

# THE ROAD TO VICTORY WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES

## GERMANS RETREAT AFTER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE ALLIES

Continued from page 1.

London, Sept. 7, 7.52 a. m.—An Exchange Telegraphic Company's despatch from Valona, Albania, says that a complete Turkish government was installed there today.

Brest, via Paris, Sept. 7.—Six hundred Germans have been captured on board the Dutch steamer Tambara, among them are thirty three officers and doctors, who are in confinement at Chateau, Brest.

Paris, Sept. 7, 4.45 p. m.—It is estimated unofficially that nearly one million troops are engaged in the fighting which is proceeding in the east of Paris today.

Paris, Sept. 7, 4.35 p. m.—Judging from reports made public in Paris, German troops covering the flanks of the main German army encountered advance detachments of the allies in the fighting east of the capital today, at a point near La Ferté, Gaucher, and were obliged to retire.

**FRENCH HARASSING ENEMY IN PARIS**

Paris, Sept. 7, 12.30 p. m.—In the fighting which is going on today to the east and northeast of Paris, the German forces have their backs toward the capital. French troops are harassing their march. From time to time the German turn and engage the French at their back. French shells fall continually in the German rear.

London, Sept. 7, 8.48 p. m.—The news contained in the French official communication that the Germans had fallen back before the vigorous advance by the allied troops on the line from Montreuil le Hardouin to Verdun indicates that the Anglo-French forces have not on the flank of the German right wing, which passed by Paris on the north and was marching eastward to join with the Crown Prince's army coming south.

It has been suggested by military experts that General Von Klueder's movement to the southwest was taken as a matter of precaution before the movement by the Allies from the coast.

**PATHFINDER'S MISSING NUMBER 242**

London, Sept. 7, 11.10 p. m.—The casualty list received here says that Pathfinder, which was sunk through striking a mine in the North Sea, as officially given out tonight, shows that four men were killed and thirteen wounded and that 242 men are missing.

**AUSTRIAN ARMY LOSING SCORES BY DESERTION**

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 7, 8.10 p. m.—Reports arriving here say that desertions from the Austrian army are increasing daily. This is said to be especially true along the Roumanian frontier, and it is declared also that many Austrian soldiers have reached Switzerland through the Tyrol. It is said that thirty-four per cent. of the men of the Mechlin regiments have disappeared.

**TURKISH YOUTH OF 29 NEW KING OF ALBANIA**

Rome, Sept. 7, via Paris, Sept. 7, 9.15 p. m.—A despatch received here from Durazzo says the arrival there of Eesad Pasha, former Albanian minister of war is awaited. He is expected immediately to officially proclaim Mehmed Buran Eddine Effendi, son of Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, king of Albania. Albania will remain independent of Turkey, although ruled by a Mussulman. Buran Eddine is only twenty-nine years old.

**AUSTRIANS REPULSED NEAR KHOLM**

Petrograd, Sept. 7.—The Russian general staff, in an official communication issued tonight, says:

"In the sphere of operations around Rawa (thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg, in Galicia) the Russian forces continue a number of serious engagements. The Austrian army, which has been operating in the direction of Kholm, is being repulsed by the Russian troops, which have taken numerous prisoners, together with artillery and ammunition trains.

"Five hundred Austrian soldiers are in hospitals suffering from dysentery, which is said to be ravaging the ranks of the enemy.

"On the German front there have been only insignificant skirmishes."

**PARISIANS VACANT HOMES TO LEAVE RANGE FOR FORT**

London, Sept. 7, 7.15 p. m.—A Dieppe despatch to the Evening Star says that the transport of 25,000 people from the suburbs of Paris to the south and southeast commenced on Sunday. These people were ordered to leave their homes by the military authorities so that the houses could be destroyed, leaving in clear range for the guns of the forts. The residents of Neuilly and Boulogne Sur Seine, as well as the vast populations on the other side of the city, were taken away on trains provided by the government. These people had hardly left their homes before refugees from the north arrived and occupied them. These, too, will be taken south.

Nothing more attractive to the casual housekeeper than a fine stove. The display of Entartise stoves shown by Emerson & Fisher at the exhibition is attracting well merited attention. They are certainly beautiful specimens of the stove makers' art and no one should miss them.

## DESCRIPTION AND MAP OF THE FORTIFICATIONS THAT GUARD PARIS



**PARIS AND ITS SURROUNDING FORTS**

COLONEL CHARLES REPINGTON, military expert of the London Times, discussing the situation should the Germans reach the outer defenses of Paris, says: "Paris was defended in 1870 and 1871 by a ring of detached forts and was garrisoned mainly by National Guards and a mobile force. It was not properly victualled, but energetic measures which were taken enabled it to hold out for four months.

"Since then there has been added to the old extensive fortifications a new line of fortresses, and on this line of fortresses the active defense of the city will be made.

"The perimeter of these forts is about thirty-four miles. The new line of forts makes Paris a fortified province. It embraces in its defended area Enghien, Argenteuil, Versailles and the forests of St. Germain and Bondy. The perimeter is more than eighty miles.

"Starting from the north there are in succession Fort de Cormeille, Fort de Montmagny, Fort de Douaumont, Fort de Montmorency and Fort de St. Stains, all forming the northern group. To the east there are Fort de Vincennes and Fort de Chelles.

"Between the Marne and the Seine come Fort de Villiers, Fort de Champigny, Fort de Bucy and Fort de Villeneuve St. Georges. To the south is Fort de Palaiseau, white on the hills from Fort de Palaiseau to Fort de Chantilly are batteries of heavy guns.

"On the west stand Fort de Villiers, Fort de Hauts Buc, Fort de St. Cyr and Fort de Marly, with numerous batteries.

"If Paris is invested the line held by the enemy will not be less than one hundred miles long, and if this line is held in the same strength as it was in 1870, no less than five hundred thousand men will be required to occupy it. Such numbers will make it impossible for the Germans to attack such an extent that it is possible that, instead of attacking the whole line of the French defense, the Kaiser's forces will concentrate on some section of the line which they think is the weakest. If the Germans can breach the line and get their artillery close enough to bombard the city, they will have accomplished an important part of their campaign against the city. They will be able to get into action the gigantic howitzers which played so much havoc with the Belgian defensive works at Liege and Namur. The garrison of Paris, or a large part of it, must contain first line troops if the defense is to be as active as will be required to keep the Germans out."

**FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS WILL WITHSTAND TERRIFIC ATTACKS OF GERMAN ARMIES**

Washington, Sept. 7.—Fortifications of Paris with their ability to resist a siege is receiving the close attention of military observers, now that Paris is the announced objective point of the German forces and since the French ministry of war has adopted urgent means of strengthening the city's defenses to the utmost.

While details of the city's defenses are guarded with strict secrecy by the French military authorities, yet their general character and formidable strength are well known to military experts, who recognize them as among the strongest fortifications in the world.

The fortifications consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city—first, the solid wall of masonry eighteen feet high, extending for twenty-two miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of seventeen detached forts arranged at intervals, two miles beyond the wall, and making a circuit of the city thirty-four miles long; and third, an outer circle of forts seventy-five miles long on the heights commanding the Valley of the Seine.

Each of these circles of masonry and steel is a complete defense in itself, the forts being linked together with telegraphs, with barbed wire and which permits a cross the strategic approaches from any direction. The magnitude of the system is shown by its area, which extends 400 square miles.

Third Line is Modern.

The wall around Paris and the seventeen detached forts two miles beyond the walls were built by Louis Philippe. They sustained the German siege of 1870-1871, and the outer forts have since been greatly strengthened. The third line of forts, on the hills of St. Germain, Cormeilles and Villiers are of modern construction, with the latest types of batteries and heavy guns.

The inner wall about Paris surrounds the best known and most important sections of the city, including the business sections along the grand boulevards, the residence sections on the north and west of the city, and Latin quarter and other sections of the left bank of the Seine. Outside of the wall a circle of suburbs extends for many miles, including Neuilly, Argenteuil, Versailles, Vincennes and many others. The forts of the second and third lines of defense are dotted among these suburbs, protecting them and the approaches to the capital. The wall contains ninety-three bastions and sixty-seven gates. Some of these have been abandoned, owing to the pressure of modern construction and trade. But recent advances received here from Paris state that all the gates still existing are now closed at eight o'clock at night with rigid regulations against movements from within or without.

The second line of forts includes the famous fortress of Montmartre, which was the centre of attack in the German siege of 1870. It is strengthened by two groups of works—Pauvre Bruyeres and the Chantilly fort and batteries. South of the city is the row of forts at Ivry, Bietre, Mont Rouge, Vanves and Issy. North and east of the city are three great forts around St. Denis and two others at Fort Auvillers and Fort Charanton, commanding the approaches from great width of Bondy.

Defences Require 170,000 Men.

The outer circle of forts which are of the most modern type, have from twenty-four to six heavy guns, and six hundred to twelve hundred men. In all three lines of defense require one hundred and seventy thousand men to operate them, not counting troops assembled within the city. According to military experts it would require a force of five hundred thousand men to invest these defenses.

General Count von Moltke, field marshal of the German forces at the time of the siege of Paris of 1870-71, stated in a report on that siege that the French artillery armament consisted of more than twenty-six hundred pieces, including two hundred of the largest calibre or north of France. There were five hundred rounds for each gun, and a reserve of three million kilograms of powder. Count von Moltke emphasized that the bombardment of a fortified place in the heart of an enemy's country was difficult, if not impossible unless the invader was master of the railways or waterways, by which heavy siege artillery could be brought up in full quality. He explains the failure to bombard Paris at the outset of the siege by saying it would have required three hundred heavy guns with five hundred rounds for each gun, and ten thousand horses, which were not available.

At a later stage the Germans brought up their big siege guns attacking the enceinte and ports, and dropping 300 to 400 15-centimeter shells into the heart of the city. Notwithstanding the fury of the German attacks, Paris withstood the siege for 132 days. Since then the entirely new and outer third line of defense has been erected and military experts say the fortifications as a whole are far more formidable than those which resisted the siege of 1870-71.

Paris, Sept. 7, 9.36 p. m.—The population of Paris and suburbs before the war was 2,400,000. According to semi-official figures it is 2,016,000 today, owing to the mobilization of the army and the departure of the fugitives.

The Minister of Public Works is aiding the people to leave, and is providing free transportation in many cases.

## OFFICER THROWS LIGHT ON FIGHTS WHICH TOOK PLACE BEFORE OSTRODE

Continued from page 1.

that the artillery of the Russians was superior to that of the enemy, the colonel replied, "so long as the Germans were on our territory that was so. But as soon as we reached their territory there was a change, their country has undoubtedly been divided into square each of which in turn was vigorously bombarded. That explains our failure at Ostrode. I can assure you the Germans are not in Soulda. We have withdrawn from there, but they have not occupied it."

Close on the news of the evacuation of the districts of Russian Poland comes the defeat of a detachment of the enemy at Petrikau, consisting of a squadron of the Death's Head Hussars from Danzig, where they were lately commanded by the Crown Prince. They were under Major Count Stolberg, who nominated himself commander of Petrikau. This detachment left town in a great hurry taking the road to the north before going far, however, it was met by a squadron of Russian Hussars, who, after fierce skirmishing, succeeded in cutting it to

## BRITISH CRUISER DOWN IN

Wireless Operator Stuck to Post to last moment aid — Destroyers and Trawlers Rescued and Saved Sixty, including Captain

London, Sept. 7.—The destruction of the Pathfinder occurred about four o'clock Saturday afternoon at a point ten miles northeast of Saint Abb's Head, Scotland.

While she was patrolling the coast the cruiser struck a mine, which exploded near her magazine. Trawlers ten miles distant felt the shock. From Eymouth, fourteen miles from the scene of the explosion, a huge cloud of smoke was visible on the horizon. A torpedo boat destroyer was the first to the rescue. She was followed by the Saint Abb's motor lifeboat.

The Pathfinder was literally blown to pieces, and the sea was strewn with the wreckage. The devastating effect of the explosion on the Pathfinder is emphasized in the report of Coxswain Nisbet, of the Saint Abb's motor lifeboat which first arrived to give assistance. He says that for a mile and a half the water was strewn with wreckage of every conceivable description. There was little of the pieces that was larger than a man's leg, in the midst of the debris he found a ship's Bible floating and extraordinary collections of personal articles from the cabins in the interior of the ship.

ABOUT NINETY SAVED.

A message received in London this morning states that, in addition to the motor lifeboat, several steam drifters hurried to the spot where the Pathfinder sank, and adds that it is learned on reliable authority that the captain of the Pathfinder and some fifty or sixty of his crew were saved.

About ninety of the crew of the Pathfinder dead and wounded were picked up by torpedo boats and taken to a hospital at the naval base. Captain Leake and several other officers were saved. According to official announcements the casualties among the officers were: One killed, eight missing, one seriously wounded and one slightly wounded.

Story of Eye Witness

An eye witness describing the sinking of the cruiser, said:

"In less than a minute after the explosion I saw the smoke of two vessels and suddenly two torpedo boats came into view tearing through the water. We tried to attract their attention, but they made straight for the

alongside the Valiant and the crew to come aboard given a few minutes clothing and secure for British members of the crew. Men opened fire and a with a few shots. Fishermen found on men torpedo boats, one English trawler which been sunk. They were transferred to the crew of the English trawler. It has been given clothing from their wardrobe to the bottom. A crew of the Valiant went to the bottom of the Valiant and the men taken ashore by two German cruisers, three torpedo boats one torpedo boat came easterly direction.

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SEATS FOR ENTIRE WEEK NOW ON SALE

## OVER MILLION HAVE ALREADY QUIT PARIS

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The Minister of Public Works is aiding the people to leave, and is providing free transportation in many cases.

## HOW WAR EFFECT TRADE OF NAT

London, Sept. 7.—The effect of the war on imports compared the Board of Trade returns for August. Imports corresponding months last year show a decrease of \$65,000,000. Exports have fallen off nearly \$100,000,000. The imports dropped more than \$75,000,000 which the loss of \$4,000,000 Germany alone. Manufactured articles show a decrease in imports.

In exports, coal is down \$10,000,000 and manufactured goods \$75,000,000. Of the latter \$12,500,000 was lost on ships and \$30,000,000 on cotton and woolen fabrics. It is pointed out by the report that the decrease in exports is due largely to certain classes of exports are prohibited during war and permanent peace world. This was the first time since the outbreak of the war that the status of several of these may be said to be in a state of transition. War is said to be a catalyst which has set in motion the well meant efforts of many nations in each of the countries in war. The failure of the representatives of other governments at St. Petersburg identical is no reflection upon their honesty of purpose to consider terms of universal peace of many nations have done their best

## SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER FIRST PEACE PLAN

On August 24, 1858, Count Muraviev, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, by order of the Tsar handed to the representatives of other governments at St. Petersburg identical is no reflection upon their honesty of purpose to consider terms of universal peace of many nations have done their best