

FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES MARKS THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

CENTRE OF GERMAN RETIRETS; ALLIES' SUCCESS AGAINST WINGS

Light Wing of Enemy Retiring Along Route Over Which Gen. Von Kluck Made His Lightning Advance on Paris a Few Days Ago — Germans Sending Some of Best Troops Back Into Prussia to Meet Russian Advance—Belgians Harassing German Reinforcement Which Are on Way to Help the Right Wing—Russians Take Tamazow.

Paris, Sept. 11, 11.13 a.m.—The following official communication was issued here today:—
"First—On the left wing our success increases. Our progress has continued. North of the River Marne, and in the direction of Soissons and Compiègne, the Germans have abandoned to us great quantities of ammunition, stores, some wounded and some prisoners. We have taken another flag. The British army has captured 11 guns and some important stores and has taken from 1200 to 1500 prisoners.
"Second—In the center the enemy has given in right along on its front between Soissons and Reims. The Germans have not yet fallen back from L'Argonne. Notwithstanding the strain to which our troops have been subjected during the last five days of battle they still find energy to pursue the enemy on its left wing.
"Lorraine and the Vosges—there is no change in this territory.
"In the Austro-Russian center of operations the Austrian army, which was defeated at Lemberg, has not been able to assume the offensive and in spite of heavy reinforcements it is being repulsed. On the front, between Jalonne and Rawa and the River Dniester, the Russians are besieging the fortified town of Grodek. The second Austrian army has been attacked near Tomazow, and has been compelled to retreat.
"Austro-Serbian center of operations—the Serbian troops have crossed the River Save, at Shabat and Obrenovatz. In Bosnia they have assumed the offensive in the direction of Visegrad."

London, Sept. 11, 10.25 p. m.—The reports say they have been bombarding fortified positions south of that city.
A very comprehensive French official report tonight shows that General Von Kluck got farther east and south of Paris than had heretofore been disclosed, so that his advance was even faster than he was given credit for. It seems that had the German army on his left moved any where as quickly as he did the battle of the Marne might never have been fought.
"However, faced by a strong British-French force, and with another French force advancing from Paris threatening his flank and his communications, General Von Kluck was compelled to withdraw northward and then fight the French on the River Ourcq. In this fighting, according to the British-French reports, a number of German guns, hundreds of prisoners and part of the German transports were taken.
"The German report on the other hand says: "The war booty was reported by fifty guns and some thousands of prisoners," as at first received this report said the Germans admitted defeat and the loss of much booty.

GERMANY'S DECALOGUE

- (Philadelphia Public Ledger)
- At a meeting of English manufacturers in London recently the following "ten commandments" were read by Sir George Fragnell, who said they had been circulated in thousands throughout Germany during the last three years:
1. In all expenses keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.
 2. Never forget that when you buy a foreign article your own country is the poorer.
 3. Your money should profit no one but Germans.
 4. Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.
 5. Never allow foreign staples to be served at your table.
 6. Never allow foreign paper to be used for German and use German blotting paper.
 7. German flour, German fruit and German beer can alone give your body the true German energy.
 8. If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from German colonies.
 9. Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.
 10. Let not foreign flattery distract you from these precepts; and be firmly convinced, whatever others say, that Germans products are the only ones worthy of citizens of the German Fatherland.

UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON LESS THAN 3 PERCENT

London, Sept. 11, 5 p.m.—The Board of Trade summarizes the result of its inquiry as to the effect of the war on employment as follows:
"The general conclusion is that there is at the moment a contraction of employment. This has been met to a very marked extent by a reduction of hours instead of a reduction of staffs. Ninety-three per cent. of the working people, engaged in producing are still wholly or partially employed.
"The returns show that of the contraction of seven per cent. in the number employed, at least two-thirds represent men who have left for military service. Thus the percentage of working people wholly employed, including women, has been increased by war by a little more than two per cent. as against the cotton industry and the construction of vehicles.
"It was later explained that this was a telegraphic error. The English newspapers decline to accept this explanation and insist that the admission was really made only to be withdrawn later by some superior officer."

The Real Fight Between Vitre Le Francois and Sezanne

In their retirement Generals Von Kluck and Von Buelow had at their heels the French army which they went south to fight, and which, when the Germans started to fall back, quickly advanced and took the offensive. While this fighting was being done, the real hard blows of the battle appear to have been between Vitre Le Francois and Sezanne. Here the French were drawn up on a road over which they could move rapidly. They were repeatedly attacked by Von Buelow's right Saxon army and the Prince of Wurtemberg's right. These attacks, which continued until Thursday night, were of a most violent character, and were stopped only when General Pau got in possession of the hills north of Sezanne, from which his artillery could command the valley down which the Germans would have to advance on their way from Chalons.
"It was for the possession of these hills that the French fought hard early in the battle, and it was here that daily a fight occurred which first went in favor of one side and then the other. It is believed here that this retirement into the hills west of Vitre Le Francois and the German general staff to plan some other means of way of breaking the French lines. Although the Germans have had to send some of their best troops back to Prussia to meet the Russian advance, it is not for a moment thought here that there will be any change in their efforts to beat the French. Crown Prince Frederick, who has with him a portion of the Prince of Wurtemberg's army, is still fighting, and the French report says of this battle is that there is no great change in the situation, being alternate advances and retreats."

No Changes in Vosges Section.

The Germans have brought up some siege guns against Nancy and here, as in the Vosges, it is reported there is no change in the situation.
"The British public seem well satisfied with the result of the battle so far as it has gone, but the military experts warn them that it is no over yet. It is suggested by some of the military men as being possible that the French are only holding the line of the Marne on sufferance while the Germans are making some changes in their line of communications. Among these experts it is considered that the German army has yet been fought to a standstill.
"The distress of the German right wing, however, has given the little Belgian army another opportunity to do something, and it is taking advantage of it by harassing the German reinforcements which are heading south to General Von Kluck's assistance, and also to attack the Germans' left in Belgium. As only a few troops of the German lines are left there the Belgians have only to cope with the Landsturm."
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Turkish Ambassador at Washington Explains Reasons for Statements Made a Few Days Ago.

Washington, Sept. 11—President Wilson early today wrote Secretary Bryan to inquire of A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, if a recent published statement attributed to him was authentic. The ambassador had a long conference with Mr. Bryan at the state department, after which the secretary conferred with the president.

The ambassador, it is understood, explained that the statement, as published, was accurate, but was intended in no way to reflect on the United States government. It was understood that with this explanation the incident will be closed.
During the day there had been published reports to the effect that the recall of the ambassador might be sought by the Washington government, but Secretary Bryan said such reports were entirely without authority.
Late tonight the ambassador authorized the following statement:
"In the presence of the importance given to the statement made by me a few days back, and arising out of the rumors—seriously disseminated in the United States—that a general massacre of Christians was in preparation in Turkey, it may serve a good purpose to explain that, according to me, a great responsibility rests at the present moment on the press of the United States especially in regard to Turkey where the situation is naturally a strained one.
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American Press Hostile To Turkey

"For years past the newspapers of this country have indulged in blind hostility towards Turkey. This was comparatively unimportant so far, but the unfairness of this attitude may cause serious mischief. In the absence of all restrictive clauses in the press laws of the United States, I adopted the only course available to induce the United States press to take a more serious view of the relationship to Turkey—that of a straightforward appeal to it, in which I pointedly mentioned some of the things that happened in the United States which should not have happened, in view of inducing it to deal more charitably with Turkey.
"I am firmly convinced that I was morally right in adopting this course and not conventionally. There are times, and this is one of them, when the press can and must be set aside in the name of humanity should not be sacrificed to them."
The ambassador's statement, which underwent the scrutiny of officials under the inquiry charged first that Great Britain was attempting to draw the United States into the European war by asking the United States to support the Ottoman Empire, "before the eyes of the United States the spectre of a massacre of Christians. He explained that while there have been some massacres in Turkey, the victims suffered not as Christians, but as political agitators engaged in undermining the Ottoman state."

Reminds States They Should Remember Their Own Misdeeds.

He spoke of acts of other foreign people under provocation, mentioning Russia and then said:
"And since a large number of American papers are siding with Great Britain and France in this affair, I will permit myself to say that the daily in the United States, which occur thought of lynchings, which occur in the memory of the 'water cures' in the Philippines, should make them chary of attacking Turkey in connection with other provocation, compared with the economic competition of an Italian, or the sniping of a Filipino, or even the outrage of a negro, are as nothing.
"Supposing, for the sake of argument, what in reality never could have happened that the negroes were discovered to be engaged in a conspiracy with the Japanese to facilitate the invasion of the United States by the latter, how many of them would be left alive to tell the tale?"
The above paragraph caused considerable discussion in diplomatic and official circles, but the delicacy of the present European situation, it is known, led the president and Secretary Bryan to the conclusion that the latter might be regarded as an indiscreet statement in time of peace could be ignored at present, on account of the critical situation produced by the European war.

GERMANS DESERTING THE MILITARY POSITIONS THEY OCCUPY EARLIER IN CONFLICT

Persistent Offensive Movement of Allies Forces Enemy to Abandon Many Important Points They Captured a Few Weeks Ago—Prospect of Retreating Army Succeeding in Joining Crown Prince's Army Look Slight — Enemy Sees One of Principal Routes for Securing Food Supplies Cut Off.

(H. Cozens Hardy.)
Special Cable To The Standard.—The Paris, France, September 11.—The left or western wing of the allies continues to throw the enemy further back up the valley of the Marne, and the centre army still operating in the neighborhood of Verdun is more than holding its own. There are excellent prospects that the immediate German objective junction of the retreating army with that of the Crown Prince may be thwarted. The situation in the opinion of the French military critics is most reassuring for the communications of the enemy, and becoming increasingly precarious. Not only has he left the forts of Mannebourg unoccupied, but he sees one of his principal arteries of revictualing the Paris via Cologne line lying useless behind him even though Liege and Namur are in his hands. The heavy siege guns upon whose arrival from Berlin he calculated have not come. The army of the North succeeded in gaining the right bank of the capital, almost the army from Luxembourg together with that of the Crown Prince and the army facing Vosges could not keep their rendezvous, thanks to the defence. Moreover so far as the extreme right wing of the enemy is concerned there is evidence which has been gained at first hand, that their supply of ammunition is threatened.
Valuable Time Lost.
The enemy has lost valuable time, and time lost is not readily gained, especially when the other side has strong, fresh reinforcements upon which to draw between Montmirail and Pertzouze Jouze. The French who hold the right bank of the Ourcq have done extremely well. Its vigorous work has been followed up by the brilliant achievement of the British cavalry, which forced considerable number of the enemy across the Marne in the neighborhood of Chateau Briery within 35 miles of Rheims, which the Germans were temporarily occupying. Finally the Germans continue to gaze at Nancy from afar. One of the great impregnable barricades of the East hold the right bank of the enemy announced he would occupy on the third day of the war.
Eye witnesses of scenes on the battlefield on the banks of the Marne Tuesday and Wednesday came into Paris from Meaux today. One, a friend of Edward Ignace, one of the deputies for Paris, says: "I chatted with dozens of our troops. Among the alert Zouaves, the terrible Turcos and the soldiers from a half dozen different regiments the greatest optimism prevailed."

COSSACKS RENDER VALUABLE AID AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS

(BY FRANCIS McCULLAGH)
International News Service.—Petrograd, Sept. 11.—A brilliant aid in the rear of the Austrians retreating from Lublin has been effected by the Cossacks who penetrated forty miles inside the enemy's zone of operations where they captured a large quantity of baggage, seventeen officers, nearly 500 men, as well as numerous cattle and horses. These Cossacks have proved extremely useful throughout the Galician campaign against Austria. Great numbers of troops are marching through the streets of Petrograd headed by military music to a place of concentration whence the armies are dispatched to the front. These new contingents are fully the equal in their magnificent physique and morale of the earlier troops.
The Russian public's general confidence in the future is strikingly illustrated by transactions in Russian government securities which today peace time were bought at nine points higher than at the outbreak of the war.
The northern Austrian army which has now been reinforced by the Germans from Silesia on the lower border of the Lublin province has been attacked in the rear by the Russians who captured a quantity of prisoners, ammunition and stores. Life at Lemberg is already normal. The tramways and shops are busy and the inhabitants are for the most part quite friendly. The steamship service across the Gulf of Finland is now being conducted by Swedish not Finnish vessels. All horses at Petrograd belonging to German and Austrian subjects have been taken for the Russian army.
Copenhagen, Sept. 11.—It is reported here from Berlin that Germany's direct war expenses are 50,000,000 Reichmarks daily, and her economic loss 45,000,000 daily. These correspond nearly to calculations made in

FUNERAL AT VALCARTIER

Vancouver Private Buried Yesterday—Another to be Interred this Morning—Only 2,600 of Volunteers Have Been Rejected.

Valcartier Camp, Que., Sept. 11.—The funeral of the late Private John Desalles of Vancouver, who passed away suddenly on Wednesday last, took place early this morning. The service was most impressive, the interment taking place with full military honors on the hill among the pines.
Tomorrow morning another firing party will go into Quebec to attend the military funeral of Private Cox of the 90th Regiment of Winnipeg, who died from peritonitis.
The examination of the troops has practically been concluded and half the staff have left for their homes in Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. Out of 30,500 men examined only 2,600 have been rejected as medically unfit, a remarkably small proportion.
Arrangements have been concluded for the Sunday services.
The Roman Catholics among the troops will be gathered at three different altars and there will be five stations for the Protestants. The principal preacher for the day will be Bishop Farthing of Montreal. The following representatives of the Y.M.C.A. have been chosen to accompany the troops to England: H. A. Pearson, Toronto; Albert Pilugnet, Stratford; Harry Smith, Quebec; and Charles Graham, Amherst, N. S.

CAPTURE OF SEMLIN BY SERBIANS

Rome, Sept. 11 (via Paris, 7.18 p. m.)—The capture of Semlin by the Serbians had long been prepared for and the operations were conducted with great ability, according to a despatch received here today by the Serbian minister.
"Several Serbian divisions," the despatch says, "camped in the hills extending from Topchider to Resnik, occupying all the heights about Mount Avala. The Austrian garrison in Semlin did not suspect the presence of the Serbians, and continued the bombardment of Belgrade daily, without causing great damage, until the Serbians surprised them."
"The audacity of the Serbian movement was extraordinary, as in order to reach Semlin the Serbians were compelled to cross the Save and Danube rivers on pontoons built during the night. They also took heavy artillery with them."
Serbia Proud of Her Army.
London, Sept. 11 (10.49 p. m.)—Reading from Rome correspondent sends the following message received in Rome from Nish, Serbia:
"The taking of Semlin has caused great enthusiasm throughout Serbia. The people are proud that their army, after seven weeks of war, not only has prevented a powerful enemy capturing Belgrade, but has inflicted humiliation upon them by forcing them to evacuate their base of operations against Serbia. The victory has had a most wonderful moral effect upon the army and people."

MICHIGAN MAN AIDE DE CAMP TO GEN. FRENCH

Sarnia, Ont., Sept. 11.—In response to a cablegram, George Moore, a millionaire racing man of St. Clair, Mich., was today thrown up on the shore of Lake Huron at a point about half way between Grand Bend and Port Frank. The body is that of a man about 41 years of age, and weighing about 200 pounds.
VICTIM OF LAST NOVEMBER'S STORM ON GREAT LAKES
Thatford, Ont., Sept. 11.—Awaiting identification here is the body of a sailor, another victim of the Great Lakes storm of last November, which was today thrown up on the shore of Lake Huron at a point about half way between Grand Bend and Port Frank. The body is that of a man about 41 years of age, and weighing about 200 pounds.