

OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIES DRIVING BACK GERMAN AT SEVERAL POINTS ALONG LINE

DECISIVE ACTION OF WAR MAY BE FOUGHT IN VICINITY OF VERDUN

Choice of Ground Is With the Allies Who Are Coaxing the Enemy to Location Most Advantageous to the Former—Both Attempts of Germans to Cross Marne River Failed.

(BY H. COZENS HARDY)

(Special cable to The Standard) Paris, Sept. 9.—Things are going extremely well. The German troops are now compelled to follow in the direction where allies are leading them...

The German curtain north of Paris is now of much lighter texture. To prevent the German army of the north uniting with that which is now descending from Argonne...

More eye witnesses coming in from the immediate east this morning say the fighting yesterday indicated a masterly joint action on part of allies. The enemy twice attempted passage of the Marne...

Bordeaux, via London, Sept. 9.—The following official communication has been issued here: "On the whole front the Germans appear to be beginning the sensible movement of retreating."

"The strategic position of the French troops is improving, but one cannot judge of a battle extending over one hundred kilometres. The Germans appear to experience certain difficulties in provisioning. In general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage."

Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—The following official announcement was issued here this afternoon: "On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Ourcq river have failed. We have taken two standards."

Paris, Sept. 9.—Wounded soldiers arriving here say that the Germans in the vicinity of Montmirail, Department of Marne, are running short of ammunition and for this reason offered only feeble resistance to the attack of the allies...

London, Sept. 9.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement tonight: "The merchant cruiser Oceanic, of the White Star Line, was wrecked yesterday near the north coast of Scotland and has become a total loss. All the officers and crew were saved."

READY RESPONSE OF DOMINIONS SHOWS WORLD FUNDAMENTAL UNITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, KING GEORGE SAYS

London, Sept. 9.—The official information bureau today gave out a message from King George to the British colonies. It is as follows: "During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole empire, at home and overseas, have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilization and the peace of mankind."

REGARD FOR FLIGHTED WORD BRITISH EMPIRE'S COMMON HERITAGE

"I rejoice that every part of the empire is with me in this decision. Paramount regard for a treaty of faith, and the pledged word of rulers and peoples, is the common heritage of Great Britain and of the empire. My peoples in the self-governing dominions have shown beyond all doubt that they wholeheartedly endorse the grave decision it was necessary to take. My personal knowledge of the loyalty and devotion of my overseas dominions had led me to expect that they would cheerfully make the great efforts and bear the great sacrifices which the present conflict entails."

British and French Maintaining Excellent Position Gained in Past Few Days in Preliminaries of What Promises to be Decisive Battle — Allies Have Choice of Fighting Position — Enemy's Attacks on Allies' Left and Centre, Between Montmirail and Vitry Le Francois, Are Repulsed — Seventy Thousand of "Kitchener's Pets" from India — Scene of Fighting the Same Over which Napoleon Fought in 1812.

London, Sept. 9 (9.40 p. m.)—The allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what are only the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northeast of Paris, to the fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles further east.

The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the allies' left and centre, between Montmirail and Vitry Le Francois, a front of from fifty to sixty miles, but each time they have been driven back. This is not surprising to military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right. It is their only chance, however, and it is expected that they will strike and strike again.

General Pau, who commands the centre of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne, towards the plateau, which commands the centre of the whole battlefield. On his left, the Germans are still battling in Gaillet, and, although Russian official reports are silent, reports from Rome, which generally have been accurate, coming as they do through German or Roumanian sources indicate that the Russians are making progress against Gen. Auffenberg's army, which is being supported by Germans.

Some doubt is now expressed as to whether the Russian enveloping movement from the south of Lemberg can be developed quickly enough to cut off the Austrians, should they be defeated by the Russians advancing from the north. But should the Austrians be defeated, as Rome says, this second army is likely to hasten Gen. Auffenberg's retirement.

There is still a pause in the operations in east Prussia, doubtless due to a scarcity of troops on the part of Russia, which has always had difficulty in transporting troops westward. Besides, the defeat they suffered in the fighting between August 21 and August 27 may have temporarily taken the sting out of their attacks. In England where the saying is: "Britain is only just starting," the greatest enthusiasm has been created by the King's message to his Indian Dominions and colonies, in which he thanks his overseas subjects for the promptitude with which they responded to the call from the Mother Country.

India alone is sending 70,000 troops, "Kitchener's pets," as they have been called since Field Marshal Kitchener re-organized the Indian army. They include the army of occupation and the native forces. The latter are to be commanded by their Princes and chiefs.

The official bureau has issued a denial of the report that Dominion troops have arrived, and while no statement has been issued regarding the movements of the Indian contingent, except that some of them left India several weeks ago, the opinion is general here that they either have joined Gen. French's force or are about to do so.

The report that a great Russian force had gone to join the allies in France seems to have arisen from the fact that Russian Reservists from England, the United States and other countries who could not get to their own country at the desire of Emperor Nicholas, joined the French army in the United Kingdom recruiting continues. Men are joining the colors by the thousand all over the country, and it is expected that Lord Kitchener's half million men will have been obtained by the end of the week.

Paris, Sept. 9, 4.40 p. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Rome says: "News has been received here that Montenegrin troops commanded by General Vucotich, have occupied important points in Bosnia, south of Sarajevo, the capital. The situation in North Albania continues serious."

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Again, according to the French reports, there has been no action against the Grand Comanches of Nancy, and in the Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged.

ANOTHER WEEK BEFORE DECISIVE RESULT

All this favorable news has cheered the allies, but military experts warn the public that the battle has not yet been won, and that there probably will be a week or more of fighting before a decisive result is attained either way.

There is a possibility that the Germans are trying to draw the allies into an attack upon the high ground that lies between the Marne and the Meuse, about Rheims, and while it is believed that some of the elite has been taken off the German defensive, it is not at all probable that it has all been removed.

General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, however, has won some points. He has secured the time he required, in better position, and has completed his concentration, so that he is now believed to have a fair chance against the invaders, who have not had time to get from Meuse to the gates of Paris.

The Austrians and Russians are still battling in Galicia, and, although Russian official reports are silent, reports from Rome, which generally have been accurate, coming as they do through German or Roumanian sources indicate that the Russians are making progress against Gen. Auffenberg's army, which is being supported by Germans.

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Frontier, to the effect that all Italian belonging to the 1882 and 1885 classes of reservists have been forbidden to leave the country.

London, Sept. 9 (1.55 p. m.)—A despatch received here from Ostend, Belgium, relates that the requisitions made by the German forces upon the city of Ghent, following the understanding that in view of the supplying of certain provisions by the municipality, German troops would not enter the city, are as follows: "Ten thousand litres of benzine, one thousand litres of mineral water, one hundred and fifty thousand kilos of oats, one hundred bicycles, ten motor-cycles and twenty-five compressed

air cylinders for motor cars. In addition, there shall be supplied a quantity of material for bandages, and 100,000 cigars. All these articles, as well as the arms and ammunition for the local civic guards, must be delivered to the Germans by six o'clock this evening."

INDIA GIVES STRIKING PROOF OF LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Rulers of Native States, Nearly Seven Hundred in Number, Offer Personal Services and Resources of Their States—Gift of Nearly Two Millions To Equip Expeditionary Force—Lama of Tibet Offers a Thousand Troops.

(Special cable to The Standard)

London, Sept. 9.—(Through Reuters' Ottawa Agency)—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Hon. Charles Roberts, one of the Under Secretaries of the Colonial Department, read an important statement from the Viceroy of India in reference to offers of service from the native states in the war in which the British Empire is now engaged in Europe. The reading of this statement created a tremendous sensation in the House and the stirring record of the loyalty of India, which it constituted, was greeted with cheers, as the long roll call of splendid responses to the needs of the Empire was read out.

The Viceroy's statement was as follows: "The rulers of the native states of India, who number nearly seven hundred in all, have with one accord rallied to the defense of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their states for the war. From among the many princes and nobles who volunteered for active service the Viceroy has selected the chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kisanganj, Rutnam, Sachin and Patiala. Sir Porab Shik, Regent of Jodhpur, the heir apparent of Bhopal, and a brother of the Marajaha of Cochin, together with other cadets of noble families.

Seventy Year Old Prince Going to Front. "The veteran, Sir Pertab, would not be denied his right to serve the King, Emperor in spite of his seventy years and his nephew, the Maharaja who is but sixteen years old, goes with him. "All these have with the command-in-chief's approval, already joined the expeditionary force. The Maharaja of Owalior and the chief of Joara and Dholpur, together with the heir apparent of Palanpur, were to their great regret prevented from leaving their states.

"Twenty-seven of the larger states of India maintain Imperial service troops and the services of every corps were immediately placed at the disposal of the government of India on the outbreak of the war. The Viceroy has accepted from twelve states contingents of cavalry, infantry, sappers and transport, besides camel corps from Bikaner, and most of them have already embarked. As particular instances of the generosity and eager loyalty of the chiefs the following may be quoted:

Gift of Nearly Two Million to Equip Force. "The various Durbars have combined together to provide a hospital ship, to be called 'The Royalty' for the use of the expeditionary forces. The Maharaja of Mysore has placed fifty lakhs of rupees (\$1,750,000) at the disposal of the government of India for expenditure in connection with the expeditionary force.

"Loyal messages and offers of service have also been received from the Mehtar of Chitral and the tribes of the Khyber Agency, as well as the Khyber rifles. Letters have been received from the most remote states of India, all marked by a deep sincerity of desire to render some assistance, however humble, to the British government in its hour of need. (Cheers.)

"Last, but not least, from beyond the borders of India have been received generous offers of assistance from the Nepal Durbar. The military resources of the state have been placed at the disposal of the British government, and the prime minister has offered the sum of \$100,000 to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for the British Gurkha regiment proceeding overseas in addition to large donations from his private purse to the Prince of Wales fund, and to the Imperial Relief Fund. To the Fourth Gurkha Rifles, of which the Prime Minister of Nepal is honorary colonel, the Prime Minister has offered 30,000 rupees for the purchase of machine guns in the event of their going on service.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet has offered one thousand Tibetan troops for service under the British government. His Holiness also states that Lama's innumerable throughout the length and breadth of Tibet are offering prayers for the success of the British army, and for the happiness of the souls of all the victims of the

AIRMAN SAVES ARMY AT COST OF HIS LIFE

London, Sept. 9.—Captain Nesteroff, one of the most daring of Russian aviators and the first of his countrymen to loop-the-loop, has sacrificed his life in a successful attempt to destroy an Austrian aeroplane, says a Petrograd despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company.

According to a report from the front Captain Nesteroff was returning from an aerial reconnaissance when he saw an Austrian aeroplane hovering over the Russian troops, presumably with the intention of dropping bombs. The Russian aviator immediately changed the direction of his machine and headed straight for that of the Austrian at full speed, and although he must have known well the victory by such methods could be gained only at the cost of his own life, he dashed into the Austrian aeroplane. The force of the impact caused the collapse of both machines, which plunged to earth, the two aviators meeting instant death.

ENEMY'S GUNS LESS DEADLY THAN ALLIES

(By C. F. Bertall) (Special cable to The Standard) Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—"I am in a position to give first official news regarding French casualties. The health department of the war office asserts 'This war is not resulting in very heavy loss of life. Of every hundred men placed hors de combat only two are killed. Our wounds are numerous, but injuries are generally slight. Most of the men are wounded in the arms or legs and the injuries heal quickly and many wounded have returned to the front. The low mortality rate is attributed to poor German rifle fire, neither bullets nor shrapnel are very deadly."

With the approbation of the government a series of lectures will be given by the best known speakers to explain to the people the origin of the war and the justice of the French cause.

CZAR RESOLVED TO GO ON TO GERMAN CAPITAL NO MATTER WHAT THE COST

London, Sept. 9, 3.27 p. m.—The Evening News has published a despatch from its Rome correspondent who says that Emperor Nicholas is reported in Rome to have made the following declaration: "I am resolved to go to Berlin itself, even if it costs me to lose my last soulik."

The Japanese ambassador at Petrograd, the correspondent of the News continues, "having expressed to the emperor a wish to see the soldiers of Japan fighting side by side with those of Russia, the emperor replied: 'I shall do my best to realize your wishes.'"

Paris, Sept. 9 (12.45 p. m.)—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Serbia, says that the Serbians are continuing their offensive movements against the Austrians in the direction of Vlahgrad. They crossed the frontier September 6th, and continued to advance successfully. Everywhere the Austrians were thrown back to the left bank of the River Drina.

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Japs Nearing Kai Chow. Peking, Sept. 9.—A telegram from German sources states that the Japanese landed 20,000 men at Lungkow, (a town on the northern coast of the Shantung Peninsula) and that they are now marching toward Cho-Yuan, (a town about thirty miles north of Lungchow).

The Japanese censorship is complete. Even Chinese officials in the territory occupied by the Japanese are prevented from communicating with Peking, while telegraphic communication with Taing Tau have been interrupted for a week.

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Washington, Sept. 9.—According to a wireless today from Berlin to the German embassy a "German war loan has been announced of one billion treasury bills and that an unlimited state loan at five per cent. was given out at 97.5."

Montenegrin Active in Bosnia. Paris, Sept. 9, 4.40 p. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Rome says: "News has been received here that Montenegrin troops commanded by General Vucotich, have occupied important points in Bosnia, south of Sarajevo, the capital. The situation in North Albania continues serious."

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TURKEY'S WAR CHIEF. Ever Bey is commander-in-chief of the Turkish army. He will direct the Turkish troops in the event of Turkey entering the European conflict.

air cylinders for motor cars. In addition, there shall be supplied a quantity of material for bandages, and 100,000 cigars. All these articles, as well as the arms and ammunition for the local civic guards, must be delivered to the Germans by six o'clock this evening."