

ut be  
ovril

EXPERT PRAISES  
LIVE STOCK SHOW  
AT EXHIBITION

Thursday, Sept. 10.  
B. S. Hauer, of the live stock section of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is in the city visiting the exhibition on behalf of the department, and including it in a six weeks' tour of the maritime provinces. He told a Telegram reporter last evening that while he could not speak in an official capacity of the show of animals at the exhibition, he thought them generally very fine. It was the first of the local shows that he had seen, as his experience had been chiefly in the west.

In the course of his trip he was going to make an inspection of the domain animals, especially bulls, which had been let out for service to the various associations. So far as the province of New Brunswick was concerned they were not many to see—only four all told; but in Nova Scotia the number was larger. He hoped that New Brunswick stock breeders would soon be showing the same spirit of progress as the others. He mentioned that there were in all 477 bulls so let out over the domain. It was the policy of the department to let the associations choose their own breed for development, but once a breed was chosen they did what they could to prevent any crossing of the breeds by a change that might tend to that.

Most of the breeders in New Brunswick had gone in for Ayrshires and Holsteins. Owing to the greater demand for beef now it might pay them to give the beef breeds, Shorthorns and the Aberdeen Angus, more prominence.

Then the useful all round animal, the Hereford, was rarely seen in the province, though Mr. Hauer did not think there was any climatic difficulty in breeding this class of beef and butter cattle.

He added that without question a better lot of Jerseys than were shown in the exhibition could not be seen in Canada.

War Prevents Building  
Calgary, Alta., Sept. 10.—The University of Calgary is affected by the war in the extent of having to forego its building programme. The classes and the classes will have to be held in the public library.

RIPS  
WATER

and  
ce  
nmer Travel  
on Outing?

of steamers, connecting the prime  
Seaboard with Boston, New

Now in Service

between St. John and

Leaves Franklin Wharf,

Tuesdays, Thursdays and

6.30 p. m.

Trips leaving Portland at

for New York.

ELITAN STEAMSHIP

LINE

Steel Steamships Massa-

and Bunker Hill

daily at 8 p. m. for New

direct, returning on the

15. Running time between

is 15 hours.

orporation

F. & P. A.; A. E. PIEMING,

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914.

NO. 4.

## RETREAT OF GERMAN ARMIES MEANS SECOND PHASE OF WAR WILL SOON BEGIN ON GERMAN SOIL

### Right Wing Made Efforts to Hold Lines Along River Aisne But Triumphant British Forced Crossings and Germans Continue to Fall Back—Prussian Centre Making Stand Behind Rheims But Early Reoccupation of That City by French is Expected—Crown Prince Withdraws Left and Shifts Headquarters Eighteen Miles Further North—Kaiser's Forces Lost Large Quantities of Ammunition and Many Prisoners, including General and Entire Staff—Russian Victories Reported.

London, Sept. 14, 10.10 p. m.—Except for the army which has been attacking Verdun, the German forces in France have fallen back all along the line, according to the French official report issued this afternoon.

From Nancy to Vesges they have withdrawn from French territory, while on the extreme right General Von Kluck and General Von Buelow continue to retreat to the northeast before the French and British, even giving up their defensive position on the river Aisne, between Compiègne and Soissons. Further west, the German detachments that held Amiens have moved northward to try to join the German army of the right at St. Quentin.

It is possible that all the Germans in northwest France have done likewise, otherwise they would be in danger of being cut off in the centre. Another defensive position, behind Rheims, has been given up, and in the Argonne region a general retreat is taking place toward the forest of Belouze and Trelucourt.

### ALLIES KEEP UP STERN PURSUIT.

The allies are pushing their advantage and doing their utmost to turn the retreat into a disaster by a stern pursuit on perhaps the broadest scale yet known in war. On the right they are in good position to continue the offensive if the main and horses are not too tired for further efforts. They are forced to a strong line running from the Meuse to the fortresses through the valley country south of Argonne.

While the allied left occupied largely of fresh troops, with a heavy force of cavalry under General Pau, is attacking around Soissons to drive General Von Kluck and Von Buelow towards Ardennes and Luxembourg, General Pau's army by a few more marches by La Fere and Laon might cut communications between the retreating Germans and Belgium. The British, who yesterday captured nearly all the crossings on the River Aisne and captured many prisoners, are now north of that river and are pushing the attack that would assist in forcing the Germans to evacuate Rheims. The allied centre, somewhere between Châlons and Rheims, is making an effort to recapture the latter city, which would be one of the most popular victories that could be announced to Frenchmen.

Should these movements be crowned with success and Laon and Rheims again fall into the hands of the allies, the Germans would have only one line of communication with Germany, through Reims, and even that might be cut.

General Von Kluck, however, is looking for reinforcements from Belgium, if they have not already reached him, and with these he might make another stand against his relentless pursuers.

### IGNORANT BRITISH IN DECISION.

The British war office issued a long despatch today from Field Marshal Sir John French, covering more completely than the previous summaries, the fighting from September 4 to September 10, inclusive, a period of seven days. According to this report the German sweep to the southeast of Paris is accounted for by General Von Kluck's decision that the British, who had been heavily engaged in the retreat from the Belgian frontier, could be ignored and that he could proceed with his plan of enveloping the main French army.

The new army which came out from Paris, however, upset this move, as it, with its flank threatened, the German general had to withdraw, a movement which has been continued up to the present.

General French paid a high compliment to the latest addition to the British army—the Flying Corps—and he also quoted a letter of congratulation from the French commander, General Joffre, on the accuracy of the information supplied by the aviators. These men have done little or no bomb throwing, but have confined themselves to gathering information about the enemy for the general staff.

This is the work that military men have always said would prove of the greatest service in connection with the use of the aeroplane. In what conflicts they have had with German aviators, the British flying men have, according to Field Marshal French, "established individual ascendancy," and, he adds, "something in the direction of mastery of the air has already been established."

This is particularly gratifying to British, as England was one of the last powers to go seriously into the development of aviation and the government has been severely criticized for not giving it more encouragement.

The Belgians, who have received new big guns and requirements from somewhere, have by a sortie from Antwerp prevented the Germans from sending more of their troops out of Belgium to the south.

### KEPT GERMAN ARMY CORPS IN BELGIUM.

It is reported that the German had another army corps ready to despatch to the assistance of their right wing, north of Paris, but quickly stopped its departure when the Belgians showed their strength and ability to cut communications between Brussels and Louvain. Although the Belgians had to retire to the protection of the Antwerp forts when the Germans discovered them, they proved themselves capable of at least annoying the army of occupation.

All the news coming in today seems to confirm the Russian reports that the Russians have inflicted another crushing defeat on the Austrians, who, on the night, were supported by some German divisions. By the capture of Tomaszow, the Russians drove a wedge between the Austrian army which had invaded Poland at Jaras, Opole, Krasnostaw and Zamosc, and the army which they defeated at Lemberg, and which, although it lost heavily in killed, wounded, prisoners and guns, managed to reform to some extent and undertake the offensive.

The Germans, who reinforced the Austrians, according to latest reports, shared in the defeat. They are trying to reach the fortress at Przemyśl, and the war general is endeavoring to keep off the Russian cavalry which are pursuing them.

Austria had in Poland and Galicia an army estimated at 1,000,000 men, with 1,500 guns. At Lemberg, Austria lost many thousands of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is now stated, although not officially, that the total number of prisoners amounts to 180,000, and that 1,000 field guns were taken, besides the guns in the captured forts and an immense amount of war material.

### REPORT GERMAN DEFEAT HERE.

It is also reported tonight from Rome that the Germans have suffered a defeat at Mlawa, on the East Prussian frontier. This would be rather surprising, as the Russians only today admitted that they had been compelled to withdraw.

(Continued on page 8.)

### SURPRISED AT DEADLINESS OF SHRAPNEL FIRE

### Wounded Soldier From Russian Army Gives Graphic Description of Tuesday's Battle at Tomaszow

### GORGE PILED HIGH

### Austrian Dead Lay in Heaps When Army Finally Surrendered and When Survivors Were Disarmed. Austrian General Drew Revolver and Shot Himself—Victory in Lublin Will Have Effect on East Prussia Operations—Rusky a Hero.

(By Percival Gibson, Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

Petrograd, Sept. 14.—The tactical results of the great Russian victory in Lublin may be looked for immediately. I am told, by the East Prussian frontier. For many days the wounded lay on the great battle have been pouring from the front of the Russian columns. Their arrival by enthusiastic crowds and often greeted as their station by one of the imperial eagles. It is they who, with their eyes-witness accounts of their own part in the fight, lend to the official reports their needed embellishment of color and humanity.

An officer wounded in both legs in the fighting south of Zamosc, related how he saw with his regiment by train from the east of Lemberg to near Cholin, the journey which in the dreary uncertainty of the night they were made. They were greeted by enthusiastic crowds and often greeted as their station by one of the imperial eagles. It is they who, with their eyes-witness accounts of their own part in the fight, lend to the official reports their needed embellishment of color and humanity.

### RUSSIA'S BOLD MOVE

No plan more swiftly decisive than Russian invasion through Posen and Silesia—If German Advance Into France Ever Renewed, It Would Meet Most Formidable Resistance.

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, Military Expert London Daily Telegraph, by Special Cable).

London, Sept. 14.—The defeat of the Germans in the chain of battles fought last week in the valley of the Meuse compels the retirement of their forces in a northeasterly direction. So long as the French troops at Verdun hold the Meuse valley they check the main line retreat, which now lies towards the Belgian, Ardennes and Luxembourg. Metz and the chain forts to Thionville form a strong pivot for the German strategic left, while the course of the rivers and the dense forests on the frontier and the line of the land facilitates the movements of their columns and defensive actions.

Nothing in military history approaches the raid by 1,000,000 men through Belgium to Paris and back again to whence they started. A fresh advance from the same points would certainly encounter more formidable resistance, for France has augmented her forces to an important extent while the terror that the Germans seem to have inspired at the outset seems to have vanished.

It must be remembered that the retreat of such masses as the defeated Germans before the pursuing victorious French and British, cannot be easily accomplished. The cost in lost material, stragglers, and prisoners is sure to be great and may prove disastrous.

No blow would be more swiftly decisive in this war than the successful Russian invasion of Posen and Silesia, thus penetrating the very vitals of the German Empire. There was a great deal to be said of this strategic plan of the allies and they will great risks elsewhere to adopt it. In some respects it has already been justified. Russian forces have appeared on the scene much sooner than calculated by their foes. Their energetic attacks have already produced a most important result—they have exerted a powerful, perhaps a decisive influence on the fortune of the war in France. The march to Berlin is still attended with great difficulties and persistence would render the advance from the Vistula a very perilous enterprise.

As a general conclusion, the battles of last week completely changed the situation in favor of the allies, now in turn they must assume the role of assailants on a gigantic scale. This role necessarily the constant despatch of fresh troops to reinforce the invading armies and will also make the highest demands on the administrative and executive ability of the chiefs of the Russian, French and British armies.

### FULL OF DEAD MEN LYING IN HEAPS

The gorge, he adds, was full of dead men, lying in heaps. On the slopes, even at Gallitz, where he was sent, he had never seen so many dead in an equal space.

Artillery officers visited the spot later in the day to see for themselves the effect of their fire and were astonished that their shrapnel had proved so deadly. The troops gave the place the name of "The Valley of Death." The Austrian general commanding the village watched his men being disarmed. Presently the Austrian standards were brought up from the gorge, and the night he drew a revolver and shot himself.

In the big fighting between Zamosc and Tomaszow the men were excited by a rumor that at last they were to meet German troops. On the morning of the day when he himself was wounded and placed in a hospital, he says he was lying with his men in a wood and suddenly heard a cheering, the noise swelling as corps after corps took

(Continued on page 8.)

### GERMANS' STAND ON RIVER AISNE SHAKEN

### British, After Glorious March of Seven Days, Carry Crossings When Germans Rally and Retreat is Again Forced

### Kaiser's Generals Thought They Could Ignore British Army in France on Their Right Wing After Famous Retreat From Mons to Paris and This Explains Sudden Movement Eastward Beyond Paris in Attempt to Drive Wedge Into French Armies—Official Report Tells of Undying Valour of British Troops, Rousing Admiration Even of Enemies—General French, Proud of His Soldiers, Says Their One Thought is Get at the Enemy—Splendid Work of Flying Corps.

Paris, Sept. 14, 11.05 p. m.—It is officially announced that the Germans are making a stand on the Aisne.

The statement is as follows:

"On our left wing we have everywhere caught up with the rear guards and even the main body of the enemy.

"Our troops have re-entered Amiens, abandoned by the German forces.

"The enemy appears to be making a stand on a prepared front along the River Aisne.

"On the centre, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest and to the north of Rheims. In the region between Argonne and the Meuse he continues to retire.

"On our right wing, in the Woëvre district, we have succeeded in relieving the fort of Troyon, which has been stubbornly attacked time and time again during the last few days. (Troyon is twelve miles south, southeast of Verdun.)

### MANY CROSSINGS ON AISNE TAKEN.

London, Sept. 14, 4.48 p. m.—The official press bureau this afternoon issued the following statement:

"All day yesterday the enemy stubbornly disputed the passage of the Aisne by our troops, but in spite of the difficulty of fording the river in the face of a strong opposition on nearly all the crossings were added by gunshot.

"On our right and left the French troops were confronted with a similar task in which, like ourselves, they were successful. Many more prisoners were taken.

"It is reported from the French headquarters that the German Crown Prince's army has been driven back and that he has moved his headquarters from St. Menchould to Montefalcon."

Broadly speaking, the German lines to the northeast of Paris have been broken back by the Allies about half way to the Belgian frontier. They extend today from a point north of Amiens to the Argonne region and are from sixty to eighty miles distant from Paris and about an equal distance from the boundary lines of Belgium. From the Argonne the line runs northeast to Verdun, which fortress is thirty miles from the Luxembourg line. From Verdun the German line would appear to run southeast to a point north of Nancy where it continues in an easterly direction to the frontier of Lorraine. Here the German and French troops are virtually on the border.

The statement of the official press bureau discloses the fact that the German crown prince, who heretofore had been supposed to be directing the attack on the fortresses of Verdun, really was in charge of the German centre army, which made a desperate attempt to break through the French line at Vitry Le François.

St. Menchould, the deserted headquarters of the crown prince, is at the southern extremity of the Argonne forest and about twenty miles to the north of Reims. Montefalcon, the new position taken up by the crown prince is about eighteen miles to the northeast of St. Menchould and twelve miles to the northwest of Verdun.

### BRITISH REVIEW OF GREAT BATTLE.

London, Sept. 14, 2.45 p. m.—Important details of the operations of the British army in France are contained in a report which the War Office issued this afternoon.

When the German army began its eastward movement to cut the French centre, according to General French, it was ignoring the British as a factor in the fight. The Allies began a general advance on Sept. 7, against the German rear guard of their right wing, which had been left along the river Ourcq. The British army was reinforced. The Germans began a retreat on their right on the 7th. It was the first time that they had turned back since the battle of Mons.

According to letters found on prisoners they had expected to enter Paris in a few days. The order to retreat was a bitter disappointment. The British crossed the river Meuse on the 9th with the French, and on the 10th captured 1,500 men, four great guns, six machine guns and fifty transport wagons.

"The Germans of the right army seemed demoralized. They were without food and surrendered readily, according to the British report. The continued advance, General French says, has delighted the troops who, with the reinforcements received, are filled with zeal and anxious to press on, carrying all before them at the point of the bayonet.

"On Monday, Sept. 7, there was a general advance on the part of the Allies. In this quarter of the field (the German right), our forces which had now been reinforced pushed on in a northeasterly direction in co-operation with the advance of the French fifth army to the north and of the French sixth army to the eastward against the German rear guard along the river Ourcq.

### REASON FOR GERMAN RETIREMENT.

"Possibly weakened by the detachment of troops to the eastern theatre of operations, and realizing that the action of the French

(Continued on page 8.)

### RUSSIANS ADD TO ENORMOUS WAR CAPTURE

### Official Report Says That in Retirement Now in Progress Austrians Lost 300 Cannon and 8,000 Men

### BUKOWINA OCCUPIED

### Capital and Chief Towns of Austrian Province Now in Hands of Czar's Troops—Berlin Admits Heavy Losses to General Auffenberg's Army, But Claim it is Still in Fighting Shape—Report Comes of German Reverse at Mlawa in East Prussia.

Petrograd, Sept. 14.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On the Austrian front the Russian troops are crossing the Sava River. On taking position near Rawa Ruska, the Russian troops captured thirty cannon and 8,000 prisoners, and also enormous stores of war material and provisions.

"The results of the pursuit of the enemy in that territory are still unknown.

"In the marsh of Belogorod, the Russians found some more Austrian batteries sunk in the road, abandoned during the retreat.

"The general army while retreating the last desperate battle captured the most of our troops took the offensive, a great number of prisoners and guns, the total number of which has not as yet been determined.

"General Brusiloff declares that his troops gave proof of great energy, determination and bravery. The commanders of the corps, by their units with impetuous coolness, snatching victory from the enemy on more than one occasion.

"On the right bank of the Dniester river the Austrians have been thrown back on Dotogobush, fifty-five miles east of Smolensk.

"Czarnowicz, capital and chief town of the Crownland of Bukowina, and all the neighboring regions, have been occupied by the Russian armies without resistance."

London, Sept. 14, 10.05 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says telegraphic reports received there from Petrograd are to the effect that the seven days' battle of the Russians against the Austro-German forces ended with the following results:

"Prisoners taken, 150,000; field guns captured, 450; fortress artillery captured, 1,000 pieces; transport wagons taken, 4,000; and aeroplanes captured, 7.

"The Russian embassy in Rome, according to the correspondent of the Central News, says that the German army commanded by General Von Hindenburg has been defeated near Mlawa, Russian Poland, and that the Germans are evacuating Poland with a loss of 50,000 men. The ambassador adds that the Russians have assumed the offensive in Prussia, and have commenced to lay siege to Kozlitzburg."

### RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN TWO DIRECTIONS

Paris, Sept. 14, 7.16 p. m.—A despatch from Petrograd to the H. A. Agency says the Russian invasion of Bukowina, the Austro-Hungarian crownland in western Hungary, is proceeding unopposed. Pilsen has been found everywhere in the country announcing Austrian victories.

"The Germans are strongly fortifying Kalisz, Russian Poland," the correspondent adds, "and the city has been surrounded by barbed wire entanglements and mines. Kalisz has been re-named Grossgraben."

"A semi-official communication says the slowness of the Russian operations in eastern Prussia are not disappointing. The affairs have only been minor ones which were alternately successful and unsuccessful. They have no importance in such a gigantic struggle.

"An energetic attack has begun in the district of Tschetokow where the Russians took a strong German position by storm Saturday."

### GERMANS ADMIT TERRIBLE LOSSES.

London, Sept. 14, 10.12 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that Berlin messages received in Copenhagen admit that the main Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat but claims it is retiring in good order.

"General Von Auffenberg's army," the correspondent continues, "is said to be in a dangerous position, being cut

(Continued on page 8.)