

ANOTHER SMASHING BLOW TO GERMAN FLEET; SEVEN DESTROYERS EACH KIEL BATTERED

ADVANCE OF GERMAN RIGHT WING CHECKED AND RETIRES ON ST. QUENTIN NOW THE WAR WAS AFFECTED RUSSIAN LEFT WING SWEEPED THRO' 147 MILES OF ENEMY'S TERRITORY IN 17 DAYS

Official Report Given Out in London Seems to Indicate Another Sea Fight—Damaged Vessels May Have Been Part of Fleet Which Escaped During Last Fight in North Sea—Attack of Kaiser's Troops to Close in on Left Wing of Allies Fails—Germans Repulsed Near Compiègne.

While the official announcements made by the British and French authorities last night were to the effect that there had been no change in the situation of the belligerent armies, unofficial reports said that the German right wing had been checked and forced to retire on St. Quentin, on the River Somme, thirty miles northwest of Loos.

The British official press bureau, in its statement, said a German movement was developing in an eastward and southward direction. The exact geographical location of this movement was omitted.

Further confirmation was received in New York last night that hordes of Russian troops had gone into France to join the allies against the Germans. Their number was estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000.

Newspaper reports to London last night said the Germans were operating in the district between Alost and Termonde, Belgium and that the latter town was being bombarded.

That another naval engagement in the North Sea has occurred seems possible from a statement issued by the London official press bureau. It said seven German torpedo boat destroyers had arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition and that others were understood to have been sunk in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal. In some quarters, however, it was suggested that the vessels may belong to the German force that was engaged in the recent fight with the British off Helgoland.

The official Russian statement concerning the capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, says that it is believed the remnant of the Austrian army left after the Russian attack is no longer of military value. Besides the thousands of men killed, wounded or made prisoners, the Russian report says that they took 200 guns from the Austrians.

BRITISH CRUISER SINKS AUSTRIAN STEAMER

London, Sept. 4.—The sinking of the Austrian steamer *Bathori* by a British cruiser in the Bay of Biscay was reported this afternoon.

The Austrian refused to heave to until the cruiser put a shot across her bow. The warship then took off the crew of twenty-six and sent the steamer to the bottom. The prisoners taken include a German imperial staff officer.

The *Bathori* was a steamer of 1,383 tons. She plied between Fleume and French ports and was last reported in Havre Roads Aug. 5.

PARISIANS FLEEING TO SWITZERLAND

Geneva, via Paris, Sept. 4.—The exodus from Paris to Switzerland has begun. A train service three times as numerous as under normal conditions is bringing quantities of refugees, mostly women and children from the French capital. All the trains are overcrowded.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION IN FRANCE

London, Sept. 4.—The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement: "The situation in the French theatre of war has not undergone substantial change. The position of the allies is well maintained."

CORROBORATES STORY OF LANDING OF RUSSIANS ON BELGIAN SOIL VIA ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

New York, Sept. 4.—Further corroboration of the reports that Russia has been landing troops in Belgium soil by way of England and Scotland reached New York, Dr. Daniel Elliott, of Newark, N. J., a passenger on the steamship *Cerdic*, saying he witnessed a movement of troop trains conveying Russians through England. The *Cerdic* arrived from Liverpool with 1,460 passengers, including many American refugees.

Dr. Elliott would not say in what part of England he was when he saw the troop trains. He estimated the number of the Russians at more than 70,000 and declared they had come by way of North Scotland, and were on their way to the English Channel, to embark for the continent. Passengers who arrived on the *Mauretania* from Liverpool yesterday brought the first information concerning the reported transportation of Russians to Belgium by way of British territory, and mail advices from London today told of 80,000 Russians having reached France.

LONDON PAPER HAS JOB FOR MR. WILSON

Suggests He Find Out Kaiser's Intentions Regarding Treaties Germany Agreed to at Hague Conference.

London, Sept. 4.—The *Spectator*, discussing the German operations at Louvain, says: "We venture to take this opportunity of again suggesting that President Wilson should approach the German emperor and ask him for a plain declaration of what his intentions are with regard to all the treaties signed in his behalf at The Hague. Those agreements have been shamelessly disregarded so that no earnest man can now place any trust in German promises."

The newspaper says that Englishmen, no matter what Emperor William's answer might be would have no thought of reprisals, adding that there must be no policy of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

"Here is Mr. Wilson's opportunity," the *Spectator* continues, "The United States is strictly neutral—as honestly neutral toward Germany, we are sure, as toward ourselves. But she is the only neutral great power except Italy, left, outside the orbit of war. We earnestly hope that Mr. Wilson, finding himself in this position—particularly since he represents a nation deeply committed to the principles of the Hague—will boldly ask the German emperor to declare his intentions."

"Mr. Wilson can act where no one else could as the spokesman of civilization and of human rights. The question to be put to the German emperor would be asked in a manner that would admit of no misunderstanding or evasion."

"Does the German emperor repudiate the Geneva Convention, and—perhaps even more binding—the common understanding of Europe that has grown up in the two hundred years. Does he repudiate all the Hague Conventions? We ought to know. In our opinion the United States owes it to civilization to find out for the rest of the world."

WILL LEAVE HER GUNS ASHORE BEFORE SAILING

American Liner Will Leave 4-inch Guns at Navy Yard at Philadelphia Before Starting for Liverpool.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—The American liner *Merton*, which arrived here on Tuesday with 4-inch guns mounted on her decks, will be stripped of her armament before she sails tomorrow on the return trip to Liverpool.

The officials at Washington have not yet made a decision in the case and as the vessel carries passengers, it was regarded better to disarm her rather than postpone the sailing.

The steamship *Adriatic* was permitted to sail from New York yesterday with a similar armament, after permission had been received from the federal authorities.

GOV. GENERAL TO VISIT MONTREAL

Montreal, Sept. 4.—The Duke of Connaught will visit Montreal Friday in connection with the campaign to raise funds for the patriotic fund, and will give an address under the auspices of the Canadian Club of this city. Miss Margaret Anglin, the famous Canadian actress, has offered to give a performance in Montreal for the benefit of the fund.

SEVENTY-TWO ARTICLES HAVE ADVANCED—MOST IMPORTANT ADVANCE WAS IN FLOUR, SUGAR, GRAINS.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—A statement indicating how a month of war has affected prices was issued today by the Department of Labor. Since the outbreak of the war the department has been keeping closely in touch with retail prices in every locality having ten thousand inhabitants or over. As a result of these observations the index number jumped four points in a single month. During the business boom of the fall of 1912 the number went up over two points for a couple of months in succession.

The most important price advances during August have been in flour, sugar, bread, oatmeal, meal, grain, hog, produce, liquor, tobacco, and chemicals. The advances are for the most part directly traceable to war conditions.

In practically every city there has gone up from 25 to 50 cents a pound. The increase in the price of wheat by about 20 cents per bushel is, of course, the fundamental reason for the increased price of flour and a consequent increase in the price of bread. Sugar has gone up from one to two cents per pound.

The rise is due to the tariff increase, the expected loss of the European crop which supplies about half the world's demand and the advent of England as a purchaser of raw sugar from the West Indies. The rise in tea is general throughout Canada averaging about five cents per pound, following the rise in exchanges and the temporary British embargo on exports.

The rise in meat products has been chiefly noticeable in packed goods, bacon, ham, etc. The rise is attributed largely to the demand present or prospective for army supplies.

GERMAN GIRL SPY HAD PLAN OF THE PARIS APPROACHES

London, Sept. 4, 11.41 p. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Dieppe says: "A German girl spy was arrested yesterday by English soldiers on the bridge over the Oise River at La Planche, near Paris. She looked to be not more than 17 years old."

"A German spy dressed in English uniform was caught the same day and shot immediately by an English officer because he made a gesture as if to take something out of his pocket instead of obeying an order to throw up his hands."

BULGARIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Paris, Sept. 4, 6.25 p. m.—A Havre Agency despatch from Athens says that the Bulgarian minister to Greece has assured the government that Bulgaria had decided to maintain the strictest neutrality until the end of the war.

London, Sept. 4, 3.48 p. m.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Rome, dated September 3, says:

The St. John EXHIBITION Opens Tonight

GOOD HEALTH AMONG MEN AT VALCARTIER

Very Few Cases of Sickness, and Those of Minor Character—Most of Volunteers in Camp Now.

Valcartier Camp, Que., Sept. 4.—The last of the troops from whom will be chosen the first contingent should be here Saturday night. Only forty-two arrived today, these having come from Kamloops. About the same number is expected tomorrow.

The strength of the mobilization camp is now about 33,550. Those who have been rejected as physically unfit for active service are deducted from this number as the arrivals in camp since the opening total more than 35,000.

Probably the most remarkable feature of the camp are the few cases of sickness. Tonight there are only sixty-five patients in the two field hospitals. These troubles only of a minor character. Slightly over a dozen patients have been removed to the Quebec hospital during the past two weeks. Most of these soldiers suffering from fractured limbs.

The water is thoroughly chlorinated, and there is absolutely no sign of typhoid. The inoculation of troops continued, about 1,200 men on an average being treated daily by a staff of doctors.

Tactical exercises are only partly underway as yet, due to the gradual re-organization of the camp into four brigades. Officers in command are too busy in placing their companies to pay any serious attention to general drill and manoeuvres as yet.

About 15,000 troops were taken to the ranges for firing practice today.

SUSPENDS PART OF NAVIGATION LAWS OF U.S.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The final step in opening American registry to foreign built merchant craft was taken at the White House tonight, when President Wilson signed an executive order suspending from operation sections of the navigation laws as authorized by the new registry bill.

These require American watch officers on American ships and that inspection and measurement for registry shall be made by United States officials.

Several American companies who operate fleets of foreign register steamers have largely signified their intention of flying the American flag hereafter. These ships number more than 200 and with the suspension order in effect it is expected their applications will be received within a few days.

Orders Russian Military Rule in Captured Territory.

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 4.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has issued a general order providing for the military administration of all foreign territory as far as it is occupied by the Russian troops.

General Staff Issues Story of Fighting Which Led Up to Capture of Lemberg—Remarkable Series of Victories—Capture of Town of Great Importance from Strategic Viewpoint—Advance of Czar's Troops Through Galicia Goes on and Progress Marked by Further Successes.

London, Sept. 4, 8.25 p. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Ostend says it is announced there that the Germans are bombarding Termonde (Dendermonde), a fortified town of Belgium, sixteen miles east of Ghent. The town has a population of about 10,000.

London, Sept. 4, 7.50 p. m.—It is officially announced that the government is negotiating with a view to assisting a resumption of foreign exchange between the United States and Great Britain.

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 4, via London, Sept. 4, 7.45 p. m.—The Russian general staff today issued the following account of the fighting which led to the capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia:

"In the offensive against the Lublin-Kholm front the main forces deployed on the Zolotonosh, Bilegoroy, Tomosov, and Belz Lines. The second Austrian army, composed of the third, eleventh and twelfth corps and two divisions of cavalry, gathered in the region east of Lublin in order to cover this operation."

"When the Russian troops were taking the offensive the Austrian concentration had not been completed, and topographical considerations compelled the enemy to reinforce this army still more with the troops of the seventh, thirteenth and fourteenth corps, thus making a total of twelve divisions and several brigades of the Landsturm."

"Our troops in the Lenthik, D. b. and Proskof districts crossed the frontier on August 23 and marched on Lemberg for the purpose of thwarting the Austrian covering movement and acting against the flank of the enemy."

This offensive was hampered by the numerous affluents of the Dniester River, flowing across all the routes. Moreover, the enemy possessed on the Dniester a series of fortifications destined to defend bridges from which they menaced the left flank and communications with Russia.

ADVANCED 147 MILES IN 17 DAYS.

"In the period between August 17 and September 3, the Russian left wing advanced 220 verstas (about 147 miles), fighting all the time. The bulk of the hostile forces entrenched in powerful positions at Kamenka and Galitch offered battle and were thoroughly defeated in a desperate contest."

"Between August 31 and September 1, in one district of the upper course of the Gulla-Lipa alone, where the enemy's line was broken, the Austrians lost 12,000 men in killed or wounded."

"The retreat of the enemy after his defeat at Lemberg assumed the character of disorderly flight and panic, from which they menaced 200 guns, together with the baggage and tens of thousands of prisoners. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army is now no longer of any military value."

LOYD GEORGE ANNOUNCES PLAN TO REMOVE DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY FOREIGN EXCHANGE BREAK-DOWN

London, Sept. 4, 9.50 p. m.—David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced tonight that an arrangement has been arrived at to remove the difficulties caused by the breakdown of foreign exchanges. Under this arrangement the Bank of England will provide acceptors with the funds necessary to pay at maturity all bills contracted before the moratorium was declared. Acceptors will be under obligations to collect from their clients the funds due them as soon as possible, and apply those funds to the advance made by the bank, for which interest will be charged at two per cent. above the ruling bank rate.

"On September 2, when the Russians were drawing up within cannon shot of Lemberg, the surrounding forces did not stop the advance."

"The same day Lemberg was closely surrounded by Russian troops and was captured with enormous quantities of war material. All the buildings in town were packed with Austrian wounded, who had been abandoned in the enemy's headlong flight."

"Besides the political and military importance of Lemberg as the centre of Galicia, its capture is very important from a strategic point of view, as it constitutes a great railway junction, commanding the lines leading to the rear of the Austrian army, which is now halted in line with Opole, Gammotte and Beiz."

"The capture of Lemberg will enable the Russian army to push forward with still greater intensity."

ANOTHER NORTH SEA FIGHT.

London, Sept. 4, 3.55 p. m.—The official information bureau has issued a statement saying: "According to information derived from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have been sunk in the neighborhood of the Kiel Canal, Belgium, Sept. 4, via London, 8.10 p. m.—The advance of the German right wing is reported checked. The Germans have been obliged to retire on St. Quentin."

Paris, Sept. 4, 6.05 p. m.—An official communication issued by the military government of Paris this afternoon says: "The movements of the opposing armies near Paris are being continued without contact taking place. In the district of Verdun the German force has sustained some checks. In Lorraine and the Vosges our troops won fresh partial successes. The general situation is little changed."

GERMAN ATTEMPT ON LEFT WING OF ALLIES CHECKED.

London, Sept. 4, 6.16 p. m.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp, reaching here by way of Ostend, says that it seems that the attempt of Germans to envelop the left wing of the allies has been frustrated. A big force of cavalry advancing on Compiègne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery."

The correspondent says: "It is learned on good authority that the advance movement of the Germans right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left wing of the allies. The enemy has been compelled to retire on St. Quentin. A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compiègne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelop the allies left wing was frustrated."

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