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ALLIES ROLL BACK GERMAN MASSES FORTY MILES IN 4 DAYS' BATTLE STILL RAGING ALONG WHOLE FRONT

British Press Hard on Enemy's Right, Capturing Many Prisoners and Machine Guns--Heaviest Fighting Against French Centre at Rheims, but Indications Are That Kaiser's Forces Are Being Slowly Crumpled Up Into Into Rough and Dangerous Country Between Rheims and Verdun--Belgians Renew Attack and Take Aerschot--British Empire Soon To Have Nearly 2,000,000 Men Under Arms, Counting On Second Contingent of 20,000 From Canada--British Fleet Made Daring Raid Into Heligoland Bight--Russians Pressing Home Attack

ONE DAY'S FIGHTING RESULTS IN GAIN OF 12 MILES TO ALLIES

German Troops Cannot Stand Attack of British and French Along 108 Miles of Battle Front

At End of Twenty-five Days' Continuous Battle Europe's Touted Fighting Men Show Signs of Weakening--British Casualties to Date 19,000 but Many of These Missing and Sure to Turn Up Later--40,000 Troops Altogether From Canada.

While the latest official statements give few details of the great battle which is being waged in France and in which three million men are engaged, it seems apparent that the German forces are still falling back, from the announcement that the Allies have gained about thirty-seven miles of territory in their advance, an increase of twelve in the operations during the past twenty-four hours.

Both British and French troops have crossed the River Marne, the British capturing men and guns. The action of greatest severity is being fought between Maily and Vitry Le Francois.

In an engagement between British and Germans in Nyassaland, British Central Africa, the Germans according to the British official press bureau, were driven back to the river Songwe, which is part of the frontier between the British and German protectorates.

Prince Joachim Albrecht, of Prussia, son of the late Prince Frederick Albert, Regent of Brunswick, and a second cousin of the German emperor, has been wounded in battle.

ALLIES GAIN THIRTY-SEVEN MILES IN FOUR DAYS.

Paris, Sept. 10--11.16 p. m.--"During the four days' battle," says an official communication issued tonight, "the Allies have pushed back the Germans thirty-seven miles, and taken many prisoners and machine guns."

BRITISH WIN IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.

Paris, Sept. 10--11.22 p. m.--The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On the left wing the British and French troops have crossed the Marne, between La Ferre-Sous-Journe, Charly and Chateau Thierry, pursuing the enemy who is in retreat. During the course of their advance, the British forces took a number of prisoners and captured Mitrailleses.

"During the four days' battle the allied armies have, in that section of the theatre of operations, gained more than sixty kilometres.

"Between Chateau Thierry and Vitry Le Francois the Prussian guard has been thrown back.

"The action continues with great severity in the region between Camp De Maily and Vitry Le Francois.

"In the center and on the right wing there is no change in the situation.

"In the Ormain and in the Argonne districts the two opposing forces are maintaining their positions. In the region of Nancy the enemy has made slight progress on the Chateau Salins road. On the other hand, we have gained ground in the forest of Champenoux.

"The losses have been considerable on both sides, but the morale and health of our troops remain excellent.

"There is no confirmation of the news published in the German newspapers of the fall of Mauberge."

BELGIUM REPORTS OPERATIONS SATISFACTORY.

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."

SAYS GERMAN TROOPS 'WEARING OUT.'

Bordeaux, Sept. 10--6.45 p. m.--The military correspondent of the Temps considers the situation from the standpoint of the Allies more than reassuring. The German offensive has not yet been stopped, he says, but they are being driven back all along the front. Their troops are wearing out.

"The too numerous German artillery remains," he adds, "but their infantry is insufficient for an attack with the necessary energy."

"Their long line of communication through Belgium makes the movement of supplies difficult, and they are probably marching eastward with the object of establishing another base to the southeast of the Meuse which would connect also with their forces in Lorraine."

(Continued on page 5, first column.)

NATURAL TRAP MAY ENVELOP GERMAN FORCES

Irresistible Attack of Allied Armies Securely Forcing Germans Into Narrow Rough Country

TURNING RIGHT FLANK TOWARDS RHEIMS-VERDUN

French Press Delighted With Outlook and Predicts Serious Trouble for General Von Kluck--Correspondent Watches Battle of Meaux from Motor Car and Describes Scenes.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Sept. 10--The editorials of the newspapers still published in Paris are largely taken up with discussion of the significance of the German retreat.

L'Esclair comments on the military situation as follows:

"The repulse of the German attack against our forces on the right bank of the Ourcq cuts off their retreat to the northwest. Northward the way is barred by detached forts and the entrenched camp of Rheims, so that there remains only a retirement across the arid and uninhabited plain of Champagne. Ponsleuse, thirty miles wide, between Rheims and St. Meneshold, to reach which the Marne valley, they will be compelled to traverse between Epernay and Châlons, the roughest country, full of ravines, forests and ponds."

Further light is thrown upon the position by the latest resume of the Echo de Paris:

"On the left wing the allies repulsed the army of Von Kluck and reformed stubbornly that commanded by Generals Von Hansen, Von Buelow and the Prince of Wurtemberg. In the centre we continue to make progress against the crown prince's army, which is trying to move toward Verdun. Finally our right resists successfully the attacks of Von Heintzenberg."

The conclusion may be drawn that the Germans have effected a union of their eastern armies with those which invaded France via the Meuse. Despite their efforts, the combined mass is being forced eastward into the difficult and narrow region, only forty miles wide, between Rheims and Verdun. For the first time since the war began the Germans seem to have been out manoeuvred and even seriously endangered.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF MEAUX BATTLE.

London, Sept. 10--In the course of his despatch, Ward Price, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Paris, tells how he came suddenly upon the battle of Meaux. He writes:

"There it was before our eyes in the valley, dense while hallooms of smoke from the exploding shells, steady little convoys of shrapnel bursting in the air, showers of black earth ripped out of the soil ground and sent flying, farm houses and haystacks flaming, and many aeroplane crusing overhead--a real battle at last."

"Only a few miles to the ridge above Meaux and there below was a splendid sight of an artillery battle, or rather a bombardment. For straining our eyes as we say, even through strong glasses, we can nowhere find the French batteries replying. German shells were falling in the fields just beyond Meaux and the French infantry there is lying snugly in trenches, probably suffering little though the noise is like half a dozen giant's swinging hammers."

"It is a wild sweep of open country, gradually rising and falling, green fields and stubble, most of it studded with thick cops of big trees, and here and there a farm house. With glasses you can see figures of French soldiers moving quickly over the green. Suddenly they disappear and probably they have jumped into trenches which they were sent up to reinforce."

SEES DANGER FOR GERMANS IN RETREAT

Military Expert Says German Plan Was to Drive to Paris

VON KLUCK ALARMED FOR RIGHT AND REAR

French Press Delighted With Outlook and Predicts Serious Trouble for General Von Kluck--Correspondent Watches Battle of Meaux from Motor Car and Describes Scenes.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Sept. 10--There has been no startling or decisive change along the huge battle front extending from Paris in a semi-circle to Verdun in the last twenty-four hours. Official communications from Bordeaux show that the allies' left has steadily gained ground, slowly pressing back the German right from the Isle de France across the River Marne.

We are told that the Germans have recrossed the Grand Morin in their retreat, and delivered violent but fruitless attacks on our troops holding the right flank of the Ourcq. It is too early yet to say whether this is the precursor of a general retirement of the whole army or merely the drawing in of the right wing to the angle formed by the junction of the Marne and the Ourcq with a view of acting on the defensive in this quarter while the main attack would be delivered on more favorable ground further east.

This sudden attack on the allies who advanced two days ago to the right bank of the Ourcq seems to show that General Von Kluck is becoming seriously alarmed for the safety of his right flank and rear. It becomes more and more evident that the Germans at this stage contemplated a direct attack on Paris. Their main armies never changed their direction suddenly south as reported, but moved directly along the Marne, all of which were part of their original plan.

The great movement from La Fere to Compiègne and from Compiègne to Senlis was merely a blind intended to deceive the allies' command as to the true direction of their advance. Cavalry should always cover the retirement of the army in the face of the enemy as they can delay his advance and give time to exhausted stragglers and small parties of infantry who have been temporarily separated to rejoin their regiments.

Indian troops, perhaps the best trained in the British Empire, are now on their way to the front. The presence of fresh reinforcements just when the issue begins to waver should exercise a decisive effect on the campaign. Did France if the issue is not already decided in the next few days.

FLOODS PREVENT JAP INVESTMENT OF TSING-TAU.

Peking, Sept. 10--The elements have delayed unexpectedly the Japanese advance on Tsing Tau. Floods cover the country surrounding the town, and are spreading inland beyond Wei-Hsien.

The waters continue to rise and it is said that probably it will be months before the Japanese can begin their investment of the stronghold, which now can be reached only by boat.

AUSTRIANS LOST REGIMENTAL CHEST

Cossacks Add Another Thousand to Number of Enemy Captured Besides \$70,000 in Cash

German Crown Prince Given Command of Troops Opposing Russian Advance--Montenegrins Capture Important Town--Bombardment of Belgrade Renewed--Russians Had Stiff Fighting to Capture Lemberg.

London, Sept. 10--4.30 p. m.--A Havas despatch from Petrograd dated yesterday says:

"A regiment of Cossacks took at Zampol, 17 Austrian officers, 445 men, a great number of company horses, cattle and the money chest of the Serenbentli Lancers, containing 145,000 crowns. Near Zamosc 700 Austrians were captured with a great quantity of supplies. An Austrian steamer upon the Vistula was sunk by Russian guns."

BELGRADE AGAIN UNDER FIRE

London, Sept. 10--3.06 p. m.--The bombardment of Belgrade has been renewed with increasing fury, according to a Nish despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Considerable damage has been done. The Servian batteries are replying to the Austrian fire.

REPORT KOENIGSBERG IN RUINS.

London, Sept. 10--A Copenhagen despatch to the Morning Post says that a Danish steamer which has arrived there from Stettin reports a rumor that the Russians are bombarding Koenigsberg, and that several buildings are in flames.

CROWN PRINCE TO OPPOSE RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 11--12.40 a. m.--According to a Petrograd despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, it is believed there that the German Crown Prince has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces against Russia.

MONTENEGRINS OCCUPY FOTCHA.

Petrograd, Sept. 10--The movement in Roumania favoring the Triple Entente causing irritation to the Hungarian government, which has forbidden the teaching of the Roumanian language in Roumanian schools in Transylvania.

The Roumanian journal, Dreptata, says that in the districts bordering on Roumania the people are in sympathy with the Russians, and expresses the belief that the Roumanian troops will march with the Russian troops to strike the "treacherous Austrians."

Austrian prisoners who have arrived at Potters, bring reports that the financial condition of Austria is bad, that the people are discontented with the war, and that a general panic is spreading through Hungary.

The Montenegrins have taken the Bosnian town of Fotcha, which dominates the roads to Sarajevo.

RUSSIAN STORY OF LEMBERG'S CAPTURE.

Petrograd, Sept. 10, via London, Sept. 10, 1.20 a. m.--The Rech today prints the following details of the fall of Lemberg:

"The commencement of the fighting which resulted in the capture of Lemberg, began Aug. 29, when the Russians drove the enemy from Ziscow (45 miles east of Lemberg) and moved on to Golsya Corka (a name which means 'the naked hill')."

"We spent the night on Naked Hill and the actual storming of the town was begun at 2.30 o'clock in the morning. Then followed a four days' battle. A virtually continuous cannonade continued from dawn to darkness without cessation. Even in the darkness the weary fighters got little sleep. Whenever a single shot was heard the men dashed for their places and the battle boiled again with renewed fury."

"The enemy's counter attacks were delivered with great energy and a dense hail of lead and iron was poured over our ranks. The Russian advance was greatly impeded by the lofty nature of the ground, and the great number of excellent entrenchments, which formed splendid natural fortifications for the enemy, which held them doggedly. Out of these, however, the enemy was driven in succession."

"We suffered much from thirst, for the stony country was devoid of springs. The days were oppressively hot and the nights bitterly cold."

Total British Losses to Date 19,18 ; Berlin Garrison Lost 42,000

London, Sept. 10--7.56 p. m.--Additional British casualties up to Sept. 7 were officially announced today as follows:

Officers killed, 30; wounded, 63; missing, 61. Men killed, 61; wounded, 510; missing, 2,083.

With the lists previously announced the total casualties are now as follows: Killed, 356; wounded, 1,796; missing, 17,023, or a total of 19,165.

BERLIN GARRISON ALONE LOSES 42,000.

Paris, Sept. 10--11.45 p. m.--According to a Munich report, received here the contingent from the Berlin garrison alone has lost 42,000 men, killed or wounded, in the war thus far.

GERMANS SLAY PRIESTS AND MAIM CHILD

Shocking Tales of Fresh Atrocities Come from Antwerp and Paris

CARDINAL MERCER TELLS HIS STORY

Saw Fellow Priests Lying Dead by Roadside and Recognized Many of Them--Chalked Cross on Priests' Casock Target for Bullets--Boy's Feet and Hands Cut Off.

(Special to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Antwerp, Sept. 10--Official couriers arriving here from the American legation in Brussels report that they witnessed with their own eyes a fresh sample of German atrocity toward conquered Belgium.

"As they were passing slowly through Louvain in an automobile, they saw sitting outside of a partly burned house a boy eight years old whose hands and feet had been cut off at the wrists and ankles. The Americans stopped and asked the mother what had happened."

"The Germans did it," she said, with spiritless apathy. Evidently in terror lest she had said too much, she refused to answer further questions. The child's wrists and ankles were bandaged as if the frightful injuries had been inflicted recently."

Details of the shooting down of a Jesuit priest of Louvain were told to an American courier by another priest who had witnessed the affair. It appears that the Jesuit kept a diary in which he had written the following commentary on the sacking of the Louvain library: "Vandalism worthy of Attila himself."

According to the other priest's story the German officers forced the offender to read the words aloud. They marked a cross in chalk on the back of his casock, as a target, and sent a dozen bullets into his back. This happened, he said, in the presence of twenty other Louvain priests.

(Special to Daily Telegraph and New York World.)

Paris, Sept. 10--Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines, returning from Rome, described in an interview here tonight the horrors of seeing prior to his departure from Belgium, fellow priests lying dead in ruins left by Germans.

The road lined with bodies, many of whom he recognized as classmates or friends.

HALIFAX COUNCIL VOTES \$25,000 TO PATRIOTIC FUND

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 10--The Halifax City Council tonight unanimously voted \$25,000 toward the Canadian patriotic fund.

STR. OCEANIC BROKE IN TWO ON A ROCK

Aberdeen, via London, Sept. 10--The trawler Glenogil, which has arrived here, reports having assisted in the rescue of the officers and crew of the White Star steamer Oceanic, wrecked off the coast of Scotland, and in transferring them to another ship. An attempt was made to refloat the Oceanic, which had struck a rock, but the hull parted and the attempt was abandoned.

the building may be summarized as a "business section," as contrasted with the sections at both extremities of the lower floor, where the exhibits are for display only. T. J. Phillips, the Corcoran Candy Co., and such firms have neatly arranged and attractive places here.

Patriotic Touch.

The most conspicuous place of all--that is for general appearance--is located in the southern end of the main floor, in the section which corresponds with the dining hall at the northern end. The place referred to is Murray & Gregory's booth. It is located at the northern extremity of the section. A touch of patriotism has been introduced into this exhibit which has been constructed in the very interesting form of a monument bearing testimony to the gallant chivalry of the British.

The base is painted in slate color and at each corner is a canon standing on a pedestal and forming the support for an artistically designed top piece, bearing the gold crown, coats-of-arms, etc. "What We Have Done" is a letter on each side just beneath the canopy, and then lower down on the base, one on each side the following: "Camperdown, 1807; Croy, 1846; Trafalgar, 1805; Waterloo, 1815. The whole is decorated with flags, British, French, Russian, Belgian, Japanese, Serbian, and interwoven. This entire booth, outside this feature, is well arranged, displaying art glass, mirrors and woodworking materials.

In this section of the building also are grouped several merchants displaying pianos and others with scales, adding machines, etc. All are arranged attractively of course and an array of demonstrators in the various lines is on the job looking for "prospects."

D. Mages & Sons have a booth separated from the rest, situated at the beginning of this wing and opposite to it is the display of the St. John Railway Company. The Imperial Oil Company has an exhibit near Murray & Gregory's, in which the articles displayed are made to appear very attractive.

There are numerous other smaller booths, all arranged well and presenting a neat appearance, but it would be difficult to enumerate them individually.

Gallery of Main Building.

In the gallery of the main building, right over the front door is the big child's welfare exhibit which will attract a great deal of attention, especially from the parents of the small boys and girls. Directly north of this is an ice cream booth of the People's Dairy, beyond which is one of the Phillips' candy booths. Across the north end of the building are three exhibits, F. E. Holman & Co., wall papers, art glass, flowers and paper roses, and J. Mason and Risch pianos. Going south along the east side of the gallery are the following other well trimmed booths: British and Foreign Bible Society, Ross Drug Company, featuring the Bessie preparations; Telegraph and Times; Diston Sans Company, a very fine exhibit of its kind placed in the exhibition by the manufacturers in the interests of the local jobbers; Alfred Butler, and the booth of the Women's Suffrage Association.

On the west gallery directly south of the child welfare exhibit are the booths of the National Clothing Company and Macaulay Bros. & Co., both featuring ladies' clothing and the fall styles.

In the alley between the main building and main building wing are to be found the exhibit of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., featuring ladies' clothes, millinery and furs, and C. H. Townsend Piano Company, featuring the Heintzman piano.

At the southeast corner of the gallery over the agricultural wing are to be found the exhibits of the St. John's Club, and the Historical Society, and also the exhibits of women's work.

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