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## GERMAN MILITARY BUBBLE SHOWING SIGNS OF COLLAPSE WITH SMASHING ALLIED VICTORIES ALONG LINE IN FRANCE

### ALLIES HAVE CHANCE TO CRUSH GERMANS IF IN SUFFICIENT FORCE

Most Critical Stage of War Reached With Advance on Paris Halted and Other Armies of Kaiser Held Back on Frontier—Disaster Must Soon Come to One of Parties in Great Chess Game With World as Stake—Allied Movement From Coast May Have Driven German Army of Invasion Eastward.

London, Sept. 8, Tuesday.—All the military experts here agree that the battle now being waged in France is critical for both armies and of great strategic importance.

The Chronicle says this morning: "The battle front is said by the Bordeaux communiques to extend from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin, which is a place northeast of Paris and half way to Soissons. Meaux-Sevonne, and Vitry, Le Francis to Verdun, being a total distance of about 100 miles.

"The allied army is therefore extended through a great segment of a circle and the situation is exceedingly interesting.

MUCH DEPENDS ON STRENGTH OF ALLIES.

"A great deal depends on the strength of the Allies if they have sufficient strength to close upon one or both flanks of the enemy, his advance may be paralysed and his success endangered.

"Any attempt of the Germans to break through the Allies' centre would offer supreme opportunities to powerful armies, well led, striking at the enemy's flanks and working around to his rear. On the other hand, if the force and leading of the Germans should give them supremacy by breaking through the Allies' centre, they may be able to divide the line and strike at both its parts in succession.

"The movement of the German right wing may have been determined by operations of which little has been heard. The French evacuated Lille some days since in a surprising manner, but it may yet be recovered. The Germans have abandoned the western part of France and are no longer at Lille.

"It would not be surprising if a new army, developed in this quarter, was advancing rapidly southeastward. Certainly there are possibilities in this campaign, which are not generally recognized. The Allies will certainly grow in strength.

The Star's military expert says: "Has some movement been initiated from the coast making the Germans swerve southeastward necessary from motives of precaution?"

SETTING RULES OF WAR AT DEFIANCE.

The Daily News comments: "The situation is one of intense, not to say dramatic interest. It looks as if four German armies coming through Belgium and Luxembourg were manoeuvring so as to interpose themselves between four French armies on the Marne and three French armies, still on the Upper Meuse and Moselle.

"If so the German commander, whoever he may be, is again setting the rules of war at defiance by marching along the front of the Anglo-French army, which is concentrated on the Marne, in order to envelope its right flank."

### Germans Add Dinant to List of Places Destroyed

London, Sept. 8.—12.26 a. m.—An Ostend despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Germans have destroyed the Belgian town of Dinant (fifteen miles south of Namur), after shooting hundreds of the male inhabitants because it was alleged shots had been fired from the heights overlooking the city."

"The Germans in a few hours, by shell fire and incendiary bombs, destroyed Dinant, the city. Hundreds of male inhabitants were shot, including one party of 100 prominent citizens who were executed together in the Place d'Armes.

"The Germans alleged that the civilians had fired shots into Dinant from the heights. While the shooting and burning were going on the women residents of the city were confined in the convents.

"Among those shot were M. Himmeler, the wealthy manager of a large weaving factory, and M. Poncelet, son of a former senator. The latter was killed in the presence of his wife and children. Germans appeared at a branch of the National Bank, where they demanded the cash in the safe. The manager, M. Wassere, refused to hand it over, whereupon he, together with his two sons, was shot.

"There is no evidence, so far as is known, that the alleged shooting from the heights resulted in the killing of any Germans."

DINANT DESTROYED. HAD EVENTFUL HISTORY. Dinant, destroyed by the Germans, is situated twelve miles south of the city of Namur on the railway line between the town of Givet and the city of that name. It occupies a narrow site between the River Meuse and a rocky limestone hill which is crowned by a castle, the fortifications of which have in late years been considerably strengthened; its streets are consequently short and crowded and a considerable number of its houses are built on terraces cut into the declivity. A cathedral of the thirteenth century, richly decorated in the interior; two hospitals and a Latin school are its principal buildings.

Among the principal industrial establishments are paper mills, glass factories, salt refineries, oil mills, flour mills, and works for the cutting and polishing of the black marble, which is quarried in the neighborhood. Population in 1912 about 12,000.

Dinant is a city of great antiquity. A church was built and consecrated there in the year 538 A. D., and a second one in the year 698. The city, however, did not rise to any great prominence until the eleventh century of the Christian era, and from then on through the Middle Ages the city was reckoned as one of great strength and in the security of its reputation attained considerable wealth by means of its industry, especially in the manufacture of copper wares, which were known familiarly by the name of "Dinanderie."

In the year 1466 Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, captured and destroyed the town and razed its fortifications to the ground, but in three years, through the permission of his successor, Charles, the town was rebuilt.

The town was taken and pillaged by the French in the year 1564 and again in the year 1670. By the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697 the city was restored to the Bishop of Liege, only to be again taken by the French in the year 1794, who made it the capital of an arrondissement in the department of Sambre.

### One Report Comes of Destruction of Crown Prince With Imperial Guard by British Army, While Many Minor Successes Are Won at Different Points—Army of Invasion Turn Backs on Paris and Fight for Lives Against Harassing French—Drive of German Armies from North Fails in Movement for Conjunction—Russian Successes Continue in East—Campaign Renewed in Belgium—King Albert Wounded—246 Lost on Pathfinder

Apart from the announcement that the German forces have fallen back before the offensive attacks of the Allies on the line from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun, the most interesting report is contained in a despatch to the London Evening News from Boulogne in which the French commander, General Pau, is given as authority for the statement that the Allies have won a victory at Prey Sur Oise, in which the Imperial Guard, under the Crown Prince of Germany is alleged to have been annihilated by a British force.

The British official bureau says that the plans of the French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, are being steadily carried out, and that the Allies have succeeded in forcing back in a northwest direction the German forces opposed to them.

Paris officially reports that the Allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition by the Germans and that several engagements on the Ourcq river have favored the French and British.

1,000,000 MEN FIGHTING AROUND PARIS.

With so many different armies in the field, more than 1,000,000 men being engaged in the fighting to the north and east of Paris, it is difficult to trace the activities in each particular section but from all quarters last night came cheering news of successes for the Allies.

While the German troops which swept down from Belgium under the command of General Von Kluck were fighting for their lives with their backs turned to the sea which they aimed to cross, the army of the German Crown Prince falling to join with the German army, was swept back at Prey Sur Oise, with the result indicated.

The German movement against Nancy and Verdun which it was feared would be pressed with great force, as in conjunction with the movement eastward of the invading armies in France appears to have failed.

Successes for the Allies are also reported at la Ferte Gaucher. This place is on the river Morin about half way as the crow flies between Compiègne and Chateau Thierry.

Nanteuil-le-Hardouin mentioned above is a small village northeast of Paris midway between the Oise and the Marne some thirty miles from the capital. The line therefrom to Verdun would run due east.

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM WOUNDED.

In Belgium the fighting appears to have been renewed, the Germans capturing Termonde and Melle after a gallant defence by inferior Belgian forces. The Belgian army as a whole, however, has been reorganized and is now in good fighting shape. King Albert was unfortunately slightly wounded on Saturday while conducting a retreat towards Antwerp.

The horrors of Louvain and Liege were repeated at Dinant according to late despatches the whole town being put to the torch by the Germans.

The Russian army operating in Galicia is reported still to be driving back the Austrians.

The casualty list as a result of the blowing up of the British scout Pathfinder by a mine in the North Sea comprises four men killed, thirteen wounded and 242 missing.

GENERAL SITUATION FAVORS ALLIES.

Paris, Sept. 7.—11.29 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "First—The Allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition from the enemy.

"Second—The situation is unchanged on our centre in the region of Verdun, our forces alternately advancing and retreating. There have been some partial successes on our right in the Vosges.

"Third—The advancing troops and the Allies defending Paris have had several combats on the Ourcq river with the result in favor of the Allies.

"Fourth—The minister of war has telegraphed to the Governor of Manheuge expressing the government's admiration for the heroic defence and saying: "You stop at nothing to prolong resistance until the hour of your approaching deliverance, which I hope will be soon."

"The commander-in-chief has placed the name of the Governor of Manheuge in the order of the day for his splendid defense."

GENERAL JOFFRE'S PLANS CARRIED OUT.

London, Sept. 7.—11.45 p. m.—The official bureau says: "General Joffre's plans are being steadily carried out. The allied forces, acting on the offensive, have been successful in checking and forcing back in a northwestern direction the German forces opposed to them."

GERMANS RETIRE ALONG 120 MILE LINE.

Paris, Sept. 7.—via London, Sept. 7.—8.25 p. m.—It was officially announced tonight that the Germans are retreating from the line of Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun after a vigorous action with French and British troops.

An earlier official statement given out in Paris today says a general action had started on the line from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun a distance of 120 miles. It was then said that, thanks to the vigorous action of the French troops, supported by the British, the Germans had "started retreating."

Unofficial advices from Berlin also have indicated that a battle of tremendous importance was being fought in the territory described.

GERMAN BACKS TOWARDS CAPITAL.

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.

### REPORT CROWN PRINCE MET ANNIHILATION WITH THE IMPERIAL GUARD

Newspaper Despatch Says That in Important Engagement 25 Miles North of Paris British Wiped Out Flower of German Army With Kaiser's Heir at Their Head—No Late Direct Information, But Position of Armies Given in Report is Correct.

London, Sept. 7.—10.17 p. m.—A Boulogne despatch to the Evening News says:

"A telegram has been received from General Pau, announcing a victory by the allied forces under Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British and General D'Amade at Prey Sur Oise, about twenty-five miles north of Paris.

"The Allies were drawn across the northern line with the centre at Prey. The English troops were on the left and the French on the right. The former had in front of them the Imperial Guard, under Crown Prince Frederick William.

"On both wings, it is reported, the Allies were successful. The German left wing was held by the French, and retired to the north. The Imperial Guard, who were ordered to surrender, were annihilated by the British. It is reported that the Crown Prince was in their midst."

The British official bureau has received no confirmation of this message.

SPECIAL CABLE TO DAILY TELEGRAPH AND N. Y. WORLD.

London, Sept. 8.—Replying to a despatch making enquiry as to the authenticity of his earlier report the News correspondent at Boulogne has replied, "I saw General Pau's telegram."

Prey is about twenty-five miles north of Paris on the Oise river along which the German force advanced into the district after they left the lowlands of Belgium. The British force were, according to the British official statements south of the Marne river on the 2nd inst., but as that would be only about thirty miles away they would have ample time to get back into the north before this engagement began. Prey is close to Senlis and Oriel through which the Germans marched to defect to the south.

BETWEEN TWO ARMIES IS THIS REPORT.

London, Sept. 7.—8.45 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 Nanteuil le Hardouin to Verdun indicates that the Anglo-French forces have got 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 Kluck's movement to the southeast was taken as a matter of precaution before the movement by the Allies from the coast.

### 168,000 AUSTRIAN TROOPS COMPLETELY DESTROYED, IS REPORT

Twelve Army Divisions Wiped Out Says Official Statement from Paris, While Petrograd Confirms News of Further Successes in Galicia—Austrian Army Losing Heavily by Desertions.

Paris, Sept. 7.—In the Austro-Russian theatre of operations twelve divisions of the Austrian army in the vicinity of Lemberg, Galicia, have been completely destroyed, says an official despatch.

An Austrian army division is made up of 14,000 men, which makes this loss in this engagement 168,000 men.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE SERIOUS ENGAGEMENTS.

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 retreating, 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."

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS DESERTING DAILY.

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 Romanian 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 Mecklenburg regiments have disappeared.

### Estimates of German Loss Now Creeping Up to 300,000

Copenhagen, Sept. 7.—Private information received here says two German officers now imprisoned at Antwerp estimate the total German losses up to two days ago as between 200,000 and 300,000.

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AUSTRIANS ACT IN INHUMAN MANNER.

London, Sept. 2, 9.30 p.m.—William Arthur, of Lander (Wyo.), accompanied by nine Sioux Indians, who were attached to a circus which was performing in Trieste when the war broke out, reached London today after many exciting adventures.

In relating his experiences, Mr. Arthur said that in crossing Austria, he had seen many persons suspected of being spies killed by infuriated mobs. Among them were some women. At one town he witnessed the arrest of three hundred Serbians, who were charged with poisoning wells. They were lined up before walls and shot.

At Munich, according to Mr. Arthur, the Indians were arrested and badly handled by a mob before the police were able to afford them adequate protection. The mob had raised the cry that the Indians were spies.

"You don't seem enthusiastic about elevating the stage." "No," said the theatrical manager. "The more you try to elevate the stage, the more depressed the box-office seems to become."

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