

150,000 RUSSIAN SOLDIERS HAVE PASSED THROUGH ENGLAND; ATTACK GERMAN REAR

HOSTS OF GREAT BEAR WILL ENTER DEATH GRAPPLE WITH ENEMY'S ARMIES IN FRANCE

Vance Thompson, Noted American Writer, Positive He Saw Czar's Men in Old Country, While from St. John's, Newfoundland, Comes Confirmation of the Story—Came from Archangel via Arctic Ocean Route.

New York, Sept. 6.—Russian troops to the number of 150,000 have passed through England and are now at the rear of the German army in France, according to Vance Thompson, an American writer, who arrived here today on the Red Star liner Kronland, which sailed from Liverpool Aug. 28. On that day, Mr. Thompson said, he saw detachments of Cossacks on their way to the channel ports, and learned that the British government had suspended the regular train service in order to give the Russians the right of way.

He added that he could say from reliable authority that 150,000 Russians had already crossed the channel and were now probably attacking the German rear, while it was understood that thousands more were on their way from Archangel, by the Arctic Ocean route, to England.

Passengers on several steamers from England recently have reported a movement of Russian troops through the British Isles to the continent.

A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says: "The Allan liner Pomeranian is here from Liverpool and her officers and passengers tell the same story about Russian troops being brought to England as the Mauretania's passengers recounted at New York last week.

YESTERDAY'S WAR SUMMARY

The allied armies defending the roads to Paris have again come into contact with German right wing on banks of the River Grand Morin, which runs east and west, somewhat south of the Paris line.

An official statement, issued by the French war office, says that the Allies advanced troops came into touch with German forces which seem to be covering on the River Ourcq, towards the southwest, the movement of the main body of the German right wing had a small engagement resulting in an advantage to the French.

The town of Maubeuge, where it is reported British troops are assisting the French garrison, is said to be still resisting the German assault.

From Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, comes the report that the Germans are attacking the forts at Nancy, and that Emperor William and the general staff are watching the operations.

The British official war information bureau has issued a long general survey of the operations of the British army during the past week, and in addition a list of British casualties which shows a total of more than 15,000 men up to September 1.

The statement, which is based on a report from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces at the front, speaks highly of the spirit of the British soldiers and their achievements. It declares that while the British losses are heavy they are not one-third of the losses inflicted by the British troops on the Germans. The statement closes with a call for more men.

Berlin reports that 3,000 British prisoners have reached Döberitz.

A bombardment has begun of the fortifications at Cattaro, an Austro-Hungarian seaport, by the French fleet, and advices from Cetinje credit the Montenegrin troops with the defeat of the Austrians at Boljanitz, in Herzegovina.

France is calling out the 1915 recruits, and in this way will add 250,000 men to her force within a few months.

WILL DISARM ALL GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN CANADA

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—An order-in-council has been passed requiring all citizens of Germany or Austria-Hungary now in Canada to surrender within ten days all fire arms, ammunition or explosives in their possession to a justice of the peace or an officer of the N. W. Mounted Police. The authorities are also given right of search in the case of any person being suspected. The order is made under the War Measures Act, just passed by parliament, and refers to the possession "By any alien enemy of fire arms, ammunition, dynamite, gun powder or other dangerous explosives." Receipts shall be given for all articles surrendered.

In case of suspects, and of arms, ammunition or explosives being found on search, not only shall they be forfeited, but the owner shall be liable to a fine of not over \$500 or not more than three months' imprisonment. It is also prohibited to sell or give possession in any way of such articles to such persons under penalty of not more than \$100 or one month imprisonment.

BRITISH FISHING BOATS WERE SUNK.

London, Sept. 5, 5.25 p. m.—The official information bureau announced today that a German squadron had sunk fifteen British fishing boats in the North Sea.

SOLDIERS AT VALCARTIER MARCH PAST

The Canadian Soldiers Made Magnificent Appearance.

GOVERNOR GENERAL WATCHED THE PARADE

Minister of Militia Headed the Procession of Division For Foreign Service — Heavy Rain All Day.

Special to The Standard.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Militia, was amongst the distinguished visitors to Valcartier today to witness the march past of the troops before H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Hon. Mr. Hazen spent considerable time among the New Brunswick lines and expressed himself as highly pleased with the spirit and general appearance of the men.

The Minister visited the St. John infantry and artillery lines and was proud to say that he found the type of soldier a distinct credit to the loyalist city.

Hon. Mr. Hazen speaking of the grand parade this afternoon had nothing but lavish words of praise for the showing of all ranks, particularly was he impressed with the spirit of enthusiastic patriotism which drenching rains could not dampen nor impair.

(Canadian Press.) Valcartier Camp, Que., Sept. 6.—When 23,000 officers and men of Canada's infantry, cavalry and artillery marched past His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught this afternoon, the greatest military review in the history of the Dominion occurred. The weather was decidedly unfavorable for such a display, rain falling heavily throughout the entire day.

Prominent people came from all parts of Canada, including Sir Robert Borden, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Senator Loughheed, Hon. Frank Cochrane, the Japanese consul general, and several members of parliament. A special train arrived early in the morning, and from the standpoint of notable passengers it was one of the most important handled by a Canadian railway in many years.

Over 2,000 visitors inspected the immense mobilization camp, and witnessed the review. For forty minutes the soldiers paraded by the Governor General, and it was a wonderful showing. As they approached the saluting base where the Duke of Connaught, Col. Sam Hughes, Col. Williams and a number of officers were stationed on chargers and the Premier and party were seated in a motor car, practically every company marched in perfect alignment, with a brisk stride and with rifles sloped at the proper angle. The procession was led by the minister of militia and Col. Williams, who, on reaching the saluting point, wheeled into a position near the Governor General. Then followed the artillery, composing every Canadian battery. The showing of this section of the force exceeded expectations. There was every evidence that much care had been used in the selection of horses. There were rows and rows of them, followed by carriages carrying guns of the latest types. Then came the infantry, led by Lt. Col. Mercer, commanding the first brigade. Most of the men wore khaki service uniforms, while a few red coats were also in evidence. The khaki, comprising one brigade, made a striking appearance, marching to the sturdy music of the bag pipes.

Sir Robert stated after the review: "I am more than pleased with the sanitary condition of the camp, astonished at the wonderful work that has been done in organization, and particularly delighted with the appearance and physique of the men."

"Every man who saw this review should be proud of the achievement," said Col. Hughes. "Every man should feel proud that he is a Canadian." Practically all the visitors left the camp tonight with the exception of the Governor General, who stayed over in his private car. He will inspect the camp tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SCOTIA WAS IMPOSING

Entire Pontifical Court present — Pope Benedict XV received with acclaim — Cardinals presented.

Rome, Sept. 6.—The coronation of Pope Benedict XV, took place today in the Sistine Chapel. The ceremony was imposing. The Sistine Chapel was used for the occasion in order to avoid pomp during the war that is in progress. The entire pontifical court, many of the Roman aristocracy, and the family of the pontiff were present.

The scene with Pope Benedict seated in the Sedia Gestatoria chair proceeded the bearers of the Triple Crown and flanked by the bearers of the celebrated feather fans and sixty cardinals in their full vestments, was a striking one. When the ceremony ended the pope was received with loud acclaim by those present.

Later in the day Pope Benedict received successively in private audience Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell, who presented their suites and some American friends to the Pontiff.

The entire armed corps of the Holy See saluted the passage of the procession which was formed in the Pope's apartments and then proceeded to the Pauline chapel, where the adoration of the Holy Sacrament was celebrated.

At the Sistine Chapel, where a mass was said. After indulgences the subdeacon placed the maul on the arm of the Pope, who sat down while the cardinals of the diocese of Rome recited the coronation prayer. The Pope then mounted the altar and a cardinal placed the pallium on his shoulders.

At the Sistine Chapel, where a mass was said, the last adoration of the cardinals, bishops and abbots. Then he read the introit, intoned the gloria and resumed his seat on the throne.

WANT TURKEY TO COMMENCE WAR ON ALLIES

\$600,000 in German Gold Besides Officers and Men Already in Constantinople — British Residents Leaving.

London, Sept. 6 (3.40 p. m.)—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Constantinople dated Aug. 31, declares that the idea of a fresh war is distasteful to Turkey. Even among the army there appears to be lack of enthusiasm.

Practically all business has been suspended and distress is beginning to be felt.

Today the number of German officers and men now in Constantinople is over 2,000, the correspondent goes on. The fresh arrivals are being either drafted into the navy or sent to the forts along the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the entrances to which already have been mined.

German reports of recent successes against the British and the French armies are being exploited in Constantinople to the utmost by the German embassy.

In anticipation of the possibility of Turkey going to war, British, French and Russian residents are beginning to send their families away. Already a number of English families in Smyrna have gone to Mytilene, on the island of Lesbos, for greater safety.

In conclusion, the Reuter correspondent says that the value of German gold which has reached Constantinople is placed at \$600,000.

PATHFINDER SUNK.

London, Sept. 6.—The light cruiser Pathfinder of the British navy has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The loss of life is not definitely known. The paymaster, Sidney W. Finch was killed and the commander, Captain Francis M. Leake was wounded. Six junior officers and two petty officers are missing.

FINEST EVER, IS OPINION AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF BANNER EXHIBITION

BRITAIN'S MEN ARE SUPERIOR TO GERMANS

Past Week's Continuous Fighting Showed Them Better Trained.

THE "TOMMIES" PROUD OF THEIR RECORD.

Out-fought Enemy in All Departments Opinion of Field Marshal Sir John French.

London, Sept. 6 (3 p. m.)—The operations of the British army in France last week are reviewed in a statement issued by the official war information bureau today. The statement reads: "It is now possible to make another general survey, in continuation of that issued on Aug. 30, of the operations of the British army during the past week.

No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have, indeed, been battles in various parts of the immense front which, in other wars, would have been considered operations of the first magnitude. But in this war they are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces, caused by the initial shock on the frontier and in Belgium, and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the west theatre, while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern.

The British expeditionary army has conformed with the general movement of the French forces, and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French general staff. Since the battle at Cambria on Aug. 28, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack, supported by an enormous force the seventh French army has come into operation on the British left.

This in conjunction with the fifth army on our right, has greatly taken the strength and strain and pressure of our left.

The French army, in particular, on Aug. 28, advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet and counter the German forward movement, and a considerable battle developed to the town of Guise. In this the fifth French army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy losses and in disorder three German army corps—The tenth, the Guard and a reserve corps. It is stated the German commander of the tenth German corps was among those killed.

In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed from it, the general retirement to the south continued, and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rear guard.

I. C. R. MEN GIVE DAYS PAY TO FUND

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 6.—At an enthusiastic meeting of representatives of the different branches of the I. C. R. service in the general offices here Saturday afternoon, a resolution was unanimously passed to contribute a day's pay to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The movement is entirely voluntary and the opinion was expressed that the employees of the government railway will contribute a dozen days' pay to the fund if necessary. General Manager, Gutelius presided.

BELGIANS RETREAT.

Rotterdam, via London, Sept. 6, 9.30 p. m.—Berlin news office said that the Belgian army (in East Flanders, 16 miles east of Ghent), was taken Saturday, the Belgian garrison retreating to Antwerp.

THE KAISER AT NANCY.

London, Sept. 6, 1.45 p. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, says the Germans are attacking the forts of Nancy, and that Emperor William and the German general staff are present there.

Lieutenant Governor Wood Formally Announces "Big Show" Open to Public—Patriotic Speeches Deal With Fortitude and High Courage of Empire in Time of Danger—All Who Stay Home Must Do Part.

That the directors of the St. John Exhibition showed a right spirit in deciding to carry out their plans in the face of the uncertainty produced by the outbreak of the war, and set an example of courage, enterprise and faith at a time when these qualities are needed not only among the men who go to the field of battle, but among those in all walks of life in order to keep the wheels of industry moving and give the workers a chance to earn their daily bread, was the keynote of most of the speeches at the formal opening of the Exhibition Association Saturday evening.

An interesting suggestion was made by Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture for the province, who in referring to the fact that the local government had weeks ago made an offer of help to the Mother Country through the Ottawa authorities, and had on learning that potatoes would be an acceptable gift decided to present 100,000 bushels of New Brunswick potatoes to Great Britain in her time of trial, pointed out that the people if they desired could supplement this gift by private subscription of enough money to send over 30,000 or so extra bushels.

The formal opening of the Exhibition which took place in the Amusement Hall was attended by a large crowd of people. Interesting speeches were made by Mayor Frink, Hon. George J. Clarke, acting premier, Hon. J. A. Murray and Lieut. Governor Wood, who declared the exhibition open to the public.

The City Cornet Band was in attendance and rendered a fine musical programme, mostly of patriotic airs. Interwoven between the speeches was a programme of songs by A. C. Smith, Miss Amour and Fred McKean with D. Arnold Fox as accompanist.

On the platform were a large number of the directors of the Exhibition and other prominent citizens, with their ladies. Hearty congratulations were extended to the directors on the success of their efforts to put on a good quality as well as quantity of exhibits in the face of the difficulties which developed as a result of the war, and the public was urged to give the association its best support by attending the Exhibition as often as possible.

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TELLS HOW THE FRENCH WON A FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL NEAR TOWN OF CHANTILLY

Heavy German Guns had but little effect on French Melinite Battery — Enemy's Infantry ordered to retire.

London, Sept. 6, 4.55 p. m.—The correspondent of the Times, describing the fighting in the villages near Paris, says that at Chantilly, Senlis and other places, the Germans and the allies engaged in cannonading, with little effect. They then tried the strength of their infantry with a slight advantage to the Germans, who, however, were ordered to retire. These tactics were characteristic of the fighting for several days previous to Sept. 3rd.

He gives a description of an engagement near Senlis, on a large open plain, over which the three main roads converge into Senlis. A French battery, hidden in an orchard and another behind earthworks, engaged the German artillery, which occupied a position on a ridge three miles distant on the opposite side of the plain.

"One heard the curious whistle of the French melinite shells," says the writer, "then a cluster of little clean shelled balls appeared over the ridge, to be followed a few seconds later by the report."

The Germans were using mostly heavy guns, though there was a battery somewhere further along the road which from time to time shelled the French troops concealed in the folds of the rolling ploughland. The Germans succeeded in dislodging some of the French.

A couple of squadrons of dragons appeared suddenly out of the hollow and trotted 200 yards to the rear; they were changing their ground. An infantry man who sought cover under the same haystack as myself, told me that a shell had burst in the middle of his section and put four men out of action.

Artillery Duel.

"Heavy shells, on the other hand, seemed to have little effect on the French battery. It kept its position in the orchard and maintained a regular fire, while big splashes of dull grey smoke marked the shells which were trying to find it and which crashed into the ground behind its position, now to this, now to that side of the road."

The French guns fired at frequent intervals. First would come the deep report of the German guns, the note of which dominated the cannonade all day; then followed the sharp sound of the French field pieces. On the roads outside forces of French cavalry came and went. I waited for a fusillade to break out in the woods to the right and left of the open country where the French appeared to be pushing forward, but it did not come.

As attack, it seemed might come towards evening; so I left Senlis and rode five miles back on the left of the French position to Chantilly, to see what was happening there.

Chantilly Deserted. "Chantilly was also deserted. There was no sign of fighting, but much talk in the few inns still open. Presently a frightened woman shouted that Senlis was burning. I started back along the road and encountered a stream of carts laden with household goods. Over the woods a column of smoke was rising. A battalion of French infantry, retreating through the woods, was moving in the direction of Chantilly.

"The Germans fired about forty shells into the town and then the bombardment ceased. I went back through the streets to see what the damage was. There was surprisingly little to be seen.

The Germans had evidently taken the tower of the cathedral as a mark. I had seen one shell hit it, and a trail of smoke go up, but only one gargoyille had been broken from its place and lay in fragments on the ground. Here and there one saw broken tiles. The telegraph wires were down in places and lay in a tangle, but on the whole there was not more havoc than would have been caused by a heavy gale."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES STATEMENT

London, Sept. 5.—The foreign office today issued a statement as follows: "Conclusive evidence produced by the Agency Havas has entirely satisfied the foreign office that the statement occurring in a recently published report forwarded by his majesty's ambassador at Berlin, that the Agency Havas has agreed in future to publish news concerning Germany only if supplied through the Wolff Telegraph Bureau, is not correct. Such an arrangement appears to have been intended by the German organization, but it is not one which the Agency Havas ever contemplated. It is with great satisfaction that the foreign office has been able to give publicity to this correction."

CHEERS FOR NIOBE.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 6.—The cruiser Niobe sailed last evening amid an enthusiastic display by the citizens following the embarkation of 100 naval reserves to complete her crew.