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es to Earth.

hat a Zeppelin could accomplish weapons. The airship has shot at the air and perforated them at ge.

problem of getting perfect range tain a constant distance between a l object like a moving airship in nd some object on the ground was Target practice developed a way to n a positive distance. The airship t a constant height above the and its statoscope indicated the hange in height above sea level. p was then steered in a circle at ant elevation around the target, msman using the target itself otal bearing in his steering.

t practice began in 1910 over the grounds at Jeuterburg. It has ter carried on at the airship sta- Metz, Doberitz and Hanau. It nd that manoeuvring in winds prevent the airships getting per- ge.

Germans were the first to realize machine gun was an ideal aerial because it slays with an absurd- l and light bullet. Thousands of of such ammunition can be car- a big airship. Shooting point t 1,500 yards its stream of 500 a minute can even batter through wall as effectively as a cannon After travelling three miles the scatter like birdshot.

Story Sounds Foolish.

report that an aeroplane destroyed elin airship by plunging headlong side of the big dirigible does not e true ring. Experts who under- he provisions that have been made ending the dirigible against the at- aeroplanes fail to understand why s which all army officers know ried by modern airships were not ainst the attacking aeroplane. The hat the aeroplane rose from the under the dirigible, unmolested, at comparatively slow speed until ed the dirigible's height or ascend- e it, without apparently a single eing made to resist it, seems fool-

g its climb, which must have oc- from twenty to thirty minutes, was every opportunity to hit the e at point blank range with a ream of machine gun bullets. The e, according to the story, must id to in the air, calming awaiting my to climb to its height and send s doom.

her story that the aeroplane dived own and plunged through the top dirigible might mean that the gun of the dirigible hit the aeroplane, fell on the back of the airship. most improbable, since no airship be standing still in space, but un- h conditions would be moving at ed to escape its enemy. The fall- roplane would hardly have found igible under it.

news that aeroplanes and dirigi- ave been dropping on defenceless is only another evidence of the dously conflicting reports that will war in the air. The vast theatre on afforded by the air is conducive t such misconceptions of what air- are really doing. Their appearance e scene is so sudden and their at- o swift that there can be no clear tion of what has occurred until in- ation follows. Bombs which have y been dropped on towns in France o have been directed against places ed by soldiers, and such an attack ot violate the agreement reached at ague by the nations.

conference of the Powers decided here was no precedent governing the f aircraft in advancing the cause belligerent. The launching of pro- s from dirigibles was placed in the class as the subjection of coast to ransom at the demand of a ful fleet. There is no prohibition st firing upon aircraft. This would them subject to attack, but would e them of their proper defence. Britain was naturally interested ving the dropping of bombs pro- d. It was a menace to her military on and because her strongest naval might not be proof against de- ion thrown from above.

many naturally refused to vote for rohibiting of bomb throwing because r progress in the use of dirigibles and reat expenditures of money she was g to achieve supremacy in the air. a joined Great Britain in the effort nder unfortified places immune from k by aircraft. Under The Hague bition undefended towns, villages and ngs cannot be bombarded from the

ws of captured aircraft under The e rules will not be treated as spies, will be taken as prisoners of war. he last Hague conference it was d that the use of aircraft in war d ultimately make for the mainte- e of peace. It was suggested that bles being able to pass over pro- g armies on expeditions aimed at apital of a nation itself, where the cular individuals most responsible he war reside, would tend for the time to subject the responsible indi- ls to personal danger after the ration of war. And so the develop- of aerial navigation would make for e.

FIRST NEWS SECTION

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

LAST EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR | BRANTFORD, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1914 | ONE CENT

NO DOUBT ABOUT GREAT VICTORY

All Despatches To-day Confirm Remarkable Driving Force of British and French Troops--- When Details Are Known Whole World Will be Astounded.

BLOW DELIVERED OF A TERRIFIC CHARACTER AND LASTING EFFECT

Graphic Description of Battle Which Lasted Entire Week---600 Dead Germans Counted in One Trench at the River Marne.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 4.51 a.m. —A Times correspondent, who—reports from five miles south of Provins, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, says:

"I have travelled to this point practically along the whole line of he allied army, through of course always in the rear. General Von Kluck's host in coming down over the Marne and the Grand Morin rivers to Sezanne, 25 miles southwest of Epernay, met little opposition, and I believe little opposition was intended. The allies in fact led their oponents straight into a trap. The English cavalry led the tired Germans mile after mile and the Germans believed the Englishmen were running away. When the tremendous advance reached Provins the allies' plan was accomplished and it got no further.

"The fighting on Sunday, Sept. 6 was of a terible character and began at down in the region of La GFerte Gaucher. The allies' troops who were drawn up to receive the Germans understood it would be their duty to hold on the very best in order that the attacking force at Meaux might achieve its task in security. The battle lasted all night and until late Monday.

"The German artillery fire was severe but not accurate. The French and English fought sternly on and slowly beat the enemy back.

"The attempts of the Germans to cross the Marne at Meaux entailed terible losses. Sitxeen attempts were foiled by the French artillery fire directed on the river and in one trench 600 dead Germans were counted.

"The whole country was strewn with dead and dying. When at last the Germans retired they greatly slackened their rifle fire and in one place retired 12 miles without firing a single shot. One prisoner declared they were short of ammunition and had been told to spare it as much as possible.

Monday saw a tremendous encounter on the Ourcq. In one vilage which the Germans hurriedly vacated the French in a large house found a dinner table beautifully set with candles still burning on the table where evidently the German staff had been dining. A woman occupant said they fled precipitately.

"There was a great deal of hand to hand fighting and bayonet work on the Ourcq, which resulted in the terrible Magdeburg regiment beating a retreat.

"On Monday night General Von Kluck's army had been thrown back from the Marne and from the Morin and to the region of Sezanne, and his position was serious. Immediate steps were necessary to save his line of communications and retreat. To this end reinforcements were hurried north to the Meaux district and made to break up the French resistance in this quarter for Meaux is to Paris as Reading is to London.

"The second attempt on the

(Continued on Page Four.)

SIEGE OF PARIS SEEMS VERY REMOTE AS GERMANS CANNOT CONCENTRATE AGAIN

Retreat of Enemy is a Rapid One and it is Thought France Will be Entirely Evacuated—Belgians Are Making Things Interesting.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Sept. 14.—6.20 a.m.—The retreat of the armies of General Von Kluck and Von Buelow is continued at last accounts with considerable rapidity. The only official comment last night was that the allies were keeping in contact with the enemy and had crossed the River Aisne.

The whereabouts of the Germans was not revealed, but it is evident that they do not intend to make a stand on the line from Rheims to Seissons and it is hardly likely, it is thought here that they will halt their retreat before reaching Belgium. They have already made two-thirds of the distance from Provins, in the department of Seine-at-Marne, to the frontier. The heavy guns of Saturday and Sunday are not likely to facilitate the movement of the famous 420 milimetre mortars that were to reduce Paris and which require forty horses to draw them.

The armies of General Von Hausen and the Prince of Wuertemberg, which constituted the center seem to be headed toward Rethel and Mezieres, though part of this force is reported as still resisting at the south end of the forest of the Argonne.

It was reported last night that the armies of the crown prince, the Prince of Bavaria and General Von Herringen has been forced across the frontier and that the entire territory of French Lorraine had been liberated.

This disposition of the German armies, if confirmed, makes another suggested by certain critics, impossible. It leaves Gens. Von Kluck and Von Buelow hotly pursued by the allies and menaced by an enveloping movement on the left and without hope of reinforcements except perhaps from the 60,000 troops which occupy Belgium.

The latest news from Antwerp, however, shows that these are likely to be needed there to stand off the offensive movement taken by King Albert's army.

BELGIANS IN FIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 14—1.45 p.m—Despatches received here from Antwerp relate that the fighting by the Belgian forces, which went out from Antwerp last Friday, lasted for three days and nights. There was a heavy engagement along the ruins of Louvain, the Belgians concentrating twice to the centre of the city. Yesterday the Belgians delivered a fierce cavalry charge on the Germans at Louvain.

Joseph Kenyon was found injured on the Canadian Northern tracks in Toronto and died.

Jacob Chappelle was struck by a car on the Lambton suburban track and instantly killed.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY MAY BE CUT OFF FROM RETREAT--- GERMANS ARE GIVEN NO REST

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The correspondent of The Times at Bordeaux suggests that the German rout is deepening into complete disaster, that the invaders are turning homeward by way of St. Quentin and Mezieres on the Luxemburg frontier, that the German forces in the Argonne and south of Verdun are likely to be cut off from the remainder in which event they can escape only at a heavy price. He adds:

"The German rout is so complete that it is more than doubtful whether the enemy will be able to find a breathing place on the only likely position which runs through Peronne and St. Quentin. The enemy is making for a line of retreat through Charleville and Mezieres and is doing the homeward journey in record time."

GENERAL PAU'S STRATEGY

LONDON, Sept. 14—Despatches from Paris and Pordeaux to The London newspapers describe scenes of enthusiasm, mingled with the thankfulness of the populace at the news of the German retreat.

The streets, the despatches say, are full of people, all too overjoyed to express emotin by noise or singing, but men are seen embracing each other with fervor while women gave vent to their feelings by crying quietly.

Everybody is amazed at the unexpected change in the tide of war and the fullest credit is given to General Paus, who is regarded as having by prompt and decided strategy changed the face of the campaign.

Everybody is asking what the Germans will now do, whether they will be able to reform their forces and make a stand and what will become of the crown prince's army, tangled up in the wooded Argonne region.

It is understood that the factor which brought about the changes in the fortunes of war was the new army which General Pau forced quickly and quietly at Versailles, composed of some of the best troops from the eastern frontier and a fine body of cavalry. This army marched through Paris northward and then turned northeast. Its effect was felt at once.

PEACE IS LONG TIME AWAY YET

Feeling of British Nation is that Victory Must be Complete-

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A London cable to The Tribune says:

"France is expected here to demand, not only the relinquishment of Alsace Lorraine, when the time comes for Germany to settle with the allies, but also the return of the bilion dollar indemnity of 1870.

As a matter of fact, however, London is not talking much of peace, and rumors from America of some suggestions from Count Von Bernsterff, the German ambassador at Washington, arouse little comment. The reason is that the demands to be made on Germany are so vast, apparently, that it is held here she will have to be brought absolutely to her knees before it will be of any use to formulate them.

An instance of this is the billion dollar indemnity which the French are believed to be hoping to get back. Another, if the British have their way, is the dismantlement of the German fleet. Then there is the indemnity for Belgium which, it is said, will be enormous.

"Conversations with high officials here indicate that adequate recompense to the Belgians is one of the foremost things in England's mind, together with the destruction of Prussianism in all its pernicious forms, making it impossible for the Kaiser ever again to disturb the world's peace

Last week's splendid achievements in France, accompanied by Russian progress in the eastern theatre of war, has raised high hopes and joy among the allies.

The most interesting phases of the situation is Russia's future. In the event of the allies being victorious, Russia becomes one of the most powerful nations in the world. Some observers fear her power, but others believe that with Slavism united, Russia will become liberalized. Russia has already promised Polish reforms and liberty, and shows every tendency to give fairer treatment to the Jews, to many of whom have been given commissions in the army. Thus, for the first time in Russian history, Jews command Russians.

ARE WORRIED.

PARIS, Sept. 14, 2.15 p.m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says that the Germans are sending important reinforcements to the fortress of Memel (the northernmost town of the German empire on the Baltic, 72 miles northeast of Koenigsberg), which threatens Tilsit. The Russian imperial council is examining the laws for the administration of conquered Prussian and Austrian territory.

"Battle of Ages"

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—1.20 p.m. —The first stage of the battle of Marne, which from the numbers of fighting men engaged, the extent of the line of batle, and the terrific slaughter, is perhaps correctly described as the battle of ages." would appear to have been won by the French and British armies, but the main German army is still intact and the supreme clash has still to come. The present week may see even more desperate encounters than any which have yet taken place. Metz, the capital of Lorraine, and the chain of forts thence to Diedenhofen on the Moselle, 17 miles north of Metz form a strong pivot for the German left, while the River courses and the dense forests on the frontier, together with the stragetic roads, gives the German army of invasion now in retreat a splendid opportunity for defensive action should the French pursuit extend this far.

Military observers forsee all kinds of perplexing possibilities in the event of the Germans regaining the positions they held before they started the rush of 1,500,000 men on Paris, particularly should they succeed in taking back any large proportion of their forces.

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WILL TRY NOW TO SAVE GERMAN EMPIRE FROM AN INVASION

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—3 a.m.—Telegraphing from Chateau-Thierry, department Aisne, France, The Daily Chronicle's correspondent says:

"The German general staff's plan of campaign now involves the evacuation of the northwest of France and Belgium and a concentration eastward either for the purpose of a rebound against the allies or to save the empire itself, as events may dictate.

"This means abandonment of the hope of attacking Paris in the near future. The new plan means improved western communication and general concentration of the allies with an opportunity for a decisive battle possibly on the line of Laon, Archims and Charlons. Even if the combined German armies of the Aisne and the Argonne are defeated, then there will remain the great fortresses of the Rhine and the Meselle.'

EXCURSIONISTS WENT TO WITNESS THE SCENE OF GREAT CARNAGE

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Sept. 14—Certain parts of the field of the battle of Marne, in the department of the Oise, were objects of a veritable pilgrimage Sunday. The suburban trains of the northern railroad carried great numbers of sightseers, most of whom returned with souveniers of the great battle.

From 8 o'clock to midnight Sunday trains brought into the northern station many Zouaves, Turcos and Infantrymen wounded near Meaux.

The souveniers brought from the battlefield consisted of helmets, fragments of shells and cartridges, weapons, pennants and equipment. All who visited the battlefield were enthusiastic over the evidence they had seen of their countrymen's victory. They said, however, that the battlefields are still a gruesome sight and that the bodies of French and Germans shattered by shell wounds are lying thick along the roads in lanes.

Many stray German soldiers, weak from hunger are still being brought into Meaux. One British soldier Sunday afternoon brought in five Germans who seemed to be willing captives.

RUSSIANS THERE

Are Supporting Belglan Wing, But Secrecy is Being Maintained.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—7.40 a.m. —In a despatch from Ghent the correspondent of the Daily News says that after two days of investigation, he has confirmed the statement that Russian troops are in Belgium.

Afternoon papers of Ghent, the correspondent says, published last Saturday a statement as follows:

"The German army has been cut at Countenberg, between Brussels and Louvain by a Belgian army reinforced by Russian troos."

His investigations confirmed this, "but where these Russians are and what their numbers may be, it would be indiscreet to tell," he says.

Continuing, the correspondent mentions the "possibility that the Russians is not the only army reinforcing the Belgians."

CLEAR OF INVADERS.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 2.50 p.m.—As showing how northwestern France has been cleared of the invaders, the president of the chamber of commerce at Rouen to-day telegraphed to Lloyd's as follows: "The port of Rouen is now able to take coal-laden steamers from Rouen or Paris, the river navigation now being free.

SIR JOHN FRENCH IN OFFICIAL REPORT TO-DAY TELLS OF BIG BATTLE

Another Description From British Field Marshall--- Thrilling Account of Great Operations Which Have Been Successfully Conducted in France.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 14.—1.52 p.m. —The official press bureau issued the following statement this afternoon:

"The following report is compiled from information sent from headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, under date of September 11.

"A summary of the operations of the British army in France was issued by the war office on the 6th. instant and an account, stated to be incomplete, of further operations was issued from the bureau on Saturday night, the 12th. instant.

"To-day it is possible to give more complete reports of the movements of the British forces and of the French armies in immediate tuch with it. This account is compiled from data received from the front and carries the operations from the fourth to the tenth of September, both days inclusive.

"It will be remembered that the general position of our troops on Sunday ,September 6, was stated to be south of the River Marne, with the French forces in line on our right and left. Practically there had been no change in the situation since Thursday, September 3, which marked the end of our army's long retirement from the Belgian frontier through northern France.'

"On Friday, September 4, it became apparent that there was an alteration in the advance of almost the whole of the first German army. That army since the battle near Mons on the 23rd of August had been playing its part in a colossal strategic endeavor to create a Sedan for the allies by outflanking and enveloping the left of their whole line so as to encircle and drive both the British and French to the south.

"There was now a change in its objective and it was observed that the German forces opposite the British were beginning to move in a southeasterly direction instead of continuing southwest unto the capital, leaving a strong rear guard along the line of the River Ourcq (which flows south of and joins the Marne at Lizy-Sur-Ourcq) to keep off the French sixth army, which by then had formed and was to the northwest of Paris. They were evidently executing what amounted to a flenk march diagonally acros our front.

"Prepared to ignore the British as being driven out of the fight, they were initiating an effort to attack the left flank of the main French army, which stretched in a long curved line from our right towards the east, and so to carry out against it alone an envelopment which had so far failed against the combined forces of the Allies.

"On Saturday, the 5th, this movement on the part of the Germans was continued, and large advance guards crossed the Marne southward at Trilport, Sammeron, La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre and Chateau-Thierry. There was considerable fighting with the French fifth army on the French left, which fell back from its position south of the Marne towards the Seine.

"On Sunday large hostile forces crossed the Marne and pushed on through Coulommiers and past the British right, further to the east. They were attacked at night by the French fifth army, which captured three villages at the point of bayonets.

The official statement follows:

"First—On our left wing the enemy had prepared to the north of Aisne, between Compiegne and Soissons, a line of defence which it was forced to abandon. Some detachments which it had held at Amiens now have retired upon Perrone and St. Quentin.

"On Monday, Sept. 7, there was a general advance on the part of the allies. In this quarter of the field our forces, which had now been reinforced, pushed on in a northeasterly direction in co-operation with the advance of the

(Continued on Page 5)

WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

The right and centre of the German army of invasion in France is gradually withdrawing, and the left wind stoutly resisting the advance of the allies ,according to the best obtainable information from unofficial sources today.

* * *

Official statements from London and Berlin add nothing to what was already known. The capture by the Germans of a fortified position southwest of Verdun, and a battle between Paris and the River Marne, are described in a report from the German headquarters, but have been noted earlier in press despatches.

* * *

The British statement reviews the operation of the British in France from September 4to 10, but reveals nothing new.

* * *

An official communication issued at Paris at 3 o'clock this afternoon (Paris time) declares that the Germans are retreating everywhere. "They are," it is added "abandoning all the positions which they established to cover a possible retreat."

* * *

Reports concerning the fighting in Russian Poland and Galicia are conflicting. It appears that the Austrians have met with serious reverses, but continued struggles establish that they have not been completely overwhelmed by the Russinas.

* * *

Still less is definitely known of the operations in East Prussia. According to advices from Petrograd, a Russian army is before the capital, Koenigsberg. But Russian official advices two days ago stated that their forces were bombarding Koenigsberg.

* * *

According to German reports the initial success of General Hindenburg in East Prussia, which nas been admitted in Petrograd, was followed by further German triumphs to the south of Koenigsberg.

* * *

The Belgian army operating from Antwerp is represented as harassing the Germans in that district to prevent the two German army corps there moving south to the aid of the German line. Belgian official reports admit that their forces were obliged to retire after a counter attack by the Germans.

* * *

The Servians calim continued successes against Austria, the greater part of whose armies are engaged with the Russians to the north.