

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The Kaiser's Mistakes.

When the Emperor of Germany started out to change the map of Europe he made one or two little mistakes which are likely to cost him his Empire, if not his throne and liberty.

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reservists, who were trying to get back to Germany to join the colors. They were made prisoners of war and sent to the military prison on Melville Island where they will remain till the close of the war.

THE WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war for the past few days indicates that the attempt of the Germans to reach Paris has utterly failed, and that their armies are now in retreat.

Just yet it cannot be said that the Germans are completely defeated; but it is plain, according to all the evidence extant that they are in a fair way of being driven out of France.

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The effect of the on British trade is seen in the London Board of Trade returns for August. Imports compared with the corresponding month last year show a decrease of \$65,000,000, while exports have fallen off nearly \$100,000,000.

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Progress of the War.

Paris, Sept. 8.—An official communication issued tonight by the French war office says: "The left wing of the German forces in their movement of retreat, having crossed the Petit Morin river, with a view to protecting their communications have made violent but unsuccessful attacks against that part of our forces occupying the right bank of the River Ourcq."

"Our English allies are continuing their offensive tactics in the direction of the Marne on the heights to the north of Sezanne. Our troops are progressing favorably, though laboriously."

"On our right wing the situation is good before Nancy and in the Vosges. A severe engagement has been fought in the centre with alternate advancing and falling back."

"The French advance reaches from the banks of the River Ourcq into the Montmarail region (Montmarail is about forty-eight miles east of Paris). The enemy is retiring in the direction of the River Marne, between Meaux (twenty miles east of Paris) and Sezanne (forty miles east of Meaux)."

"The French and the English armies have taken numerous prisoners, including a battalion of infantry and a company serving a detachment of rapid-fire guns; they captured also many gun carriages."

"There have been violent encounters with the enemy on the centre, between Fer-Champenoise (12 miles east of Sezanne and Vitry-Le-Francois, the southern point of the forest of Argonne)."

"At no place have we fallen back. The enemy has lost ground. The reported retiring of the enemy near Vitry-Le-Francois has been confirmed."

"On our right a division of German troops delivered an attack on the axis of Chateau Salins-Nancy but they were repulsed to the northward passing the forest of Champenoise."

"There has been no change in the situation in the province of Alsace. London, Sept. 8, 8.10 p. m.—That the Indian forces of the British army are taking an active part in the operations in France is indicated by the casualty lists. Among the names of the wounded made public is that of Captain F. W. Hunt, Nineteenth Lancers (Pune's Horse) Indian army."

Paris, Sept. 8, 8.30 p. m.—A Petrograd despatch to the Havas Agency says that according to information received at the Russian capital the Austrians fear that a revolution will break out in Bukovina, a crown land of Austria-Hungary in the region of the Carpathian mountains where Hungarian sentiment is reported to be growing in favor of Russia.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Things are going extremely well. The German troops are now compelled to follow in the direction where allies are leading them,—that is up the Marne valley,—so that at the present moment the Germans have the army of Paris ready to harass their right or western flank. The great point is the enemy is being coaxed into the region of allies own choosing.

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, and the third under the Crown Prince, which is manoeuvring from Luxembourg towards Verdun, the allies will employ their whole energy. It looks as if a decisive action might be fought as far east as Verdun, but it is quite clear the choice of ground is with the allies.

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, but his entrenched line was followed by German masked batteries and machine guns playing upon the assailants with considerable effect. Mobile 75 M. M., however soon got into action and the German guns were silenced. A little higher upstream German

threw a pontoon across the Marne. The work was cleverly and swiftly accomplished. In ten minutes French batteries found their range and shot the bridge into a mass of wreckage tumbling into the eddying waters.

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."

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Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—President Poincaré has signed a decree calling all Frenchmen, previously exempted from military service on the ground of defective health, to undergo a further medical examination. Those found fit will at once be drafted into the army. Paris, Sept. 9.—Wounded soldiers arrived here say that the Germans in the vicinity of Montmarail, Department of Marne, are running short of ammunition and for this reason offered only feeble resistance to the attack of the allies, who captured many poisoners and also a regimental flag.

London, Sept. 9.—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, northwest 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 Montmarail 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 Fer-Champenoise, Sommesous, and Sempris in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which gives it a great advantage. 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 Gen. Kluck's communications.

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London, Sept. 9.—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, northwest 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 Montmarail 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 Fer-Champenoise, Sommesous, and Sempris in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which gives it a great advantage. 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 Gen. Kluck'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. London, Sept. 10.—The crucial battle of the war in France has not yet reached any decisive result. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reported today that the Germans had been driven back all along the line; that the British had crossed the River Marne; that the Germans had suffered severely, and that their men were supposed to be in a very exhausted condition. Notwithstanding this report the military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. The military writers in the London papers report that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number esti-

estimated to be engaged actively and three great battles and swiftly accomplished. In ten minutes French batteries found their range and shot the bridge into a mass of wreckage tumbling into the eddying waters.

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."

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