

WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLE ON MARNE ENDS IN VICTORY FOR ALLIES AFTER FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING

London, Sept. 13, 10.35 p.m.—The sixth week of the war between Germany and France, Great Britain and Belgium has brought a vast transformation. The pursued are now the pursuers. The irresistible sweep of seven German armies through Belgium into France met an immovable force at the Marne River.

The army of Gen. Von Kluck, which so long battled to turn the Allies' western flank, was itself slowly and steadily outflanked. Its retirement before the small but hardy British army turned the tide of battle. Today, if the French official reports are correct, all the German armies, except that facing Verdun and a few miles southwest, are retiring.

Gen. Von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles to the southeast of Paris, has retired more than sixty miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian crown prince, which was attacking the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal, has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to reoccupy Lunéville and several other towns.

HURRIED, IF NOT DISORDERLY.

Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, pictures the retreat as hurried, if not disorderly, with the Germans abandoning prisoners, wounded and supplies.

The last Sunday was the darkest day of the war for the allies. The French government emigrated from Paris to Bordeaux in a long, and procession of motor cars. An attack upon the capital appeared imminent, and the main German force had hammered a huge wedge into France, between Paris and Verdun, with its centre some miles south of that line.

The French people trembled with the question whether their army was not a beaten army; whether the history of 1870 would repeat itself.

The battle of Marne, which was decided in a week, is regarded by military experts as the most marvellous reversal of roles of two armies known. In their views it appears to have decided the first phase of the war, and to have made impossible the plan which the German staff is supposed to have had of smashing the French by one comprehensive stroke, and then turning the bulk of the German forces eastward to confront the Russians.

The military experts, however, are still cautious. While realizing the possibility that the German armies may yet rally and draw a strong defensive line, they recognize also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium.

Paris announces that the Germans have evacuated Amiens. The whereabouts of German reinforcements of sixty thousand, reported to be marching south on three roads in that neighborhood, are unknown.

The Belgian army is credited with the determination to reoccupy Brussels, and claims to have cut the railroad between Liege and Brussels.

In Southern Alsace, ninety thousand men are reported to be engaged. Another despatch from Basel says the French artillery and cavalry have annihilated two squadrons of German cavalry in that neighborhood.

IMPORTANT VICTORIES FOR RUSSIA.

In the battles that are proceeding in Galicia and Russian Poland, success appears to cling to the Russians. They are reported to have won a decisive victory at Krasnik and Tomaszow Thursday. The Austrian and German armies are estimated at forty divisions of infantry and eleven of cavalry, totaling more than a million men.

Vienna says the Austrians were successful during the first stages of the fighting in Galicia and took 10,000 prisoners, but that they were obliged to withdraw from Lemberg and concentrate in a better position, because the northern wing of the Austrian army in Poland was threatened by greatly superior numbers.

The battle of Rawa Ruska, which is now proceeding, apparently will prove the crucial test of the Austrian army. Archduke Frederick of Austria is with the army there.

While there is deep satisfaction in England over the progress of events on the French battlefields, there are no signs of rejoicing or celebration. London today wore its usual Sunday calm. The news continues to counsel the people against over-optimism and any belief that the war will be other than a long and costly one.

GERMAN ARMY IN CRITICAL POSITION.

Military authorities in France consider the position of the German armies critical. The army which was south of the Argonne forest, they argue, can hardly retreat eastward, owing to the danger from the strongly held French fortress of Verdun, while the mountainous, wooded character of the Saragone district renders retreat due north impracticable. The left wing of the Germans they believe must retreat in a northwesterly direction.

They also cherish the hope that the Belgians may succeed in clearing the Germans out of Brabant, when the entire German army would be obliged to retreat on Luxembourg, an operation which they liken to the passing of a large stream through a narrow bottle-neck.

The German version of the battle of Marne is yet to be heard. The German official wireless tonight is silent regarding the operations of the past week. It records a local success by the army of the Crown Prince, which it reports, took a fortified position to the southwest of Verdun, and the beginning of an attack on the forts to the south of Verdun with heavy artillery. No date is given, and the operations may have occurred at an earlier stage of the battle.

The position of the troops, as stated in the French reports, is that the German right army is retreating beyond the Vesle river, which runs between Rheims and Soissons; that the German forces in the centre, which had penetrated farthest south, are falling back north of Viry Le François and Selmaize, and have crossed the River Marne, and in the hilly wooded country between Vitry and Verdun, the Germans have lost Reims and Brabant Le Roi.

The French appear to have taken the offensive along almost the entire front, as indicated by successes in the east between Lunéville and Saint Die, where they have retaken several towns they evacuated a fortnight ago, while reports from Basel say hard fighting occurred yesterday in the Guewiller valley in South Alsace.

GERMAN LEFT YIELDS TO PRESSURE.

Paris, Sept. 13, 3.15 p.m.—An official statement issued this afternoon says: "First—On the left wing the enemy continues his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward, between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans have retired northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne to the southeast of Rheims.

"Second—At the centre the enemy, though it has lost Reims and Brabant Le Roi, still holds the south end of the forest of Argonne.

"On our right wing the hostile forces which were along the Meuse are beating a retreat beyond Saint Die and Lunéville. We have re-occupied Draon Le Tape, Baccarat, Remireville, Nomeny and Pont a Mousson.

"In the Belgian field of operations the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive to the South Lirre.

"In the Russian field the battle that has been in progress in Galicia for the last seventeen days has ended in a great victory for the Russians. The Austrians have retreated along the entire front, leaving in the hands of the Russians a great number of prisoners and important war materials.

VICTORY CONFIRMED AS MORE AND MORE COMPLETE.

Bordeaux, Sept. 13, 4.30 p.m.—The minister of war, Alexandre Millerand, today communicated to the cabinet the following telegram which he had received from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces:

"Our victory is confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat. Everywhere the Germans are abandoning prisoners, wounded, and munitions of war.

"After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during this formidable struggle, which lasted from the fifth to the twelfth of September, all our arms are flushed by success.

"On our left we have crossed the Aisne, below Soissons, thus gaining sixty-five miles in six days' fighting.

"Our armies of the centre are already north of Marne, while those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier. The morale, endurance and ardor of our troops, and those of our allies, are admirable. The government of the Republic may well be proud of the army which it has equipped.

(Signed) "JOFFRE."

BELGIANS BETWEEN BRUSSELS AND LIEGE.

London, Sept. 13, 7.27 p.m.—An Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Belgian troops have just gained an important success at Cortenberg, between Louvain and Brussels, cutting up a German corps and taking a number of prisoners. The line toward Liege has been occupied by the Belgians."

COMMUNICATION OF KAISER'S FORCES CUT.

London, Sept. 12, 7.25 a.m.—The Belgian legation stated that Belgians had destroyed the railway between Louvain and Hirlemont, thus cutting off the German communications between Brussels and Liege.

London, Sept. 13, 9.05 p.m.—A Bordeaux despatch to Lloyd's Weekly News says the line of communication used by the Germans has been cut, and they cannot make use of the line east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the Allies on the centre and right. They must therefore try the line through the Meuse Valley and Luxembourg.

GERMANS ENRAGED BY BELGIAN SUCCESSES.

London, Sept. 14, 3.55 a.m.—The capture of Aerschot, says an Antwerp despatch to the Daily Mail, seems to have enraged the Germans, who are hurrying up reinforcements to re-capture it, and are burning everything on their way.

Aerschot has been evacuated again by the Belgians, who have taken the residents of the town with them, as well as the residents of the surrounding villages. An engagement is still in progress on a line fronting along Aerschot, Louvain and Vilvorde.

A report comes via Folkstone that the Belgians have already re-occupied Brussels. King Albert is reported to have said in the hearing of his troops: "I would like to go back to Brussels," and spreading like wildfire throughout the entire army, the report of the king's remark appears to have roused the Belgians to fresh exertions and new triumphs.

SECOND VICTORY OF RUSSIAN ARMY MORE COMPLETE THAN FIRST

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 13, 12.40 p.m.—The following statement issued by the Russian headquarters staff describes the Russian operations culminating in the victories of Krasnik and Tomaszow, Russian Poland:

"The total Austrian and German forces exceeded 1,000,000, with 2,500 guns—that is, over forty divisions of infantry, eleven divisions of cavalry, reinforced by German divisions.

"The main body of the enemy, numbering 600,000 men, moved towards Zaslavsk and Tomaszow, advancing on Lublin and Chelms (Russian Poland). Its right wing was covered by the Lemberg (capital of Galicia) army, numbering 200 battalions. Its left wing was covered by several Austro-German divisions around Radom (Russian Poland).

AUSTRIAN ATTACK TO PROTECT EAST PRUSSIA.

"On August 25 the Austrian armies began a determined advance to counteract the blow which was threatening Eastern Prussia. The deployment of Russian troops over a front of several hundred versts (a verst is approximately two-thirds of a mile) had not yet been completed. We could therefore, only face the Austrians in the north with a greatly inferior force. The first attacks of the enemy were directed against Krasnik, but the centre of the Austrian efforts very soon were removed to Tomaszow, a district into which their reinforcements began to pour.

"On September 3, when the fall of Lemberg was imminent, the Austrian advance reached a culminating point. On its frontal line the enemy extended from Opole (on the east bank of the Vistula, about midway between Radom and Lublin, in Russian Poland) to Bychawa, approaching within gunshot of the station at Travnik, and enveloping Krasnostav (thirty-four miles south of Lublin), Zamosc, Grabosow, near Josefow (on the east bank of the Vistula, a short distance south of Opole).

"Two bridges were thrown across the Vistula, over which troops from Radom crossed, on their way to the battlefield.

AUSTRIAN RESERVISTS CALLED TO COLORS.

London, Sept. 13—2.02 p.m.—Members of the Austrian Landsturm born in 1894, are to be called to the colors, according to unofficial news from Vienna, which is quoted in a despatch from Amsterdam to the Reuters Telegram Company. Later the despatch states the Landsturm class of 1892 and 1893, if fit for active service, are to be sent to the front.

BIG SUPPLIES FOR LONG WAR.

Tokio, Sept. 13—12.09 p.m.—In preparation for a lengthy war, Russian military authorities are here buying heavily in arms, ammunition and provisions. From here they will go to China and America.

30,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, Sept. 13—11.42 p.m.—The British War Information Bureau's version of the Austrian defeat in South Poland follows:

"The Austrian invasion of South Poland which penetrated as far as Opole and Krasnostav and Zamosc was protected on its right by an army operating east of Lemberg. This latter army was completely defeated by the Russians on Sept. 1, near Lemberg.

"From that moment it became evident that if the Austrian right flank could not continue a stubborn resistance, the retreat of the main Austrian army from South Poland would be imperilled. By the capture of Tomaszow on Sept. 10, it is probable that the Russians drove a wedge through the Austrian line.

"Today a brilliant Russian victory is reported in which 30,000 prisoners and several hundred guns were taken. This is probably the immediate result of the Tomaszow action."

A despatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Paris says:

"The main lesson from Petrograd that the first Austrian army under Gen. Von Aulenberg has lost 300 officers, 28,000 soldiers and 400 guns; and that the second Austrian army has lost as prisoners, 500 officers and 70,000 men.

"The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive."

AUSTRIAN LOSSES, 130,000.

London, Sept. 12—3.53 p.m.—A Central News despatch from Rome says:

"A telegram received here by the Messaggero from Petrograd states that the second battle in Galicia resulted even more satisfactorily to the Russians than the first. The losses of the Austrians are estimated at 130,000, of whom 90,000 are prisoners."

GERMANS BEATEN IN EAST PRUSSIA.

London, Sept. 13—3.40 p.m.—A Central News despatch from Petrograd says that the German forces in East Prussia have been driven back with great losses near Muhlbach, but are still bringing up reinforcements.

The Germans are making their chief efforts in the region of the Mauersee lakes.

GERMANS CAME TOO LATE.

Paris, Sept. 12—2.30 p.m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says that yesterday's news of the defeat of the Austrian left wing near Tomaszow (Russian Poland) is confirmed. The Austrians were surrounded in a triangle formed by the Vistula river and a tributary, and the wing was crushed before the arrival of the Germans who came by forced marches to the aid of the Austrians, poor bridges delayed the Germans and made the defeat of their allies inevitable.

The Russians followed up this victory by pursuing the retreating Austrians twenty miles, and taking up positions in the fortified localities of Opole and Tourobine. The Russians suffered heavy casualties in taking Tomaszow.

The Germans lost heavily when they were repulsed in the vicinity of Arasino and Choczelo in Russian Poland on the frontier of Prussia.

AUSTRIANS LEAVE ARTILLERY BEHIND.

Rome, via London, Sept. 12—6.13 p.m.—The Nish correspondent of the Messaggero states that the Austrians lost 500 killed and 500 wounded at Mitrovitz, Serbia.

The Austrians continue to retreat, leaving behind hundreds of pieces of artillery and thousands of prisoners.

AIRMAN WOUNDED BUT CONTINUES FLIGHT.

Paris, Sept. 12—4.15 p.m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says that a French airman, M. Poiret, who is serving with a Russian army, relates an adventure during a flying reconnaissance.

Accompanied by a Russian staff officer, he flew for twenty minutes above the German positions, at a height of 3,900 feet. They were repeatedly fired upon, and the officer was severely wounded.

He managed, however, to obtain valuable information. Upon its return to the Russian camp the aeroplane was found to have been riddled with bullets.

While awaiting the result of Gen. Rusk's operations in Galicia our plan was based on the rapid reinforcement of our right wing. The Russian railway carried out this task very successfully. Our troops in the Chelm district, which were insufficient and too widely spread out, and against which the principal attack of the Austrians was directed, did not receive reinforcements—for the advance of the Austrians even to Chelm itself could eventually only increase the consequences of their defeat, in the event of the ultimate success of our wings.

In spite of this number-inadequacy our troops in the centre did not confine themselves to defence. They delivered a counter-attack, obtaining considerable success near Lache, where for six days they did nothing but repel con-

LESS THAN ROUT BUT MORE THAN RETREAT IS RESULT OF BATTLE

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)
(By G. H. FERRIS.)

Chateau Thierry, France, Sept. 13—The ever fainter boom of big guns over the fields and woods to the north tells me in the most emphatic language that the grand debacle has begun. A full half of the Kaiser's armies in France is in full retreat; thousands of prisoners, many guns and large quantities of war material are being captured daily.

Since the retreat has now continued for six days, the rejoicing which fills the French and British armies can hardly be called premature. On the other hand, it would be dangerous as well as foolish, to encourage extravagant hopes. A lightning withdrawal may in certain situations be the best strategy. True, this retreat has been marked with heavy losses, but, again, the German general staff has never shown itself tender toward its own men. If there is a plain object in view it hurries its force forward, indifferent to the death toll. And here, as I have already shown there is an objective—the evacuation of the northwest of France and Belgium and concentration eastward, either for the purpose of a rebound or to save the empire itself, as events may determine. I cannot find any one who has conceived any other design as possible.

True, this means the abandonment of the hope of attacking Paris, at any rate in the near future, it means the abandonment of western communications and the general concentration of the allies; but it does not mean that the flight is altogether hopeless and useless. A decisive victory can hardly be expected this side of the line of Loos-Rheims-Challons; and even if the combined German armies of the Aisne and the Argonne should be routed, for instance, in the neighborhood of Reims, there will still remain the great fortresses of the Rhine and Moselle, unless before then the issue be settled elsewhere.

SOLID GROUND FOR HIGHEST HOPES.

But while we should deprecate undue optimism a little reflection over what has been accomplished gives solid ground for the highest hopes. A great battle was fought yesterday between Villers-Cotterets and Soissons and the Germans have again been soundly beaten. Before I speak of less important incidents, let us realize what this means.

They had got beyond Soissons on their southward path on Sept. 1 and on Sept. 3 were at Senlis, within easy reach of Paris. To the universal astonishment no attack was attempted but instead there was rapid and desperate pressure all along the French lines, the German right breaking through to the southwest. On Sept. 4 they had reached Ferte-Sous-Jourais and on Sept. 5 Compiègne and Fereperche.

This was a remarkable feat considering the unfavorable character of the ground. Hitherto the river courses have rather favored the invaders but the crossing successfully of the Oise, Marne, Petit Morin and Grand Morin, eastward flowing streams offered great difficulties, which since most of the bridges are destroyed the French and British troops are now experiencing in the course of their return.

On Sunday, Sept. 8, General Von Kluck's advance guard stopped on the plateau, just beneath the beautiful old town of Provins. Sir John French's army, which after its retreat from Mons became the allies' left wing and had lain immediately to the north and south of Paris, was rapidly brought round by rail and the great German excursion was at an end. The actual extreme points reached were the villages of Coitreson and Courchamp, now in ruins, to which I shall have to refer presently.

BRITISH ALACRITY CONTRIBUTED TO RESULT.

Only those who have seen these British divisions in the field not only gunners, cavalry and infantry, but supply services and columns of communication, flying corps, pontoon outfit, field telegraph and the rest, can appreciate how much the complete preparation and clock-work order of this contributed at this essential point to the general result.

The real northward advance began Monday, Sept. 7, and it has continued rapidly and without check. On that day Ferte Gaucher was won back. On Sept. 8 the British advanced from the Grand to Petit Morin; on Sept. 9 they crossed the Marne at Ferte Sous Jours and Chateau Thierry; on Sept. 10 they were near Compiègne, and on Sept. 11 and yesterday they made further rapid way, rounding off the week with the victory of Soissons.

From Courchamp, which was fired on by a party of angry Uhlans on Sunday last, to Soissons is fifty-three miles as an aeroplane might fly. The advance of the extreme left about Compiègne is understood to be rather farther; but I limit myself to a field where I have evidence of my own eyes and ears as to much of what has happened. I shall continue rather to understate than to overstate and do full justice to the daring and skill of the enemy.

The more we do so the more clearly does the possibility of disaster, and therefore, even from a military point of view, the criminal insanity of this adventure appear. It is a theatrical opening which has been followed and will be followed by chapters of tragic failure marking the downfall of a whole school of military and political thought. We have reached only the first of these chapters of failure.

It is perhaps less than a rout, and yet more than a retreat.

MANY LAGGING GERMANS IN HIDING.

Everyone tells me the Germans are exhausted. There is no doubt of this; they give themselves up in a starving condition, in parties of fifty or 100, and all over the route of this central advance in the woods that cover the broad tableland and rolling country north of the Marne groups are still known to be hiding. Sometimes they snipe at passers-by, or attempt a feeble resistance, but generally they give themselves up half dead from lack of rest and food to the rear guards who are inexorably waiting for their surrender.

Generally speaking along this fifty miles of almost continuous battlefield all you can find of dead except the horses on the day after fighting is a line of mounds of fresh brown earth. There are reports that at Montmirel the Germans simply piled their dead in great heaps and burned them to ashes. Generally each army buries its fallen immediately, but I am told that there are many Germans dead of hunger, wounds and fatigue in the woods to the south, and that some days must pass before the country is completely cleared.

The word "exhausted" does not say enough.

Attacks of the enemy. Only on September 4 were they moved a little to the rear, in accordance with orders received.

AFTER LEMBERG THEN THE DELUGE.

The successes of Gen. Rusk's and Gen. Brusiloff enabled us to make a general offensive movement, and the enemy's centre was beaten at Sukhodolye. As a result of a rapid movement among the Austrian troops at Krasnik these were attacked by Gen. Rusk's from the southwest on September 6, and were forced to accept battle on three fronts. We repelled counter-attacks of the Krasnik troops, and we carried by impetuous assault the enemy's position on the front at Opole, Tourobine, and extending over a distance of sixty versts, on September 9. They fled, abandoning their arms.

"They continued vigorously to attack our left wing, in order to win success in the direction of Lemberg. However, about September 12 we also resumed the offensive on this side, and now the battle of Galicia, which has lasted seventeen days, is drawing to an end. The pursuit of the enemy continues."

SERBIANS WELCOMED IN HUNGARY.

Nish, Serbia, via London, Sept. 13, 1.10 p.m.—It is announced that the Serbian offensive continues successfully.

Serbian troops have crossed the Save at several points, and it is said that the Serbians are being received enthusiastically by the population of Hungary.

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MARRIA

ALLABY-CARSON church, Norton, N. B. by the Rev. C. W. W. Allaby to Vivian Lou.

DEAT

VAUGHAN-BARN 1816 by Rev. J. Chas. H. Barnes to Walter FOLEY—Died, 16 inst. Thomas Foley, and two sons to move DUNLOP—At her residence, 123 Erin St. beloved wife of Louis leaving her husband mourning. (Halifax press.)

RUDDOCK—In D. Thursday, Sept. 10, A. Thomas Ruddock, for NICE—in this city.

Harry W. Nice, aged his wife and three children and three brothers and P. E. Island p.

SLOAN—At Willa 12th inst. Felix, son and Margaret Sloan, to move.

TOLE—On Friday, J. Tole, eldest son of A. Tole, leaving his wife and three children to move. McLAUGHLIN—A street, on the 12th inst. infant daughter of E. McLaughlin.

IN MEMO

PETTIS—in loving fondling Merle who left MOTHER A. ARMSTRONG—in her 10th inst. beloved w strong, who entered 1911.

Some day, some time The face we loved Some day our hands And never bid far

WARD—in tender memory of our dear M. Ward, who passed 1912.

Fresh in our hearts, Yet still our grief Each passing year By the day we'll meet

OTTAWA CADE TO VALC AS

Ottawa, Sept. 14—Ottawa cadets left for their instructions militia. They will for messenger and purposes at the cadets for England, were selected from the title cadet corps and burs College cadets, of Drill instructor L.

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