

Allies Continue to Force Germans Back The Left Wing of the Allied Army Making Steady Progress

Paris, Sept. 24—Despite all efforts of the part of the Germans to lift the pressure on their right wing, the Allies' turning movement continues. Official information received at military headquarters today emphasized this fact. The British and French columns continue to force the Germans backward all along the line occupied by Gen. Von Kluck.

Reports received this morning stated without qualification that the German right had been turned and that the Allies were assaulting in force in an effort to divide the army and cut off its move southerly.

On the German center, it is stated, the lines still hold. The southward movement of the enemy has been checked, although they still continue to attempt to break through the French line, now strongly reinforced. The German left is very active. Strong reinforcements have been sent into action, and they are operating well within the Lorraine frontier.

Paris, Sept. 23—Confirmation of the circumstantial reports that the French left has succeeded in partially turning the flank of the German right wing came today from the war office.

The official resume of the situation made public at Bordeaux at 3 o'clock and wired to Gen. Gallieni stated that, by violent fighting, the French left on the right bank of the River Oise has now succeeded in advancing a short distance.

It has gained more than ten miles, the war office says. The Germans are again attacking in force from the northeast of Verdun, but the French, by a series of brilliant counter attacks, finally repulsed them.

The report says: "The left wing of the allied army is making steady progress against the Germans, commanded by General Von Kluck. On the left, by determined and at times hand-to-hand fighting, has succeeded in gaining ten miles along the right bank of the river Oise. The movement at this point (enveloping one), is progressing as planned by the command-in-chief. The Germans made a violent attack on the French positions from the northeast of Verdun, but this was checked and finally repulsed by a series of brilliant counter attacks by the French armies centered there. No change of moment is noticeable from any other point along the line

of battle. London, Sept. 23—The Amiens correspondent of the London Times telegraphs that heavy fighting is in progress not many miles southeast of Amiens. He says: "It is the beginning of a decisive phase of the battle of the Aisne. Upon the issue of this fighting depends the continued occupation of French soil by the German invaders, or of their retreat to strongly entrenched positions which have been prepared for them on the Somme."

"Since the Germans evacuated Amiens a week ago the town has become an important centre for French military operations. Though the Amiens district is well served with railways, it is the highways that count now, as the railway bridges have for the most part been blown up and not yet repaired."

"The enemy occupied Douai yesterday morning and seized the station Somain, on the line of connection of Douai with Valenciennes. It appears therefore that the Germans are alive to the necessity of protecting their line of communications to Mons, where I hear the headquarters of the field army has been established. Thus the German line has been extended north from Cambrai, which has been occupied in force."

"On Saturday and Sunday there was great military activity in Amiens. The nervous tension was extraordinary, in expectation of some important development along the fighting line. When we awoke this morning, the streets were strangely silent and empty and very few soldiers were left in the town, the majority having hurried away to their posts to the southeast. We learned that a great battle had begun in that direction, and it was rumored that the German troops had advanced as far as Montdidier. Every road out of Amiens was barred by pickets, no person being allowed to pass without military authority."

The German Version Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 22—News from the front in France is still of the most meagre description. It is emphatically denied, however, that the Germans have been forced to give way at any single point. In the victory of Rheims it is stated the German have driven the French from their outlying trenches, which are now held by the Germans.

German Spy Found In Allies Lines

Was Directing the German Fire, but Was Caught and Shot

Paris, Sept. 25—11.17 p. m.—The official communication issued at 11 o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

The text of the statement follows: "1—On our left wing, in the region to the northwest of Noyon, our advanced troops having come in contact with superior forces of the enemy, were compelled this morning to give a little ground. The struggle in this region has taken on a character of extreme violence. Being reloaded, however, by fresh troops these troops have vigorously resumed the offensive."

"2—In the centre there is nothing new to report."

"3—On our right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of our troops coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul."

"On the heights of the Meuse the German forces have succeeded in penetrating nearly as far as St. Mihiel (on the right bank of the Meuse, twenty miles south-southwest of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river."

The Battlefront, Sept. 25, via Paris, 11.15 p. m.—French and British troops intermingled with Turcos and Moors not only held their own but caused the strongly reinforced German vanguard wing to reel backwards near St. Quentin yesterday and today, and imperilled the German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium.

Meanwhile at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continues today in dogged fashion. The allied troops followed the example set by the Germans and dug themselves deeply in.

The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire while French and German aviators reconnoitred from above. The commanders of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their line who signalled directions. He was caught and immediately shot.

British Reinforcements Landed in France

Germans Lost 25,000 Killed and Wounded In Attack Upon Entrenched Camp at Verdun

Paris, Sept. 25—British reinforcements have landed in France.

The Germans have occupied the heights of the Meuse and are marching on St. Michael. The French have occupied the opposite heights before Verdun. German reinforcements from Liege oppose the British on the Allies' left wing, and the fighting is desperate.

British and French cavalry have cut the German line of communication between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Some German siege guns have been captured by the French.

It was announced officially in Bordeaux this afternoon that the Germans last night recommenced bombarding the Rheims Cathedral.

A Berlin despatch says the German's heaviest siege artillery is steadily reducing the forts at Verdun. The loss of life at Verdun on the German side is estimated at Berlin at 10,000 killed and 20,000 wounded.

Petrograd, Sept. 25—The General Staff announces that three separate and distinct attempts on the part of the Germans to invade Russian territory from East Prussia have been repulsed.

To-day's official statements said: "On our southwestern front the Russian troops have occupied all of the positions commanding Chyrow. We have taken all of the positions in the Radianno district and in this connection we captured a large number

of field guns. The bombardment of Przemyśl continues night and day."

Berlin Before Paris London, Sept. 25—A correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Tuesday from outside of Paris, says:

"The battle now proceeding is of course beyond description. No one can see it. It would take a good walker for instance, at least a fortnight to get from one end of the 'front' to the other. You will come across creakers who are convinced yet that the Germans are playing a subtle game, and that they have something up their sleeve, and will presently give an alarming surprise, which they are carefully developing behind their lines, and come back to Paris."

"The common sense of the matter was that the Germans went back over the Marne because they had to, and cannot advance now because they cannot. There is nothing more mysterious in their plans than that, and the Allies cannot make quicker progress because the Germans are very many, are well armed, have strong positions, and know that if they break now they break for good."

"Their prolonged and formidable resistance is now more mysterious than their retreat. Luck is almost as important in warfare as good soldiers. Admitting the value of that essential, it is safe to say the Germans will never get back to Paris. They will see Berlin first."

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Austrian Force Repulsed In Attack Upon Belgrade

Like All Previous Attempts on the Servian Capital Made by the Austrians, the Attack Ended in Gloomy Failure, the Austrians Being Unable to Cross Danube.

Nish, Sept. 25—The Austrian forces have again endeavored to cross the Danube at Belgrade, and were repulsed, as they were on every previous endeavor, the War Office announced today. The attempted advance of the Austrians came after a five hour bombardment of Belgrade and under the cover of heavy artillery fire, it was stated, but was thrown back with heavy losses.

Shabat, the situation being favorable to the Servians. "Upon the front of the Save river the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. On the island of Szelaska and at Sabrograde the enemy attempted attacks in the direction of Mallada and Teigall, at which they were repulsed.

Paris, Sept. 25—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Nish says: "Desperate battles were fought Sept. 22 along the front of Severik-Losnitza and the front of Mitrovita-

"On the nights of Sept. 21-22 the enemy began an artillery fire on the city of Belgrade, the fortress and the wharves of the Save, but their efforts to cross the Danube near Belgrade and Vershera failed."



CANADIAN ARTILLERY CREW AT PRACTICE

Nine Miles of Trenches Filled With Unburied German Dead

First Decisive Stroke of the Battle of Aisne Accomplished, and British are Already in Suburbs of St. Quentin.

London, Sept. 24—Nine miles of trenches filled with unburied dead were the fruits of yesterday's fighting by the British troops, now making up the Allies' left wing.

They were taken, according to reports received from several sources, unofficially but well authenticated, by the successful turning movement between the district just south of St. Quentin and Peronne.

For hours before the British charged the line the artillery shelled the German positions. The range was deadly. From aeroplanes that flew low, defying the skill of the German bullets, the range was given and the shells burst like deadly hail directly over the top of the great line of parallel trenches jammed with German troops waiting for orders to charge the British line. Twice they essayed to do so, but the British fire was so accurate, so deadly, that all finally had to crawl back to the shelter of the earthworks.

When the British finally charged there was hardly a single unburied German left in the lines. Thou-

sands were dead. The wounded and the dead were so mixed that it was hard to rescue those who yet had a chance to recover, but the movement had been accomplished with complete success from the British viewpoint and the position marks the first real ground gained against the enemy.

From these trenches it will be possible to check any further attempt to push southwest and it gives the British a strategic position on the hills that command the roads from Peronne to Gonzeacourt and on to Cambria, where the British suffered so severely three weeks ago, and from Peronne to St. Quentin north toward Bellecourt and north by east toward Guise.

It is believed that as a result of this success the British will now be able to push the Germans entirely from the line of St. Quentin and occupy that village.

It is considered certain that the main German forces have already left it as the unofficial reports place the British advance guard in that city's suburbs.

German Aeroplanes Captured by French Cavalry

London, Sept. 25—The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph in France says:

"There is considerable elation in the Allies' lines over the capture of five German aeroplanes by a French cavalry patrol."

"Twenty cavalrymen, patrolling in a thickly wooded country, entered a clearing where the rich prize awaited them. The aviators and a number of mechanics at the time were engaged in overhauling five Taub aeroplanes. The patrol made a dash to round up the loot, but met with fierce resistance and twelve cavalrymen were killed before the airmen were beaten. Their aeroplanes will never fly again."

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FEAR MEN WILL DESERT TO ENEMY

Rome Sept. 25—Despatches from Austria to the Messagero declare that the Slavs and Bohemians are against separation from Austria, despite the severity of the authorities, who have searched and arrested numbers of them and have dissolved associations and clubs everywhere. Bohemian regiments are not being sent to the front, despatches say, owing to the fear they they will desert to the Russians.

TROOPS AT THE FRONT NEED WARM CLOTHES

Paris, Sept. 23—The weather continues terribly cold for this season of the year and is causing much anxiety for the comfort of the soldiers in the trenches and camps. Associations are being formed to hasten the manufacture of heavy knitted articles and sleeping sacks, similar to those used by Arctic explorers, for use by the troops at the front.

ZEPPELINS SEARCH FOR BRITISH SHIPS

London, Sept. 26—News Agency advices from Copenhagen report continuous flights by Zeppelins over the Kattegat. It is believed they are searching for hostile ships.

The New York pilot who told a circumstantial yarn about the cruiser Lancaster sinking the German ship Kronprinz Wilhelm, may be the subject of telephatic influences. His dream may yet come true.—Toronto Globe.

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