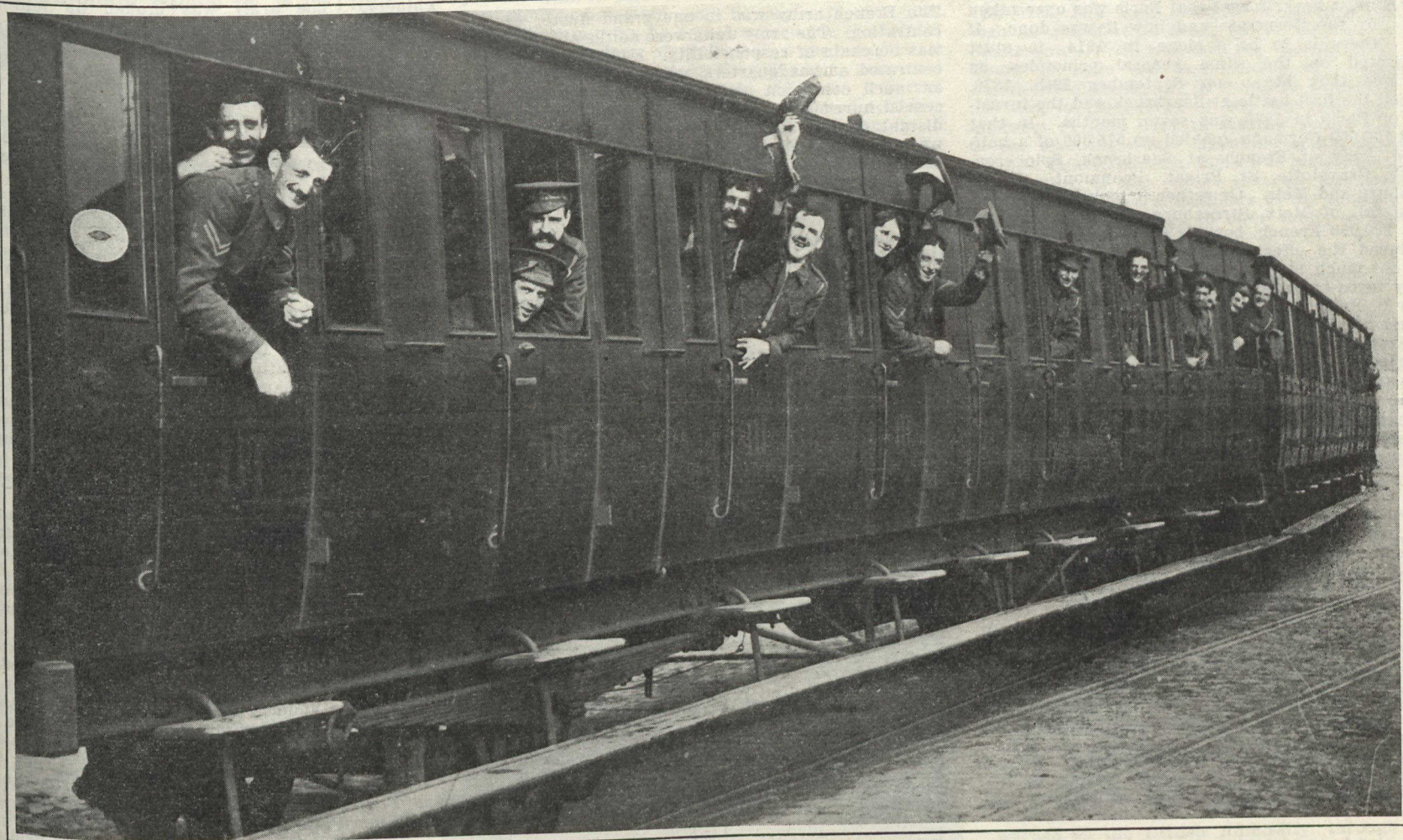


WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE



"We Should Worry"—The most wonderful trait of the British soldier is his cheerfulness. When the battle comes this is transformed into courage—but not foolhardiness. This picture of British soldiers in a French troop train was taken not far from Boulogne by a British photographer.

War Chronicle

Monday, Aug. 31.—The French fell back on La Fere and Laon, driven by the Germans' right flank. The Allies claim successes at St. Quentin and in the Ham and Peronne districts. These were, later, officially confirmed.

Russians reported defeated in an engagement in East Prussia. Austrians suffer heavily in Galicia.

The Czar gives half a million of his reserve men six weeks' leave of absence.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.—French left wing again falls back, but the centre and right (in which are the British troops) still hold.

French War Minister calls for certain of the reservists.

The Czar changes St. Petersburg's name to Petrograd, dropping the Teuton ending "burg."

That the Russians were badly beaten at Allenstein, in Prussia, is confirmed. They still advance, however, and are close on Konigsberg.

Turkey's declaration of war on the Allies is expected, though the Turkish Ambassador in London says that his country will remain neutral.

Austrians reported failing in attack in Galicia.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.—French capital is now Bordeaux.

Allies engaged in battle, the scene of which is from Montdidier to Compiègne, about 40 miles from the Paris fortifications.

It is rumoured that Germans will besiege Antwerp. They are fortifying Brussels.

Russians report another sweeping victory over the Austrians on the Polish border. Lemberg (in Galicia) is officially announced taken by Russians.

For the third day, a German aeroplane hovers over Paris. A French machine attacked it in mid air.

Turkey admits mobilization.

Thursday, Sept. 3.—It is reported that Amiens is in the hands of the Germans. La Fere is also reported



British artillery men, their guns and horses, on a French troop train heading for the battlefields in the north. These are typical "Tommies," making the best of the circumstances, and humbly but bravely doing their part.

as being lost to the French, so that the Allies are retiring still more Pariswards.

Paris itself is being heavily fortified. Only two of the city's gates are now open.

Officially, it is declared that the Austrians have lost 100,000 men in the series of battles with the Russians. The Russian advance in East Prussia seems to be unchecked.

Friday, Sept. 4.—Italy and Turkey renew protestations of neutrality despite German representations that they should both join Germany.

Saturday, Sept. 5.—Germans alter direction of their march to south-west of Paris.

Sunday, Sept. 6.—It is reported that the French have retreated from Verdun, and are between it and Paris.

Rumoured that the Germans are attacking Nancy.

France, Russia and Great Britain sign the protocol, and bind each of themselves not to make peace without the consent of the others.

Petrograd declares officially that the Russian army makes sweeping progress in Galicia. Russians occupy Allenstein, and are investing Konigsberg.

It is reported that the Allies repulsed the Germans at Termonde, and the enemy lost 5,000 men. The British East Indian troops fought in this engagement. Experts think that the Allies have pressed the Germans so hard that they will now be able to assume the offensive.

Monday, Sept. 7.—Germans reported to be attacking the Allies along a line near the eastern frontier, stretching from Verdun to north-east of Paris.

French are said to have driven back the first German army in two places in the Marne Valley.

A Petrograd despatch declares the Austrians to be in full retreat before the Russians. The Austrian lines are reported broken and her men deserting in great numbers. The Austrian army seem to be demoralized, unless German succour comes.