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PROBS— A few light scattered showers, but mostly fair; not much change in temperature.

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SENATE P O

TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 24 1914—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXIV.—No. 12,370

GERMANS SOON MUST RETIRE TO THE MEUSE

Extensive Naval Engagement Fought in the Baltic Sea

ALLIED FORCES ON WEST HAVE GAINED 11 MILES SOISSONS UNDER FIRE

Germans Forced to Take Further Defensive Position on Plateaus Which Afford Good Opportunities for Entrenchment—Town of Soissons Bombarded for Nine Days.

Canadian Press Despatch.

PARIS, Sept. 23, 6.06 p.m.—General Joffre, the commander-in-chief of the French army, is devoting much attention to the western wing of the battle line, where the fighting has been incessant night and day. The allies, since the beginning of the battle of the Aisne, have pushed back the Germans a distance of nearly 11 miles, forcing them to seek a further defensive position on the plateaus and in the rough country, which however, offer excellent opportunities for entrenchment.

The headquarters staff has been enabled to make a long movement forward towards the north. The Town of Soissons has been subjected to a furious German bombardment for nine days. The cannonade starts each day at dawn and continues until eight o'clock in the morning. It then ceases and begins again at four o'clock, continuing until seven in the evening. The cathedral and other buildings have been greatly damaged.

Artillery Duel.

The German artillery is posted to the northeast of the town, while the French guns occupy an emplacement to the southeast. There appears no necessity for the shells to fall on the town itself, as the French troops are stationed a considerable distance from it.

Noyon is also suffering from the German gun fire, but the fine cathedral, up to the present, has escaped.

Today's advance of the allied troops entailed very severe fighting, in which the artillery played a large part. The combat had lasted for 24 hours, but eventually the Germans yielded ground after sustaining a large number of casualties. The allies were also heavy losers.

Trains of Wounded.

Many ambulance trains have left the front for provincial cities, carrying German and French wounded. Large numbers of seriously wounded British officers and men have been transported to the American and other hospitals in Paris.

Among the killed today was Gen. Dupuis, commander of the 67th infantry brigade.

Newspapermen Freed.

Eight American and British correspondents, arrested at Rheims on Monday for visiting that city without leave, have been released thru the intervention of the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick. The military governor of Paris announced today, however, that anyone using a temporary pass for leaving Paris to penetrate the fighting zone would be subject without exception to a severe penalty. This is a precaution against spies, who appear to be numerous and adroit.

A resident of Maubeuge, who has just returned from that town, says that city during the siege was full of secret German agents. The French discovered a subterranean telephone which was being used by a German emissary to inform the German officers of the French dispositions. Every sortie of the garrison failed because the Germans were ready, having apparently been forewarned.

Germans to Bombard Antwerp?

Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The German army at Brussels has been largely reinforced, and it is expected that they will shortly begin active investment of Antwerp. Artillery is being placed in position only seven miles from the city.

STRUGGLE ON AISNE NEAR END

Present Battle in Character of War by Assault Similar to Operations at Mukden—Exceptional Power of Artillery Adds Value to Trenches.

(FRENCH OFFICIAL)

Canadian Press Despatch.

PARIS, Sept 23.—11.16 p.m.—The French official communication issued tonight, after announcing that there has been no change in the situation on the battlefront since the issuance of the previous communication, makes some comments on the battle of the Aisne.

The text of the announcement is as follows:

"There has been no change in the situation since the last communication.

"The battle which is in progress along the Aisne has extended over eight days but it should cause no surprise, if one recalls the Russo-Japanese war.

"The battle of the Marne was an action undertaken in the open field which began with a general resumption of the offensive by the French army against the enemy, who did not expect it and had not had time seriously to organize defensive positions.

Substantial Obstacles.

"The same cannot be said of the battle of the Aisne where the adversary, who was retreating, stopped and took positions which, by the nature of the ground are very substantial in them selves in many places and which he has been able gradually to improve as to organization.

"This battle of the Aisne therefore presents, on a large part of its front, the character of war by assault similar to the operations in Manchuria.

"It might be added that the exceptional power of the artillery facing each other—the heavy German artillery against the French 7.5 centimetre cannon—gives a particular value to the temporary fortifications which the two adversaries have drawn up.

"The task is therefore to take whole rows of entrenchments, each one protected by very close defences, particularly rows of barbed wire, with mitrailleuses in concealed positions.

"In these circumstances progress of necessity must be slow. It often happens that the progress of the attacks only amounts to from 500 metres to one kilometre a day."

Seats for "Lady Luxury."

This morning at the Princess Theatre seats will go on sale for F. C. Whitney's new light opera, "Lady Luxury," which comes to that theatre next Monday evening for an engagement of one week.

VON KLUK PERSISTS IN STAND

Flank of German Right Wing Not Completely Turned—Allies Make Gain of About Twelve Miles in Region of Lassigny—Attacks Are Repulsed.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 9.40 p.m.—The battle of the Aisne seems to be waiting on the outcome of the attempt of the allies' forces to outflank the German right wing. At any rate, the French official report issued this afternoon, while it speaks of an advance made by the allies' left in the region of Lassigny, and unofficial reports say that this advance was one of eighteen kilometres (about 12 miles), simply records the repulse of several violent attacks by the Germans and the fact that elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Military experts, however, warn the public not to ignore the German efforts to force the French barrier chain at its more assailable points.

It requires a lot of patience to wait for the result of this battle, but so confident are the English and French that their armies will be successful that they are not worrying much.

BRITISH MORATORIUM BROUGHT TO AN END

No Further Extension as Regards Bills of Exchange, Retail Obligations, Rents, Etc.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—After lengthy consultation with the interests concerned the government has decided that this is the time to bring the present moratorium to an end with as little delay as possible. No further extension of the moratorium insofar as bills of exchange, obligations in retail trade, rents, etc., are affected, will be made. The moratorium applies to debts of other kinds until Nov. 4, when it will come to a definite end.

$200,000 Fur Purchase.

The enormous purchase of high-grade furs recently closed by the W. & D. Dineen Company—140 Yonge street—and recently put on sale at sensational prices, continues to draw crowds to their showrooms. Hundreds of ladies have profited to an almost unbelievable extent, and are in high glee over their purchases. The extraordinary European conditions gave the Dineen Company this unique opportunity, and they are glad to be in a position to place before patrons such real money-saving chances. Although the sale has run over a week, there are still hundreds of charming fur coats and an almost endless variety of choice fur pieces still left. You cannot make your visit too soon—better look in today.

British Aviation Raiders Inflict Extensive Injury

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 4.20 a.m.—An Antwerp despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. gives additional details of the British aviation raid. It seems that the expedition was divided into two parts, one with Cologne as its objective, the other Dusseldorf. Because of the mist the Cologne expedition failed, but the others flew over the Zeppelin sheds at Dusseldorf, throwing down a number of bombs. While the extent of the damage is not definitely known, all the projectiles were disposed of, and it is believed they inflicted extensive injury, without the aviators being disturbed.

The raiders were convoyed by Belgian automobiles and flew at a height of about 1000 feet. These facts were given out by the chief of the British aviation squadron.

LAST PHASE OF AISNE BATTLE HAS SET IN, WITH THE ALLIES STANDING LIKE A STONE WALL

IT'S THE LONG ROAD THAT MUST BE MEASURED

This war must be judged from the long view and not from daily incidents—from the things that are part of the beginning, part of the middle, part of the end of the fight. It's the long way to Tipperary that must be measured and not the sunbeams counted.

The kaiser started out to capture Paris as his first great object. He has failed in that. He is now on the defensive. He is getting away from Paris. It is, back to Berlin!

He thought Germany was in no great danger from Russian invasion; or if it began he would bring a victorious army back from Paris and chase the invaders out. The Russians are steadily moving toward Berlin, are within 200 miles of it. The Russian is getting on to Berlin!

He relied on Austria as an ally of substance, of fighting capacity; not only able to beat the Slavs on her southern border, but able to at least keep Russia at bay. Austria is in a state of absolute military collapse. She may negotiate terms for herself any day.

He relied on his navy. It is bottled up in the North Sea home ports. England still rules the sea and German trade ships have disappeared.

There is more or less disintegration in Germany; trade is demoralized, finances are at high pressure and based on inflation, the great industrial organizations of Germany have lost their world-wide markets.

The German colonial possessions are gradually falling into other hands. Japan will fight Germany out of Asia before she quits.

Daily does world-wide public opinion grow stronger against Germany.

The feeling of accumulating disaster and of doom; the relentlessness of that necessity (in the old Greek sense) that overshadows and pursues them; of failure that must inevitably come from miscalculation; of the hopelessness of a system that puts the masses in millions under the barbarian tyranny of a limited military class; these and other states of mind must be breaking the German spirit, must be forcing the German people to the callousness of indifference and inertness.

The awful persistent strain will be too much for Germany. She has got in wrong and she's getting in deeper.

Turning Point of Whole Campaign Will Be Reached in a Day or Two, and if the Allies Continue as They Have Commenced, the Germans Must Retire to the Meuse—Entire Forces of Von Kluk and Von Buelow Thrown Against Allies in Attempt to Stem Turning Movement—Servians Retake Liubovia After Violent Fighting—China Tells Germany She is Unable to Defend Her Neutrality.

Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Smashing attacks delivered by the allies on the German right under General Von Kluk are believed to have splintered the defence of the sorely tried wing. Unless all signs fail, the last phase of the battle of the Aisne has set in, altho it will probably be several days before the German forces are in full retreat. The very magnitude of this movement, hampered by sodden roads and falling rain, with thousands of big guns to be moved, will retard the Germans for many precious hours.

CENTRE STANDS LIKE STONE WALL.

At Rheims and along the line of the Craonne Plateau the entire German forces of Von Kluk and Von Buelow have been thrown against the allies in an effort to stem the turning movement. If the French centre could be shaken the pressure would automatically stop, but the centre has stood like a stone wall. North and west of Rheims the French and British have kept up a persistent enveloping movement that is apparently on the verge of fruition. The extreme right flank of the enemy has been forced back until it is perpendicular to the main battle front, extending from the Meuse on the east to the Oise on the west. St. Quentin has fallen after a desperate resistance, and Roisel and Le Catelet, far to the north, are also in the hands of the allies. Another advance of ten miles from the tip of the contending forces in the north will see the enveloping manoeuvre effected, and the Germans must give up their positions on the Aisne or risk being surrounded.

CRUX OF THE SITUATION.

The crux of the situation hinges on the developments of the German right. Altho the kaiser's forces have delivered desperate attacks around Verdun, it is believed that they were merely intended to draw off the allies from the west. The main German lines are either retreating slightly, or holding their own, and the allies have been contented to hold their positions in front of the Germans. Their whole efforts are aimed at the right wing. Should the advance succeed in getting around this wing, or in cutting thru at some weak point, the line of German communication of the armies of Von Buelow and Von Kluk will be the next objective. Laon, back of the kaiser's lines, is the key to the whole system of communication.

Another 24 hours must bring developments of the utmost importance, and may witness the turning point of the whole campaign. If the Germans fall back they cannot make another stand before reaching the Meuse.

FRENCH STATEMENT.

The official French communique of this afternoon says: "On our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, we have advanced in the region of Lassigny, where there have been violent encounters with the enemy. On the left of the Oise and to the north of the River Aisne the situation is unchanged.

"On the centre, between Rheims and the River Meuse, there has been no change of importance. In the Woevre district, to the northeast of Verdun, and in the direction of Nouilly and Dompierre, the enemy undertook violent attacks, which were, however, repulsed. In the southern part of the Woevre district the enemy holds a line from Richecourt to Sercheprey to Lironville, from which he has not issued.

"On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, the Germans have evacuated Nomeny and Arracourt, and have shown but little activity in the country around Domevre.

"The capture by the Russians of the fortress of Jaroslau, in Galicia, is announced."

UNOFFICIAL DEATH TOLL.

One thousand six hundred and twenty-four men and officers is the unofficial toll of the worst marine disaster that England has suffered in many decades. Captain Wilmot S. Nicholson, commander of the Hogue, and about 700 men have been landed at English and Dutch ports, many of them seriously wounded.

The German submarine U-9, it is announced from Berlin, is the vessel which wrought the destruction of the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. Altho the point at which the catastrophe occurred has not been made public, it is hinted that the U-9 was far afield on a scouting expedition when she encountered and sunk the British men-o'-war.

Thrilling stories are coming to hand in connection with the tragedy. Captain Berkhout of the steamer Titan, which brought a number of survivors to Rotterdam, says that he first sighted the three cruisers when some distance off. After a few minutes he noticed that one was missing, but thought nothing of its disappearance. When the other two went down he put on full speed and reached the scene after about three hours' delay. Many survivors were then in the water

TWO CRUISERS SUNK IN BALTIC SEA FIGHT

Paris Reports the Russian Cruiser Dayan Sunk, While London Hears German Cruiser Was Sent Down—Austrian Cruisers, Disabled, Enter Port.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

ROME, Sept. 23.—The Austrian armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa and the torpedo cruiser Admiral Spaun have put into Sebenico, a port in Dalmatia, badly crippled. The cruiser carries a complement of 502 men and has a tonnage displacement of 5,187 tons; the Admiral Spaun is of 3,500 tons displacement, with a crew of 320 men. Details of the engagement are not available.

RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Russian cruiser Dayan has been sunk in the Baltic Sea, near where a German cruiser and two torpedo boats were engaged in laying mines.

GERMANS LOSE CRUISER.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 8.55 p.m.—According to a message from Paris to the Central News a Russian cruiser has sunk a German cruiser and two torpedo boats in the Baltic.

AUSTRIAN SHIPS DISABLED.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 23.—The French minister of marine, Victor Augagneur, announced today that the French fleet in the Adriatic has landed a number of heavy guns and gunners at Antivari, Montenegro, which will be taken to Mount Lovien to bombard the fortifications and the Austrian war vessels in the harbor.

PRZEMYSL CUT OFF BY RUSSIAN ARMIES

Troops of Czar Occupy Wislok, Blocking Escape of Austrians to Hungary—Muscovite Soldiery in Close Contact With Enemy on German Front.

Canadian Press Despatch.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.—The Russian general staff has issued the following:

"In continuing the pursuit of the retreating Austrians the Russian troops have reached Veschloky.

"In the region of Przemsyl the operations of the Russians are progressing with success.

"Upon the German front the Russian troops are in close contact with the enemy, but no battle has yet taken place."

WISLOK OCCUPIED.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In Galicia the Russians are pushing steadily on to their goal, which for the moment is Przemysl. They apparently have that place pretty well surrounded by now, for, following the capture of Jaroslau, they announced today the occupation of Wislok, a town on the Hungarian border, southeast of Przemysl and an important station on the railway which runs from Sanok thru one of the passes of the Carpathians to Semlin and thence to Budapest.

Wislock was probably taken by that part of the Russian army which advanced from Lemberg by the southern route to cut off the retreat of the Austrian army thru the Carpathians to Hungary. It is also another link in the chain which the Russians are drawing around the fortresses of Przemsyl.

On the German frontier the Russians are in close touch with the German forces, according to report, but no fighting has occurred.

The Servians record their almost daily successes. This time it is the capture of Liubovia, on the river Drina.