

Summary of Events from Seat of War

Events of Interest in the Great European War as Recorded Day by Day

Canada's Contingent On Way to Europe

Transports Heavily Armed and Convoys by Fleet of Battleships, Cruisers and Destroyers.

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 24—The major part of Canada's contingent for service in Europe is already on its way to the front, in transports heavily armed and guarded by British men of war, in sufficient force to prevent any attack by German cruisers. A fleet of war vessels, consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, had been gathered at Quebec by Admiral Weymss and other war ships collected at convenient points. More than a week ago the transports at Quebec commenced taking on war stores, and since then there has been a steady flow in the direction of Quebec from the camp.

As the transports were loaded they steamed seawards and the conveying war vessels picked them up, forming a sufficiently strong protective force for the various groups. All the transports carry heavy guns. A large proportion of the infantry and all the artillery, with much of the equipment, have already departed. The departure of the remainder will quickly follow.

London, Sept. 24—The official press bureau tonight issued a report from Field Marshall Sir John French's headquarters, supplementing the despatch of September 22 on the British operations in France. The text follows:

"The enemy is still maintaining himself along the whole front and in order to do so is throwing into the fight detachments composed of units from very different formations the active army, reserve and landwehr, as is shown by the uniforms of the prisoners recently captured.

(Bulletin Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—Despatches received today indicate that some decisive result of the nine days' battle on the Aisne may be expected very shortly. While the Germans are still in a strong position, they are being gradually driven back for good. They have recently made a series of night attacks, but in all cases they have failed to break the Allies' lines.

Von Kluck's army has been strongly reinforced, but notwithstanding this, the British turning movement continues. This is necessarily slow, but if it can be accomplished it will cut Kluck off from all support. He must either retreat precipitously or be cut up.

Conditions of the Kaiser's army now is such that he cannot stand any more losses than he is obliged to. His front ranks are now being filled up with second class reserves.

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—Austria has completed the task of filling up the gaps made in her army, and is now said to be in a better position than since the beginning of war. She is, however, confronted by the main Russian army, which has been heavily reinforced from home centres. The morale of the Austrian army are bad, however. The appalling losses it has suffered have had a most demoralizing effect on survivors.

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—A large British contingent from Hong Kong has been landed at Kion Chow, and will assist the Japanese in their fight with the Germans at that place.

Montreal, Sept. 24—3.30 p. m.—A strong pressure has been brought to bear on the King of Roumania by his government to induce him to join in the war against Germany and Austria. The indications are that he will ultimately consent under pressure.

Offers of help are pouring in from all parts of India. The Kaiser made an awful mistake when he reckoned an disaffection in that country.

(Bulletin Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 25—A last minute despatch says that Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, died this morning of cerebral hemorrhage. He would have been seventy-one next week. A widow, one son and two daughters survive.

Montreal, Sept. 25—Fighting has been resumed in Belgium between Antwerp and Brussels. The Belgians made a sortie against a large force of Germans. The latter lost eight hundred men and several guns.

Zeppelins passed over Ostend last night and dropped several bombs, which did very little damage.

Montreal, Sept. 25—Andrew Carnegie has just returned from Germany and brings with him a somewhat startling story. He says that the Kaiser is not responsible for the war. When the war broke out he was away from Berlin on a yachting trip, but was hurriedly recalled by his staff, who, unknown to him, had taken such steps as already made war inevitable.

Montreal, Sept. 25—The fleet which is conveying the Canadian contingent to Britain is an imposing one, consisting of several battleships, cruisers and destroyers, enough in themselves to handle all the German ships that are loose on the Atlantic.

The contingent commenced to leave Valcartier last Thursday, and part of it is now well across the ocean.

Montreal, Sept. 25—German generals have given orders to their troops to kill everyone, to take no prisoners and despatch the wounded. "Not a single Frenchman must be left alive."

Beyond the announcement that the Allies are steadily strengthening their position, there is no news from the front to-day.

Switzerland has refused Germany's request to be allowed to transport troops through that country.

Anybody can get a square meal in Paris just now by donning a British flag and dropping his h's.

FRENCH WERE FORCED TO TAKE DEFENSIVE

Paris, Sept. 25, 11.17 p. m.—The official communication issued at eleven o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in Northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

AMBUSHED A GERMAN TRAIN

London, Sept. 23—The London Mail's war correspondent states that he hears that two trains of badly needed German reinforcements were blown up between Peronne and St. Quentin, through the feat of a French gunner, who managed to tap a telephone wire connecting two German stations. By this means he gained the information that the trains were coming, and was able to place guns to command the line.

By a quick attack he was able to ambush the trains. The London Mail's correspondent also says that the entire general staff of one division were brought prisoners to Amiens.

Russians to Wipe The Austrians Out

Preparing For One Grand Battle That Should Sweep Austrian Power Off the Map.

London, Sept. 24—The Paris Matin prints a despatch from Petrograd stating that the Germans who drove General Rennenkampf back into Russia are reported to have suffered a great defeat at Subir. The Russians have reoccupied Soldau in East Prussia, on the Polish frontier. It is stated that the Germans are evacuating East Prussia to reinforce the line from Thorn, in West Prussia, on the border of Poland, to Kalisz, a town in Poland.

The Russian troops occupying Senjawa, 18 miles north northwest of Jaroslau, says the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's found that the town had been sacked by the Austrians. A large number of Austrian soldiers were captured.

London, Sept. 24—"All possibility of the Austro-German forces near Przemyel effecting a junction with the other armies further west has now been frustrated, as the Russians have reached the River Wislok."

POLES REFUSE TO FIGHT RUSSIA

London, Sept. 24—A despatch to the Express from Warsaw says that the Russian successes in Galicia are due partly to the refusal of the Austrian Poles to fight against the Russians. Great quantities of arms and ammunition, the despatch says, were voluntarily handed over to the Russians by the Austrian Polish regiments.

GERMANS WEAK IN CAVALRY

London, Sept. 24—A despatch to Reuter from Warsaw, dated Wednesday, says: "The Germans in the north of Poland are quiescent, being weak in cavalry, and thus unable to do must re-



THE TERRITORIALS IN CAMP
Dog-tired Sentry (a railway porter in private life—on approach of General Pepper, etc.): (yawn) "All tickle's read, please."—London Opinion.

says a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post. The message continues:

"To the south of Przemyel the Russian operations are now being directed with a view to the capture of Khyruv, a junction station 20 miles south of Przemyel, which will completely cut off the Austrian's last Galician fortress from railway communication in any direction, and give the Russians command of all the routes toward Cracow, and the lines passing into Hungary.

"The position now held indicates the rolling up of the Austrian forces right up to Cracow. It is believed here now that the investment of Przemyel has been practically completed, and that another week at least will bring news of the final crushing of Austro-German forces."

Petrograd, Sept. 24—While skirmishing in force is now in progress in Galicia along the line of the Austrian position, which holds the fortified lines from Przemyel to Pieszow and Dynow, and extends across Galicia to the great fortress of Cracow, it will be two or three days before the fighting will assume the proportion of a general battle. Austria is now fighting along lines commanded by railroads and has rushed her second line to the front. It is made up of the Landwehr, the Honvedeseg and the Ersaz, the latter being used to fill up the gaps in the first line.

As a result she now presents a much stronger front than at any time since the beginning of the war, but against her line there is now being moved into position the main Russian army, greatly augmented by the troops that have been brought forward from the interior mobilization centres. The situation as described by the War Office is excellent from the Russian standpoint. While German forces have been moved to support the Austrians, the morale of the entire Austrian forces has been shattered by their terrible losses. In addition the Austrian field surgeons are compelled to fight disease that has broken out in their ranks.

SITUATION IN EAST PRUSSIA

The situation in East Prussia as described in the latest official reports is practically unchanged. The Russians have withdrawn entirely from the Masurian Lake region. This ter-

ritory was so boggy that it presented great difficulty from a strategic viewpoint, so the Russian troops have been withdrawn toward Eydкус-nae. The Germans have assembled a very large army in East Prussia, presumably intended for offensive operations in Poland.

At Volzavsk and Makoff, they have hitherto been more active, but are now entrenching at these points. A German advance on the Ostrolok-Augustoff line is impossible owing to the morasses.

ANOTHER TRAWLER DESTROYED BY MINE

London, Sept. 23—The Grimby trawler Kilmarcock was sunk by a mine in the North Sea yesterday. Only three members of her crew were saved. The trawler was blown in two and went down instantly.

Kitchener has been twice at the front in the past few days. It is pretty hard to keep him from the smell of smoke and the roar of the big guns. He may be directing the war from London, but he is not one to have anything going astray, and consequently goes where he can get first hand information.—Journal of Commerce.

More British Officers Killed In Action

London, Sept. 26, 7.55 p. m.—A casualty list received from the British general headquarters in the field under date of Sept. 22, gives the names of 35 officers killed, 54 others wounded and 13 missing.

The wounded officers include Lt. Col. R. E. Benson of the East Yorkshire Regiment; Lt. Col. W. D. Bird of the Royal Irish Rifles; Lt. Col. A. W. Hasted Duke of Edinburgh and Lt. Col. F. W. Towsey of the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

The casualties in officers among the various regiments included:

"The Sherwood Foresters, four officers killed and seven wounded; the Connaught Rangers, four killed; the South Lancashires, three killed and three wounded; the West Yorkshires, three killed and four wounded, including Col. Towsey and eight missing; the Worcestershire Regiment, three killed, five wounded and one missing; the Durham Light Infantry, five killed and six wounded; and the East Yorkshires, five wounded, including Col. Benson and three missing.

GERMANS SLAY 432 BELGIANS IN LITTLE TOWN

London, Sept. 23—A Ghent despatch to the Chronicle quotes a local newspaper as saying that 432 inhabitants of the small Belgian town of Taminies, in the Namur district, have been killed, presumably on account of some act against the Germans occupying the district.

The dead include the priest and the local notables. After wholesale executions, says the despatch, the torch was applied so effectively that only one house remains standing in the district.

GERMANS LOST SOME OF THEIR SIEGE GUNS

London, Sept. 25—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail says in the hurried retreat from Paris the Germans lost several of their big siege guns, with which they had intended to reduce the Paris forts. Owing to the rains they were left stuck fast in the mud. French sappers have since been engaged in digging them out. They will be brought back to the French base.

BRITISH AIRMEN RAID GERMAN AVIATION CAMP

Antwerp, Sept. 23—A successful raid by a squadron of five English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bickendorf near Cologne is reported by the Handelsblad. Bickendorf is the centre for the Zeppelin aircraft and, according to the story, the Britishers from a height of 1,500 feet dropped bombs that set fire to the hangars. Four of the aviators returned to the point of their departure, while the fifth was obliged to descend owing to engine trouble. He succeeded, however, in landing in Belgium.

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