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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

FROM NANCY TO VOSGES GERMAN HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM FRENCH TERRITORY

GERMANS EVACUATING POLAND WITH LOSS OF OVER FIFTY THOUSAND

Hundreds of Pieces of Artillery Prize of Victors—Russians on Offensive in Prussia Prepare to Lay Siege to Koenigsburg—Berlin Messages to Copenhagen Admit Absolute Defeat of Austrian Army.

Paris, Sept. 14, 7.05 p.m.—A batch of German prisoners, composed of a General with his entire staff and six officers, and three hundred men, arrived today at Noisy-La-See, five miles northeast of Paris, whence they were sent to the south.

RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN 180,000 PRISONERS IN SEVENTEEN DAYS' BATTLE

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

"Prisoners taken, 180,000; field guns captured, 450; fortress artillery captured, 1,000 pieces; transport wagons taken, 4,000, and aeroplanes captured, seven.

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

AUSTRIANS RALLYING FOR LAST STAND

Rome, Sept. 14, via Paris, 6.50 p.m.—Reports from Petrograd received in official quarters here say that the few German contingents which assisted the Austrians in their last encounters with the Russians were so exhausted that they could scarcely fight.

News received from Austria says that the Austrian army is everywhere rallying, and will make a strong stand against a further Russian advance.

NO RUSSIANS ON BELGIAN OR FRENCH SOIL

London, Sept. 14, 11.25 p.m.—The official press bureau issued tonight a denial of the reports that Russian troops have landed in Belgium.

"There is no truth whatever," says the bureau, "in the rumors that Russian soldiers have landed or passed through Great Britain on their way to France or Belgium. The statements that Russian troops are on Belgian or French soil should be discredited."

Servians Doing Good Work.

Bulletin—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 claim it is retiring in good order.

"Gen. von Auffenberg's army," the correspondent continues, "is said to be in a dangerous position, being cut off from the main army. The Austrians have had terrible losses."

French in Amiens.

Bulletin—Paris, Sept. 14 (11.19 p.m.)—The French official statement issued tonight says that French troops have re-occupied Amiens, which was abandoned by the Germans, but that the Germans are making a stand on the river Aisne.

25 Red Cross men to serve among both combatants at Kiao-Chow. This is the first time the Chinese Red Cross members have worked among foreigners.

A despatch from Lsi-Chow today says that Japanese troops are passing toward Shao and Ping-Tu. (Ping-Tu is about forty miles north of Kiao-Chow.)

Large bodies of fresh troops are understood to have been sent forward to assist in the pursuit, and many more are ready to share the chase. It is said some portions of the allied armies, who, through the hot and sunny days, interspersed with deluges of rain, bore the brunt of the fighting, are taking a brief rest, in preparation for future movements, which may call for equally great efforts.

Peking, Sept. 14.—It is believed here that 25,000 Japanese troops have now been landed on the Chao-Tung peninsula. The Chinese are sending

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 14.—W. Doray Woodstock, N. B., and W. V. Turnbull, St. John, N. B., were elected members of the Advisory Board of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees at the convention in this city which ended today.

ST. JOHN MAN AMONG THE NEW OFFICERS

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THE RE-OCUPATION OF AMIENS BY THE FRENCH, AND THE PREPARATIONS BY THE GERMANS ON THE RIVER AISNE TO MAKE A STAND AGAINST THE ALLIES, ARE THE CHIEF ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTAINED IN THE LATEST STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. APPARENTLY THE GERMANS ARE ALSO PREPARING TO RESIST ON THE HEIGHTS TO THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST OF RHEIMS.

PROTODRAT REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE CROSSING THE SAN RIVER, AND THAT THE RUSSIAN ARMY, IN REPULSION OF A DESPERATE ATTACK BY THE AUSTRIANS, CAPTURED MANY PRISONERS.

THE MORALE AND PURSUING DETACHMENTS ARE KEEPING, AS EVERYWHERE ELSE, IN TOUCH WITH THE GERMANS.

"THE MORALE AND PURSUING CONDITIONS OF OUR ARMIES CONTINUE EXCELLENT."

THE BRITISH OFFICIAL PRESS BUREAU DENIES THE REPORTS THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE LANDED IN BELGIUM, AND DECLARES THAT THERE IS NO TRUTH WHATEVER IN THE RUMORS THAT RUSSIAN SOLDIERS HAVE LANDED OR PASSED THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN ON THEIR WAY TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

A COPENHAGEN DESPATCH SAYS THAT ADVICES FROM BERLIN ADMIT THAT THE CHIEF AUSTRIAN ARMY HAS SUFFERED AN ABSOLUTE DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS.

AMONG THE GERMAN PRISONERS ARRIVING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF PARIS ARE A GENERAL AND HIS ENTIRE STAFF.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT SINCE THE BEGINNING OF LAST WEEK ABOUT THIRTY GUNS, THIRTY MITRALLIEUSES AND THIRTY WAGONS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS IN ADDITION TO A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION.

G. C. CASSELS, MANAGER OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, IS TREASURER OF THE GENERAL FUND.

Except for Army Attacking Verdun, Enemy in France Have Fallen Back All Along Line — Allies Pushing Advantage in Endeavor to Turn Retreat into Disaster — Gen. Pau Wheeling Around to Drive Von Kluck and Von Buelow Towards Ardennes and Luxemburg and Cut Communications Between Enemy and Belgium — Germans Meeting With Severe Losses in Precipitate Retreat—Britain's Airships Render Valuable Aid.

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 Vosges 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 northeastward to try to rejoin 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 Triacourt.

ALLIES PUSHING THEIR ADVANTAGE.

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 men and horses are not too tired for further efforts. They are based on a strong line running from the Marne to the fortresses through the hilly country south of Argonne.

While the allied left, composed largely of fresh troops, with a heavy force of cavalry under Gen. Pau, is wheeling around so as to drive Generals Von Kluck and Von Buelow towards Ardennes and Luxemburg, Gen. 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 centre, somewhere between Chalons 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 Rethel, and even that might be cut.

GEN. VON KLUCK OUTMANEUVERED.

Gen. 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.

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 swerve to the southeast of Paris is accounted for by Gen. Von Kluck's decision that the British, who had been so 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, and with his flank threatened, the German general had to withdraw, a movement which has been continued up to the present.

Gen. 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, Gen. 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.

BRITAIN'S AIR FLEET HAS DONE EFFECTIVE WORK.

This is the work that military men have always said would prove of the greatest service in conjunction 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."

(Continued on page 2)

GRUESOME SIGHTS AT VEREDDES

No One To Bury Dead, Bodies Littered Ground—All the Way North From Meaux a Deserted Country.

(BY GERALD MORGAN.)

Special to The Standard Through International News Service.

(Name of place eliminated by censor.)

France, Sunday.—On Friday I succeeded in reaching Meaux and went straight on from there to the battle-field of Vereddes about three miles northeast of Meaux. The fight had taken place here on Tuesday, before the fields on both sides of the village of Vereddes were still heaped with the German dead and I very soon saw that probably the first real victory over General Von Kluck's successful right—the army which I followed in Belgium—had taken place at Vereddes.

The bodies of horses and men littered the ground where the semi-permanent trenchments had been suddenly abandoned. Alongside the German artillery positions I saw piles of unexploded shells which the Germans had abandoned in their hurry. These shells were in wicker baskets, three in a basket. A number of large trees along the route which the Germans hoped to use as a shelter had been torn to pieces and flung to the ground by the French artillery as if by lightning. The German dead had almost all been hit by shells or shrapnel balls. A German aeroplane also brought down during the engagement lay in the fields like a big dead bird. The scene on the battlefield was terrible. There was no one to bury the dead for the French army had gone in pursuit of the enemy and the villagers had almost all left the country days before. Attempts to burn the bodies were neither pleasant nor successful. A score of very old people pattered about covering the faces of the dead and ineffectually attempted to dig a few shallow graves. As for the horses they allowed them to lie as they had fallen rotting on the ground. All the English and French troops who had followed the army from Meaux north the country was deserted and there is no one left to do anything. Later I succeeded in getting to within a short distance of the English front and had my first look at the English army in the field. I had previously seen the Belgians, French and Germans. The English I saw were completely intact both in organization and discipline but best of all in morale considering that these men had been pounded back by superior numbers all the way from Mons to Meaux. I was very greatly struck by their cheerfulness and determination and particularly their serenity. They know that given time they will beat the Germans in spite of the German organization. The English can neither be humbugged nor hurried and as an American and one who has followed the armies of Japan, Russia, France and Germany it gives me great pleasure to pay this tribute.

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UNRELENTING PURSUIT OF GERMANS BY ALLIES CONTINUED YESTERDAY

Main Body of Germans Approaching Belgian Frontier and Left Wing Running to Cover In German Lorraine—Enormous Amounts of War Stores and Ammunition Abandoned In Flight—Enemy Making a Stand on the Aisne — Allies Catch Up With Rear Guards of Fleeing Germans and are Harassing Them.

Paris, Sept. 14, 5.11 p. m.—Unrelenting pursuit of the rapidly retreating German army by the British and French forces continued today with extraordinary vigor according to the French view. Despite the great numbers composing their various armies which operated together against the allies, the German withdrawing movement is being carried out with great rapidity and cleverness. The main body appears to be approaching the Belgian frontier, while the German left wing seemingly is gaining shelter in German Lorraine.

So far as known the fleeing invaders who, after wonderful forced marches into France, made such a stern attempt to break through the solid lines of the allies defending Paris, have abandoned more than 60 cannon of various calibre and 30 machine guns because their exhausted horses were unable to drag them fast enough to keep up even with the foot weary infantry. Enormous amounts of ammunition and war stores also were left on the route of the Germans which is through a difficult marshy country, rendered almost impassible in some places by the heavy rains of the past few days and which threaten to continue.

The allies on the other hand, it is said, display no signs of fatigue. They are represented as stirred by unexpectedly great victories to such a state of elation that they are able to keep close on heels of the enemy whom they harass day and night, cutting off detachments and attempting to place forces between the retiring armies and the comparative safety of the frontier.

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 12 miles south, southeast of Verdun.)"

"In Lorraine our pursuing detachments are keeping, as everywhere else, in touch with the Germans."

"The morale and pursuing conditions of our armies continue excellent."

PREPARING TO RESIST NORTH OF RHEIMS

The re-occupation of Amiens by the French, and the preparations by the Germans on the River Aisne to make a stand against the allies, are the chief announcements contained in the latest statement issued by the French government. Apparently the Germans are also preparing to resist on the heights to the north and northwest of Rheims.

Protodrat reports that the Russian troops are crossing the San river, and that the Russian army, in repulsion of a desperate attack by the Austrians, captured many prisoners.

The morale and pursuing detachments are keeping, as everywhere else, in touch with the Germans.

"The morale and pursuing conditions of our armies continue excellent."

The British official press bureau denies the reports that Russian troops have landed in Belgium, and declares that there is no truth whatever in the rumors that Russian soldiers have landed or passed through Great Britain on their way to France and Belgium.

A Copenhagen despatch says that advices from Berlin admit that the chief Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat at the hands of the Russians.

Among the German prisoners arriving in the neighborhood of Paris are a General and his entire staff.

It is estimated that since the beginning of last week about thirty guns, thirty mitrallieuses and thirty wagons have been captured from the Germans in addition to a considerable quantity of ammunition.

G. C. Cassels, manager of the Bank of Montreal, is treasurer of the general fund.

London, Sept. 15, 1.52 a. m.—Twenty one trainloads of booty collected on the Marne battlefield have been brought into Vincennes since Sunday morning, says a Reuter despatch from Paris; the spoils of war include eleven guns, seven motor wagons filled with ammunition, three aeroplanes, two large flat cars piled with helmets, rifles, swords and cartridges, besides gun carriages and wagons of different kinds.

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NEXT PHASE OF GIGANTIC WAR MAY BE FOUGHT ON GERMAN TERRITORY

Paris, Sept. 14, 5.26 p. m.—It is generally believed here that the next phase of the gigantic war, in which hundreds of thousands of men are engaged on the western field alone, will take place in German territory. The allies, according to the military experts, doubtless will endeavor to prevent the German armies, should they succeed in eluding capture, from taking strong defensive positions near the frontier.

Large bodies of fresh troops are understood to have been sent forward to assist in the pursuit, and many more are ready to share the chase. It is said some portions of the allied armies, who, through the hot and sunny days, interspersed with deluges of rain, bore the brunt of the fighting, are taking a brief rest, in preparation for future movements, which may call for equally great efforts.

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