

Allied Army Forces Germans to Retire

With All Hope Lost of Reaching Paris they
Fall Back 25 Miles.

Bordeaux, Sept. 9—10.45 p. m.—The following official announcement was issued tonight:

"On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Ourcq river have failed. We have taken two standards.

"The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about twenty-five miles.

"On the centre and right wing there is no notable change."

FRENCH TROOPS GAINING ADVANTAGES

Bordeaux, via London, Sept. 9—11.45 p. m.—The following official communication has been issued here:

"On the whole front the Germans appear to be beginning the sensible movement of retreating.

"The strategic position of the French troops is improving, but one cannot judge of a battle extending over one hundred kilometres. The Germans appear to experience certain difficulties in provisioning.

"In general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage."

AUSTRIANS RETIRING IN DISORDER

Petrograd, Sept. 9—The following announcement was issued today by the general staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces:

"On Sept. 5 and 6 we attacked the Austrian army at Zamosc, situated northeast of Krubessow, and southeast of Ravaruska.

"The Austrian army is retiring in disorder, pursued by the Russians. Near Frampol the Russian cavalry rushed big converse of the enemy in the direction of Lublin, the Austro-German troops, having been dislodged from the fortified position they were in retreating in a southerly direction.

"The troops and convoys which were moving in the direction of the road leading from Josefon to Annapol have been dispersed by

In the east the Germans, so far, have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne, between Vitry-Le-Francois and Verdun, on the right wing of the Allies.

Again according to the French reports, there has been no action against the Grand Couronne of Nancy, and in the Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged.

All this favorable news has cheered the Allies, but military experts warn the public that the battle has not yet been won, and that there probably will be a week or more of fighting before a decisive result is attained either way.

There is a possibility that the Germans are trying to draw the Allies into an attack upon the high ground that lies between the Marne and the Aisne, about Rheims, and while it is believed that some of the edge has been taken off the German defensive it is not at all probable that it has all been removed.

General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, however, has won some points. He has secured the time he required, is in better positions, and has completed his concentration, so that he is now believed to have a fair chance against the invaders, who have hewed their way from Mons to the gates of Paris.

Kaiser Made Same Mistake as Paul Kruger Says Times

London, Sept. 9—The London Times' military correspondent, discussing the attrition of the German forces, says:

"We shall raise 1,000,000 men the first year, 2,000,000 men the second year, and 3,000,000 the third year. We shall have a very respectable army five years hence, and it is really most tactless of the Germans to talk of peace when it will take us such a long time to get into our stride.

"Poor old Paul Kruger made just the same mistake as the Kaiser has made. He was told by all the staffs of Europe that our army was only 70,000 strong and when we produced 400,000 he was positively pained and quite disappointed at being so misled.

"In the same way we begin this war with a little army 170,000 strong, but we and America have a talent for turning out immense forces when we are put to it, and our present job is to work day and night for some years in order to prevent all the states with a penchant for hegemony from challenging us in the future.

"Meanwhile we are getting on very well. Trade is reviving after

ALLIES VIGOROUSLY PUSH- ING GERMANS BACK

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 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 Mally and Vitry Le Francois, but it is very vigorous also in the centre, where both sides are holding their positions with the greatest tenacity.

London, Sept. 10, 11.35 p. m.—That the Germans are concentrating all their strength in the eastern field of warfare against the main French front appears to be confirmed by reports which have arrived through Holland. Most of the troops left in Belgium are said to be men past the prime of the Landsturm, while 30,000 or 40,000 reserves are marching in to replace the depleted garrisons.

An Ostend despatch says the Belgian army at Antwerp has taken the aggressive, and driven the Germans back to the environs of Louvain. Another despatch says that the Belgians have defeated a German garrison composed of the Landstrum at Aershot, a short distance from Louvain.

The House of Commons voted today unanimously for a half million more recruits. The country was surprised by the announcement that 430,000 men already had been enlisted since the beginning of the war.

When the government's plans are completed the British army for the contingent, and for the home service, will consist roughly of the following:

Regular army, 1,200,000; territorials, 360,000; reserves, 214,000; India contingent 70,000; Canadian first and second contingents, 40,000; Australians, 20,000, and New Zealand, 10,000 making a total of 1,854,000 men.

This tremendous enrollment for a country which normally has only a small professional army, has thrown light upon the government's views regarding the duration of the war, or, at least, upon its determination to meet all possibilities.

A casualty list published tonight brings the army's losses to nearly 19,000 men, exclusive of the past three days fighting. Yet this big toll from the small army seems in nowise to depress the country.

The news from the western theatre of war today was most scant.

The German and Austrian reports minimize the importance of the occupation of Lemburg. A Vienna despatch says it was part of a strategic campaign to draw the Russians into Galicia. Petrograd reports claim that Archduke Frederick's army lost 120,000 men; that the evacuation of Cracow had commenced and that the fall of both Cracow and Przemyśl was imminent.

SERVIANS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS IN A FIERCE BATTLE

Paris, Sept. 11—The Serbian army which has been forcing back the Austrian invaders today occupied the Austrian city of Semlin. The bloodiest battle of the campaign preceded the victory.

Semlin is a few miles north of Belgrade, across the Save river. It is a city of considerable importance from a strategic standpoint and it is an important town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia. It is located on the tonnage of land formed by the junction of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, Serbia, connected by the railway bridge across the Save.

It was from Semlin that the Austrian infantry and artillery, in conjunction with the monitors on the river, began their fighting on July 29 against the Serbians. The Serbians early that morning blew up the bridge connecting Semlin with Belgrade. An intermittent bombardment, according to reports, has since been kept up by the Austrians in Semlin or Belgrade.

It is officially announced that the combined invasion of Bosnia by the Serbian forces sent from Ushitz and the Montenegrin troops that yesterday captured Fotcha, is well in progress. The forces effected a junction yesterday between Fotcha and Vishegrad and are now marching against Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. The Austrian forces defending the capital are declared to be numerically small and the capture of the city is considered certain.

London, Sept. 11—3.50 a. m.—A despatch to Reuter's from Antwerp gives the following official communication issued by the Belgian government: "Military operations are continuing in the district and are of a satisfactory nature."



The "Iron Duke," the Flagship of the British Navy in the North Sea.

the Russian artillery. On the left bank of the Vistula a big battle is being fought on the front, extending from Ravaruska to the Dneister river, where the Austrian army has received reinforcements.

"Detachments of the Fourteenth Tyrol army corps attempted an attack near Ravaruska, during the night of Sept. 7, but were repulsed. They left in our hands one regimental flag and five hundred prisoners.

"Near Zamosc we took a German aeroplane.

"In Eastern Prussia small skirmishes continue."

GERMANS WILL KEEP ON STRIKING

London, Sept. 9—9.40 p. m.—The Allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what can only be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northeast of Paris to the fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles further east.

The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the Allies' left and centre, between Montmirail and Vitry-Le-Francois, a front of from fifty to sixty miles, but each time they have been driven back.

This is not surprising to military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right. It is their only chance, however, and it is expected that they will strike and strike again. They are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons, on the roads leading to Fere Champenoise, Sommeson, and Sompuis, in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which give it a great advantage.

GENERAL PAU HOLDING CENTRE

General Pau, who commands the centre of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne, towards the plateau, which commands the centre of the whole battlefield. On his left, the British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French Sixth army, advancing from Paris along the Ourcq river, have had further successes, and are threatening General Kluck's communications.

the first shock."

Servia in High Glee By Capture of Semlin

Rome, Sept. 11, via Paris, 7.18 p. m.—The capture of Semlin by the Serbians had long been prepared for and the operations were conducted with great ability, according to a despatch received here today by the Serbian minister.

"Several of the Serbian divisions," the despatch says, "camped in the hills extending from Topchider to Resnik, occupying all the heights about Mount Avala. The Austrian garrison in Semlin did not suspect the presence of the Serbians, and continued the bombardment of Belgrade daily, without causing great damage, until the Serbians surprised them.

"The audacity of the Serbian movement was extraordinary, as in order to reach Semlin the Serbians were compelled to cross the Save and Danube rivers on pontoons built during the night. They also took heavy artillery with them.

London, Sept. 11, 10.40 p. m. Reuter's Rome correspondent sends the following message received in Rome from Nish, Serbia:

"The taking of Semlin has caused great enthusiasm throughout Serbia. The people are proud that their army, after seven weeks of war, not only has prevented a powerful enemy capturing Belgrade, but has inflicted humiliation upon them by forcing them to evacuate their base of operations against Serbia. The victory has had a most wonderful moral effect upon the army and people."

Semlin is an important town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia.

It was from Semlin that the Austrian infantry and artillery, in conjunction with the monitors on the river, began their fighting on July 29 against the Serbians. The Serbians early that morning blew up the bridge connecting Semlin with Belgrade. An intermittent bombardment according to reports, has since been kept up by the Austrians in Semlin or Belgrade.

Germans Are Retreating From British Cavalry

Allied Armies Are in Superior Numbers And Germans are Suffering Defeat

Paris, Sept. 9—Declaring that "our successes are continued," General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, today declared that in his opinion the Paris defence army can safely be pushed forward to aid the British.

French column in crushing the German right wing.

There is a spirit of confidence in army circles today. The French centre holds fast, and the right and left wings are driving the Germans before them. As a result of this development the German centre must eventually fall back to protect itself.

The French officials here very plainly state, however, that the result of the battle is not yet decided. It will probably last for some days yet.

For the first time since the war began, the Germans are declared to be outnumbered. General Paul Pau, who is now in command of the French centre, has at least 25,000 men more than are facing him.

The French left, which has inflicted enormous damage to the army of General Von Kluck, and which is commanded by Field Marshal Sir John French, is also numerically superior to the Germans having been heavily reinforced during the last few days from the French reserves in the south.

London, Sept. 9—The correspond-

ent of the Chronicle at the front in France telegraphs as follows:

"The tables are turned. The right wing of the German army, which was considerably battered by the heavy fighting of the last two days, is continuing its retrograde movement. It is falling back, with the British army fast in its flank.

"Everything points to the movement being rather a rout than a temporary retreat. The greater part of the German force held Amiens, Tuesday morning, and the German wounded were rushed to Arras. When I left the neighborhood of Amiens at noon, a small French force was waiting in the vicinity to re-occupy Amiens, as soon as the last German soldier had withdrawn, which was expected Tuesday night.

"The Allies left wing is giving the retiring enemy no respite, the British cavalry being especially active. The Allies are making every effort to detach the harried German right wing from the main body and annihilate it.

"In an effort to prevent this the German commander seems to be directing the rearward march upon Cambrai and Tournai, evidently with the intention of an attempt to re-pass the Belgian border east or Lille.

"Each instant the rearward progress of the Germans is gaining momentum. It is the beginning of the end."

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