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FOURTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 12 1914—FOURTEEN PAGES

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## ALLIES GAIN VICTORIES OF VAST IMPORTANCE

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT

General Situation Has Been Completely Transformed During  
Last Two Days From Strategic and Tactical Points of View

### Powers Will Not Allow Turkey to Abrogate Treaties

### COMPLETE ALTERATION IN GENERAL SITUATION BY ADVANCE OF ALLIES

### GERMAN CENTRE HAS GIVEN WAY RIGHT STILL RETREATING NORTH BUT LEFT IS RESISTING FIERCELY

**Official French Statement  
Says Germans' Onward  
March Has Been Stopped  
and Enemy Has Fallen Back  
at Nearly Every Point.**

**Defeat of Austrians  
Was a Complete Rout  
Troops Abandoned Even Rifles and Haversacks to Facilitate  
Their Escape—Berlin Report Says Russians  
Were Defeated at Lyck.**

**Semlin's Capture Rouses  
Enthusiasm Thru Servia**

**Great Battle of Marne Continues in Allies' Favor, Tho Army Under Crown Prince Is Fighting Stubbornly—Battle Near Chateau Sezanne Most Deadly of Engagements—General Situation Has Completely Changed in Past Six Days, Says French War Office—Fifteen Hundred Germans Taken Prisoner—British Marksmanship Deadly—Germans Claim Victory at Lyck, in East Prussia—Austrians Resume Offensive Near Lemberg.**

Canadian Press Despatch.  
PARIS, Sept. 11.—A review of the recent fighting east of Paris from the standpoint of the French war office was made in an official communication issued this afternoon. The offensive movements of the allies are described as successful. The statement follows:  
"As we have already announced, a battle has been taking place since Sept. 8 over a front extending in a general way from Paris to Verdun."  
"From the very outset of this action the German right wing, the army commanded by Gen. von Kluck, which on Sept. 6 had reached the district to the north of Provins, was obliged to fall back because of the danger of being enveloped. By its retreat and rapid movements this army was succeeding in escaping from the allies' grip and was throwing itself with the greater part of its force against our enveloping wings to the north of the Marne, and to the west of the Ourcq River. But the French troops which were operating in this region, powerfully aided by the bravery of our British allies, inflicted great loss on the enemy and gained the time necessary to allow our offensive to press forward, and at present, on that side, the enemy is in retreat toward Aisne and the Oise."  
"Pursuit Continues."  
"He has thus fallen back more than sixty or seventy-five kilometers in four days. In the meantime the Anglo-French forces which had been operating to the south of the Marne have not ceased to pursue their offensive. Starting some of them from the district south of the forest of Oise and others from the region north of Provins and south of Esternay, they opened out from the Marne on the left, the army of Gen. Von Kluck as well as the army of Gen. Von Buelow falling back before our troops."  
"Desperate Fighting."  
"It is in the region included between the plateau to the north of Sezanne and Vitry-le-Francois that the most desperate fighting occurred. In this region there have been operating besides the left wing of the army of Gen. Von Buelow the army of Saxony and a part of the army commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg. The Germans have tried to break our centre by repeated and violent attacks. Our army has repulsed them, and the Anglo-French forces enabled us in our turn to take the offensive and in the course of last night the enemy stopped fighting on the front between the marsh of St.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.  
PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—In an official statement made here today by the war office the recent retreat of the Austrian army in Galicia is described as a "complete rout." The outcome is described thus:  
"After recent action in Galicia when the Austrians were overwhelmingly defeated, the Austrian left wing fled in utter panic. The enemy cut the horses loose from the cannon, transport wagons and other vehicles and used the animals to flee leaving the roads completely blocked with abandoned transport."  
"A Complete Rout."  
"When the main body started to retreat it found its way blocked, and at many points it was unable to move until the roads had been cleared. All efforts on the part of the Austrian officers to rally their men failed. The retreat was a complete rout in which the troops abandoned even their rifles and haversacks to facilitate their escape."  
(It is assumed from the foregoing

Great Humiliation Inflicted Upon Austrians, Who Are Forced to Evacuate Their Base of Operations Against Servia—Campaign Conducted With Great Ability.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
LONDON, Sept. 11.—(10.40 p.m.)—Reuter's Rome correspondent sends the following message, received in Rome from Nish, Servia:  
"The taking of Semlin has caused great enthusiasm throughout Servia. The people are proud that their army, after seven weeks of war, not only has prevented a powerful enemy capturing Belgrade, but has inflicted humiliation upon them by forcing them to evacuate their base of operations against Servia. The victory has had a most wonderful moral effect upon the army and people."

Canadian Press Despatch.  
ROME, Sept. 11.—(Via Paris, 7.10 p.m.)—The capture of Semlin by the Servians had long been prepared for and the operations were conducted with great ability, according to a despatch received here today by the Servian minister.  
"Several Servian divisions," the despatch said, "camped in the hills from Zepolider to Resnick, occupying all the heights about Mount Avula. The Austrian garrison in Semlin did not suspect the presence of the Servians and continued the bombardment of Belgrade daily, without causing great damage, until the Servians surprised them."  
"The audacity of the Servian movement was extraordinary, as, in order to reach Semlin, the Servians were compelled to cross the Save and Danube rivers on pontoons built during the night. They also took heavy artillery with them."

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

### POWERS WILL NOT ALLOW TURKEY TO ABOLISH RIGHTS

All Foreign Ambassadors Informed Turkish Government That Abolitions of Treaty Rights Could Not Be Accepted.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—(7.40 p.m.)—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency says that despatches from Constantinople announce that the foreign ambassadors, including the German representative, yesterday informed the Turkish Government that the powers could not accept abolitions of the treaty rights accorded foreigners.

### TERMONDE DESTROYED BY DEFEATED GERMANS

Eleven Hundred Houses in Ashes and Works of Art and Historical Memorials Ruthlessly Burned—Prominent Residents of Town Carried Away as Prisoners.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
LONDON, Sept. 12.—A despatch from Ostend, Belgium, to Reuter's Telegram Company says:  
"A severe engagement took place yesterday in the neighborhood of Grembergen and Termonde, Belgium. The Germans beat a hasty retreat, leaving thirty prisoners behind. Before departing from Termonde the Germans pillaged and destroyed the town. Out of 1400 houses 1100 are in ashes, and the works of art and historical memorials have been entirely destroyed. Several notable people have been taken prisoners and two hundred civilians have been sent to Germany."  
"Bands of Uhlans have been pursued into the woods surrounding Quatrecht and Wetteren. The Germans are collecting in Brussels the booty which was taken at Namur, especially the carts, artillery, engineering material and horses."

### ARTILLERY FIRE CAUSED HAVOC AMONG GERMANS

Ghastly Spectacle Presented by Road Near Meaux Which Was Littered With Victims of Cannonading More Than Three Miles Distant.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
PARIS, Sept. 11.—(4.50 p.m.)—Some idea of how the Germans were harassed by artillery fire during their retreat was obtained in a visit to the fields near Meaux, the scene of a severe fight yesterday. The German infantry had taken a position in a road on either side of which were stretched in extended lines, hummocks, some of them natural and some the work of spades in the hands of German soldiers. Beside many bodies were forty or fifty empty cartridge shells, while fragments of clothing, caps and knapsacks were scattered about. This destruction was wrought by batteries a little more than three miles distant.  
"Straggling clumps of woods interspersed between the batteries and their mark, but the range had been determined by an officer on an elevation a mile from the gunners. He telephoned directions for the firing and through glasses watched the bursting shells. The road was littered with bodies today. Sprawling in ghastly fashion, the faces had almost the same greenish-gray hue as the uniforms worn. The road is lined with poplars the branches of which, severed by fragments of shells, were strewn about the dead. In places whole tops of trees had been torn away by the artillery fire."

### French Officer Decorated On Field For Gallantry

Coprol Rose Rapidly to Rank of Sub-Lieutenant After Carrying Off Colonel of His Regiment Under a Hail of Bullets

Canadian Press Despatch.  
LIAOCHIES, France, via Bordeaux, Sept. 11.—(4 p.m.)—On a train headed with wounded, which passed here today, was a young French officer, Albert Palaphy, whose unusual bravery on the field of battle won for him the Legion of Honor. As a simple corporal of the 10th Dragoons at the beginning of the war, Palaphy took part in the recent violent combat with the Germans. In the thick of the battle the brigadier, finding his colonel wounded and helpless, rushed to his aid. Palaphy hoisted the injured man upon his shoulders and under a hail of machine gun bullets carried the colonel safely to the French lines. That same day Palaphy was promoted to be a sergeant. Shortly afterward, altho wounded, he distinguished himself in another affair, leading a charge of his squad against the Baden guard, whose standard he himself captured. Wounded by a ball which had ploughed thru the lower part of his stomach and covered with lance thrusts he was removed from the battlefield during the night and learned that he had been promoted to be a sub-lieutenant and decorated with the Legion of Honor. This incident of decorating a soldier on the battlefield recalls Napoleonic times.

Canadian Press Despatch.  
LONDON, Sept. 11.—(10.25 p.m.)—The battle of the Marne, as the French have christened the great struggle which now has been in progress for a week in the territory between Paris and Verdun, with the allied armies of France and England on one side and the Germans on the other, has not yet reached a decisive result. The German right, however, in the face of superior forces and threatened with an out-flanking movement, continues to retire to the north along the route over which Gen. Von Kluck made his famous lightning advance on Paris from the Belgian border after having defeated the allies at Mons and again at Cambrai and St. Quentin.

LEFT WING STILL RESISTS.  
With Gen. Von Kluck also, according to French official reports, the right wing of Gen. Von Buelow's army, which supported his left, is falling back toward the rivers Aisne and Oise. On Von Buelow's left the army of the Prince of Wurtemberg, which had been trying for weeks to break thru the French line, also has stopped fighting and retired north. The German left wing, however, composed of other sections of the Prince of Wurtemberg's army and the army commanded by the German crown prince, is still fighting with varying success. These armies appear, however, to have passed Ve dem, as Berlin reports say they have been bombarding fortified positions south of that fortress.

SUPPORT FAILED.  
A very comprehensive official French report issued tonight shows that Gen. Von Kluck got farther east and south of Paris than had heretofore been disclosed, so that his advance was even faster than he was given credit for. It seems that had the German armies on his left moved anywhere nearly as quickly as he did the battle of the Marne might never have been fought.  
However, faced by a strong British-French force, and with another French force advancing from Paris threatening his flank and his communications, Gen. Von Kluck was compelled to withdraw northward, and then fight the French on the River Durce. In this fighting, according to the British-French reports, a number of German guns, hundreds of prisoners and part of the German transports were taken.

BERLIN'S NEW VERSION.  
The German report, on the other hand, says: "The war booty was represented by fifty guns and some thousands of prisoners." As at first received, this report said the Germans admitted defeat and the loss of men and guns, but it was later explained that this was a telegraphic error. The English newspapers decline to accept this explanation, and insist that the admission was really made only to be withdrawn later by some superior officer.  
In their retirement, Generals Von Kluck and Von Buelow had at their heels the French army, which they went south to fight, and which, when the Germans started to fall back, quickly advanced and took the offensive. While this fighting must have been severe, the real hard blows of the battle appear to have been struck between Vitry-le-Francois and Sezanne.

VIOLENT ATTACKS.  
Here the French were drawn up on a road over which they could move rapidly. They were repeatedly attacked by Von Buelow's right Saxon army and the Prince of Wurtemberg's right. These attacks, which continued until Thursday night, were of a most violent character, according to the French report, and were stopped only when Gen. Pau got in possession of the hills north of Sezanne, from which his artillery could command the valley down which the Germans would necessarily advance on their way from Chalons.  
It was for the possession of these hills that the French fought hard early in the battle, and it was here that daily a fight occurred which first went in favor of one side and then the other. It is believed here that this retirement into the hills west of Vitry-le-Francois was made to enable Gen. Von Moltke and the German general staff to plan some other means or way of breaking thru the French line.  
NO LONG PAUSE.  
Altho the Germans have had to send some of their best troops back to Prussia to meet the Russian advance, it is not for a moment thought here that there will be any long pause in their efforts to beat

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Hats in the Height of Fashion at Dineen's.  
This promises to be an unusually busy day at Dineen's—140 Yonge street—for the new season's hats are being shown as well as a fine assortment of young men's hats, made in Canada. They are nobly soft hats with broad contrasting bands, and are priced at the popular figure of \$2.50. The importance of a becoming hat is recognized by most every man. Better visit Dineen's for yours.