

# GERMANS, WITH ALL HOPE OF WINNING PARIS GONE, SULLENLY RETIRE BEFORE ATTACK OF ALLIED ARMY

Latest official reports from the French government indicate that the offensive tactics undertaken in the last day or two by the allied armies have had the effect of forcing the Germans back at various points in the battle line, which extends from a few miles east of Paris to Verdun, a distance of about two hundred miles.

Bordeaux reports officially that the British army has crossed the River Marne, and that the Germans have fallen back twenty-five miles. The efforts of the Germans to break the French lines on the Ourcq river are likewise officially reported to have failed.

Seemingly the Germans are short of ammunition at the front, and are having difficulty in provisioning, and the French war department officially announced, "that on the whole the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat."

The Russian and Austrian arms continue to oppose each other in a long drawn-out engagement in the Luglin district, Russian Poland. An official statement, issued at Petrograd, declares that both Austrian and German troops have been dislodged from their fortified positions in that section, and have retired towards the south.

The battlefield in France is that over which Napoleon fought in 1814, with entrenched camps on both wings and the center. Paris covers the left wing, Chalons the center and Verdun the right, while mobile columns of troops are ready to join in the fighting wherever the line is threatened.

Vitry-Le-Francois and Montmirail seem to be the points of the chief engagements, and there the carnage has been heaviest. The Allies aim at preventing the German turning movement, with a mass of troops composed of many army corps.

King George has addressed a message to the British dominions and colonies, in which he protests that the war was not of Great Britain's seeking and expresses his warmest thanks for the assistance rendered by them.

Mauveuge, a French fortress has fallen into the hands of the Germans, and according to the report the Germans took forty thousand prisoners and four hundred guns.

The British official press bureau announces the wreck off the coast of Scotland of the White Star liner Oceanic. Officers and crew were saved.

## BRITISH WIN BACK TWENTY-FIVE MILES.

Bordeaux, Sept. 9—10.45 p. m.—The following official announcement was issued tonight:

"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.

"The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about twenty-five miles.

"On the centre and right wing there is no notable change."

## FRENCH TROOPS GAINING ADVANTAGES.

Bordeaux, via London, Sept. 9—11.45 p. m.—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."

## AUSTRIANS RETIRING IN DISORDER.

Petrograd, Sept. 9—The following announcement was issued today by the general staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces:

"On Sept. 5 and 6 we attacked the Austrian army at Zamosc, situated northeast of Krubessow, and southeast of Bavaruska.

"The Austrian army is retiring in disorder, pursued by the Russians. Near Frampol the Russian cavalry rushed big converse of the enemy in the direction of Lublin, the Austro-German troops, having been dislodged from the fortified position they were in, retiring in a southerly direction.

"The troops and convoys which were moving in the direction of the road leading from Josefow to Annapol have been dispersed by the Russian artillery. On the left bank of the Vistula a big battle is being fought on the front, extending from Bavaruska to the Dniester river, where the Austrian army has received reinforcements.

"Detachments of the Fourteenth Tyrol army corps attempted an attack near Bavaruska, during the night of Sept. 7, but were repulsed. They left in our hands one regimental flag and five hundred prisoners.

"Near Zamosc we took a German aeroplane.

"In Eastern Prussia small skirmishes continue."

## GERMANS WILL KEEP ON STRIKING.

London, Sept. 9—9.40 p. m.—The allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what can only be 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. They are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons, on the roads leading to Fere-Champenoise, Sommesous, and Sompuis, in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which give it a great advantage.

## GENERAL PAU HOLDING CENTRE.

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 British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French Sixth army, advancing from Paris along the Ourcq river, have had further successes, and are threatening General Klueck's communications.

In the east the Germans, so far, have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne, between Vitry-Le-Francois and Verdun, on the right wing of the Allies.

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

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 Aisne, about Rheims, and while it is believed that some of the edge 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 positions, and has completed his concentration, so that he is now believed to have a fair chance against the invaders, who have hewed their way from Mons to the gates of Paris.

## RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL AGAINST AUFFENBERG.

The Austrians and Russians are still battling in Galicia, and, although Russian official quarters are silent, reports from Aome, which generally have been accurate, coming as they do through

German or Rumanian sources indicate that the Russians are making progress against General 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 General 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 Aug. 21 and Aug. 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 SENDING 70,000 TROOPS.

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

Besides this, India is to pay the cost of transporting her troops to Europe, and the Indian princes are sending really fabulous gifts to the war funds being raised in their own country and England. The dominions and the colonies have placed their ships, men and money at the disposal of the home government, so that the whole forces of the empire have been recruited against her enemy.

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 General 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.

## 500,000 ENROLLED BY SATURDAY.

In the United Kingdom recruiting continues. Men are joining the colors by the thousands 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.

A problem with which England is faced is that of caring for the thousands of refugees driven out of Belgium. A splendid organization, however, has the matter in hand, and as the refugees come in they are sent quickly to different parts of the country, where hospitality awaits them. One boat brought over 1,000 from Ostend today.

Many of these refugees landed with all their worldly possessions in a couple of bags, or in brown paper parcels. A striking feature of the arrivals was the number of widows and little children.

## CANADIAN TROOPS' DEPARTURE A SECRET

Government Needs More Increased Revenue and Higher Tariff is Probable—Departments Ordered to Keep Expenditures Down.

(Canadian Press.)  
Valcartier Camp, Sept. 8—Everything possible will be done by the authorities to keep the date of the departure of the Canadian expeditionary force a secret. When the troops will leave the mobilization camp is not known officially, and when it is known nothing will be said. The Canadian force will be conveyed across the Atlantic in the same manner as were the British soldiers to France.

Col. Williams, camp commandant, when asked tonight when it was likely that the division from Canada would leave for the front, stated that he had received no word. "It would be absolutely inadvisable to make any mention of the date," he stated. "Every precautionary measure will be taken in moving the men. We want no word to go across the Atlantic."

Ever since the opening of camp rumors have spread like wildfire about the day upon which the troops would sail. It was generally understood this would be Sept. 15, or a few days later, but Col. Williams put to rest all of these reports tonight.

Valcartier is about sixteen miles from Quebec, and instead of carrying the soldiers on special trains over the Canadian Northern there is no doubt that the division will cover the distance on foot. This will be the last severe test for the men until they reach England or France. It has also been said that the contingent will be given some training in England before joining the allies on the continent, but this is only conjecture.

Will Trust the Press.

It will be very difficult to move such a large body of troops without the matter becoming public property, but it is altogether likely that the press of Canada will be requested by the government

## PARLIAMENT LIKELY TO MEET EARLY IN NOVEMBER

Ottawa, Sept. 9—The new excise duties on liquor and tobacco imposed by parliament last month, are producing a considerable increase in revenue. The total excise revenue for August was \$5,045,298, as compared with \$1,785,113 for August of last year, an increase of \$3,260,185. This large increase, however, was partly due to the abnormal amount taken out of bonded warehouses by liquor and tobacco dealers early in the month in anticipation of the new duties.

The government is making preparations for an early session of parliament, and it is probable the house will meet towards the end of October or early in November, instead of in January, as originally intended.

Instructions have been sent to the departmental heads to get estimates ready at once and to reduce each expenditure

as far as possible. No new undertakings of large character are to be entered into, until the revenues are again normal, and strict economy is asked in all branches of the service. The steady falling off in revenues and the lack of funds to meet expenditures apart altogether from the war vote of \$50,000,000, passed at the emergency session last month, makes further parliamentary action necessary in order to tide the minister of finance over his difficulties.

It is probable that further tax increases in order to produce additional revenue will be asked when parliament meets.

An income tax is out of the question, as this could only be imposed by provincial or municipal authority. A tax on tea and on some other commodities of general importation is the likely method of securing the necessary additional revenue.

## FOR FIRST TIME ADVANTAGE IS WITH ALLIES

French and British in Strong Positions With Flanks Protected and Communications Open

## GERMANS OUTWITTED BY JOFFRE'S STRATEGY

Kaiser Cannot Hope Now to Turn Flank of Allies or to Obtain Decisive Success by Great Victory—Expert Tells of Position of Armies in Field.

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, Military Correspondent, London Daily Telegraph, by Special Cable.)

London, Sept. 9—It would seem that the mass of the allied troops is concentrated along a front 120 miles in length which stretched last night from the river Ourcq, thirty miles northeast of Paris, south by the Marne through Sezanne and Vitry Le Francois, and then northeast to the forest of Argonne to Verdun.

This position is enormously strong. With anything like even numbers it would be impossible for the German armies to force the allies further south. Each flank rests on a fortress, the left on Paris and the right on Verdun. From both supplies of ammunition could be brought up without danger.

Both the right and the left wings are so strong that the Germans have an alternative but to attempt to crush the centre by the forest of Rheims which renders it difficult to deploy large masses of troops. The bulk of the united German armies are concentrated between the Aisne and the Marne and hold the bridge heads of the latter. In this respect they are more favorably situated than the allies, but otherwise stand at what should prove a hopeless disadvantage. Both flanks are threatened from Paris and Verdun. They cannot hope to turn either flank of the allies, neither hope to obtain a decisive success by a great victory.

For the first time in the campaign the allies are fighting with the advantage on their side from a strategical standpoint, with equality or superiority in numbers. Under the circumstances there is very faint chance of the Germans obtaining a decisive victory.

## EAST INDIANS IN STURDY RALLY IN EMPIRE CAUSE

London, Sept. 9—The Kaiser's most astonishing miscalculation in regard to the present war was based on the supposed disloyalty of Great Britain's Indian empire. Yet, amid all the demonstrations of imperial unity that this crisis has evoked none has been more splendid than the spontaneous proffers of help in men and money showered on the imperial government by the Indian potentates.

Parliament was roused to the most intense enthusiasm yesterday as a government official detailed a few examples of the lavish offers coming from India, where the Kaiser had been advised, Great Britain's entanglement in a European war would be a sure signal for a repetition of the horrors of the Indian mutiny.

## Gaekwar to Fight

The Gaekwar of Baroda, one of India's most powerful princes, has volunteered to fight at the head of a native contingent. Another prince has offered thousands of horses, another 10,000 men fully equipped and to be maintained in the field, while yet another has placed his vast collection of jewels at the service of the state. "To wage the war in the interests of civilization."

Even in England some fear had been entertained about the loyalty of certain Indian princes and people and the House of Commons cheered itself hoarse as the stirring catalogue of these great and timely gifts, marked by an splendence truly oriental, was unfolded.

A Bonar Law, opposition leader said he wished that the great tidings should be published to the whole world. These demonstrations were not confined to the princes. Everywhere throughout India the people are equally united and enthusiastic and so great is the desire among the native troops to go to the front that those unvoluntarily left behind have to be placated with all manner of diplomatic apology. These were the troops on whose indirect support the Kaiser's advisors had taught him to reckon in his scheme of disrupting and destroying the British Empire.

## PARIS SAFE WITH UNBEATEN ALLIED ARMIES IN FIELD

Military Expert Sees No Danger of Immediate Investment of Paris Capital—Height of Absurdity to Believe Germans Could Begin Siege Immediately Even if Way Was Clear to Gates.

(By Military Correspondent New York Herald.)

London, Tuesday—While the great armies are manoeuvring for position along an extended east and west line north of, or bisecting, Paris, I will continue in a broad sense the reason why Lord Kitchener and other military experts, consider the allies' position entirely satisfactory, despite the panic cries of weak minded civilians who have fled from the capital of France expecting to hear the news of its surrender before they could buy the earliest editions of the newspapers.

Here, at the same time, I will answer several questions that are on the tip of every tongue concerning the happenings logically to be expected from the developments of the Teuton advance and the allies' strategic retreat.

Is Paris in danger of being immediately battered up by Prussian shells? The answer is "No."

Is there any prospect of an immediate siege? Again the answer is "No."

Are the allies in the position of a defeated army whose usefulness has been broken and nullified? The answer is emphatically "No."

## PARIS IS OBJECTIVE OF CAMPAIGN.

The German staff officers would give their eyes out if they could get a single Prussian uniform into the city or reach the suburbs with a few far-flung howitzer shells, but it is so impossible at the present time I doubt if it even occurs to them in their most rosy dreams. There is no doubt that the Germans consider the taking of Paris as the crowning objective of the campaign. If they do not attempt it now it is because of the impossibility of the task until the unbeaten allies' armies are eliminated.

The Military Governor of Paris wisely warned the people to leave the city. This was merely a precaution against a siege in the event that the allies were beaten. It also was a useful expedient, because it made less mouths to feed in case supplies were cut off.

The idea that the Germans can bring up their heavy guns and begin a siege and bombardment within the next few hours would be the height of absurdity, even if there were no other defence than the garrisoned fortresses and the civil population.

## VON MOLTKE ON SIEGE OF PARIS.

Von Moltke, in describing the German operations against Paris in 1870, said: "It may safely be accepted that an attack on a large fortified place in the heart of the enemy's country is simply impossible so long as the invader is not master of the railways and waterways leading to it and by which may be brought up a full quantity of the requisite material."

He described how it was necessary to open up such extensive railway communications as would permit the maintenance of supplies for the armies in the field, bringing in reinforcements and equipment and conveying rearward the wounded, the ill and prisoners. With a most convenient base at Nancy, he found it a herculean task to slowly bring up 300 heavy guns with 500 rounds for each gun, 4,500 four-wheeled wagons and 10,000 extra horses under these most disadvantageous conditions.

With an unorganised field army in opposition it took the Germans 132 days to take Paris. Yet now with the German base in far distant Aix-la-Chapelle, with ten times as much heavy equipment necessary, with restricted, broken down and blown up railroads to the north, no waterway control, no control of communications to the southward, with an army almost equal in strength in selected entrenched positions close by, and, lastly, with the French fortifications strengthened easily tenfold, some panic stricken persons seem to believe the Germans will accomplish their herculean task in a few short hours.

## BOOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

They will, according to this view, bring up their guns by magic, carry trainloads of ammunition, together with thousands of tons of equipment, by Taube aeroplanes and dump this all into positions prepared by "Mein Freund Gott," while forty-two French fortresses tumble to pieces of their own accord and the Paris population comes out to the last man to welcome the conquerors.

Von Moltke explained that he did not bombard Paris when his armies first arrived because it was simply impossible to reach it from any point until he reduced the forts. He explained that he did not attempt to reduce the forts without long preparations, because it was sheer folly to attempt to scale the escalades of masonry parapets, eighteen feet high, without all the slow and cumbersome preparations that were necessary.

Thus, if one pauses to realize the task before the Germans, Lord Kitchener's statement gains weight, even to the uninitiated. The allies' forces have not given battle, because no general worthy of the name will give battle under unfavorable conditions, or facing superior numbers, if he can help it. The allies' retreat was a victorious frustration of such fierce effort of the Germans to engage them decisively under conditions which might have meant the breaking up of the army.

Every day has placed the allies in a better position for a decisive engagement. It will not come until the allies are ready. Paris can take care of itself, even if the allies sweep farther south. Not for a moment will the Germans undertake a siege which will necessitate half a million men, when they are in danger of being pounced upon from the rear or their other forces are in danger of being opposed by superior numbers.

One interesting point in the German's fanlike sweep that has been forcing the allies southward recalls Von Moltke's statement of how the German staff scheme of 1870 was to force the French from the fertile southern provinces into the more confined background to the north.

Now the Germans are doing just the contrary, forcing the allies from the confined regions of the north to the fertile provinces of the south, where they would be in close communication with England and able to have access to the coast defence guns from France and Britain and, if necessary, in a position to get reinforcements with the least trouble and delay.

The southerly movement of the German troops is possibly for the purpose of compelling a retreat of the French force between Epinal and Toul which would permit the Bavarian Crown Prince's forces to come through from the frontier and reinforce, and perhaps create a nearer base for the Germans than Aix la Chapelle. Since the Kaiser is at Metz, the Germans badly need reinforcements and a nearer base.

## BRITAIN LOOKS TO CANADA FOR LARGE SUPPLIES

Ottawa, Sept. 8—Canada's trade commissioner at Birmingham, J. E. Ray, reports that there will be a record demand for Canadian foodstuffs during the war.

British importers, he says, are looking to Canada for cereals, flour, cheese, hams, bacon, canned meats and other goods. He says that the number to replace European sources of supply cut off by the war.

The Sifton automobile battery of ten maxims guns, mounted on motor trucks sale

which is being mobilized here next week, is ready to leave for the front next week. Over one hundred men, most of them expert chauffeurs and mechanics have joined the battery. Among the recent volunteers is Hector Girouard of Ottawa, a brother of Sir Percy Girouard, who was knighted for his notable service under Kitchener in Egypt.

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