

ARE GERMAN TROOPS OUT OF RETREAT OF HUGE ARMY?

Belief is Growing that a Gigantic Enveloping Movement is in Progress—They Must First Win Big Battle at Verdun.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The belief is growing that the great decisive battle is being fought at Verdun, the strong fortress at France on the Meuse near the French frontier. If the fourth German army marching southward, cuts off the retreat of the French eastern armies, which recently have been holding the Germans in check between Toul, a fortified town 14 miles west of Nancy and Epinal, a strongly fortified place and near the Alsace frontier, it might repeat the coup which in 1870 drove General Charles Denis Sauter Bourbaki and his army of 150,000 men into Switzerland.

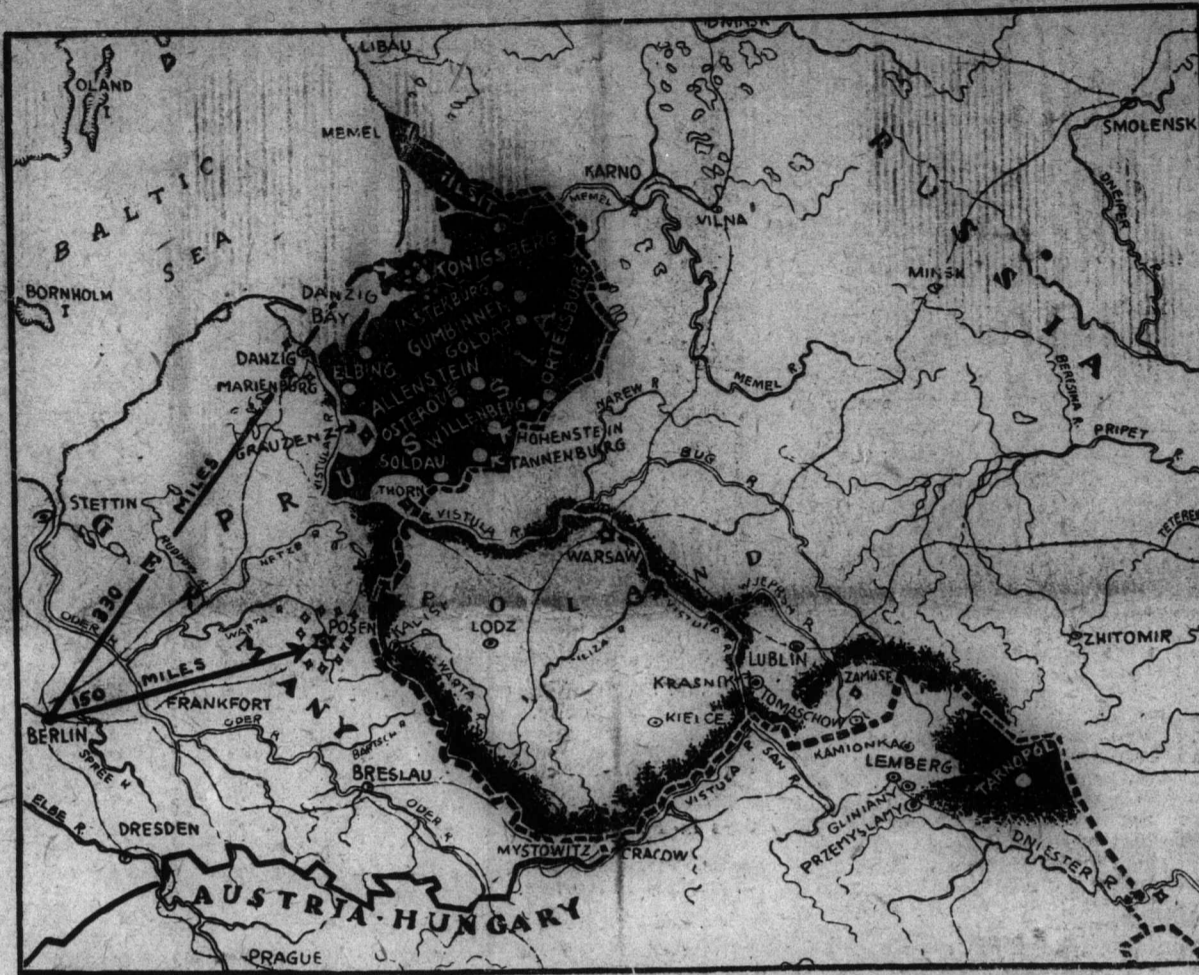
Another significant feature is the general agreement that Emperor William is inspecting the field of operation in this neighborhood. Reports disagree as to his exact whereabouts, but all agree that he is in the vicinity of the Franco-Prussian border.

back during the last fortnight. These preliminary movements, if showing nothing else, at least prove that the Germans realize that the siege of Paris, even if successful, is quite worthless, from the strategic viewpoint while the allies are free.

Corroboration of the above mentioned theory is contained in a despatch from Berlin which describes a battle in a difficult country between Verdun and Bethel as the deciding conflict, so far as France is concerned. This despatch states that the opposing forces are almost equally divided, but that the French have the advantage of a fight from a defensive position of their own choosing.

Another significant feature is the general agreement that Emperor William is inspecting the field of operation in this neighborhood. Reports disagree as to his exact whereabouts, but all agree that he is in the vicinity of the Franco-Prussian border. A conflict in this region must have decisive results. The capture of the great French fortresses would be a terrible blow to German army would give the French the opportunity to assume the offensive, a course needed on account of its morale effect in the western theatre of the war.

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INDICATES POSITIONS OF THE TSAR'S ARMIES NOW OPERATING AGAINST THE GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS

GREAT REVIEW WAS HELD OF CANADA'S FINE ARMY

Over 23,000 Paraded Before the Field Marshall Connaught at Valcartier—Officers are Highly Pleased.

VALCARTIER CAMP, Sept. 7.

When 23,000 officers and men of Canada's infantry, cavalry and artillery marched past the Duke of Connaught yesterday afternoon the greatest military review in the history of the Dominion occurred.

The weather was decidedly unfavorable for such a display, rain falling heavily throughout the entire day, and on that account part of the program was eliminated. Prominent people came from all parts of Canada, including Sir Robert Borden, Colonel Hughes, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Senator Loughheed, Hon. Frank Cochrane, the Japanese consul-general and several members of Parliament.

A special train arrived early in the morning, and from the standpoint of notable passengers it was one of the most important handled by a Canadian railroad in many years. Over 2,000 visitors inspected the immense mobilization camp and witnessed the review.

For 40 minutes the soldiers paraded before the governor-general, and considering that they have been in training for only a few days and many had never before been connected with the militia, it was a wonderful showing. As they approached the saluting base where the duke, Colonel Hughes, Colonel Williams and a number of officers were stationed on chargers,

and the premier and party were seated in a motor car, practically every company marched in perfect alignment, with a brisk stride and with rifles slung at proper angle. The procession was led by the Minister of Militia and Colonel Williams who, on reaching the saluting point, wheeled into a position near the governor-general.

Then the Artillery. Then followed the artillery, composing every Canadian battery. The showing of this section of the force exceeded expectations. There was every evidence that much care had been used in the selection of horses. There were rows and rows of them, followed by carriages carrying guns of the latest type. Then came the infantry, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer, commander of the First Brigade. Most of the men wore khaki service uniforms, while a few red coats were also in evidence. The Kilites, comprising one brigade, made a striking appearance, marching to the sturdy music of the bagpipes.

There were three brigades, comprising an army division which had never been assembled before in Canada. They were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer, Colonel Turner, V.C., D.S.O. About 8,000 or more troops did not march as many had not received their uniforms, while others were doing duty about the camp, and one whole battalion was indisposed owing to the members having been inoculated on Saturday.

Premier Pleased. "I am more than pleased with the sanitary condition of the camp, astonished at the wonderful work that has been done in organization and particularly delighted with the appearance and physique of the men. They did remarkably well, indeed. The governor-general was quite satisfied with everything he had seen."

"Every man who saw this review should be proud of the achievement," said Colonel Hughes. "Every man should feel proud that he is a Canadian." The Japanese consul-general, Mr. C. Yadda, who was accompanied by K. Kabayma, a Japanese commander, said that he was greatly impressed in particular with the work of the artillery. He had no idea that Canada had so many guns, and he was almost envious of the calibre of the horses. His Government for years had been endeavoring to obtain horses that as good as those which he saw today. Besides this, the most important factor to his mind was the spirit of every man.

Colonel Williams Proud. But no man was so gratified as the camp commander, Colonel Victor Williams. "That with so little training these thousands of troops should do so well, speaks highly of the efficiency of the officers in command of the battalions," he said. "They know their business."

RUSSIAN STRATEGY WAS DARING KIND WHICH WON LEMBERG

Two Huge Armies Crushed the Austrians and Effected a Junction at Right Angles—Budapest is Not Far Away.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Post in an article dealing with the capture of Lemberg and Halies says: "The establishment of Russian authority in this region is being enormously facilitated by the fact that the native Slav population after long experience with the tyrannical policy of Germanism in time of peace, welcomed the advent of the Russians even under the stern conditions of war."

The Lemberg victory is a signal triumph for the daring strategy of the Russian commander-in-chief, and entirely reconciles the public to the severe censorship which enabled him to carry out protracted operations over a vast territory without the enemy getting a single hint to give them alarm.

Until the two Russian armies operating in a direction that met almost at a right angle, succeeded in effecting a junction in the enemy's country, they were offering, during the whole fortnight, a magnificent opportunity to a vigorous enemy to get in between them and deal with them separately, and by extreme secrecy, could have justified this task.

"That the Russian forces during

the preparation of the real attack were merely playing with the Austrian advance into undemanded Poland, may be safely assumed from the fact that when the Austrian main force did finally attempt a forward movement they only covered four miles from Savikhoft to Ogple. At that, Russian forces marched and fought over more than seven times this distance. As I understand the situation, the Austrian main armies are well held by adequate Russian forces in the front. The Austrian centre is broken and her right wing is demolished.

The Russians have occupied pass Belgrade, the easiest and most direct route to Budapest. Budapest is about twice as far from the present Russian position as has been covered by them since they left Podolia for the invasion of Galicia.

"On the east Prussian front, nothing important has happened during the last few days and it seems evident, therefore, that Germany has hurried troops to the eastern frontier from the west, not on account of the Russian advance in East Prussia, but in order to help the Austrians. The spirit of the Russian troops is excellent and events on this frontier are moving with great rapidity."

Britain's Aeros Making History

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 4 (delayed in transmission).—Few people know that the royal flying corps have made aeronautical, as well as military history by sending at short notice aeroplanes across the channel by the air route, without mis-

hap," says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. "As a confined flight," he continues, "this surpasses anything ever done in aviation, but it was only part of a big movement. Other machines had flown across the previous day. At the present moment these air

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TERMONDE TAKEN BY GERMANS

6,000 Belgians Put Up Gallant Defense For Several Hours.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 7, 3.20 a.m.—The correspondent of the Express writing from near Termonde, 16 miles from Ghent, under date of Saturday, says:

"Termonde has fallen after hours of fighting. The little force of 6,000 Belgians, made a gallant defense, but the enemy was 20,000 strong, and the Belgians were unable to reply effectively to deadly fire of the German siege guns. The Germans began the attack between three and four o'clock Saturday morning and the rain of shells over the town was incessant until nine. It was a hopeless task attempting to hold earthworks against such odds and one by one the slender defenses were abandoned.

"The defenders were able to leave in good order, without serious losses and went by way of (Continued on page four.)

GERMANS LOST AT LEAST 5,000 MEN

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Telegraphing from Ostend, a correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says the German casualties in the fighting around Termonde, 16 miles east of Ghent, on Friday and Saturday are estimated at 5,000 men. A number of German soldiers were drowned when the dykes around Termonde were cut, and several German guns were lost in the flood.

Continuing the correspondent says the Germans advanced in the northerly direction from Brussels, between

Ghent on the Antwerp. To-day all telegraph and railroad communication between these towns is interrupted.

Several hotels in Ostend are closed for fear of the arrival of the German invaders. An engagement occurred Sunday at Cordegen, south of Ghent. Belgian cyclists and Gendarmes had a sharp conflict with the enemy which resulted in the Belgians retiring before a superior force. A Belgian major was killed.

against Antwerp. "The Belgian losses are not numerous."

SEVERE REPULSE

Was Inflicted by the Belgians on the Germans Near Antwerp.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 9.30 a.m.—A despatch to The Exchange Telegraph Company from Antwerp, dated Sunday gives a Belgian Official communication which says:

"The repulse of the German attack against Antwerp at Cape Pellet-au-Vois yesterday was successful Sunday, the Germans leaving thousands of bodies on the field retreating in disorder on Villvorde, six miles northeast of Brussels. They are demoralized by the complete check of the attempt

SPLENDID WORK

BORDEAUX, via Paris, Sept. 7.—An official announcement says that in a recent combat two soldiers of the 137th infantry, Broussard and Turcot, captured the flag of the 28th regiment of German infantry, whose colonel was also made prisoner. As a recompense, President Poincaré has signed a decree conferring the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the flag of the 137th regiment.

SERVIA'S CLAIMS

GENEVA, via Paris, Sept. 7.—2.54 a.m.—Austria having denied the announced Serbian successes, Nikola Pachitch, the foreign minister, telegraphed the Serbian consul at Geneva Sunday inviting two members of the British press to come to Serbia at Serbia's expense to verify the victories.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONCERNING PROGRESS OF THE WAR TO DATE

British Troops Much Superior to Germans is Report of General—Great Numbers of Enemy Commented Upon—New Troops for Front.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The operations of the British army in France last week are reviewed in a statement issued by the official press bureau to-day. The statement says:

"It is now possible to make another general survey in continuation of that issued on August 30 of the operations of the British army during the past week.

"No new main trial of strength has taken place. There, indeed, have been battles in various places of the immense front, which in other wars would have been considered operations of the first magnitude. But in this war they are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces caused by the initial shock on the frontier and in Belgium caused by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the war theatre while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern.

"The fighting having been in open order upon a wide front, with repeated retirement has led to a large number of officers and men in small parties, losing their way and getting separated. It is known that a very considerable number of those now in-

cluded in the total will rejoin the colors safely.

"These losses, if heavy in so small a force, have in nowise affected the spirit of the troops. They don't amount to one third of the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy, and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements.

"There is no doubt whatever that our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans and that they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has devastated every column of attack that has presented itself.

"Their superior training and intelligence have enabled the British soldiers to use the open formation with success, and thus cope with the vast numbers employed by the enemy. The cavalry who have had even more opportunities for displaying personal prowess and address, have definitely established their superiority. Field Marshal Sir John French's report dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm of the service.

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LATEST MOVE MUCH OF A MYSTERY FOR THE ALLIED FORCES

German Plan of Campaign is Hard to Understand—It is Thought That Two Large Armies are Gathered to Crush the Allies.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The German plan of campaign is for the moment a mystery. The great sweep through Belgium and the plains of France with constant reaching on the west to turn the flank of the allies, was understandable and foreseen even though the allies refused to believe the Germans could move so far and fast.

Yesterday's bulletins stating that the main German army of invasion from the north was turning away from Paris and driving toward the south and east appeared to be confirmed and a theory that finds support is that the German purpose is now to strike through the centre of the French army, leaving Paris partially invested from the north and crush the main French force by co-operation with another German army advancing from Lorraine.

The news that the Germans are attacking the fortress of Nancy and that Emperor William with his staff are attending operations tends to fortify this theory.

The British War Office made public yesterday a more complete account of the operations of the

British army than it had given heretofore. While this bulletin was far from satisfactory in great eagerness of the people for a detailed description of the parts different regiments played in the heavy and continuous fighting it sent a thrill of pride through the kingdom.

"Our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans and are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful," says Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces. The field marshal shall ascribe this success to the superior training and intelligence which has enabled the British to use the open formation. He expresses a poor opinion of the German infantry's shooting as compared with that of the British and claims that the British cavalry do as they like with the enemy, until they are confronted by three times their number. He says also that the British artillery has always been opposed by three or four times its strength. The war office describes the allies' operations as a strategic withdrawal and contraction of the forces. It concludes with an appeal for more men.

Road to Berlin Will be Opened

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The correspondent of The Times at Petrograd, under date of Sunday, referring to a battle just begun, which, if as successful as the Russian operations against Lemberg, will overthrow the Austrian forces and practically open the road to Berlin, says:

"Reliable information as to the progress of the battle enables us to state that the outlook is no

whit less promising, but that several days may elapse before the final overthrow of the Austrian army. The enemy disposes at least thirty divisions besides several German corps and will fight with the courage of despair.

"On the East Prussian front there is news of the appearance of part if not the whole of the third Bavarian army corps. The troops were installed at Allenstein, which is being reconnoitered by Russian cavalry."