

ALLIED ARMIES ON OFFENSIVE SCORE HEAVILY IN PUSHING GERMAN INVADER BACK FROM PARIS

AUSTRIAN FORCES BROKEN AND FLEEING

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Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 8.—The fortress of Mikolajoff, or Niocleiff, twenty miles south of Lemberg, and commanding the Austrian state railways crossing of the River Dniester, was taken by the Russians on Sept. 5, after severe fighting. Forty heavy guns and stores of all kinds sufficient for a year were captured.

The preparations at Mikolajoff and Lemberg to hold out for a year indicate that the Austrians intend to make a stout resistance. The capture of this fortress cleared away every Austrian stronghold in Galicia east of Przemysl, which is now invested by the Russians.

Mikolajoff is one of the most modern fortresses in Austria. Its defences include steel cupolas and modern guns of heavy calibre. North of Lemberg the main Austrian army, which has been beaten back from its invasion of Poland, is reported retreating all along the line between the rivers Bug and Vistula. This retreat spells more than defeat. It is disaster, owing to the nature of the country through which the Austrians must make their escape.

At Rawaraska, an important railway junction thirty-two miles north of Lemberg, the Russians forced the Austrians to flee after heavy fighting. Rawaraska is twelve miles inside the Galician frontier and thirty miles south of the line in Russian Poland, where the Austrians were reported two days ago. From Rawaraska the Austrian line of retreat would probably be on Jarostaw, where the railroad running west from Rawaraska crosses the river San.

The Russian cavalry is reported already crossing the passes of the Carpathian Mountains leading from Lemberg, via Mikolajoff and Strij, down on to the plains of Hungary on the way to Budapest. 5,000,000 RUSSIANS ON FRONTIER.

Russia now has 5,000,000 men on the frontier, with 2,000,000 reserves ready to fill the gaps. Millions more have been drilling for one month in immediate rear of these, and have now been given six weeks' leave to work at home.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF GREAT VICTORY. Petrograd Sept. 8.—The following official announcement was given out today: "The Austrian army corps, between the River Vistula and the River Bug, are retreating, with enormous losses. The resistance of the enemy has been broken."

"There are evidences of the possibility of a famine in Austria." TWO FORTRESSES IN WAY OF ADVANCE. London, Sept. 8, 6.10 p.m.—A despatch to the Evening News from Petrograd says the Russian newspapers publish a report from a highly authoritative source to the effect that there are signs of a general retreat of the Austrians on their whole front between the rivers Bug and Vistula.

The fortresses of Przemysl and Jaroslau on the River San and Craow on the Vistula river, are the only obstacles the Austrians now have to prevent the Russian advance. Przemysl is a strongly fortified military camp, fifty-one miles west of Lemberg, with forty-two forts and forty thousand men who have been reinforced by the soldiers who escaped from Lemberg and Poland.

EMPEROR IN DANGEROUS CONDITION. Paris, Sept. 8, via London, 8.12 p.m.—The Excelsior publishes a report from Petrograd that the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph had a paralytic stroke and that his condition is dangerous. FEAR REVOLUTION IN CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS. Paris, Sept. 8, 6.38 p.m.—A Petrograd despatch to the Russian Agency says that according to information received at the Russian capital the Austrians fear that a revolution will break out in Bukovina, a crownland province of Austria-Hungary, in the region of the Carpathian Mountains where Hungarian sentiment is reported to be growing in favor of Russia.

MORNING GENERAL FOR ITALIAN REGIMENTS. Rome, via Paris, 6.51 p.m., Sept. 8.—Despatches received here from Trieste, an Austrian seaport on the Adriatic coast, say that mourning there is general as the 97th and 27th Austrian Infantry Regiments, which lost four thousand men in Galicia, were composed of Italians from the Istria Peninsula.

contact indeed at that point for the two lines if continued would converge within a short distance of where they now rest. Further to the east, Fere-Champenoise is twenty miles directly south of Epernay and thirty-five miles south of Rheims. Vitry-le-Francois is due east on the first big bend of the River Marne, and the retirement of the enemy here also would indicate that he is being pressed northwards.

These two movements are so wide apart that they can only be regarded as two efforts of the allies to break the German line running to the east to stop the advance which, incredible as it may seem, is to the east. The allies are thus trying to run into them two wedges which shall first break their lines and then possibly round them up in two sections if this daring attack is successful.

This theory in conjunction with the desperate efforts of the Germans almost in their own territory around Luneville, on the frontier, to break through to aid their comrades now so vitally threatened, is highly significant. GERMANS ADMIT RETIREMENT AT VITRY. Paris, Sept. 8—3.29 p.m.—Near Vitry the movement of retirement is confirmed on the German side. On the French right a German division attacked on the axis of Chateau-Salins and Nancy but was repulsed to the northward, passing the forest of Champenois.

Further to the east the French troops reoccupied the crest of Mandry and the peak of Fournoux. There is no change in the situation in the province of Alsace. REPORT GERMANS CRAVE TRUCE. Paris, Sept. 8—5.15 p.m.—It is reported unofficially in Paris this afternoon that the Germans to the east of the city have asked for an armistice to bury their dead and care for their wounded.

It is understood that this request has been refused by the allies. INDIAN TROOPS IN BATTLE LINE. London, Sept. 8—3.10 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 (Fife's Horse), Indian Army.

SOLID FRONT IS PLEDGE OF FINAL SUCCESS

Paris Press Regards Check of Germans Along Line as Miracle of Strategy

EASTWARD MOVEMENT ENFORCED RETREAT

French Military Critic Believes Germans Seeking Safety When They Turned Eastward—Junction With Armies From Luxembourg Not Yet Affected.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Sept. 8.—Considerable divergence of opinion in what remains of the Paris press has developed regarding the position of the French armies in the great battle, now raging, according to the official bulletins, from near Paris to Verdun on the frontier.

The general view seems to be that expressed by Excelsior in a map of the district mentioned with a dotted line, showing the French forces facing north in a concave semi-circle from Nanterre-Le-Hautdouin, just north of Meaux, through Sezanne and Vitry-le-Francois, both south of Chalons to Verdun.

The Germans, thus pushed away from Paris, are occupying the Champagne country, along the River Marne, which forms a barrier to the French advance if the Germans are defeated, with the strong French fortresses of Rheims, in their rear centre and their left, stretching out toward a junction with the German forces from Longwy and Luxembourg, defending the line of the Ardennes between Rheims and Verdun.

Such a view of the situation presumes that the German eastern movement is due to recognition that a direct attack on Paris is impossible for the present, and that the Germans wish to effect a junction with the French army from the northeastern army.

GERMANS FACED BY ACTIVE ARMY. A minority of the press, however, notably the usually well informed Echo de Paris, seems to hold a more favorable opinion. "It is no longer the entrenched camp of Paris that the Germans see before them, but our northeastern army, the mass of General Joffre's forces."

"By a happy miracle of strategy, General Joffre has rescued and covered Paris. The attempted movement of the enemy's left to envelop the French right has failed. We present an immense and solid front from the Paris forts to Verdun, thence to Belfort along the Vosges."

"It is for Paris a respite and for France a pledge of final success." General Chiffolle, the Echo military critic, develops this opinion, saying: "By his withdrawal south of the Marne, General Joffre placed Paris, with its mobile army on the western flank of the German, who were obliged to drag them, so that it is possible to hope that the mobile Paris army will attack the German sectors north of the city. This sector once broken, the Paris army will be free to fall upon the German rear, seriously threatening their communications and retreat."

EASTWARD MOVEMENT REALLY A RETREAT. This more optimistic outlook does not reckon with a possible German junction with the eastern forces descending from the north and takes it for granted that the German eastern movement is rather an enforced retreat than a deliberate strategic movement.

The intrinsigant, commenting on the situation, says: "We begin to perceive the truth. The German northern army, no longer wishing to act against Paris alone, is now trying to establish a junction with the army from Luxembourg. These three forces seem likely to unite in the plains of the Marne, where they will probably seek battle with the main body of our troops."

The Liberté says: "The coup de force against Paris having failed, the Germans, exhausted by incessant fighting, were forced to execute a great flank movement eastward to seek the enemy. The Germans have pursued a break-neck strategy, the only result of which has been to put themselves in a dangerous position from which they are now compelled to endeavor to retreat."

The Journal Des Debats says: "The object of the German movement east was evidently to reach our principal army, which had withdrawn in good order on new positions."

GERMANS IN TWENTIETH LIST THEMSELVES ADMIT 16,000 CASUALTIES TO DATE. Berlin, Sept. 8.—The twentieth casualty list, just issued, contains 1,180 names. Included in the list are 197 dead and nearly 1,000 wounded.

The total casualties thus far published aggregate 2,673 dead, 10,714 wounded, and 8,248 missing.

RUSSIA'S PART TO SMASH KAISER'S LEGIONS ON LAND

Russian Military Expert Says His Country Will Win War and He Calls for Friendlier Feeling Throughout British Empire for Czar's Empire Which, He Declares, Has No Designs on India.

(By Lieut.-Col. Rouman Bek in N. Y. Herald.)

London, Tuesday.—The Russian army must, and certainly will, smash the Kaiser's legions and liberate Europe from the yoke of militarism. The importance of Russia on the land can be compared with the importance of Great Britain on the sea. These nations, acting in harmony with France and Belgium, will save the situation.

Since the beginning of the war I have anxiously sounded public opinion in London concerning Russia. I have received letters suggesting that the Russian army is of no value. I did not reply to these because I wanted to prove the contrary with facts. That time has arrived, and I can only say that every Russian should be proud of the Russian army.

In recent newspapers I have read articles which foreshadowed danger if Russia crushes Germany, and these also discuss the danger for India from the Russian side.

This is a baseless fear. I like my old chief, General Kutropatkin, can assure the English public that Russia never intends to make the slightest attempt on the independence of India. Her move to the Far East was only for a certain strong border with Great Britain in Asia, which task was accomplished in 1895.

In Asia Russia never can be a rival of Great Britain. She is a faithful ally there as she is in the present great war. The Russian nation is proud and happy over the alliance with England, but we Russians, who join in cheering the troops of England, France and Belgium, would be happier still if, in response to the heroic efforts of Russia's great army, the English public would show by their applause in public places and by floating the flag of Russia alongside those of the other allies their faith in the Tsar's soldiers, who also are fighting the battle of freedom.

STILL DINE OUT IN PARIS AND TAXICABS TO BE HAD

(Special Cable.) Paris, Monday.—If there is apprehension lest any one should be bottled up in Paris in case of a siege, let it be dispelled immediately. Only those who wish to be bottled up need be. It would require three-quarters of a million Germans, at least, to place a ring around us, and even then it would be difficult in the extreme to keep persons from passing in and out the lines.

But all signs seem to show the Germans are not going to invest us yet. Something seems to have gone wrong with their work, as they appeared to come on early last week with an irresistible force, as if they had had each and all of them to catch the first train to Posen and that it was necessary to finish this little job by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest.

Here they are, then, hanging about in the dining, apparently not quite easy in their minds that Paris, or rather its fortifications, was waiting to give them such a nice welcome.

New confidence has grown in the hearts of Parisians. We know the army in the field has not been beaten and that, come what may, when the collision takes place we shall give the enemy such going that he will not be in any sort of position to do much goose-stepping in front of our fortifications.

The German losses so far have been stupendous. Naturally enough, the German generals do not mind how many men they lose so long as they attain their object.

The German soldier is naturally fond of powder. I had a talk this morning with a Prussian captain of reserves, now a prisoner of war. He had got mixed up in the little matter in the Forest of Compeigne, when the British cavalry swooped down on them and cut up the Germans with a whoop and a yell that made the invaders wish they had not come so far. I asked him how his regiment fared.

"Very badly," he said. "We had three heavy engagements. Your rifle fire, concentrated and sustained, and followed by bayonet charges, has given us a good deal of trouble. We could have saved a good many of our lives if our orders were not so strict about the 'solid formation.'"

"But why the solid formation?" I asked. "That simply means a useless waste of life."

The officer shrugged his shoulders and said: "I know it, but our higher authorities insist on it so we must obey." I automobiled round the whole circle outside the Paris fortifications yesterday. I passed a half dozen convoys of wounded men and prisoners, and the same of all the same of the fine heroic deeds of the British soldiers. There are not now so many British stragglers as a week ago. The men have either found their units or have been temporarily attached to others. Not once have I come across a single British soldier who willingly left his regiment. Many, including officers, were cut off and had to make their way alone in a strange country.

I am fully satisfied the Germans have not yet invested us. Paris is quite calm. You can still dine out, and there are taxicabs to be had.

62,000 GERMAN TRAWLER CAPTAIN DEAD FOUND ON BATTLEFIELDS

Shields, England, Sept. 8, via London, 4 p. m.—The sinking of a fishing trawler which struck a mine in the North Sea, Sunday, is reported.

The skipper and a fireman were drowned. Ten others were rescued. Sixteen sunk to date.

Grimsby, via London, Sept. 8, 6.07 p. m.—Wreckage of the trawler Nelson has been picked up in the North Sea and news has reached here of the sinking by a German cruiser of the trawler Capricornus.

With these two vessels the total number of Grimsby trawlers sunk by German ships or mines since the commencement of the war is sixteen.

82,000 Prisoners. London, Sept. 8.—A telegram from Petrograd to Reuters says it is estimated that 82,000 prisoners taken in recent battles on the Austrian frontier, of whom 12,000 came from the Austrian centre, have been sent to the interior of Russia and that there is difficulty in knowing how to dispose of them.

68 GERMANS, BOUND HOME, ARE CAPTURED

British Warship Holds Up Spanish Liner Off Halifax With Men on Board

CARRIED 100 FRENCH RESERVISTS ALSO

Officers of the Montserat Glad to See Glory Hail Them, as They Feared an Outbreak of Hostilities Between the Contingents—Teutons Sent to Halifax Military Prison.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 8.—In high hopes that they would soon re-join their colors, sixty-eight German army reservists, four or five of whom were officers, sailed from New York on Sunday aboard the Spanish mail steamer Montserat, bound eventually for Genoa. They were confident that the combination of a Spanish ship bound for an Italian port would land them safely in Europe, but tonight they are behind the massive stone walls of the military prison on Melville Island, and there they seem fated to remain until the end of the war.

Early yesterday morning when the watch officers on the Montserat sighted the grim black hull of H. M. S. Glory, one of the British squadrons patrolling the western coast, and in response to a gay-colored hoist soon after fluttered out on the battleship's foreyard, the Montserat crew to be for an examination, which soon showed that there were would-be hostile combatants on board her. The Glory ordered the Montserat to proceed in company to Halifax where the two ships arrived this afternoon.

Captain Pablo Ferrer, the commander of the Montserat, will lodge a formal protest with the local authorities tomorrow, chiefly to protect his ship from legal action from the seized passengers.

Feared Battle Aboard. The chief feature of the Montserat's detention was the overwhelming joy which caused to over a hundred French reservists, who also were on board the Montserat. Indeed, the Montserat was hardly a happy ship from the time she left New York. Her officers secretly, felt somewhat relieved when a party appeared on the scene and sent a party of blue-jackets on board to guard the Germans, for they feared the two contingents would not wait until they reached the continent to start hostilities.

Unusually there was much French enthusiasm when the Glory's tug, named to the teeth, came aboard, and loud were the demonstrations in favor of "Le Zentente Cordiale."

Arriving off the examination battery this afternoon, the Montserat was turned about to the westward, and the British returned on board, and a prize crew from H. M. S. Lancaster, the only warship in port whose crew were not busy unloading, replaced the Montserat crew on her anchorage, where the military intelligence authorities took control. They made a thorough examination of the Montserat's passengers and decided to hold sixty-eight of them. This party were taken off in the military ship boat, in charge of a guard from the Royal Canadian Regiment, and were taken to Melville Island. Their baggage will be landed in the morning and thoroughly inspected.

It is not expected that the Montserat will be detained any longer than noon tomorrow.

Have Right to Search Neutral Ships. Washington, Sept. 8.—American officials were interested tonight in the report that the Spanish steamer Montserat had been conveyed into a Canadian port by a British cruiser, but only on account of the precedent it was likely to establish in the present war.

Although the right of search is freely conceded to belligerent vessels in time of war and neutral ships are bound to submit to it, international law has never definitely settled whether passengers can be removed from such ships on the high seas and taken to belligerent ports in the Civil War, the United States removed Mason and Slidell, agents of the Confederacy, from an English vessel, but surrendered the vessel to the British authorities, admitting that it had no right to take passengers from neutral vessels.

Belligerent ships have the right to convey a neutral ship to their own ports if suspected of carrying contraband, and it is presumed here that the Montserat was taken to Halifax on that theory.

BRITISH TRADE HURT BY WAR

London, Sept. 7, 8.05 p. m.—The effect of the war on British trade is seen in the Board of Trade returns for August. Imports compared with the corresponding month last year showed a decrease of \$65,000,000, while exports have fallen off nearly \$100,000,000. The imports of sugar have dropped more than \$7,000,000, of which the loss of \$4,000,000 falls on Germany alone. Manufactured articles show a decrease of \$42,500,000 in imports.

In exports, coal is down \$10,000,000, and manufactured articles \$75,000,000. Of the latter \$12,000,000 was lost on ships and war munitions and \$60,000,000 on cotton and woolen fabrics. It is pointed out by the report that the decrease in exports is due largely to the fact that certain classes of exports are prohibited during war time.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—German landholders are in a fine fix here, and wherever there is a tenant does not pay the rent the landlord cannot collect the overdues due in court, nor can he proceed under the Overholding Tenants Act to remove the tenant who is behind in his rent.