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VOLUME XXXII.

The Sentinel-Record.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN HOT SPRINGS THAT RECEIVES THE FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT OVER LEASED WIRES.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1914.

WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, Sept. 30.—Forecast for Arkansas: Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday.

NUMBER 185.

GERMANS BEGIN RETREAT TO BELGIUM

END OF BIG BATTLE IS IMMINENT

LONDON WAR OFFICE PREDICTS THAT BREAKING OF GERMAN RIGHT WILL RESULT IN A DECISIVE MOVEMENT—GERMANY CANNOT STEM THE TIDE OF ALLIED ATTACKS.

London, Sept. 30.—10:01 p. m.—The nineteenth day of the battle of the Aisne finds the allied armies pushing with all the strength they can bring to bear in their great effort to outflank the German right wing and force it back from its line of communications through Belgium.

There is evidence that this movement is beginning to tell and that unless something unforeseen happens this portion of the German army must fall back to another defensive line.

The French official report today says the action continues to develop to the northward; so that the French left must be pushing toward Cambrai, as yesterday it was in the neighborhood of Albert.

Even farther north than this the French cavalry is operating, and last week a German force which was sent to Orchies, 16 miles southeast of Lille, to punish French raiders for an alleged attack on a German hospital at that place, met with superior forces and had to fall back.

The Germans, too, admit they have been unable to arrest the French advance against their right and also that the allies have advanced on their right front. Indeed, there seems to be some agreement in the official reports of the belligerents on the events of this part of the battlefield.

The German reports refer to an advance of the allies while the French communication says a vigorous attack made by the Germans on Tracy-le-Mont, northeast of the forest of Aisne, was repulsed with heavy losses. These reports may refer to different incidents, but they agree that the advantage is with the allies.

In the center from Rheims to the Meuse the allies appear still to be waiting for the outcome of the fighting on the wings, as there has been a lull in the battle there.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse and again in Woerwe there has been more severe fighting. The French claim to have made slight progress and to have advanced at several points, especially to the east of St. Mihiel.

Although the French staff is sparing with its information, it is evident that the forces which advanced from the Meuse near St. Mihiel, succeeded in getting behind the all contingent of invaders who had lined up an attempt to bend the line at this point.

Other offensive movements by the allies between Verdun and Toul were repulsed, however, according to German reports.

In the Tonnain and in the Vosges there has been no change in the situation. Here, too, the armies seem to be waiting the result of the greater contest going on further west, where British military experts believe the allies at last have set the claws of their left in the German right wing under General von Kluck.

The Russian armies continue to sweep through Galicia and, according to a report from Rome tonight, that province of the Austrian empire is clear of Austrian troops. What is meant is that the field armies of Austria either have gone into the fortresses of Przemyśl and Cracow, or retreated to the south and west.

The Russians have come across the country in great parallel lines and masking Przemyśl have swept the country clear as far as a line drawn from Douklo in the south to the north of Rzeszow in the north, while other forces have pushed their way through to passes of the Carpathians into Hungary. They only have to go a little farther to get possession of the railway that runs from Sadece through the mountains to Lblau and thence through the heart of the country to Budapest.

If they accomplish this they will be able to join hands with the army approaching Cracow. According to Petrograd correspondents, they intend

to treat Cracow as they did Przemyśl, and continue their march into Silesia. In the meantime, they have for a week been fighting the Germans along the River Niemen between Kovno and Grodno and thus far have held them in check while reinforcements have been reaching them.

The battle is described as a furious one, but no details have been allowed to leak out. The German object in sending a strong force in this direction is to attempt to cut the railway line from Warsaw through Vilna and Grodno to Petrograd.

The Germans are even busier than the Russians, for, besides the battles in France and Russia, they have begun an attack on the outer forts of Antwerp.

For two days they have been shelling Forts Waelhelm and Wavre St. Catharines, which cover the road from Malines to Antwerp. Behind Waelhelm are the waterworks that supply Antwerp, but even the destruction of these would not be fatal to the fortress, as a good supply of water has been provided for from other sources.

Concerning the progress of this attack official reports give widely different accounts. The Belgians say the German attempts to advance have been repulsed and that their shells have had no effect on the forts. On the other hand, the Germans declare the Belgian sorties have been driven back. It probably will be some days yet before the Germans bring the full force of their artillery to bear, and not until then can it be judged whether the forts can stand the fire of modern siege guns.

The Germans have agreed not to damage or destroy historical monuments or churches if the Belgians agree not to use them for military purposes.

The sowing of floating mines by the Austrians to harass the French and English warships in the Adriatic has resulted in the sinking of an Italian fishing boat and the Italian government has entered a protest at Vienna. The incident has created bitter feeling in Italy, where it is said the mines have drifted from the Austrian to the Italian side of the Adriatic and have terrorized the fishing industry, the chief source of this region's industry.

Marquis Di San Giuliano, the foreign minister, one of the chief friends of the triple alliance in Italy, is seriously ill and Premier Salandra has taken charge of the foreign office.

It is suggested in London that this might bring about some change in the policy of Italy, as the premier is said to wish Italy to join the allies, to which Marquis Di San Giuliano was strongly opposed.

Semlin, the important Austrian town, opposite Belgrade, which the Servians captured several weeks ago but evacuated when the Austrians threatened them in another quarter, again has fallen into Servian hands. This will relieve Belgrade from the almost incessant cannonading to which that city has been subjected.

Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, is coming within gunshot of the Servian and Montenegrin armies, which hope to add that city to their conquests.

Big Airships For England.

New York, Sept. 30.—Under cover of darkness, the American, said to be the world's most powerful aeroplane, early today was loaded on the steamship Mauretania and now is being taken across the Atlantic to be used by the British government for war service. The American was built for a trans-Atlantic flight and would have been piloted by Lieutenant John C. Porte, a British naval lieutenant. The American and two other aeroplanes constructed by a Hammondsport, N. Y., company were brought here on a special train 24 hours before the Mauretania sailed. It was learned tonight, and secretly stored in the Mauretania hold.

The Mauretania was many miles at sea before announcement of the shipment was made.

Situation Satisfactory.

Paris, Sept. 30.—11:17 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

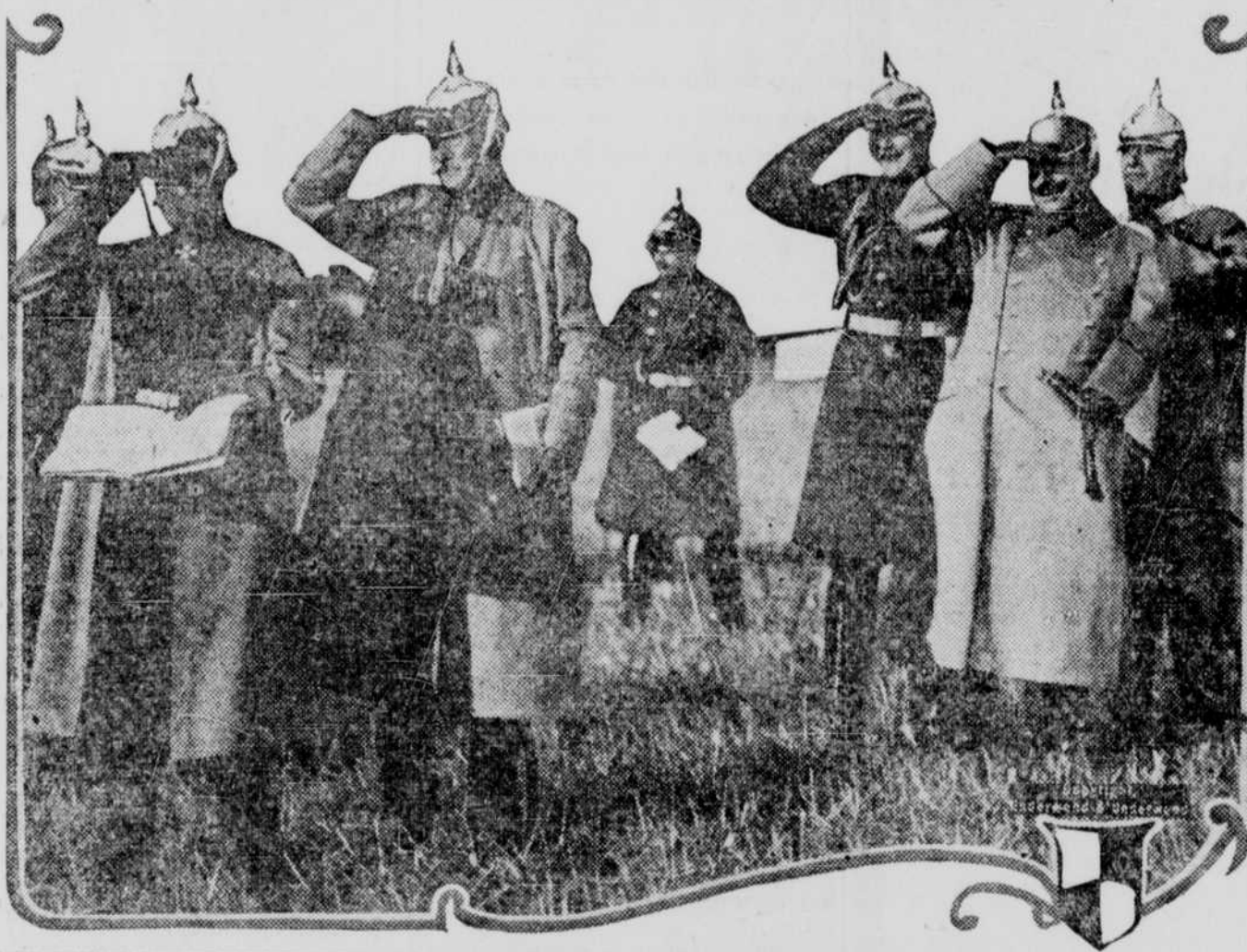
"The general situation is satisfactory. There has been no change of any account on the front except south of Woerwe, where we have occupied Seicheprey and advanced as far as the slopes to Rupt de Mad."

Mines Kill Italians.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 30.—10:30 p. m.—Floating mines in the Adriatic, according to an announcement today already have caused 19 deaths, which has aroused Italian feeling against these responsible.

It is recalled that at the time of the Italo-Turkish war Austria protested because a flotilla of torpedo boats under command of the Duke of Abruzzi approached the coast of the Adriatic.

GERMAN OFFICERS ON THE FIRING LINE



GERMANY SAYS INDIA WILL REVOLT

NEWSPAPERS STILL PREDICTING THAT ENGLAND'S INDIAN COLONIES WILL REBEL—BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGES IT HAS NO NEWS FROM SCENE OF BATTLE IN FRANCE.

Copenhagen, Sept. 14.—Articles and caricatures in German newspapers and other periodicals show that the Germans still are confidently expecting serious uprisings in India. The public is still in ignorance of the fact that a great number of the princes of India have offered money and troops to Great Britain. The Rhenish-Westphalian Gazette publishes, with approving comment, the following letter:

"The expectation frequently expressed that the Indians, who they learn of the British defeats, will rise against their oppressors, yet may be fulfilled. I just have had an opportunity to talk with a German physician from Muester, who was for many years in India. He says that Great Britain is circulating reports in India of fabulous victories at land and sea, and that Germany no longer can offer any earnest resistance."

"All newspapers appearing in India are daily fed with reports of British victories and other newspapers with reports of even the slightest reverses are not allowed to enter the country. The censorship is extraordinarily sharp. The Indians believe these reports, since they receive no other reports than such as are calculated to strengthen their belief that Great Britain is unconquerable. If this confidence should be shaken ever so little the consequences for British rule in India could not be foreseen."

"It should therefore endeavor the German government to see to it that the truth is made known to the Indians, who are eager for freedom."

Berlin Without News.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—3:50 p. m.—via London.—10:38 p. m.—No official news from the western battle-ground has been received here since last night. The newspapers have not been informed by their correspondents regarding the great general engagement and details are not known here.

Archduke Frederick of Austria, commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces today declared a new and great victory was imminent in the German western camp, according to dispatches from Vienna.

Artillery For Italy.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 30.—11:55 p. m.—Factories are working night and day to finish cannon ordered for the Italian army. An order has been issued

to hasten the preparation of provisions and ammunition for the troops. Signor Monti-Guarnieri, deputy from Pesaro, recently called on the ministry of war for an explanation of the delay in the manufacture of cannon ordered from Italian firms. Parliament not being in session the interrogation has not been answered.

It was stated semi-officially that the question concerned 87 field batteries. The delivery of guns of the 75 millimeter type was delayed, owing to a modification in the specifications.

Germany Defends Islands.

Copenhagen, via London, Oct. 1.—2:30 a. m.—All the German troops who have been in Schleswig, Prussia, have been sent hurriedly to France, Belgium or to protect Sylt, one of the North Frisian islands off the west coast of Schleswig.

These soldiers will be replaced by landstrum troops.

BELGIUM IN POSSESSION OF MALINES

CLAIM THEY HAVE AGAIN OCCUPIED CITY CAPTURED BY GERMANS EARLY IN STAGE OF THE WAR—VIGOROUS ATTACK IS BEING MADE BY GERMAN ARMY ON ANTWERP.

London, Sept. 30.—10:20 p. m.—"Malines has been reoccupied by the Belgians," says the Antwerp correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company. His dispatch continues:

"The Germans today renewed the bombardment of Lierre (a manufacturing town nine miles southeast of Antwerp) and Heyst-Opdenberg (a town near Lierre). In Lierre the tower of the church of St. Gommarius, the convent of the Blanc Sisters and some houses have been struck by shells. Four women have been wounded. Most of this district have been deserted by the civilian population."

The church of St. Gommarius, one of the finest Catholic churches in Belgium was begun in 1425 and completed in 1527. Recently it was restored. Three of its fine stained glass windows were presented by Emperor Maximilian.

Burgomaster Arrested.

London, Sept. 30.—8:13 p. m.—The following official dispatch has been received by wireless from Berlin:

"The German military governor of Brussels has announced the arrest of Burgomaster Max by public poster as follows:

"I have found myself obliged to suspend Burgomaster Max from his office on account of his irreconcilable attitude. He is in honorable custody in a fortress."

CONFLICT OF REPORTS FROM FRONT

BOTH RUSSIANS AND GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS ON PRUSSIAN FRONTIER—AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE MAKES ADDRESS TO ARMY PREDICTING THE SUCCESS OF AUSTRIAN ARMS.

London, Oct. 1.—3:45 a. m.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says the following:

"The Germans continue to attempt a passage of the Niemen river, Russian Poland, but so far have been unsuccessful. It is obvious that their forces are increasing, for their last attack covered ground extending from Ossowetz to Symon (both these towns are in Russian Poland), a distance of 74 miles."

"The Russians are meeting the Germans west of the Niemen. They (the Germans) are hardly likely to attempt any descent on the Baltic coast between Memel and Windau, which is the only stretch of Russian coast line that offers a chance for such operations. German ships showed considerable activities at this point last week. On two occasions flotillas of small gunboats, transports and cruisers approached the coast. It is possible these movements were intended merely for effect. It is not known whether there really were any troops aboard the transports, which, after taking soundings, departed."

Austrians Recapture Pass.

London, Oct. 1.—5:30 a. m.—An official message issued in Budapest, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, states that the Hungarians have recaptured Uzok Pass, in the Carpathians.

Vienna's Glowing Reports.

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 1.—1:35 a. m.—Vienna papers are publishing daily reports of German and Austrian successes in the eastern and western theaters of war.

The Neue Wiener Journal declares German troops are going on from victory to victory and that the French army soon will be forced to retreat before the German advance. In the Austrian provinces the press is even more optimistic, especially in southern Austria, where the Slav journals print such extraordinarily glowing reports that the peasants believe the Germans already are in Paris.

Lately the educated classes in Austria are beginning to show signs of dissatisfaction at the lack of reliable news. Women especially are demanding to know what has happened to their men folks. The newspapers are trying to pacify them with the explanation that it is difficult to obtain

exact news. Public demonstrations are reported to have occurred in Vienna and Graz.

Financial conditions in Austria-Hungary show some improvement. At Trieste coal importers have asked the Austrian government to give definite assurance that coal imported from America in American bottoms will not be confiscated for military purposes. Their inquiries have not been answered.

Germans Claim Success.

London, Sept. 30.—10:25 p. m.—An official statement issued in Berlin today and received here through Marconi Wireless follows:

"The Russians, in trying to cross the Carpathians in small columns and break through into Hungary have been repulsed everywhere. As the troops are operating a great distance from the main theater of war their maneuvers are unimportant, but if the intention was to create disquiet among the Hungarian population it has been frustrated."

"As the result of new operations commenced by the United German, Austria-Hungarian forces, the enemy on both sides of Weichsel (in Silesia on the Vistula) has retreated. Strong bodies of Russian cavalry have been dispersed near Biecz (Galicia) while to the north of Weichsel several divisions of the enemy's cavalry have been driven in front of the German army."

Germans Beaten Back.

London, Sept. 30.—10:07 p. m.—The fighting along the east Prussian frontier in which the Russians have extended their front 150 versts (99 miles) has resulted in the repulse of all the German attempts to force a passage of the river Niemen. This statement is contained in a dispatch from Reuters Petrograd correspondent.

Austrian Archduke Optimistic.

Vienna via Amsterdam and London, Sept. 30.—11 p. m.—Archduke Frederick of Austria commander-in-chief of the Austrian army today issued the following order:

"The situation of the Germans and Austrians is favorable. The Russian offensive is beginning to break down. We, with the German troops, again shall beat the enemy, already beaten at Kransnik, Zamosce (both towns of Russian Poland), Instenberg and Tannenbourg (the last two places named are in East Prussia.)

"The German main army, without hindrance, has penetrated deep into France where a new and great victory is imminent."

"In the Balkan theater we are fighting the enemy's territory. The Serbian resistance is beginning to weaken."

"Internal dissatisfaction, insurrection lack of food threaten our enemy in the rear while the duel monarchy and Germany are united and have full confidence of fighting out to the end this war which was forced upon us."

"This is the truth about the situation. This proclamation must be made known to all officers and men in their respective mother tongue."

Russians Invade Hungary.

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 1.—2:50 a. m.—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.

Work on the fortifications around Vienna is being hastened and an official warning has been issued to the public against entering certain areas. Asiatic cholera is spreading, cases being reported daily in Vienna and various districts of Hungary. Scores of cases already have been found in Galicia, whence the disease has spread to other sections.

No More Vodka.

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 30.—10 p. m.—An order was issued today that the prohibition of the sale of vodka shall be continued indefinitely after the war. This order is based on the tremendously improved condition of the country since the emperor issued the edict prohibiting traffic in the liquor.

Travelers from Southern Russia say there is such a change in that region that the country is hardly recognized. Peasants who before the war had fallen into hopeless indolence and depravity, already have emerged into self-respecting citizens. Huts which formerly were dilapidated and allowed to go without repairs are now kept in first class condition.

The towns have become more orderly and the peasants indulge in wholesome amusements. These people now save 55 per cent of their earnings, which formerly was spent for drink, and they have increased their earning capacity through sobriety.

A change in the large cities also is noticeable.

BACKWARD MOVEMENT IS STARTED

GERMANS ARE WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM FRANCE TO COVER RETREAT OF MAIN ARMY TO BELGIUM—ALLIES STILL PUSHING MOVEMENT TO OUTFLANK VON KLUCK.

London, Oct. 1.—3:25 a. m.—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily News says:

"Dispatches from the south indicate that preparations for the retreat of the German right have already begun. German troops have been observed coming from the north of France to word Tournai and Mons prepared to cover the main army in case of retreat."

Prepare Way to Retreat.

London, Oct. 1.—4:25 a. m.—A dispatch from Ghent to the Express dated Wednesday declares the Germans have built five heavy pontoon bridges across the River Meuse between Givet and Namur, apparently to facilitate their retirement from France. All their wounded, the dispatch says, have been removed from Brussels.

From the Battle Front, via Paris, Sept. 30.—6:20 p. m.—This 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 battle is nearing a finish. There are, however, evidences that the Germans are receding before a forcible and sustained pushing from the allied 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 conceded by French military men that some important move soon must be made by the Germans, who have found it impossible to stem the advance of the allies, though they offered the sternest and most desperate resistance, sacrificing thousands of men daily.

The German wings appear to be folding back on the center, leaving the sole loophole for a backward movement by way of Rethel.

The German main supply base at Juvincelle, protected by heavy masses of troops, it is absolutely essential that this place shall be held for the reevacuation of the German armies in northwestern France, it 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 slanting windings, sloping inward and outward at various points in a country which everywhere is adapted wonderfully to defense.

The allies' commanders are husbanding their men's lives by keeping them whenever possible from frontal attacks on positions where the Germans are in advantageous situations.

France Buys Horses.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.—An order for 4500 cavalry horses and mules was placed with St. Louis dealers today by representatives of the French government. This order will cost France approximately \$750,000.

Eight representatives of the French government here declared they were authorized to buy 100,000 horses at an expenditure of about \$12,000,000.

England Officers Killed.

London, Sept. 30.—10:15 p. m.—The official report of casualties among British officers in dispatches under date of September 24 and 26 form General headquarters includes five killed 16 wounded, one died of wounds and two missing.

One of the wounded is Brigadier General Frederick V. Wing, commanding the third division royal artillery General Wing won distinction in the South African war.