

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE CONTINUES; ALLIES HAVE GAINED THE MARNE

ALLIES, DURING FOUR DAYS BATTLE, HAVE DRIVEN GERMANS BACK OVER THIRTY-SEVEN MILES LESS THAN TEN PER CENT. HAVE BEEN REJECTED ENEMY TO CONCENTRATE AGAINST MAIN FRONT OF THE FRENCH ARMY

British Have Crossed River Marne, Sir John French Reports, and Enemy Have Suffered Severely—No Decisive Turn Yet in Crucial Battle Which Is Being Waged, But Allies Are Daily Gaining Advantages Over the Germans Who Appear to Be Exhausted—Three Great Battles Going On Along 100 Mile Front—Most Fiercely Fought Is One Against French Centre.

London, Sept. 10, 11 p. m.—The crucial battle of the war in France has not yet reached any decisive result. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reported today that the Germans had been driven back all along the line; that the British had crossed the River Marne; that the Germans had suffered severely, and that their men were supposed to be in a very exhausted condition.

Notwithstanding this report the military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. The military writers in the London papers repeat that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively and as reserves, and three great battles at least are in progress.

Probably the fiercest one is against the French centre, between Rheims and Verdun, where the British army are contesting the second hard fought engagement against the German right. The Germans are believed to be still attacking the French right, from Verdun to Nancy.

Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which province the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army, and the French are taking advantage of this opening.

The great battle may continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria, in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned, lasted a fortnight.

The German western armies have been fighting almost continuously for twenty-five days, and until the last phase of the campaign, on the offensive. Field Marshal French's view that they are becoming exhausted finds credence among the military experts here.

A German official wireless despatch tonight says that no report has been made public in Berlin of the events in France for the past three days.

From Holland comes the news that sixty thousand German reinforcements are marching south. These troops may have an effect upon the tide of battle, but there is reason to believe that the allied armies also are receiving a counterbalancing accession of strength.

Peking, Sept. 10.—The elements have delayed unexpectedly the Japanese advance on Tientsin.

Floods cover the country surrounding the town, and are spreading inland beyond Wei-Hsien. The waters continue to rise and it is said that probably it will be months before the Japanese can begin their investment of the stronghold, which now can be reached only by boat.

ENEMY FORCED BACK 37 MILES IN FOUR DAYS.

Paris, Sept. 10, 11.16 p. m.—During the four days battle, says an official communication issued tonight, "the allies have pushed back the Germans thirty-seven miles, and taken many prisoners and machine guns."

WAR THEATRE EXTENDED TO AFRICA.

Bulletin—London, Sept. 10 (8.25 p. m.)—There has been some sharp fighting between the British and Germans in Africa. This is indicated by the list of casualties issued tonight. In Cameroons (Komerun), a German colony of Western Equatorial Africa, three officers were killed, four were wounded and four are among the missing.

Paris, Sept. 10, 11.22 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "On the left wing the British and French troops have crossed the Marne between La Ferté-Sous-Jouarre, Charly and Chateau Thierry, turning the enemy who is in retreat. During the course of their advance the British forces took a number of prisoners and captured Mitralleuses.

"During the four days' battle the allied armies have, in that section of the theatre of operations, gained more than sixty kilometres.

"Between Chateau Thierry and Vitry Le Francois the Prussian guard has been thrown back.

"The action continues with great severity in the region between Camp De Mailly and Vitry Le Francois.

"In the center and on the right wing there is no change in the situation.

"On the Ormain and in the Argonne districts the two opposing forces are maintaining their positions. In the region of Nancy the enemy has made slight progress on the Chateau Salins road.

"On the other hand, we have gained ground in the forest of Champagne on both sides, but the morale and health of our troops remain excellent.

"There is no confirmation of the news published in the German newspapers of the fall of Maubeuge."

Berlin official despatch by Marconi wireless says: "The party board of the German Socialist party has raised a protest against the manifesto issued by the committee on the ground that suspicion is cast upon the humanity of German soldiers. This, the board adds, is calculated to influence neutral countries against Germany."

London, Sept. 10, 8.52 p. m.—General Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, according to Reuters' Cape Town correspondent, has decided that none of the labor leaders who were deported to England during the Rand riots last January shall be allowed to return to South Africa. This action, according to the correspondent, was taken for the purpose of assuring complete unanimity and cooperation among all sections in the Union in the present crisis.

Venice, via Paris, Sept. 10, 8.15 p. m.—The Italian cruiser "Piemonte" has been recalled home from Somaliland, east Africa.

Vienna Puts Different Face on Matters.

London, Sept. 10 (10.17 p. m.)—"In a message received from Vienna," says a Berlin official despatch received tonight by the Marconi Wireless Company, "it is stated that the Austrian emperor continues to enjoy the best of health."

"The reports concerning Russian victories near Lemberg are characterized as untrue.

"The German emperor's vigorous protest to the President of the United States against the use of dum-dum bullets by the allies is cordially supported in Vienna."

Belgians Destroy German Airship; Ammunition Experts Taken.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.—A large German aeroplane was shot at St. Yven, East Flanders, resulting in an important capture.

The three officers in the machine proved to be well known experts from Krupp's, including Jacob and Schelljen, who delivered guns to the new Belgian forts a few months ago, and Von Reetz, prominent in all Krupp experiments. All were arrested.

London, Sept. 10.—A Copenhagen despatch "The Morning Post" says that a Danish steamer which has arrived there from Stettin reports a rumor that the Russians are bombarding Koenigsberg and that several buildings are in flames.

Bulletin—Paris, Sept. 10 (11.45 p. m.)—According to a Munich report, received here, the contingent from the Berlin garrison alone has lost 42,000 men, killed or wounded, in the war this far.

London, Sept. 10, 11.11 p. m.—A sympathy of which that assistance is but the sincere and tangible expression.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that so far he had not heard of a single man among his brothers across the line who was not with Britain in this struggle. This was a war to save civilization. If Kitchener wanted more men Canada would respond. This must be a fight to a finish, and arms must not be laid down until the day came when the cause had been vindicated, and right took the place of might.

PANIC IS SPREADING IN HUNGARY

Financial Condition Bad in Austria and People Discontented—Roumania May Strike Blow at Tricky Austria.

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—The movement in Roumania favoring the Triple Entente is causing irritation to the Hungarian government, which has forbidden the teaching of the Roumanian language in Roumanian schools in Transylvania. The Roumanian Journal, Dreptata, says that in the districts bordering on Roumania the people are in sympathy with the Russians and express the belief that the Roumanian troops will march with the Russian troops to strike the tricky Austria.

Austrian prisoners who have arrived at Potava bring reports that the financial condition of Austria is bad; that the people are discontented with the war and that a general panic is spreading through Hungary.

The Montenegrin forces have taken the Bosnian town of Botche, which dominates the roads to Sarajevo.

ENGLAND COULD NOT KEEP OF WAR WITHOUT TARNISHING HER HONOR

(Special to The Standard through International News Service)

London, Sept. 10.—The following special article has been written for American by John Galsworthy.

I believe that this war is an outrage. It is a black stain on humanity and the fame of men. I hate militarism and the god of force. I would go to any length to avoid war for the material interests of a war that involved no principles in the destroying and profoundly common meaning of the phrase "national honor," but I believe that "national honor" is charged with the future happiness of man, that loyalty is due from those who are now living in peace that will come after, that civilization can only wax and flourish in a world where a faith like that is kept, that for nations, as for individuals there are laws of duty whose violation harms the whole human race in the sum, that the stars of conduct shine for the people the same as for private men, and so I hold that without tarnishing true honor or endangering civilization at present and to come ruining a hope of future tranquility.

My country could not have refused to take up arms for the defence of the Belgians' outraged neutrality solemnly guaranteed by herself and France, believe and claim in proof of the trend of events, and of the national character during the last century that in democracy alone lies any coherent hope of progressive civilization or any chance of lasting peace in Europe or

ENGLAND MAY CLOSE THE NORTH SEA

German Action in Laying Mines Has Endangered Neutral Shipping.

London, Sept. 10.—There is a general discussion in London of the possibility that England may close the North Sea, blockading it completely,

Canadian Contingent in Training at Valcartier Shaping up Well—Physical Fitness of Men Ahead of Expectations.

Valcartier Camp, Que., Sept. 10.—Organization of the Canadian expeditionary force has been conducted with such rapidity that brigade exercises were begun on Monday next. These will take up probably all next week, and then will follow manoeuvres in which the combined force will participate. The latter, of course, will mean practically the termination of the training, but it is impossible to say how long they will continue.

Every man in camp is now in possession of a new Ross rifle and other equipment, such as clothing and boots, is being issued with great haste. The camp is comparatively free of sickness, very few men being in the hospitals.

The last of the soldiers are being examined for services abroad, with less than ten per cent. of over 33,000 rejected.

The physical fitness of the volunteers greatly exceeded expectations, and as far as inoculation is concerned, it was stated by Col. Bridges, assistant director of medical services, tonight, that of the many thousand treated there were only three men in the hospital suffering from the effects. Training today was as strenuous as usual. Several battalions were taken to the rifle ranges shortly after seven o'clock this morning, and were drilled in skirmishing order until nearly six o'clock tonight, with a recess at noon of half an hour.

While the infantry was working on the ranges, two brigades of the artillery were manoeuvring all day on the vast territory located across the Jacques Cartier river.

In the world, I believe this democratic principle, however imperfectly developed, has so worked in France, in England and the United States, that these countries are already nearly safe from the ravages of a military autocracy. I believe that while there remain autocratic governments, basing themselves on militarism hostile to democratic principles Europe will never be free of surcharge of a swollen armament, nightmare, menace of war like this paralysis that creeps on civilization which adores the god of force. And so I hold that without betrayal of truehood, without shirking elementary defence of beliefs codified within its fibre of beliefs vital to the future welfare of all men, my country could not stand by and see the triumph of autocratic militarism. Over France, that very cradle of European democracy, I believe that democratic culture spreads from west to east and that only by the maintenance of consolidated democracy in western Europe can democracy ever hope to push on and prevail until the eastern powers have also that ideal under which alone humanity can flourish, and so I hold that my country is justified at this juncture in its alliance with the autocratic power of Russia whose people will never know freedom until her borders are joined to the borders of democracy. I profess my faith that my country has gone to war at last not from fear, not from hope of aggrandizement but because she must for honor, for democracy and the future of mankind.

If the trouble with floating mines continues.

The government's position is in great danger because of German mines. England has repeatedly stated that she will not resort to the use of mines. After the mine sweepers free the North Sea of the obstructions, however, the strategists advise the exclusion of vessels which might plant more mines. Such action would limit the commerce of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, cutting off Germany's source of food supply.

The British officials say there is abundant evidence that mine-layers have operated under neutral flags, and that it is the intention to keep the strictest watch over all craft in the North Sea.

HALIFAX GIVES \$25,000 TO PATRIOTIC FUND

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 10.—The Halifax city council tonight unanimously voted \$25,000 toward the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Belgians Near Antwerp Take the Offensive and Drive Germans Back to Environs of Louvain—British Losses 19,000 According to Casualty List—Daring Attempt of British Fleet in North Sea to Draw Germans into Fight—Fail to Find One of Enemy's Ships.

Paris, Sept. 11 (12.10 a. m.)—The fourth day of the gigantic battle to the east of Paris, which is expected to last two weeks and to decide the preliminary stage of the great war, finds the left wing of the allied armies vigorously pushing back the German right wing which had made such rapid advance southward from the Belgian frontier.

The allies are said to have forced their adversaries back nearly forty miles northeastward since the beginning of the contest. The hard struggle between the enormous masses of troops extends from near Paris to as far as Nancy, close to the Lorraine border.

An action is proceeding with the utmost violence in the neighborhood of Mailly and Vitry Le Francois, but it is very vigorous also in the centre, where both sides are holding their positions with the greatest tenacity.

London, Sept. 10, 11.35 p. m.—That the Germans are concentrating all their strength in the eastern field of warfare against the main French front, appears to be confirmed by reports which have arrived through Holland. Most of the troops left in Belgium are said to be men past the prime of the Landsturm, while 30,000 or 40,000 reserves are marching in to replace the depleted garrisons.

An Ostend despatch says the Belgian army at Antwerp has taken the aggressive, and driven the Germans back to the environs of Louvain. Another despatch says the Belgians have defeated a German garrison, composed of the Landsturm at Aerchot, a short distance from Louvain.

The House of Commons voted today unanimously for a half million more recruits. The country was surprised by the announcement that 430,000 men already had been enlisted since the beginning of the war.

When the government's plans are completed the British army for the continent, and for home service, will consist roughly of the following: Regular army, 1,200,000; territorials, 300,000; reserves, 214,000; India contingent 70,000; Canadian first and second contingents, 40,000; Australians, 20,000, and New Zealand, 10,000, making a total of 1,854,000 men.

This tremendous enrollment for a country which normally has only a small professional army, has thrown light upon the government's views regarding the duration of the war, or, at least, upon its determination to meet all possibilities.

A casualty list published tonight brings the army's losses to nearly 19,000 men, exclusive of the past three days' fighting. Yet this big toll from the small army seems in nowise to depress the count.

The news from the western theatre of war today was most scant. The German and Austrian reports minimize the importance of the occupation of Lemberg. A Vienna despatch says it was part of a strategic campaign to draw the Russians in to Galicia. Petrograd reports claim that Archduke Frederick's army lost 120,000 men; that the evacuation of Cracow had commenced and that the fall of both Cracow and Przemyśl was imminent.

The British navy has accomplished a daring, although unproductive attempt to draw the German fleet into action. A great array of squadrons and flotillas made a sweep into the North Sea for two days, penetrating into the Bight of Heligoland, but failed to discover any German craft.

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TURKEY ABROGATES TREATIES WHICH HAVE EXISTED SINCE THE ELEVENTH CENTURY

Foreigners in Ottoman Empire Will No Longer Enjoy Extra Territorial Rights—Ready to Seize on Any Pretext to Declare War.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Turkey formally notified the United States and the nations of the world today that she had abrogated the series of conventions, treaties and privileges, originating as early as the eleventh century, whereby foreigners in the Ottoman empire have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Foreign subjects no longer will enjoy what is known as extra territorial rights, through which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls.

This practice Turkey has removed by a stroke of the pen. Her purpose, it is declared, is to assert her independence and free herself from the domination of the great powers.

Upon the rights revoked has rested the legal status of foreign missionaries in Turkey, permitting them to maintain churches, hospitals and schools in religious freedom.

"The removal of every kind of privileges enjoyed by the powers in excess of what the general principles of international law allow is the meaning of this step."

Arustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States, declared tonight "this war is Turkey's opportunity."

No intimation was given by the ambassador as to whether the action foreshadowed war on Great Britain, without whose consent in the past no such radical action would have been attempted.

Among diplomats of the allied powers, however, the belief prevailed tonight that Turkey was appealing to the nationalist sentiment of her people, and was ready to seize upon any difficulties that may arise with Great Britain as a pretext to declare war.

THANKSGIVING DAY OCTOBER 12, THIS YEAR

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The government has altered the date of Thanksgiving Day this year to Monday, October 12. It had been fixed for October 8, but the fact that the latter day falls on Thursday is understood to be the reason for the change.

AMERICANS IN SYMPATHY WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN HER FIGHT

Toronto, Sept. 10.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, was the guest of the Exhibition directors today, and with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Foster and other prominent members was present at the luncheon, where he received an address.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness inspected the veterans and the Boy Scouts, and in the evening he attended the concert given by the American Aid Society in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Seven thousand people packed the Arena at the concert held tonight by the American Aid Society to provide funds for the dependents of those who have gone to the front, and heard addresses by His Royal Highness the Governor-General, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir George Foster, and also a message from Sir R. L. Borden, the premier. The concert, which was participated in by several opera stars from the United States, cleared probably \$5,000.

"It is often said," declared the Duke of Connaught, "that blood is thicker than water, and I feel that these Americans who are living in our midst, would like to have a share, if not in

our dangers at least in our sorrows. We are very near relations, coming from the same stock, and I am sure when you read the simple unaffected report of Sir John French, you will feel your blood moved, and feel proud that you have Anglo-Saxon blood in your veins."

The message of Sir Robert Borden read in part: "By ties of kinship and common speech, by bonds of constant commercial and social intercourse, by the enjoyment of like institutions and liberties, by that consciousness of mutual respect and trust which has won between us a century's victory of peace, the country of your birth and this dominion are bound by a sympathetic friendship which is invested with a reality far more significant than any words of formal good-will could give it."

"You are already assured of an instant and warm response from every Canadian heart, for the generosity of this helping hand, and you will find as doubtless you have already found, that this response will be awakened not so much by the material assistance, as by the benign and welcome

MAINE WOODS HAS ECHO EUROPEAN WAR

Millisocket, Me., Sept. 10.—More than fifty lumbermen battled in the woods at Grand Brook tonight after an argument over the European war. One man was killed and three were injured, according to reports which came here. Grand Brook is fourteen miles in the woods.

Two Sheriffs who went to the scene with deputies are reported to be on their way here with fifty-three prisoners. The lumbermen are part of a crew of the Great Northern Paper Company. Most of them are Poles and French-Canadians.