). On the left bank of the Vistula River our advance is developing very favorably."

AUSTRIANS REPULSED.

Washington Hears of Rout in Russian Poland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Col. Golejewski, military attache to the Russian Embassy, issued the following official statement tonight:

"On September 6 and 7 we attacked the first Austrian army at Tomaszow from Zamostie in the northwest, Grubeshoff in the northeast and Ravarusska in the southeast, the Austrian army retiring in complete disorder, pursued by our troops. At Frampol our cavalry swept down on the baggage trains of the enemy.

"In the direction of Lublin the Austro-German troops have been forced out of their fortified position and are retiring to the south. Columns of supply and baggage trains which were retiring along the highroad from Jusefow to Annopol were scattered by the fire of our artillery from the left bank of the Visla. On the front from Ravarusska to the Dniester serious firing is in progress, the Austrian army defeated at Lemow having received reenforcements.

"The Fourteenth (Tyrolese) Austrian army corps near Ravarusska made, September 7, a night attack on our troops, but in the morning was compelled to retire, leaving on our hands regimental colors and 500 prisoners. Near Zamostie we have captured a German aeroplane. In Eastern Prussia only skirmishing is reported."

AMERICANS MINISTER TO MANY WOUNDED

Ambulance Corps in Paris Is Caring for British, Turcos and Senegalese.

15 SURGEONS ARE ON DUTY

Beds to Be Added to the 200 Now at Pasteur School.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The American ambulance corps in the Pasteur High School at Neuilly received its first party of wounded Saturday. The number reached fifty. Others were brought to-day from the battlefields near Meaux.

The corps sends its own ambulances, mounted on Ford automobiles, to search for the wounded, night and day. The authorities are refraining from sending the slightly wounded to this corps, as the hospital is magnificently equipped for the handling of severe cases to the best advantage. Six soldiers there now are suffering from terrible wounds.

Of the fifty men brought in Saturday several are British, Turcos and Senegalese. One wounded Highlander wept with delight on receiving porridge for breakfast.

Fifteen surgeons are on duty and twenty more are ready when their services are required. They are mostly Americans resident in Paris. There are forty trained nurses, supplemented by an earnest band of American men and women. The American ambulance corps in Paris established a high record in the last war and that of the present time promises to be equal to it.

One must make a personal visit to realize how admirably the modern high school has been adapted for hospital work. The committee in charge hopes to be able to extend the work beyond the 200 beds which are now installed, for this more subscriptions are needed.

TWO GENERALS KILLED.

Names of von Gotha and Nieland in Lists of Dead.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 9.—The names of Gen. von Gotha and Gen. Nieland appear on the latest lists of the dead. The lists include also the names of a son of Premier von Wiezsaecker of Wurttemberg and of a son of Herr von Breunig, Finance Minister of Bavaria. Prince Frederick William of Hesse was wounded in the breast in the fighting in France.

The German wounded are being brought in from the advanced hospitals to the base hospitals and institutions in the interior. Only those whose condition prevents their removal are being left in the advanced hospitals.

The trains on which the wounded are being transported are made up of coaches from which the seats have been removed. Beds are arranged in two tiers. There is a hospital attendant for each car, and a coach filled with surgeons is attached to each train.

The wounded for the most part appear to be recovering rapidly.

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THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

GERMAN WOMEN MUST NOT MOURN IN PUBLIC

Government Order Practically Forbids Them Showing Their Sorrow.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—If German women learn of the loss of their sons or husbands in the war they are advised by the authorities not to show in public signs of their sorrow, either in the shape of mourning garb or lamentations.

What amounts to a Government order forbidding the wearing of mourning in public has been issued, according to an article in the *Daily Citizen* by Dr. Poutma, one of the labor leaders deported from South Africa last year, who has just come from the German capital.

"The women undoubtedly are courageous," he says. "It was seldom I heard a sobbing tone when husband or brother or son was departing. They said: 'We know we shall never see them again, but they must go for the Fatherland and the Kaiser!'"

Dr. Doutma tells a story of printed mobilization orders bearing the date 1912 which he saw in Germany, showing that the war was even then believed to be imminent. When the orders were issued at the end of July, this year, the old proclamations were used, the year 1912 being scratched out and 1914 inserted in red ink.

SERVIANS CAPTURE FOCIN

10,000 Austrians Driven From Important Town in Bosnia.

By Central News of London.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Cettinje correspondent of the *Corriere D'Italia* telegraphs that Focin, the chief strategic point in Bosnia, has been occupied by Servians under the command of Gen. Vukotitch. The Servians drove out 10,000 Austrians inflicting losses estimated at 2,000 men.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A Nish despatch to the Havas Agency says that the Servians crossed the Austrian frontier on September 6 and are continuing successfully their offensive operations against Visegrad. The Austrians have been thrown back everywhere to the left bank of the Drina.

RUMANIANS PRO-RUSSIAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 8, via London, Sept. 9.—The Cologne *Gazette's* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that there is a strong pro-Russian sentiment throughout Roumania and that this sentiment among the people is so strong that it is likely to force the Government to act.

The correspondent adds that 200,000 Rumanian troops are ready for war.

"NATIONAL HERO SERIES" NO. 9

Admiral de Ruyter—Greatest of Holland's Sea Captains

LIKE our own Paul Jones, de Ruyter knew no such word as surrender. His life from boyhood up was one constant battle against the enemies of his country. He defeated the proud English navy in two wars. One of his sea battles with the English fleet lasted four solid days, and ended with the advantage resting with de Ruyter. Later he fought several great naval duels against the combined English and French fleets, and while his victories were not decisive, he won for Holland undying glory. The great de Ruyter abhorred tyranny of every kind, just as do the Hollanders of to-day. When prohibitory enactments are proposed to those of the blood of Holland they vote to a man against it. They are wherever found unalterably opposed to any legislation which would make the many suffer for the faults of a few. Hollanders know that there is no evil in the barley brews and light wines of their fathers—EVIL ONLY IS IN THE MAN WHO MISUSES THEM. In America we have thousands of these splendid people, and Personal Liberty always obtains where they reside. For 57 years Anheuser-Busch have enjoyed the trade of those of Holland blood because every day of these 57 years has been devoted to the honest brewing of Barley-Malt and Hop brews. It is not to be wondered that 7,500 people are daily required to keep pace with the natural demand for Budweiser. Its sales exceed those of any other beer by millions of bottles. ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

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