

"TIDE HAS TURNED, BUT WAR WILL BE LONG" Earl Kitchener

ARMIES DENSELY MASSED ENGAGED IN GREAT BATTLE GERMAN POSITION STRONG

Struggle on Line From Noyon Region on Oise to Meuse, North of Verdun, is of Vital Importance—Western Wings of Both Armies Will Bear Brunt.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 17, 9 p.m.—Another great battle, even more vital for the countries concerned than those which have preceded it, is now in progress on a line extending from the region of Noyon, on the River Oise, northwest of Paris, to the River Meuse, north of Verdun.

The front is much shorter than was the case in the recent battle of the Marne, but this will only result in a more fiercely contested battle, with masses of troops throwing themselves at each other and every available piece of artillery concentrated in the determined effort of the armies to break through the lines.

The Germans, who a fortnight ago had to abandon their first swift endeavor to destroy the armies of France and Great Britain and capture Paris, have now fortified themselves on the mountains north of the River Aisne, thru the plains of Champagne and in the Argonne mountains, thru which the Meuse flows. They are in stronger positions than they were for the battle of the Marne, and have been strongly reinforced with fresh troops from the north and east. They have attempted some counter-attacks against the allied troops, which, flushed with victory, have been trying to prevent them from entrenching themselves.

According to English and French official reports, these attacks have been repulsed and the Germans compelled to give way at certain points.

Western Wings Bear Brunt. It would appear that the western wings of the two armies, the German right and the allied left, are again to bear a heavy part in the fighting. Upon the armies of General von Kluck and General von Buelow depends the safety of the rest of the German army, should retreat be forced upon them, and, besides holding the front, they have to be prepared to withstand another attempt on the part of the allies to flank them.

The German forces have been strongly reinforced from a point near Noyon, on the Oise, along the district north of the Aisne, to the junction of the latter river with the Meuse, and again to bear a heavy part in the fighting. Upon the armies of General von Kluck and General von Buelow depends the safety of the rest of the German army, should retreat be forced upon them, and, besides holding the front, they have to be prepared to withstand another attempt on the part of the allies to flank them.

GERMANY ADMITS BIG CASUALTIES

Over Three Thousand a Day Reported—Heavy Losses in East Prussia.

Canadian Press Despatch. BERLIN, Sept. 17.—(By way of London, 2.12 p.m.)—An official casualty list published today shows 4568 names.

Mention is made of the hard fighting evidenced on the part of German Polish regiments in East Prussia. For example, three companies of the 59th infantry stationed at Soldau lost 356 men. The 47th infantry, with headquarters at Posen, suffered 268 casualties. A majority of both regiments are Polish.

A battalion of the 138th infantry, stationed at Strassburg, lost 246 men, one company alone losing seven officers and 114 men.

A battalion of the 142nd infantry of Baden-Baden reported the loss of 10 officers and 249 men. Two battalions of the 143rd infantry, stationed at Strassburg, lost 13 officers and 488 men. The total of the published German casualties to date are 35,738 killed, wounded or missing. Since last week the average daily losses are shown by the usually lists to be 3200. Among the killed on Sept. 14 was Prince Otto Victor of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, a first lieutenant of the Hussar Guards, and a brother of the Princess of Wales. Major-General Nieland was killed while leading his brigade in a street fight in a French city on Aug. 27. Count Kirchbach, commander of the 10th Reserve Corps, died on Sept. 3. Upon being mortally wounded he gave up his command to General Von Eben.

General Hindenburg's progress in East Prussia is described as having progressed to such an extent that a regulation concerning the importation of Russian cattle, which are being used for the army, is being issued. Experiments made in the manufacture of rye, flour and potatoes, and starch, are declared to have had most satisfactory results.

PILOT CONFESSES REPORT ROMANCE

Admits Circulating Canard About Sinking of Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

Canadian Press Despatch. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A circumstantial story of the sinking of the North German Lloyd liner Kron Prinz Wilhelm by the British cruiser Lancaster, brought into this port by Pilot McCarthy aboard the Norwegian freight steamer Hermod, was proved today to be untrue. McCarthy said that the story had been told to him by Pilot Nichols, who yesterday boarded the warship off Ambrose Channel lightship. Nichols admitted to newspapermen this afternoon that he had told such a story to McCarthy and several persons. He confessed that he had been romancing.

"There is not one word of truth in the story," said Pilot Nichols. "It is perfectly true that I boarded a British cruiser yesterday and gave the men on board her some newspapers. As a matter of fact I do not even know the name of the cruiser. It might have been the Lancaster and it might have been some other warship. I got no news of any kind from the officers and men aboard the ship."

"When I returned from the cruiser I told several persons that I had been informed that the Lancaster had met and sunk the Kron Prinz Wilhelm. I also said that because I did not wish to appear inquisitive I did not ask the time and place of the sinking. I did not know the story would get to the newspapers."

UHLANS BURNING ISOLATED HOUSES

Belgians, Who Trapped Maudrauding Band, Inflicted Heavy Losses.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17.—Patrols of Uhlans continue to burn isolated houses in Flanders, at Waerghem, Stelot and Ingelmuister especially.

A force of volunteers discovered the Germans at Ritgem. One hundred and eighty Belgians attacked 300 Uhlans ambushing them from the houses. Sixty-four Germans were killed and many were wounded, while 30 prisoners were captured. The rest fled. Four Belgians were killed and four wounded.

Volunteers engaged and defeated a G.P. near Alost, a force of German soldiers. Many were killed and wounded.

Near Alost Germans placed in front of them as a protection numerous civilians. The Belgians declined to fight under those circumstances.

A police officer at a station north of Brussels discovered in carriages 70 villagers who had been sent into Germany and returned.

A German officer assembled all the journalists at Alost and compelled them to publish that the German army everywhere had been victorious.

Nearly all those taken prisoners by the Germans at Alost had their jewelry stolen. Those at Louvain and Avescoot aver that the officers compelled their men to pillage.

AUSTRIAN PLIGHT IN GALICIA WORSE

Terrible Losses Sustained Round Lemberg—Artillery Caught in Marshes.

Canadian Press Despatch. VIENNA, Sept. 17.—Reports received here from trustworthy sources indicate that the situation of the Austrian troops in Galicia is most precarious.

During the fighting along the Serbian frontier the Croatian regiments suffered enormous losses. Owing to their racial hatred of the Serbians, they were chosen to lead the first attack, and, carried away with their enthusiasm, they did not wait for the support of their artillery, but rushed blindly against the Serbians, running instead of crawling across the field. As a consequence they fell in masses before the Serbian fire.

Wounded to the number of 2900 arrived in Vienna Tuesday. As evidence of the gallantry of the Austrian soldiers it is declared that all the wounds are on the front of the body. Accordingly it is announced that the government order forbidding physicians to give information regarding wounded soldiers has been cancelled. The public is now freely admitted to the hospitals.

An army order just issued forbids Austrian troops to fire upon aeroplanes, for the reason that it is impossible to distinguish between their own and the enemy's aviators. An unexpected difficulty has arisen in connection with the feeding of the soldiers in the field. The smoke from the field kitchens betrays the locations of the troops.

Around Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, the Austrian infantry sustained also terrible losses because the artillery was caught in the marshes. The artillerymen stood for several hours in water up to their necks, and the fighting too late to afford the necessary support for the infantry.

It is also asserted here that the Austrian artillery decimated three of their own infantry regiments whom they mistook for Russian because of a similarity in the uniforms worn by both armies.

ROYAL PRAISE FOR BRITISH COURAGE

King Albert Sends Congratulations to King George on Gallant Behavior of Britons at Battle of Marne—Trust Expressed in Liberation of Belgians From Invader.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 17, 10.50 p.m.—King George today received the following telegram from the king of the Belgians: "I desire to congratulate you most heartily on the splendid action of the British troops at the battle of the Marne. In the name of the whole Belgian nation I express to you our deepest admiration for the stubborn courage of the officers and soldiers of your army."

"God will surely help our armies to avenge the atrocities committed on peaceful citizens, and against a country whose only crime has been that she refused to be false to her engagements."

King George on receipt of the telegram sent the following reply to King Albert: "I thank you sincerely for your kind telegram and for your appreciation of the services of my troops. I earnestly trust that the combined operations of our allied forces, in combination with your brave army, whose heroic efforts are beyond all praise, will meet with continued successes, and will free your much tried country from the invader."

BELGIANS HOLDING OWN IN SERIES OF SKIRMISHES

Germans Who Occupied Termonde on Wednesday Left Town Yesterday—Reinforcements For Enemy in France Are Held Back by Resistance of Belgians.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 17.—In Belgium the fighting has been a series of skirmishes which have been a feature of the war since the Germans advanced into France, with advances and withdrawals, as daily occurrences. For example, the Germans yesterday reoccupied Termonde, only to leave it this morning.

Besides the eastern portion of the country, the Germans hold the line almost to Tourin, in the department of Hainaut, thus preventing the Belgians from going too far in their harrying tactics on the German troops proceeding to France.

Thus far, however, the Belgian army has fulfilled its allotted place by keeping at least one division from going to the assistance of the army on the Aisne.

FORCED TO BATTLE ON ENTIRE FRONT

Rear of Enemy Reinforced—Allies Compelled Teutons to Make Stand.

Canadian Press Despatch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The French embassy today announced receipt of the following despatch from Bordeaux: "On the 14th and 15th of September the rear of the enemy has been in touch with the pursuing forces of our army. The rear of the enemy has been reinforced by German troops. The enemy was forced to accept battle along the whole front, part of which was strongly organized."

"The allies are on the north of Vich-sur-Naime, Soissons and Laon and also the high hills on the north of France. The line reaches on the north to a place, Ville-sur-Tourve, a town on the west of the Argonne mountains and continues over the Argonne by a line passing to the north of Varennes. This last place has been evacuated by the enemy, who has reached the River Meuse close to the forests of Forges, on the north of Verdun."

STEAMER RYNDAM SEIZED BY BRITISH

Holland-American Liner at Queenstown—Reason Not Given Out.

Canadian Press Despatch. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17, via London 5.07 p.m.—The Holland-American liner steamer Ryndam, which sailed from New York Sept. 8 for Rotterdam, was seized by a British warship and brought into Cork harbor today.

The experience of the Holland-American liner Ryndam bears great similarity to that of the Holland-American liner of the same name on her latest eastern trip across the Atlantic.

The Noordam sailed from New York Sept. 1 for Rotterdam, but was seized as a British prize and taken on Sept. 10 to Queenstown, where 188 German and Austrian reservists were taken off the vessel.

After six days' detention at the Irish port the Noordam was permitted to continue her voyage to Rotterdam. The steamship Ryndam left New York Sept. 8. She had 267 passengers on board, of whom 87 were cabin and 200 steerage. Officials of the line say that so far as they know no passengers were reservists. They did not know why she was at Queenstown. She cleared here for Rotterdam.

GERMAN REVERSE IN BELGIAN CONGO

Invaders Driven Back by East African Mounted Rifles at Kishi.

NAIROBI, British East Africa, Sept. 17.—German soldiers who attempted to invade the Belgian Congo have been defeated and driven back into their own territory.

African Mounted Rifles were sent to the Belgian territory when the Germans crossed the border, and defeated the invaders at Kishi.

BRITAIN IS NOT URGING INQUIRY

But No Objection Raised to Investigation Respecting "Dum-dum" Allegations.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 17.—England has no objection to a personal enquiry into the alleged use of dum-dum bullets by the French and German troops, also it has no objection to one being made of common sense this afternoon, Francis Dyke Acland, parliamentary under secretary for the foreign office, said that England has no objection to such an enquiry, but that in view of President Wilson's answer to Emperor Wilhelm the foreign office sees no use of proposing one.

ALL AUSTRIAN MEN CALLED TO RANKS

Emperor Signs Conscription Decree to Fill Gaps in Army.

Canadian Press Despatch. ROME, Sept. 17.—A Vienna despatch to The Corriere Della Sera says Emperor Francis Joseph has signed a conscription decree in order to fill up the gaps in the Austrian army. The correspondent quotes the emperor as saying, on signing the decree: "I have never felt so grieved over a decision of such gravity."

AUSTRALIAN MEAT FOR BRITISH ARMY

To Ask Home Government for Orders—To Extend Wheat Area.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 16.—The federal commission having supervision over foodstuffs has recommended that the British Government be asked to place orders for Australian tinned meat for the troops now engaged in the war; also, in view of the importance of feeding the allied armies, that action be taken for the extension of the Australian wheat area by the next planting, the British and Australian Governments guaranteeing to take a certain quantity at the prevailing market price.

LIST OF CASUALTIES HAS SIXTY NAMES

More British Officers Killed and Wounded at Front in France.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Some sixty names are included in tonight's official casualty list, among them being the following: Officers killed—Colonel Sir E. Bradford, Bart., Seaforth Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. L. La Marchant, D.S.O. East Lancashire Regiment; Capt. G. P. Springfield, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Queen's Bays.

Officers wounded—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Geddes, Royal Field Artillery; Capt. M. C. C. Pinching, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Queen's Bays.

Officers rejoined, previously reported missing—Major Hon. L. J. P. Butler, Irish Guards.

GERMANS FORTIFY TOWNS ON RHINE

Defences Being Strengthened to Meet Possible Advance of Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Telegraphing from Maestricht, Holland, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says that despatches received in Maestricht from Cologne, Dusseldorf, Wesel and Duisburg, indicate that these points are strengthening their fortifications to meet a possible advance of the allies.

The four towns mentioned in the above despatch are on the Rhine. Cologne is 45 miles north-northwest of Coblenz, an important military stronghold; Dusseldorf is 21 miles north-northwest of Cologne; Duisburg is 15 miles north of Dusseldorf, and Wesel is 32 miles northwest of Dusseldorf.

To the west of this group of cities is the frontier of Holland, from which they are distant from 20 to 35 miles.

ITALIAN MINISTER RECOVERING. Canadian Press Despatch. ROME, Sept. 17.—(By way of Paris, 7.31 p.m.)—Marquis Antonio di San Gualtero, the minister of foreign affairs, who is ill, was reported to be much better today. He suffers much, however, from gout. The confined to his bed the minister continues to direct the affairs of the foreign office.

GERMAN PRESS SUSPENDS AT VANCOUVER FOR WAR

Question of Having a Paper Discussed at the Last Meeting of the Police Commissioners, and Chief of Police MacLennan, who has the Power of a Commissioner of the Dominion Police, was Instructed to Take the Matter Up with the Proprietors of the Vancouver German Press and Suggest to them that they cease publication.

Canadian Press Despatch. VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 17.—The Vancouver German Press, in a statement by Dr. Karl Welsch, has suspended publication until the end of the war.

The question of having a paper printed in German in the city was discussed at the last meeting of the police commissioners, and Chief of Police MacLennan, who has the power of a commissioner of the Dominion Police, was instructed to take the matter up with the proprietors of the Vancouver German Press and suggest to them that they cease publication. It was pointed out that nothing in the nature of any disloyal or injurious statement had appeared in the Vancouver German Press, but in view of trouble which might arise by patriotic citizens mistaking the object and designs of the paper it would be best, serving its own interests by suspending publication.

GERMAN FAILURE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Unable to Surround Part of Retiring Russian Forces—Austrians Pursued.

Canadian Press Despatch. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The Tokyo Kisen Kaisha (Japanese Line) received word today from its Tokio offices, that the Japanese admiralty had given positive assurances that a number of warships had been assigned to protect the lanes of travel from Japan to the U. S. and Canada.

CANADIAN R. M. C. GRAD. WOUNDED IN ACTION. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Today's official list of wounded from headquarters, France, includes the Canadian second lieutenant, G. H. Hay, Royal Scots. He was a graduate of Kingston Military College.

JAPANESE AVIATOR SCORED SUCCESS

Dropped Bombs on Kiaochau Railway Station, Enabling Its Capture.

Canadian Press Despatch. TOKYO, Sept. 17.—The capture of the railroad station at Kiaochau was effected with a slight loss to the Japanese because of the daring of an aviator, who flew in a hydro-aeroplane from a warship outside the bay.

High above the German troops gathered to resist the landing of the railway terminal, he dropped five bombs among them. His aim was so good that three of the bombs exploded among the Germans. In disorder the Japanese charged and drove the defenders back to Tsingtau.

GERMAN STEAMER LEFT WITH CARGO OF COAL

North German Lloyd Liner Barbossa Will Attempt to Coal Atlantic Cruisers.

Special Cable to The World. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The North German Lloyd liner Barbossa, whose tonnage is 19,915, sailed from Hoboken this afternoon with a cargo of coal which filled every available foot of space on board the vessel.

The destination is unknown, but it is believed she intends making desperate efforts to reach German warships either in Central America or other nearby waters, and supply them with fuel, of which it is believed, these cruisers must be greatly in need.

With a number of British cruisers as well as French hovering around the entrance to New York harbor, Austrians, in Eastern Prussia, in spite of all the efforts of the German Barbossa's venture is more than hazardous.

CEYLON WILL SEND TROOPS TO FRONT

Contingent Offered and Accepted—Island Will Pay Expenses.

Canadian Press Despatch. COLOMBO, Ceylon, Sept. 17.—Ceylon will send troops to the front in France.

The British Government has accepted an offer of assistance.

Ceylon will pay the expenses.

WANT WAR SPOILS WITHOUT FIGHTING

Italy and Roumania Would Line Up at Europe's Bargain Counter.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 17.—In Italy the agitation for the participation of the country in the war seems to be on the increase. Italy's position is described as one of "armed neutrality" to prevent the war from causing her damage, and to shape the new situation in conformity with her interests.

Roumania is in much the same position. She does not want to go to war, but at the same time, does not want to lose any share of the spoils that might fall to her.

KAISER NON-COMMITTAL ON PEACE PROPOSAL

Canadian Press Despatch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Wilson's message today, received from the imperial chancellor of Germany a non-committal reply to his enquiry into the report that Emperor William was willing to discuss terms of peace.

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