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PROBS—FAIR

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GERMANS IN RETREAT ALONG THE LINE; RUSSIANS ADVANCE WITH A CRUSHING BLOW

Austrians Suffer Overwhelming Defeat in Second Battle in Galicia — Losses Estimated at 130,000 — Allies Pursuing Advantage of Past Week — Germans' Right Wing Retreating Beyond the Vesle River; Centre Army Falling Back North of Vitry Le Francois and Sumaize and Driven Across the Marne River — French on the Offensive All Along the Line, Have Retaken Several Towns Which the Enemy Occupied in the Lightning Advance Through France — Germans Give Up Amiens in Their Flight.

London, Sept. 12, 3.53 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Rome says: "A telegram received here by the Messagero 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."

London, Sept. 13.—"Today a brilliant Russian victory is reported in which thirty thousand prisoners and several hundred guns were taken. This is probably the immediate result of the Tomaszow action."

A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Paris says: "The Matin learns from Petrograd that the first Austrian army under Gen. Von Auffenberg, has lost 300 officers, 23,000 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."

The British war information bureau's version of the Austrian defeat in South Poland follows:

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.

TIDE OF BATTLE TURNED BY SMALL BUT HARDY BRITISH ARMY.

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 retreating. 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 re-occupy Lunéville and several other towns.

Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, pictured 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, sad 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 marvelous 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 is unknown.

BELGIANS DETERMINED TO REOCCUPY BRUSSELS

The Belgian army is credited with the determination to re-occupy Brussels, and claims to have cut out the railroad between Liege and Brussels.

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 Sargonne 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 Brahan, when the entire German army would be obliged to retreat on Luxemburg, 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 Verdun, with heavy artillery. No date is given, and the operations may have occurred at an earlier stage of the battle.

RETREAT ALL ALONG THE LINE.

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 Vitry Le Francois and Sumaize, and have crossed the River Marne, and in the hilly wooded country between Vitry and Verdun, the Germans have lost Revinny and Brahan 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 re-taken several towns they evacuated a fortnight ago, while reports from Basel say hard fighting occurred yesterday in Guebwiller Valley in Southern Alsace.

Italian Troops in Albania.

Paris, Sept. 13 (10.20 a. m.)—Troops of the Italian army are being disembarked in Albania, especially at Valona, according to a despatch from Trieste to the Echo De Paris.

Recent advices from Valona stated that Kiamil Eibassan at the head of four thousand men have threatened to sack the town.

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 Reuter's Telegram.

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINE FOR CANADIAN TRADE

The War opens way for Dominion to take Germany's trade.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—For the purpose of showing opportunities which Canada has of capturing some of the trade which Germany has lost as a result of the war, the trade and commerce department has issued an analysis of the trade of Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

In 1912 Germany exported to Argentina goods to the value of nearly \$60,000,000 as compared with \$116,000,000 from Great Britain and about \$25,200,000 from Canada. Germany in the same year sent goods to the value of \$160,000,000 to Brazil, Great Britain \$238,000,000 and Canada \$3,400,000.

The opportunities for Canadians in Argentina and Brazil are in manufactured timber, canned goods, paper and wood pulp, manufactures of iron and steel, agricultural machinery, cement, furniture and preserved fish.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS AT VALCARTIER

Valcartier Camp, Que., Sept. 13.—There were fully fifty thousand people in the camp today. It was estimated that at least about twenty thousand people viewed the camp.

Very few of the men were paraded for any duty after the early morning services and these were voluntary. In all eight sermons were heard, three Roman Catholic and five Protestant sermons being held.

Another death has occurred in the ranks. Bombardier Adolphe Gallant, of Sydney, N. S., a member of the Twenty-First Battery, passed away today in the military hospital at Quebec. Gallant caught cold during the heavy rains of early last week, and despite a splendid constitution succumbed to septic condition of the tonsils. The body will be taken to his home for interment.

The post office, which has done splendid work and is now housed in a permanent building, has had no little difficulty with mail insufficiently addressed. To ensure delivery the following particulars should be given on the envelope: Rank, name, company, regiment and brigade. Mail so addressed will be delivered promptly.

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, returned to camp on Saturday and in the afternoon called out some 14,000 of the infantry and reviewed them. The men made a splendid appearance as they marched past.

Another great review is to be held tomorrow by the Duke of Connaught who arrives in camp during the morning.

PACIFIC COAST SEEMS SAFE FROM ATTACK

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—All danger of an attack by German warships on the Pacific coast seems to be over and the British Columbia militia regiments which were called out for defence duty have now been ordered to their homes. Only enough are still on duty to make small garrisons at Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert and to guard public works, bridges, etc.

MAY BE CRUCIAL TEST OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

London, Sept. 13.—12.10 a. m.—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.

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, totalling more than a million men.

Vienna says the Austrians were successful during the first stages of the fighting in Galicia and took ten thousand prisoners, but that they were obliged to withdraw from Lemberg and concentrate into 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 newspapers continue to counsel the people against over-optimism and any belief that the war will be other than a long and costly one.

AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS NUMBERED MILLION IN GREAT BATTLE IN RUSSIAN POLAND

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 one million men, with 2,500 guns—last is, seventy divisions of infantry, eleven divisions of cavalry, reinforced by German divisions."

"The main body of the enemy, numbering six hundred thousand men, moved towards Zaslavich and Tomaszow, advancing on Lublin and Chela (Russian Poland). Its right wing 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 Bydgoszcz, approaching with its gunboats of the station at Travnik, and enveloping Krasnostav (thirty-four miles south of Lublin), Zamosc, Grabosow, near Jostow, 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."

"While awaiting the result of Gen. Ruzky's operations, our plan was based on the rapid reinforcements of our right wing. The Russian rail-way 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."

Russians Took Offensive Against Great Superior Numbers.

"In spite of their inferior number 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 continual attacks of the enemy. Only on September 4th were they moved a little to the rear, in accordance with orders received."

"The successes of Gen. Ruzky 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. Ruzsky from the southwest on September 6th, 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, Toubroine, and extended over a distance of sixty versts on September 9th. They fled abandoning their arms."

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

KARLUK PARTY ARE TAKEN OFF WRANGLE'S ISLAND

Washington, Sept. 13.—Eight white men and an Eskimo family, survivors of the wrecked Canadian exploring ship, Karluk, are safe aboard the revenue cutter Bear, after being rescued from frozen Wrangle's Island since last January. A relayed wireless despatch from the Bear, received here tonight, said the rescue was due at Nome, Alaska today.

The despatch told of the death of three of the explorers on the island, George S. Malloch, geologist; Byrne Namum, assistant topographer, and Brady, seaman, believed to have been Geo. Brady.

Captain Cochran's report: "Bear is now returning to Nome, with the following members of Canadian Arctic expedition: McKimley, Hadley, Chaf. Templeman, Williams, Maurer, Eskimo family."

"All doing well under care of the surgeon. Will arrive at Nome Sunday."

"Party was rescued by schooner King and Wing on September 7. Transferred to Bear, September 8, latitude 69, degrees 55 minutes north; longitude 175 degrees, 30 minutes west."

"Malloch and Mamen died of nephritis. Brady accidentally shot. There

STORIES IN U. S. PAPERS ARE DENIED

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—Officials of the militia department deny emphatically the stories appearing in New York and other American newspapers to the effect that thousands of Indian and Australian troops have been sent across Canada within the past week. It is stated that for quite obvious reasons there has been no such movement of troops. Since the outbreak of the war Australia has not been able to organize her forces and send them across the Pacific before the Canadian troops are ready to leave for England.

The Indian troops have doubtless proceeded to France by the shortest and safest route through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean to Marseilles and thence by rail to Paris.

Just how the Australian troops will be sent to France is not known, but it is supposed that they will go all the way by ocean transports accompanied by a strong convoy.

A slight missing persons who never reached Wrangle Island. The Bear reached within twelve miles of Herald Island. Clear weather and heavy ice. Unable to land on the island, but no signs of life."

"EVERYWHERE THE ENEMY IS IN RETREAT", IS WORD FROM GENERAL JOFFRE

Commander-in-Chief of French Army Says Allies Arms Have Won Glorious Victory in Battle Which Has Been in Progress for Over a Week — Three Great German Armies in Retreat Before French and English, and Fourth German Army is Beginning to Fall Back.

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.

Paris, Sept. 13, 3.16 a. m.—General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, today received the following message from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army:

"The battle of the last five days has ended in an undeniable victory. The retreat of the first, second and third German armies is hastening before our left and at our centre, in turn; the fourth German army is commencing to fall back to the north from Vitry Le Francois and from the Sermize Les Bains (in the province of Marne, 17 miles east of Vitry Le Francois)."

"Moreover, the enemy has left upon the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war. Also in gaining ground we have made many prisoners. Our troops show evidences of the intensity of the struggle, and the extraordinary efforts made by the Germans in their attempt to resist our vehemence."

"Our vigorous retaking of the offensive has determined the success. Every officer, subaltern and soldier has responded to my call. All merit well from the fatherland."

(Signed) JOFFRE.

In making the above public Gen. Gallieni added this note:

"The military governor of Paris is happy to bring this telegram to the

knowledge of the troops under his command. He adds his own felicitations to the army of Paris for the part it had in the operations."

"His felicitations also the troops of the entrenched camps upon the efforts which they had made during this period, and which efforts should be continued without relaxation."

(Signed) GALLIENI.

Paris, Sept. 12, 3.04 p. m.—The Germans have evacuated the valley of the Saulx river. Attacked at Sermize and at Revinny, they abandoned a large quantity of war material.

"The German forces which have been occupying the Argonne region have begun to give way. They are retreating to the north, through the forest of Bellemeuse."

"In Lorraine we have made slight progress. We occupy the eastern boundary of the forest of Champenois, Rehalnvillers and Gerbenvillers."

"The Germans have evacuated Saint Die."

"In Belgium the Belgian army is acting vigorously against the German troops."

"In the Serbian field of operations, the Serbians have occupied Semlin, Austria."

Both Wings of Germans in Retreat.

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 Revinny and Brahan Le Roi, still holds the south end of the forest of Argonne."

"On our right wing the hostile forces which were along the Marthe are beating a retreat beyond Saint Die and Dunerville. We have reoccupied Draon Le Tape, Baccarat, Remireville, Nomeny and Pontamousson."

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

"In the Russian field the battle thus far 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."

German Communication Between Brussels and Liege Cut Off.

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

BELGIANS RE-OCCUPY TORMONDE

Flanders, as well as the provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg, are free from the enemy. The operations resumed by our army at Antwerp are progressing satisfactorily. The Germans are suffering important losses, principally from our heavy field artillery, which is doing remarkable service."

A despatch from Ostend says that since September 9, German reinforcements numbering sixty thousand, have been moving toward Lille by way of Renaix, Belgium. The despatch adds that German troops, who have been waiting at Briellem to receive the war impost levied on the City of Ghent, also have been ordered to the French frontier.

Germans have been laying mines under the Belgian roads which the Allies are likely to take while following the retreating German forces. Another despatch from Ostend says reports are current there that Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Adalbert, sons of the German Emperor, and Prince Carl, of Wuertemberg, have died in a Brussels hospital.

Paris, Sept. 13—4 p. m.—Reports from the different regions of North France continue to indicate a general withdrawal of the Germans. Lille and Amiens have been evacuated.

The disorder which accompanied the retreat of the Germans is shown by the capture of numerous groups of stragglers.

A despatch to the Havas Agency from Antwerp gives the following official communication:

"The Belgian army has re-occupied Tormonde, and nearly all of East."