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PROBS—Moderate winds; fine and cool. SENATE P O LIVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 9 1914—TWELVE PAGES VOL. XXXIV—No. 12,355

GERMAN RIGHT WING CRUMPLED BY ANGLO-FRENCH LINE

"BRITISH SUPPORT IS MOST VALUABLE"—GEN. JOFFRE TO KITCHENER

AUSTRIA Expects an Italian Invasion || RUSSIA Reports Continued Advance || HOLLAND Prepares For an Attack || BRITAIN Hears of More Victories || GERMANY Must Have More Troops

GERMAN ARMIES BEATEN AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING WITH HUGE CASUALTIES

Allies' Advance Has Been Resolutely Pushed Home, and Result of Two Days' Operations Has Been Most Satisfactory to War Office.

Thirty Thousand Germans Reported Taken Prisoners

Canadian Press Despatch. PARIS, Sept. 8.—(10.40 p.m.)—Accounts of wounded soldiers who reached Paris this afternoon indicate that the result of the three days' fighting in the Champagne country has been more favorable for the allies than at first supposed. They say the German losses in killed were enormous, and that a great number of prisoners were taken. One French officer estimates the prisoners at 30,000.

KAISER REARRANGES CAMPAIGN WHEN OUTNUMBERED BY ALLIES WHO CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE

VALCARTIER

In the face of all the assurances that everything is going splendidly at Valcartier, there still remains in the public mind a feeling which may perhaps be interpreted as wonder as to how long it will be before the Canadian contingent is ready for service, or if ready, till it be despatched where it is believed to be urgently needed. Without any desire to emphasize this feeling of surprise, we think the controlling officials, who are very busy with their preparations, do not appreciate how very long it seems to the public to take to get ready. A frank statement of the whole conditions, as far as this is possible, would do much to allay the impatience which is certainly increasing. Various reports come from the camp, and they are not always reassuring. If questions based on these reports and rumors were asked openly the questioner would probably be denounced as disloyal or ignorant. Yet these things are being spread abroad without an antidote, when they should be directly dealt with. It may be that the authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, or in accordance with instructions from London, are taking time to complete their arrangements. But, if so, then it would do much good to say so to the people who are so greatly interested. Moreover, it would stimulate the recruiting movement, which is not without need of a fillip if we are to send 100,000 men. Could there not be formed an advisory council of such men as General Otter, General Lessard, Lieut.-Col. Septimus Denison and others not actively employed, to whom, confidentially, the whole situation might be explained? The assurance of such a body that all was well would satisfy public opinion throughout the Dominion.

German Battle Line is Disorganized and Has Been Beaten in Several Engagements With Heavy Losses—Armistice Was Refused by the British—Germans Fear a Rear Attack by British, Russian and East Indian Reinforcement.—Allies Outnumber the Enemy for the First Time—Combined Armies of Crown Prince, Grand Duke and General Von Hausen Pound French Centre Without Success.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Despatches received today from France announcing that the Kaiser and the general staff were hurriedly rearranging the disorganized German battle line following the repulse of their troops by the allies on the French centre caused widespread jubilation here. It is said that the Anglo-French troops violently attacked the Germans, causing the invaders' right army terrible losses. The reverses were of such a drastic character that General von Kluck, the German commander, asked for an armistice to bury his dead and gather his wounded. The request was refused.

HURRYING TO ASSISTANCE. General Von Buelow's army is said to be hurrying to the assistance of General von Kluck in an effort to prevent his troops from being scattered or captured. The Kaiser is strengthening his centre by every available means. The French centre has been greatly reinforced by both British and French troops, but the emperor hopes to gain a decisive victory by a new movement.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. The following official statement was given out this afternoon by the war office: "The left wing of the allied armies, comprising portions of the force defending Paris, continues to make progress. The advance reaches the banks of the River Ourcq in the region of Montmirail. The Germans are retiring in the direction of the River Marne, between Meaux and Sezanne.

Violent encounters have occurred on the French centre between Fere Champanoise and Vitry-le-Francois in the southern portion of the forest of Argonne. The French have fallen back now there. The Germans have lost greatly near Vitry. The movement of retirement is confirmed on the German side.

On the French right a German division attacked on the axis of Chateau Salins and Nancy, but were repulsed to the northward, passing the forest of Champenoux. Further to the east the French troops reoccupied the crest of St. Maudray and the peak of Four-neaux.

There is no change in the situation in the Province of Alsace. FEAR ATTACK FROM REAR. Military observers say that the retreat of the Germans and the rearrangement of their lines now in progress is believed to be due to fear of attack from the rear by an army of British, Russian and East Indian troops, now believed to be in Belgium and France. Russia's force in that army is placed at 250,000 men.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 8, 11.54 p.m.—The British official press bureau issued the following announcement tonight: "The general position continues satisfactory. The allies are gaining ground on their left all along the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin Rivers. The British have driven the enemy back ten miles."

Fighting has been in progress further to the right along the line which includes Montmirail and Sompuis, neither side gaining advantage. Further to the right again, from Vitry-le-Francois to Sermaz-lez-Maine, the enemy has been pressed back in the direction of Rheims.

At Luneville an attempt by the Germans to advance has been repulsed. Pressure against the enemy continues all along the allied front. The British force has been engaged all day, but the enemy who opposed it, after stubborn resistance, retired and is now crossing to the north of the Marne.

The fifth French army has advanced with equal success and reports many captures. The sixth French army, on the Ourcq, has been heavily engaged, but here also the enemy has been driven back.

The German army has suffered severely along the whole line, the advance having been resolutely pushed home. The British force has again sustained some casualties, but the number is small in relation to the nature of the fighting.

The result of the two days' operations up to the present is very satisfactory.

TWO MORE TRAWLERS SUNK

GRIMSBY, Eng. Sept. 8, 6.07 p.m.—(Via London)—Wreckage of the trawler Nelson has been picked up in the North Sea, and news has reached here of the sinking by a German cruiser of the trawler Capricornus.

With these two vessels the total number of Grimsby trawlers sunk by German ships or mines since the commencement of the war is sixteen.

BELGIAN COLORS AS DISGUISE

LONDON, Sept. 8, 5.04 p.m.—German fishing boats decked with Belgian colors, according to a Reuter despatch from Ostend, have been sowing mines near the Sandette Lightship. In consequence of this the mail boat was unable to leave this morning.

Persons arriving in Ostend today report having seen German scouts near Bruges.

Reinforcements From Morocco

PARIS, Sept. 8, 1.12 a.m.—The French war office announces that it is sending reserves to Morocco, and the incorporation of territorial troops now residing there, in order to release the regular forces in Morocco for service with the army in France.

SEVERE, STUBBORN FIGHTING CONTINUING OUTSIDE PARIS; GERMANS ASKED ARMISTICE

Hundreds of Thousands of Men Engaged on Both Sides—Allies Have Taken Many Prisoners—Russians Continue to Advance With Great Success.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. PARIS, Sept. 8, 12.40 a.m.—The war office has issued the following communique referring to the theatre of war in France and Belgium: "First—On our left wing the allied armies, including the elements of the advanced defences of Paris, are making continuous progress from the banks of the River Ourcq as far as the region around Montmirail. The enemy is falling back in the direction of the River Marne between Meaux and Sezanne.

The Franco-British troops have taken many prisoners, including a battalion of infantry and a mitrailleuse company.

Second—On our centre, violent combats have taken place between La Fere Champanoise and Vitry-le-Francois, as well as the southern points of the Argonne hills. We have been in no way driven back by the enemy who have held ground on the outskirts of Vitry-le-Francois, where a retiring movement on the part of the enemy has been clearly observed.

Third—On our right, the German division has attacked us along a line passing through Chateau Salins and Nancy, but it has been driven back as far as north of the forest of Champenoux. Further eastward, our troops have retaken the crest of St. Maudray and Col Des Journaux.

There are no modifications in the situation in Alsace.

Russian Advance Continues. In the Austro-Russian theatre of operations, the Russian offensive against the Austrian forces in Galicia is continuing successfully.

Despite the armored cupola turrets, three lines of stout fortifications in Nicolaeff, south of Lemberg, have been carried by the Russian troops who also captured 20 guns and a great quantity of ammunition.

The Russian cavalry has already taken a position on the crest of the Carpathian Mountains. The second Austrian army, operating in the region of Lublin, was severely dealt with west of Krasnostav.

The fourth regiment of infantry surrendered bodily.

MONEY MAY TURN BIG WAR'S SCALES

"Last Few Hundred Millions May Win," Says Lloyd-George, in Urging That Not a Penny Be Wasted—"Bullet of Silver" Has Won Before.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 8, 10.10 p.m.—"We want every penny we can raise to help fight the enemy," said David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, replying to a deputation from the municipal council, which wanted the aid of the treasury in securing loans at cheap rates.

"We must come out triumphant in this struggle," continued the chancellor, "and as finance is going to play a very important part in it we must husband our resources. We don't want a penny spent which is not absolutely essential to relieve distress. In my judgment the last few hundred millions may win this war."

Cash Plays Big Part. "The first hundred millions our enemies can stand as well as we can, until they cannot, thank God! And therefore I think cash is going to count much more than we imagine. At the present moment we are only at the beginning; we are fighting a very tough enemy, who is well prepared for the fight, and will probably fight to the very end before he will accept the only conditions upon which we can possibly make peace."

Gen. Joffre Thanks Kitchener for Help

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 8, 10.50 p.m.—The official press bureau announces that Gen. Joffre has sent to Lord Kitchener the following telegram, dated Bordeaux, Sept. 7: "I am pleased to transmit to you the following telegram which Gen. Joffre requested me to send to you: 'The commander-in-chief of the French armies expresses to Lord Kitchener his warm thanks for the constant support given to our armies by the British forces during the whole course of the operations. At the present moment that support is most valuable, and is manifested in a very energetic manner in the action now engaged in against the German right wing.'

"I am expressing my gratitude to Field Marshal French, who has always lent to our armies the most effective collaboration. Allow me in the name of the government to join the expression of my gratitude to that of the general-in-chief."

To this Lord Kitchener has replied: "Pray accept and transmit to Gen. Joffre my most sincere thanks for the telegram you have had the kindness to address to me. I ask you to believe and cause Gen. Joffre to be told how content the British army is to find itself collaborating with the French army, and how proud we are of the noble task of bringing to them the support of which you speak so generously and upon which you can always rely with the greatest confidence."