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## THROWS FRESH LIGHT ON THE BATTLE OF MARNE

Study of Official Documents Clears Some Obscure Points—Others Still Doubtful—Von Kluck's Turning Movement

Paris, Sept. 12.—The battle of the Marne began in the late hours of tonight a year ago, yet some of its details will be cleared up only when all official reports and documents are available. Little by little, however, the principal facts have been established.

Though the execution of their plans had been retarded a fortnight by the resistance encountered in Belgium, the Germans, in their vast circular movement, pivoting on Metz, reached the line of the Sambre and Meuse Aug. 21 with at least 25 corps (900,000) while the Allies had assembled only 17 corps (680,000 men), including two British corps. The Allies, counting upon several days resistance by the fortress of Namur, took the offensive Aug. 22, with the object of piercing the German lines at the junction of the Sambre and the Meuse, and cutting the armies of Von Kluck and Von Buelow off from the rest of the German forces.

### Fell Too Soon.

Namur fell in a few hours; the army of Gen. Foch (120,000 men concentrating behind the centre, was not yet ready to go into action, and the plan of the Allies was compromised. After partial successes around Charleroi and on the Meuse, the first division of reserves at Dinant was thrown back and the 3rd corps at Marchiennes sustained a grave reverse, weakening the centre, held by the army of Gen. Lanrezac. Gen. Langie de Cary on his right had been checked in the Ardennes, and Ruffey on the extreme right was in difficulties with the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia at the frontier of Luxembourg. On the extreme left the British troops around Mons were violently engaged with greatly superior numbers, constantly increasing and gravely threatening their envelopment.

The British general was informed by Gen. Joffre, Aug. 23, that the enemy was sending three more corps upon his left. Gen. Smith Dorrien's 2nd corps was already giving ground. Such was the beginning of the 14 days' retreat, during which the Allies covering 140 miles distance, on the left wing fought continual rear guard actions and some important engagements that checked the advance of the Germans and prepared the Battle of the Marne according to the plans said to have been definitely fixed Aug. 27 by orders in Joffre's own hand.

### Obliged to Recross.

Gen. Langie de Cary obliged the Duke of Wurttemberg to recross the Meuse and held him there 24 hours, retiring only under orders from Joffre that he must be at Launois on the 29th. At Launois and Rethel he held the same forces from Aug. 28 to 31, before continuing his retreat. From his position facing the Ardennes to the front of the Marne, he had fought 10 whole days and covered 60 miles with his forces intact.

Gen. Lanrezac attained a success at Guise, but was ordered not to follow it up; the situation was not yet favorable for resuming a general offensive.

The retreat of Gen. French was attended with the greatest difficulties. The Germans, sending ever increasing numbers of soldiers by forced marches, against his left, necessitated violent and desperate counter-attacks. At Cambrai he sustained the fire of the artillery of four army corps; he lost 6000 men from the 23rd to the 26th before being disengaged by a heroic charge of Gen. Allenby's cavalry.

The army of Gen. Maunoury, afterward called the Army of Paris, partly constituted the 26th near Amiens and popularly supposed not to have been in action until Sept. 6, in the region of the Somme, where it administered a severe check to Von Kluck's right. The superiority of numbers was too great, however, after every effort the Allies found increasing forces on their left, and the lines extended continually further west. The Germans occupied Amiens and continued on as far as auvais. This lengthening of the line, and the obliquing of the army (the army of Lanrezac) to the left created a gap between that army and the army of Gen. Langie de Cary, which was filled by the new army under Gen. Foch, in process of formation during the battle of Charleroi.

### Obliging to Southeast.

Von Kluck's army, whose objective was supposed to be Paris, was officially reported Sept. 4 as obliquing to the southeast, with the apparent intention of neglecting Paris and pursuing his efforts to turn the Allies left. At the same time the army of the Crown Prince on the left descended along the western edge of the Argon-

ne. There were two theories of the sudden change in the direction of Von Kluck's march. One that he was pursuing the enveloping movement; the other that he had discovered the army of Paris on his right flank and by a clever dodge to the southeast avoided the menace to being enveloped himself. In the light of later disclosures, the first theory seems to be the good one. The oblique movement continued after the partial check at Compiègne and Chantilly by way of Beauvais, Dammartin, Meaux, Senlis and Compiègne were evacuated by them on the 5th—the advance guard reached the region of Provins, 30 miles southeast of Paris and 20 miles south of Meaux.

### Order of Battle.

The "trough," or semi-circle, prepared by Joffre's orders was in position, and the German armies had so far marched into it the 5th that General-in-Chief Joffre was able to issue orders for a general attack the next morning in order of battle as follows: Mounoury, northeast of Meaux, ready to cross the Ourcq between Lizy-sur-Ourcq and Ney-en-Multien in the direction of Chateau-Thierry. British army on front Changis-Coulommiers, facing the east, ready to attack in the direction of Montmirail. Fifth army of Franchet d'Esperey, between Courtacon-Esternay and Sezanne, ready for attack in the direction of the north.

Seventh army of Gen. Foch, covering the right of fifth army and holding southern issues of the Saint-Gond marshes.



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### Offensive by these armies to be taken Sept. 6 in the morning.

The following day Joffre completed his disposition of the allied forces by orders to the 4th and 3rd armies as follows:

Fourth Army of General Langie de Cary—Stop movement, southward, turn about and face enemy, combining its movements with 3rd army, which was to debouch to the north of Revinoy and take the offensive toward the west.

Third army will attack the left flank of the enemy which is marching to the west of the Argonne.

The formation of the position into which the German armies marched was that of a wide trough; Maunoury and French formed the side toward Paris, Franchet d'Esperey, Foch and Langie de Cary the bottom, while Sarrail's army formed the side toward Verdun in the Argonne.

### Battle of the Marne—No. 3.

#### First Blow Struck.

Maunoury's Zouaves and Moors began the battle of the Marne in the early hours of the 6th of September by recapturing the ridges of Marcellly, Barcy, Chambray and Penchard—while the 7th corps also advanced to the north.

From dawn the British army and the army of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey were heavily engaged with Von Kluck and Von Buelow's right. The British, facing a general northeasterly direction, attacked the German line in the angle of the trough. After 10 hours continual fighting, the pressure on the British front and that of the 5th army on its right diminished. Hard pressed on his flank by Maunoury and with his communications threatened, Von Kluck was obliged to weaken his centre by sending two corps (80,000 men) to the support of the overwhelmed 4th corps on the Ourcq. The withdrawal of these troops was concealed by a particularly violent attack in which were sacrificed a great number of men.

During the afternoon Von Kluck was obliged to re-pass the Grand Morin and abandon Coulommiers, but succeeded in maintaining himself on the right bank. The army of Franchet d'Esperey also gained ground. The Senegalese riflemen drove the Germans from the village and the environs of Jouy-sur-Morin at the point of the bayonet. Several villages were taken and retaken and the fighting continued by moonlight, the French troops taking three more villages.

### Foch's Army Stands Heavy Shock.

The strongest shock of this first day's fighting was supported by the 7th army of Gen. Foch. After resisting the pressure of the first assault, a vigorous counter-attack realized a gain on his left before Montendry. The 4th army of Langie de Cary, though just arrived, also attacked vigorously along the entire front.

The army of the Crown Prince of Prussia had just taken up its position before the Argonne and begun attack, which Serrail repulsed.

Dubail, in the Vosges, pushed back the forces of Von Heeringens, and De Castelnau held the Grand Couronné de Nancy against the attacks of the Crown Prince of Bavaria.

On the morning of the 7th Maunoury found in front of him not only the single corps of the preceding day, but 120,000 men; Von Kluck had skillfully accomplished the conversion of his forces and for the moment disengaged his flank and saved the entire German army from disaster.

Several villages were retaken by the Germans and the pressure everywhere was severely felt. The day was saved for the army of Paris by the 2nd Zouaves around Etrepilly, where the most violent attacks were repulsed, at such cost to the Germans that they found it necessary to burn their dead. The British troops accentuated their advance, punishing severely the cavalry divisions of the Prussian Guard by remarkable charges of the 9th Lancers and the 18th Hussars.

### Will Hold Submarines Till After the War

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 5.—Officers of the United States navy will be detailed on board the ten submarines recently constructed at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation for the British Government after the boats leave the shipyard. In a formal statement issued yesterday, J. W. Powell, president of the corporation, said:

"In view of the interest shown in the movements of certain submarines building at this yard, we have considered it advisable to request the Navy Department to detail officers of the United States navy to accompany these boats whenever they are moved from this shipyard, either when they are drydocked or when they proceed to Provincetown for their trials. The possibility of the removal of the boats from this country to the possession of a belligerent during the present war will be eliminated."

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

### SALMON RUN DISAPPOINTING

Unless there is an unexpected run of sockeyes within the next few days, a metamorphosis which even the most optimistic fisherman on the river does not look for, the total pack of sockeye for the year 1915 will go down in the records as the year of the small pack. To date there are approximately 40,000 cases put up by Fraser river cannerymen, and a conservative estimate of the total season's pack is 45,000 cases. Four years ago, which was the lowest on record up till now, 53,000 cases were packed.

This year has been a disappointing one for all lines of business, and the cannerymen have suffered with the rest. In addition to a very poor run of sockeyes, the run of humpbacks has not commenced, and the catches on Puget Sound are falling off rapidly this week, a condition which would seem to indicate that the humps are not coming up the Fraser in merchantable quantities. There are few cohoes and fewer dog salmon and unless conditions show a material change for the better before the end of next week the majority of the canneries will have closed for the season.

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