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Splendid flats for light manufacturing.  
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# The Toronto World

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PROBS— Fresh easterly to southeasterly winds;  
showery.

TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 11 1914—TWELVE PAGES

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## GERMANS ARE DRIVEN BACK 37 MILES IN DISORDER

### British Victory in Nyassaland Where Germans Lost Heavily

### Austrians Evacuate Cracow And Flee Before the Russians

### Turkey Abrogates Treaties Dating Back to Eleventh Century

## ALLIES GAIN 37 MILES AND CONTINUE PURSUIT OF RETREATING ENEMY

## GERMANS FORCED TO RETREAT NEARLY 40 MILES IN FOUR DAYS BY ALLIED ARMIES' LEFT WING

### British Troops Have Crossed the Marne and Captured Many Prisoners—Heavy Losses on Both Sides, But Allies Are in Excellent Spirits.

### TURKEY TAKES STEPS TO COMMENCE A WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN

### BRITISH SQUADRONS SWEEP NORTH SEA

### Archduke Frederick Lost 120,000 Men in Galician Battles—British Troops Drive Ger- mans North of the Marne and Bury German Dead as They Advance—All Army and Navy Reserves Called Out By Germany— British Notables in Casualty Lists—German Fleet Cannot Be Located.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
PARIS, Sept. 10, 11:11 p.m.—“During the four days' battle,” says an official communication issued tonight, “the allies have pushed back the Germans 60 kilometres, (approximately 37 miles), and taken many prisoners and machine guns.”

“On the left wing the British and French troops have crossed the Marne between La Ferté-sous-Jourarre, Charly and Chateau Thierry, pursuing the enemy who is in retreat. During the course of this advance the British forces took a number of prisoners and captured mitrailleuses.”

“During the four days' battle the allied armies have in that section of the theatre of operations, gained more than 60 kilometres.”

“Between Chateau Thierry and Vitry-le-Francois the Prussian guard have been thrown back.”

“The action continues with great severity in the region between Camp de Mailly and Vitry-le-Francois.”

“In the centre and on the right wing there is no change in the situation.”

“On the Orain and in the Argonne district, 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.”

“The losses have been considerable 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.”

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 11th 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, thru which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls.

To Assert Independence.

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,” A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States, declared tonight. “This war is Turkey's opportunity.”

May Mean War.

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.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
LONDON, Sept. 10.—There is a general discussion in London of the possibility that England may close the North Sea, blockading it completely, if the trouble with floating mines continues.

The government's position is that the shipping of neutral nations is in danger at sea because of German mines. England has repeatedly stated that she will not resort to the use of mines. When the mine sweepers free the North Sea of the obstructions, however, naval 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.

Will Face Court-Martial.

In the house of lords Baron Wimborne announced, on behalf of the admiralty, that any person caught laying mines under a neutral flag will be court-martialed.

The Earl of Camperdown, formerly lord of the admiralty, characterized the alleged placing of mines in commercial routes by Germany as “indiscriminate murder.”

Combining Process Carried Into Heligoland Bight, But No German Ship Was Seen—Mine Dangers May Compel Britain To Close North Sea.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
LONDON, Sept. 10.—The official information bureau issued the following tonight:

“Yesterday and today strong and numerous squadrons and flotillas have made a complete sweep of the North Sea up to and into Heligoland Bight. The German fleet made no attempt to interfere with our movements, and no German ship of any kind was seen at sea.”

Canadian Press Despatch.  
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.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
LONDON, Sept. 10.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says:

“A message from Vienna states that it is officially admitted there that archduke Frederick lost 120,000 men in the recent Galician battles or one fourth of his entire command.”

“The Germans are marching south towards Poland to assist the Austrians, but before this aid can be given they must cross the Vistula River where the Russians are preparing to check them.”

### AUSTRIANS LOSE FOURTH OF FORCES IN GALICIA

### BERLIN CLAIMS ADVANCE OF ALLIES IS CHECKED

### BRITAIN BUYS AIRSHIP

HAMMONDSPORT, N.Y., Sept. 10.—The airship America, with which Lieutenant Forté was to have sailed to Europe, has been sold to England for a war plane for \$25,000.

## ALLIES PRESS ADVANTAGE THREE BIG BATTLES RAGE ON FRONT OF 100 MILES

### “Allies Do Not Appear Able to Maintain Former Success of Their Offensive Movement,” Says German Official Statement.

### BELGRADE FERCELY BOMBARDED

LONDON, Sept. 10.—(8:06 p.m.)—The bombardment of Belgrade has been renewed with increased fury, according to a Nish despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Considerable damage has been done. The Serbian batteries are replying to the Austrian fire.

### While Germans Are Apparently Losing Ground Steadily, Result is Not Regarded as Entirely Decisive—British Forces Hurdled Against German Right.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
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 100 miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively and as reserves, and three great battles at least are in progress.

Centre Hard Pressed.

Probably the fiercest one is against

### GERMANS DRIVEN BACK ALL ALONG THE FRONT

### ALLIES' MIGHTY ONRUSH

LONDON, Sept. 10.—With the whole of the German army fighting hard to check the mighty onrush of the allies in the French theatre of war, the Kaiser's troops have been driven in disorder north of the River Marne by the British forces under Sir John French. News of that effect reached here today from France, and caused wild enthusiasm. Despite the turning of the tide in favor of the Anglo-French armies, Great Britain is determined not to make peace until she has decisively defeated Germany, according to a statement transmitted to President Wilson in despatches from Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador in this city.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
BORDEAUX, Sept. 10.—(6:45 p.m.)—The military correspondent of the Temps considers the situation from the standpoint of the allies more than reassuring. The German offensive has not only been stopped, he says, but they are being driven back all along the front. Their troops are wearing out.

“The too numerous German artillery remains,” he continues, “but

have since proved to be exaggerated, for the allies do not appear to be able to maintain the former success of their offensive movement. No news of this battle has been received from the German side.”

PROTEST BY SOCIALISTS.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
LONDON, Sept. 10.—(11:11 p.m.)—A Berlin official despatch by Marconi says:

“The party board of the German Socialist party has raised a protest against the manifesto issued by the executive 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.”

### Enemy Strong in Artillery, But Infantry is Described as Insufficient for Strong Attack—Task of Maintaining Communications is Most Difficult.

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The British War Office gave out the following official statement this afternoon:

“The battle continued yesterday. The enemy has been driven back all along the line. Sir John French reports that our first army corps has buried 200 German dead and has taken 12 Maxim guns. Some prisoners also were taken.

“Our second army corps has captured 350 prisoners and a battery. The Germans suffered heavily. Their men are stated to be very exhausted.

“British troops have crossed the River Marne in a northerly direction.”

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Further jubilation was caused here by the receipt by a news