

# War News.

## Allies Winning All Along the Line.

### OCCUPIES TOWN OF HERBERT-SHOEHE.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The Official Press Bureau gave out the following statement this afternoon: "A telegram has been received from Rear Admiral Patey, commanding the Australian Navy, announcing the occupation to-day of the town of Herbertschoene, in the island of Pommern (late New Britain). The British flag hoisted without opposition." A naval landing party under the command of J. A. Beresford, of the Australian Navy, established themselves on shore at dawn without the knowledge of the enemy, but stout resistance was offered while the force was destroying the telegraph apparatus, and the landing party had to force its way for a distance of four miles through the road, several parts of which were mined. The German officer in command of the parties in the trenches, 500 yards from the station, surrendered unconditionally. Guns have been landed and steps taken to capture the station.

### GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12. The German barque Heinz, from Cardiff, with coal and coke, has been captured by a British ship and brought to Simon's Town.

### WANTED NEARER HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 13. A Rome correspondent wires that Austrian reinforcements are being rushed from Prague to aid the Germans who are hard pressed in France. If the report is true, it would indicate that the Germans in France are now in a worse state than the news obtainable would indicate.

### GLORIOUS VICTORY.

PARIS, Sept. 14. General Joffre officially reports to the French Government that the Allies in the last four days' fighting, have won a glorious victory. The Germans are retreating all along the line, abandoning prisoners, wounded and immense quantities of supplies and munitions of war.

### BOERS WITH BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 14. The 'African World' says that an active movement is on foot to offer Lord Kitchener a corps of picked British and Dutch Afrikaner scouts for use with General French's Army, under command of General Rudolph De Wit, the Boer Commander who gave the British so much trouble during the South African War.

### TO SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Sept. 14. Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, will move on Monday to suspend proceedings upon the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills during the continuance of the war.

### GERMAN COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

LONDON, Sept. 14. The Belgian Legion has stated that the Belgians have destroyed the railway between Louvain and Tirlemont, thus cutting off the German communications between Brussels and Liege.

### RESERVEVISTS LANDED.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 13. One hundred and eighty-eight German and Austrian reservists from the States, were landed from the Novedra to-day. The American and other passengers will proceed on the Novedra to Rotterdam.

### OCCUPY AUSTRIAN PROVINCE.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 13. The Russians are now invading the Austrian Province of Transylvania. A strong Russian army has passed through Borgo in the Carpathian Mountains, and is now moving into Transylvania, encountering little opposition. The occupation of the Austrian Province of Bukovina is now almost complete.

### TERRIBLE LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 13. A despatch from Rome says, a telegram received there by messenger from Petrograd says the second battle in Galicia resulted even more satisfactorily to the Russians than the first. The losses by the Austrians are estimated at one hundred and thirty thousand, of whom ninety thousand are prisoners.

### AUSTRIAN ARMY CRUSHED.

PARIS, Sept. 13. A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says the news of the defeat of the Austrians left wing is confirmed. The Austrians were surrounded

in a triangle formed by the Vistula River and a tributary and were crushed before the arrival of the Germans, who came by forced marches to the aid of the Austrians. Poor bridges delayed the Germans and made the defeat of their allies inevitable. The Russians followed up the victory by pursuing the retreating army 20 miles and taking up positions in fortified locations. The Russians suffered heavy casualties in taking Tomaszow. The Germans lost heavily when they were repulsed in the vicinity of Maszyce and Chorzew in Russian Poland on the frontier of Prussia.

### GERMAN SPY AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, Sept. 13. A pretentious residence within sight of Windsor Castle was raided to-day by the police, who seized a quantity of German correspondence. The occupant of the house, an unmarried German, was arrested, and is now held in the detention camp for German prisoners. The prisoner is said to have moved in the best circles and to have entertained members of the Royal Family.

### SOUTHERN ALSACE CLEARED.

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 13. A despatch from Basle, Switzerland, says that the Germans are evacuating Southern Alsace.

### AMIENS EVACUATED.

PARIS, Sept. 13. The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans, before reported in the news despatches, was officially announced to-day.

### PITIFUL SCENE WITNESSED.

CONSTANCE, via Paris, Sept. 13. The headquarters of the 114th German infantry are in mourning as practically the entire regiment has been destroyed. Many pitiful scenes were enacted when women came to examine the posted list of the dead. The war loan is causing anxiety to German financiers, as it will force the hands of the bankers, while the attitude of the people is somewhat uncertain. This view is imminent owing to the disastrous retreat of the German army in France.

### FINNISH MAIL STEAMER SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13. A Finnish mail steamer is reported to have been sunk by a German cruiser, and 35 Englishmen captured.

### RUSSIA'S TREMENDOUS VICTORY.

PARIS, Sept. 13. (Official.) On the left wing the enemy continues his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans have retired northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne to the southeast of Rheims.

At the centre the enemy, though it has lost Revinny and Brabant le Roi, still holds the south end of the forest of Argonne.

On the right wing the hostile forces, which were along the Meurthe, are beating a retreat beyond Saint Die and Durneville. We have re-occupied Dravon le Tappe, Baccart, Remireville, Normin and Pont a Mousson.

In Belgium field operations, the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive to the south of Liege. In the Russian field, the battle that has been in progress in Galicia for the last seventeen days, has ended in a great victory for the Russian army. The Austrians have retreated along the entire front, leaving in the hands of the Russians a great number of prisoners and important war materials.

### JOFFRE REPORTS VICTORY.

BORDEAUX, this a.m. Minister of War Millerand yesterday communicated to the cabinet the following telegram, which he had received from General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces: "Our victory confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat. Everywhere the Germans are abandoning prisoners, wounded and munitions of war. After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during the formidable struggle which lasted from the fifth to the 12th of September, all our armies are flushed by success. On our left we have crossed the Aisne below Soissons, through Sains, 65 miles, in six days' fighting. Our armies of the centre are already north of Marne, those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier. The morale, endurance and order of our troops and those of our allies are admirable. The Government of the Republic may well be proud of her army which it has equipped." Signed Joffre.

### GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

LONDON, this a.m. A Bordeaux despatch to Lloyd's Weekly News, says the line of communications used by the Germans has been cut. They cannot make use of the line east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the allies on the centre and the right. They must therefore try a line through the Meuse Valley and Luxemburg.

### ENEMY'S FLEET REPORTED.

COPENHAGEN, this a.m. A despatch from Raumo, Finland, says that according to statements by pilots and fishermen, the German fleet has been cruising for the last two days in the waters south of the Aland Islands. The fleet includes seven dreadnoughts and cruisers of the Prieland class and a lot of coal and repair vessels. Aboard the cruiser Blucher the flag of the Chief Admiral, Prince Henry of Prussia, was hoisted.

### GERMANS RETREATING.

PARIS, Sept. 12. (Official.) To our left the Germans are retreating between Soissons, Brieux, Fismes and the hills of Rheims. Their cavalry appears to be exhausted. The allied troops in their pursuing advance only met with slight resistance on the 11th. In the centre and at the right the Germans have evacuated Vitry le Francois which they had fortified. Attacked at Revinny they abandoned cannon and equipment. The German forces occupying Mount Argonne are falling back and retreating north towards Bellenoux forest. In Lorraine the French troops have slightly advanced and are occupying the border east of Champenoux forest, Rehainvillers and Glibervillers. The enemy have evacuated St. Die. In Belgium the Belgian troops are starting on the offensive against the German troops facing the Antwerp fortifications.

PARIS, Sept. 13. (Official.) To the left the Germans are retreating continually before the allies. In the centre the enemy is also falling back. The French have crossed the Marne between Epernay and Vitry le Francois. To the right they have also retreated, abandoning the region surrounding the heights of Nancy. The French are re-occupying Luneville.

Although exceedingly fatigued, our troops are pursuing vigorously the enemy in its flight, which is so rapid on certain points that our troops secured in general quarters, especially at Montmirail, the personal staff documents abandoned by the enemy. In the vicinity of Fromentier the enemy abandoned heavy batteries and field artillery. German prisoners on hand show marks of heavy physical strain and are utterly discouraged. Horses are especially exhausted.

On Sept. 6th, General Joffre published the following proclamation to his troops: "On the point of engaging in a battle, on which depends the life of the country, it behooves me to impress upon you that it is not the time to look behind, but to employ all efforts to attack and repulse the enemy. An army that cannot advance must, however great the cost, hold the ground it has conquered, and die on the spot rather than fall back. Under these circumstances no weakness can be tolerated."

Our victorious troops entering Vitry le Francois discovered at the residence lately occupied by the staff of the Third German Army Corps, the following German proclamation: "The object of our long and weary march is attained. The main forces of the French army were compelled to accept battle after having continually fallen back. The great decision is near. Thus, to-morrow, the total German army should be engaged all along the line from Paris to Verdun, to save the well-being and honor of Germany. Although the heroic conflicts of the last few days have been hard, I expect that each officer will fulfill his whole duty to his last breath. All depends on the results of to-morrow's engagement."

Amongst the wounded of the battle at Meaux was found a young washer woman dressed as a Zouave, who took part in recent fighting. Four German Standards have been handed President Poincaré. The German losses are enormous, and even estimated as five times heavier than the French casualties. On certain points they are still heavier, especially on the River Marne, where the Germans tried sixteen times following to cross the river, and were moved down by three-inch guns.

At Havre the Dutch vessel Fortuna was captured with a German cargo of silver and wheat.

The provinces of Antwerp and Limburg are completely clear of Germans. Eastern Flanders is also evacuated. The Belgian army is operating favorably.

A Petrograd despatch says that at Gorodok three regiments of Cossacks annihilated nine Hungarian cavalry regiments of which two were totally destroyed. The Galician army is completely demoralized, the officers being unable to reform their lines. The men are flying everywhere. Generals Maiburg and Debell are decorated with the Cross of the Commander of the Legion of Honor.



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Or, General Roch is also decorated as an officer of the Legion of Honor.

### PARIS, Sept. 13. (Official.)

A great and general victory is announced by General Joffre. At the left the enemy are continuing their retreat and have evacuated Amiens and fallen back eastward. Between Soissons and Rheims the Germans are retreating north of the Vesle River. They have not defended the Marne at the south east of Rheims. In the centre the enemy has lost Revinny and Brabant le Roi, but are still holding out south of Mount Argonne. At our right our adversaries, who were on the banks of the Meurthe, are retreating between St. Die and Luneville. Our armies are in possession of Ravi l' Etape, Baccart, Rambervillers, Nomeny and Pont a Mousson. In Belgium the Belgian army is pushing forward vigorously south of Lierre.

The following proclamation has been issued by the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre: "The battle which has been lasting five days is finishing in an unquestionable victory. The retreat of the first, second and third German armies is accentuated on our left and centre. On the other hand the fourth German army has begun to retreat north of Vitry and Sermaise. Everywhere the enemy is abandoning equipments, etc. Everywhere we are taking prisoners. In advancing our troops have ascertained traces of the intense struggle and the important resistance made by the Germans to check our advance. The vigorous recovery of our offensive has determined our success. All officers and soldiers have responded to my call. You have well deserved the praises of your country."

General Gaellert, the military Governor of Paris, has also issued a proclamation, as follows: "The Military Governor is pleased to bring to the knowledge of the troops the above telegram. He adds his congratulations to the Paris Army on their participation in the operations. He also tenders his congratulations to the defenders of the entrenched quarters for the effort they rendered, an effort which has to be continued without relaxation."

Official Report to the GOVERNOR.  
LONDON, Sept. 13. To the Governor, St. John's, Newfoundland: The following was issued last night from the Press Bureau:

A summary, necessarily incomplete, may be attempted of the operations of our troops and the French armies during the last four days.

On Sept. 6th, the southward advance of the German right reached its extreme points at Coulommiers and Provins, cavalry patrols having penetrated even as far south as Nogent sur Seine. This movement was covered by a large flanking force, west of the line of the river Orce, watching the outer Paris defences. The southward movement left the enemy's right wing in a dangerous position, as he had evacuated the Creil-Senlis-Compiègne region, through which his advance had been pushed.

The Allies attacked this exposed wing in front and flank. On September 8th the covering force was assailed by a French army, based upon the Paris defences, and brought to action on the line Nanteuille-Haudouin to Meaux. The main portion of the enemy's right wing was attacked, frontally by the British army, which had been transferred from north to east of Paris, and by a French corps, advancing alongside of it on the line of Crecy-Coulommiers.

The combined operations have up to the present been completely successful. The German centre flank was forced back to the line of the Arce, where it made a strong defence, executing several vigorous counter attacks, but was unable to beat off the pressure of the French advance. The main body of the enemy's right wing manfully endeavored to defend the line of the Grand Morin River, and then that of the Petit Morin.

The German right wing, threatened

on the right, owing to defeat of the covering force, retreated over the Marne on Sept. 10th. The British Army with a portion of the French forces on its left crossed the Marne below Chateau Thierry, obliging the enemy's forces west of the Orce, which were already assailed by the French corps forming the Allies' extreme left, to give way and retreat north-eastwards in the direction of Soissons.

Since September 10th the whole German right wing has fallen back in considerable disorder, closely followed by Allied troops. Six thousand prisoners and fifteen guns were captured on September 10th and 11th, and the enemy is reported to be continuing his retirement rapidly over the Aisne, evacuating the Soissons region.

British cavalry is reported to-day at Fismes, near Rheims. French armies further to the east have been strongly engaged with the German centre which had pushed forward as far as Vitry. Between September 8th and 10th the French were unable to make much impression, west of Vitry. On the 11th, however, this portion of the German Army began to give way, and eventually abandoned Vitry, where the enemy's line of battle was forming a salient, under the impulse of French troops, between the Upper Marne and the Meuse.

The French troops are following up the enemy and driving a portion of his forces northwards towards the Argonne forest country.

The third French Army reports to-day that it has captured the entire artillery of a hostile army corps, which probably represents about 160 guns.

The enemy is thus in retreat along the line west of the Meuse, and has suffered gravely in morale, personnel and material.

(Signed) HARCOURT.

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## WARNING!

IN THE INTEREST OF  
THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

The Rifle Range on the South Side Hill will be in constant use, from daylight till dark, for musketry practice, until our Regiment leaves for England.

All persons are therefore prohibited from approaching the Rifle Range within 200 yards from either side, or within 1,000 yards of the targets to the eastward.

Any unauthorized person so doing will be liable to arrest, besides incurring serious danger from rifle bullets.

A number of red flags will be used to indicate the Danger Zone. This prohibition does not extend to any part of the Hills west of the 800 yards Firing Point.

By order,

JOHN SULLIVAN,

Inspector General Constabulary,

ST. JOHN'S RIFLE ASSOCIATION,

W. H. RENNIE, Hon. Secretary.

sep2,11