

GERMAN RIGHT, VON KLUCK'S ARMY, BROKEN AND IN RETREAT IS WORD IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL

Allies Have at Last Broken Down Defence of Enemy At Right Report From Paris Says, and Are Pursuing the Enemy Armored Motor Cars With Mitrailleuses Being Used In Chasing Germans and All Automobiles in Northern France Requisitioned For the Pursuit--No Word of Von Kluck's Defeat In Official Report Which Announces Slight Progress Has Been Made Between the Argonne and the Meuse--No Change to the North of the Aisne.

London, Sept. 30, 12.15 a. m.—A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegram Company says:—"It is stated here tonight (Tuesday) that the German right has been entirely broken and is now being pursued by the allies. All automobiles in Northern France have been requisitioned for the purpose of pursuit. "Armored motor cars with mitrailleuses are also being used to pursue the retreating enemy. "The official communication issued at three o'clock demonstrates unmistakably that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme department, the French front extending further east. "It is officially stated that Peronne has been recaptured. "The above message has been referred to the British official press bureau, which, while not objecting to its publication, takes no responsibility for its correctness. Paris, Sept. 29, 3 p. m.—The French official statement issued this afternoon says:—"On our left wing along the River Somme, the Germans attempted numerous attacks which the allies repulsed. "The text of the statement is as follows:—"First—Our left wing to the north of the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy both by day and by night delivered several attacks which have, however, been repulsed. To the north of the Aisne, there has been no change. "Second—On the centre in Champagne and to the east of the Argonne, the enemy has restricted his activities to heavy cannonading. Between the Argonne and the Meuse, there has been slight progress on the part of our troops, who are confronted by strongly organized positions. "Third—On the heights of the Meuse, in the Woëvre district, and on our right wing, Lorraine and Vosges, there has been no notable modification in the situation.

Generally speaking our line runs from the east to the west through the region of Pont-A-Mousson, Apremont, St. Mihiel, along the heights known as the Chemin Des Dames. "On the right bank of the Aisne this line draws near to the Aisne and continues into the region of Soissons, between Soissons and the forest of L'Aigle it runs over the first plateau of the right bank of the Aisne. Between the Oise and the Somme this line runs along the front of Ribecourt (which belongs to us) to Laizy (occupied by the enemy), to Roye (which belongs to us), and to Chauny (in the possession of the enemy). "To the north of the Somme the line continues along the plateau between Albert and Arras. "We again took numerous prisoners during yesterday. They belong principally to the 7th active corps and the 7th reserve corps of the German army, and also to the 10th, 12th and 19th German army corps.

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U. S. FAILS TO PASS LAWS MAKING FOOD FISHERIES TREATIES EFFECTIVE

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The period of "watchful waiting" on the part of the Canadian government regarding the food fisheries treaty with the United States has come to an end, and it was learned today from Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that formal notification to that effect was about to be served on the United States authorities. While conveying this information the minister expressed the regret of the Canadian government that the United States authorities had failed, since the conclusion of the treaty in 1908, to provide the legislation necessary to put the same into effect. He pointed out that, during the very first session of the Canadian parliament following the adoption of the treaty, the requisite legislation was passed to give effect to the international regulations and further that in the meantime repeated efforts were made by himself and his predecessor in office to bring about similar action in the United States, apparently with no success. "The citizens of both countries who are anxious for the permanent welfare of natural resources he declared, would deplore the outcome, for it seemed beyond question that the regulations prepared by the commissioners appointed under the treaty, if adopted, result in the proper conservation of fish life in Canadian and United States waters. The inaction of Congress, he said, was doubly regrettable, if it were true that the failure to make the international regulations effective was at the behest of private interests on the Pacific coast, and of certain of the states bordering on the Great Lakes. (Continued on page 5)

FUNERAL OF SIR JAS. WHITNEY YESTERDAY

Interment in Cemetery Adjoining Whitney Memorial Chapel at Williamsburg. HUNDREDS PAY LAST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. Regular Ritual of Anglican Church Used—Buried Near Parents and Brothers. Morrisburg, Ont., Sept. 29.—With an absence of gaudy display that he rejected all through his life the remains of Sir James Whitney were buried this afternoon in the cemetery adjoining the Whitney memorial chapel, near his birthplace at Williamsburg. Through the passing of the years many of Sir James Whitney's early associates have been removed from the scene, and the crowd that gathered today was largely composed of those who had known him during the later years, when he was climbing the political ladder. He was here, in reality, the Sir James Whitney was a man of the people, and at his graveside his brothers and those related to him by blood mingled with cabinet ministers, parliamentarians and men representing the official and domestic life of Canada from every class. The special train did not reach Williamsburg until nearly 5 o'clock. The railway runs immediately behind the churchyard, which fronts on the St. Lawrence river. A cold, drizzling rain had been falling for an hour, but even this the crowd waited patiently, and for the most part followed the remains on foot. The casket was supported by a detachment of ten men from the 5th Highlanders and a detachment from the Fourth Hussars bore the floral tributes. Only a few steps were made on the trip down, the first at Cobourg, where a few friends met the train. At Belleville where a stop was necessary to change engines, about 200 people visited the car where the remains rested, at Kingston, Brockville and Prescott the same demand was made by people who had waited an hour on the platform, while at other places as the train rushed through several groups stood with bare heads in silent reverence. Of all the ceremonies of the day perhaps the service in the small chapel by the river was the most impressive. It was in charge of Rural Dean Carson, rector of the Morrisburg parish, and he was assisted by Rev. M. G. Poole, at one time rector, Rev. G. S. Anderson, late rector of the parish, Rev. Canon Arthur Jarvis, a more recent rector of the church, and Rev. Quartermaster of Renfrew. The regular ritual of the Anglican church was used, with practically no change. It seemed particularly fitting that the closing hymn for a life so full of vigor and activity should be "Now the laborer's task is over." Sir James Whitney lies adjoining the plot in which his father, mother and brothers are buried, on a slight slope, facing the great St. Lawrence. In the midst of a country rich in historic anecdote and pioneer traditions.

GREAT DEMAND FOR SOUVENIR FLOUR SACKS

Sale of Bags in Which Canada's Gift of Flour Was Sent Promises to Realize Large Sum for Relief Fund. London, Sept. 29.—Since the announcement was made yesterday that the sale of the emptied sacks containing the flour sent by the Canadian government would be handled by the National Relief Fund, over two hundred applications have been received. Hedley Lebas, one of the secretaries of the fund, was found by your correspondent today at York House. He expressed the hope that Canadians would also buy back some of the sacks as souvenirs. In addition to the words, "Canada's gift," printed on the sacks, some official device will also be stamped on, in order to prevent fraudulent imitations. A circular is being issued to all applicants inviting suggestions as to possible uses for the sacks. One already made is that they be converted into Christmas pudding covers. No sacks are as yet in the possession of the fund secretaries, but the Port of London authority in sending the flour to the National Relief Fund, and the other one-third to the Belgian Relief Fund. On being informed by your correspondent today of the receipt of a cable from Venice stating that the Austrian government had confiscated all the Canadian Pacific Railway's securities and money on deposit in Vienna, as well as the company's observation cars on the Austrian railways, Mr. McLaren Brown, the company's European manager in London, at once cabled to Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, asking for instructions as to what action should be taken. According to a statement made here by Arthur Cohen, a barrister, a movement is being set on foot in England to demonstrate the loyalty to Britain of the naturalized Germans and Austrians in the country. Many of them greatly regret the frequent allegations that their naturalization is only an empty form. Mr. Cohen contends that the clubs have no right to exclude naturalized subjects on that ground alone, in the absence of any other disqualifications.

CHINA WILL STAY NEUTRAL MINISTER OF WAR DECLARES

Chicago, Sept. 29.—China will keep its strict neutrality, according to the official Hwang Hsing, Chinese minister of war in the cabinet of Sun Yat Sen, who arrived here today. "I do not think more than a show of protest will be made against the Japanese across land," he said. "China does not want war, and knows better than to array itself against the allies who are its friends. "Germany has a wonderful war machine. It will be hard to down and it will be impossible to predict the end of the war. If Germany wins, the present battle, it means a long protracted war. "This war is one of the last terrific struggles that must take place to win the world from the wrongs and misfortunes of imperialism to the freedom, opportunity and humanitarianism.

Report From Staff Headquarters Announces Positions of Armies Remain Practically Unchanged--Germans Keep Up Attacks Day and Night But Fail to Break Line of French and British--Allies Attempting Wide Turning Movement Near Chaulnes--Germans Forced to Draw From Centre to Strengthen Right Wing Which Allies Are Hammering--Troops Expected Soon To Aid British--Russians Sweeping Across North Hungary Towards Cracow.

COL. HUGHES' FAREWELL TO CONTINGENT

Fine Tribute to Men Going to Fight Empire's Battles--No More Typical Army of Free Men Ever Marched to Meet Enemy. Quebec, Sept. 29.—A farewell message was issued in pamphlet form by Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, to the contingent before it sailed to England. It is headed, "Where Duty Leads," and says, in part:—"Today upwards of thirty-three thousand are en route to do duty on the historic fields of France, Belgium and Germany for the preservation of the British Empire and rights and liberties of humanity. "Soldiers of the world regard you as a marvel. Within six weeks you were at your homes, peaceful Canadian citizens. Since then you have been perfected in rifle shooting, and today you are as fine a body of officers and men as ever faced a foe. The same spirit that has accomplished great work on the training ground is what you will display on the war fields of Europe. There will be no faltering, no temporizing—the task before you is six weeks ago seemed herculean—but it has been successfully accomplished. So following the same indomitable spirit, you will triumph over the common enemy of humanity. That you will render a splendid account of yourselves for King and country certain. "Every man among you is a free-will volunteer. Not one has been invited. No more typical army of free men ever marched to meet an enemy. That you will so bear yourselves, individually and collectively, wherever duty may call you, as to win the respect of the foe in the field; the admiration and regard of the good citizens of all lands in which your lot may be cast; and the love and regard of those near and dear at home. "Some may not return—and pray God they may be few—for such, not only will their memory ever be cherished by loved ones near and dear, and by a grateful country, but throughout the ages true men of all lands will reverence and honor the heroes who sacrificed themselves in preserving unimpaired the priceless gem of liberty. But the soldier going down in the cause of freedom never dies—immortality is his. What reck he whether his resting place may be bedecked with the golden lilies of France or amid the vine-clad hills of the Rhine. The principles for which you strive are eternal. "May success ever attend you, and when you return assured a crowning triumph will await you.

ENEMY CRUISER RAVAGES BRITISH SHIPPING IN INDIAN OCEAN

Admiralty Announces Sinking of Five British Steamers and Collier by German Cruiser Emden. London, Sept. 29.—With reference to the Emden sinking five British steamers and a collier, the official press bureau has issued the following statement:—"The admiralty announces that the German cruiser Emden, during the past few days, has captured and sunk in the Indian Ocean the British steamers Tameric, King Lud, Ribera and Foyle, and captured the collier Burak. The crews of the above vessels were transferred to the steamer Gryfodale, which also was captured, but later released. In view of the fact that the Emden, where they arrived this morning, will await you.

CONFERENCE OPPOSES GIVING WOMEN EQUAL RIGHTS WITH LAYMEN

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Through a special committee of the general conference of the Methodist church reported to the conference this afternoon in favor of giving to women equal rights with laymen in the administrative affairs of the church, it was voted down. "By the terms of the constitution governing the conference any matters affecting a radical change in the constitution requires a three-fourths vote of the total vote cast. A standing vote was taken first, and resulted 200 for and 102 against. Some of the delegates called for the yeas and nays with the result that a slight change in the vote was noted; this time 194 yeas and 99 nays being recorded. The result was of course, the decisive one. Thus to have carried the report 220 votes were required.

ALLIES ATTEMPTING TURNING MOVEMENT.

In the west, the wings are in very close touch, the Germans holding Lessigny, which lies between Ribecourt and Roye, which are in possession of the French, and also Chaulnes, which is in an almost direct line between Roye and Albert. It is here that the allies have been attempting a wide turning movement, to prevent which the Germans have apparently sent out strong opposing forces. The French announcement says the Germans have continued their day and night attacks, only to be repulsed, but it is evident that they are showing plenty of fight and are making a supreme effort to prevent the allies from working around their right. To the north of the Aisne two well entrenched armies still face each other, neither being able to make much headway, while in the centre the artillery duel continues in the district between the Argennes and the Meuse. The French claim slight progress—an indication that they are making heavy attacks to compel the Germans to withdraw from St. Mihiel, where they might bend, if they did not break, the French front.

GERMANS BOLSTER UP RIGHT AT EXPENSE OF REST OF LINE

The French report that they captured a number of prisoners yesterday, but do not say where this capture was effected. Both sides profess to be well satisfied with the position, which must, however, prove very wearing on the troops. Natural fresh troops are being brought up continually, but it is dangerous for either side to withdraw many men from the fighting line, even to give them a short respite. The Germans have already strengthened their right, at the expense of the rest of their line, and many more men will have to be sent to assist them, and must come from Germany or Belgium. To take men from Belgium, with the active Belgian army ready to take the offensive at the first sign of weakening, would be a hazardous undertaking. The allies, as is known to all the world, are expecting reinforcements of well trained troops from India, but when they are due is not disclosed. They may arrive in time to turn the balance in favor of their side. A further account of the operations in France up to five days ago was issued by the official press bureau today. It pays high tribute to the work of the armies, who, since the outbreak of the war, on both sides, have succeeded in keeping the special staffs informed of the movements of the opposing forces. RUSSIANS ON WAY TO CRACOW Having invaded Przemysl, the Russians are reported to be making their way not only through the Carpathians to sweep across the plains in North Hungary, but in strength, toward Cracow, which they should reach before the week is out, unless the Austrian field army should succeed in checking the advance. There arrival at Cracow, would be the signal for a battle along the Russian-German frontier. The Germans are in force at Cracow, where the Austrians would form their extreme right, and they have considerably reinforced their front, extending north of that fortress through Kalisz, Russian Poland, to Thorn, in the province of West Prussia. Further north they have crossed from East Prussia and have got as far as the River Niemen, where they are reported to have suffered a reverse. The two armies, however, are in close touch right across the country, so that a battle along this extended front cannot be long delayed. The Russian emperor's immense armies will oppose the Germans at every point, and themselves will try to invade Germany in more than one district. Of the operations around Sarajevo nothing has been heard today, but the Servians and Montenegrins must soon be ready for a grand assault on that city which, beyond all others, the Servians would like to occupy. The Austrians are also being attacked at Cattaro, where, in addition to land operations by the Montenegrins, the French and English fleets are making an effort to reduce the fortress. "There is more talk of Italy, Roumania, left Turkey becoming involved in the war, but for the moment Italy is being held back by the government. Turkey, it is believed, would like to take a hand, in the hope of recovering some of the territory she lost in the Balkan wars, but the moment she does, Greece would be in arms against her, while this would also be the signal for Roumania to come in. "The British government is taking steps to put a stop to the supplying of coal to the few German cruisers which are at large. On different occasions the government has made representations to the governments of the countries from which the vessels got their supplies, and is also hunting down the colliers. Austrians Giving up Fight? London, Sept. 30, 2.10 a. m.—"From the latest events in Galicia, and along the Carpathians the conclusion drawn is that the Austrian army has abandoned Hungary to its fate, and has left the route to Budapest to be defended by the Hungarian national troops," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. The despatch continues:—"The Austrians continue to retreat before the pursuing Russians, and appear to have given up not only the defence of their country in general, but also to have decided to abstain from further independent action. "They are slowly hurrying east to Cracow to join the right wing of the (Continued on page 2)

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