

Allies Keep Germans In Full Flight

ALLIES DEFEAT A GERMAN
FORCE, CAPTURING 6,000 MEN

British Prominent in Fight in Which Fifteen Guns Are Seized—Enemy, Famishing, Greedily Devour the Food Supplied by Captors.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says: "A motor car brings news from the front that the first and second divisions of the British army, with the French cavalry and artillery, cut off and defeated a large force of the enemy sixty miles northeast of Paris, taking 6,000 prisoners and 15 guns. The Germans are reported as demoralized."

"The half-starved prisoners ravenously devoured beef and biscuits supplied by the British troops."

"During the fight fifty British cyclists, from the cover of a small wood, wiped 150 of the enemy's cavalry out."

"The Allies' losses were severe, but they are as nothing compared to those of the enemy, who is now retreating north of the Marne and west of the Ourcq."

FRENCH CAPTURE WHOLE OF
GERMAN CORPS' ARTILLERY

London, Sept. 12.—2:23 p.m.—According to official announcement made here, the third French army has captured all the artillery of one German army corps.

The artillery of a German corps consists of two regiments of field pieces (18 batteries of field guns and six batteries of field howitzers, a total of 72 pieces) one or two batteries of heavy field artillery, and a machine gun group.

"Our aeroplanes report that the enemy's retreat is very rapid."

KAISER HAS LOST
HIS ARCHIPELAGO

British Pacific Fleet Occupy Seat of Government of Possessions Off Australia.

London, Sept. 12.—2:30 p.m.—The Admiralty announced this afternoon that the British Pacific fleet has occupied the Bismarck archipelago, the seat of government of the German possessions in the Pacific.

The Bismarck Archipelago, with an area of 18,000 square miles and a population of 200,000, is off the north coast of Australia, and southeast of the Philippine Islands. The group was assigned to the German sphere of influence by an agreement with Great Britain in 1885. German New Guinea is included in the jurisdiction.

HAD SOME FIGHTING.
London, Sept. 12.—2:43 p.m.—The official press bureau gave out the following statement this afternoon:

"A telegram has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir George E. Patey, commanding the Australian navy, announcing the occupation at 7 a.m., September 11, of the town of Herbertshohe, in the island of New Pomerania (late New Britain)."

"The British flag was hoisted without opposition."

"A naval landing party, under Commander J. A. Beresford, of the Australian navy, established itself on shore at dawn without the knowledge of the enemy, but stout resistance was offered while the force was destroying the wireless telegraph apparatus and the landing party had to force its way a distance of four miles through the bush—the road in several places being mined."

"The German officer in command of the parties in the trench 500 yards from the station, surrendered unconditionally."

"Guns have been landed and steps have been taken to capture the station."

"The casualties are: Killed, Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Edwell and two seamen of the Australian naval reserve; wounded, ten seamen."

"The German casualties are not known, but two German officers, five non-commissioned officers and thirteen natives were taken prisoners."

SIMPSON'S HAVEN NEXT.
Melbourne, Australia, via London, Sept. 12.—3:38 p.m.—The British expeditionary force which occupied Herbertshohe, plans to attack Simpson's Haven tomorrow.

AUSTRIANS SUFFER
LOSS OF 130,000

Second Battle in Galicia More Satisfactory, Even to Russians, Than the First.

London, Sept. 12.—3:58 p.m.—A Central News dispatch 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."

TODAY'S MAP OF EUROPE

SPACE RAPIDLY
TAKEN FOR FAIR

Several Trainloads of Stock Arrive and Are Stabled.

MIDWAY OPENS MONDAY

Entries in Agriculture Building Were Judged Today—Expert Pleased.

BUYING HORSES HERE

Major Schofield and Sir Adam Beck at Carling's Heights.

Major Schofield, of the British remount department, was at Carling's Heights today with Sir Adam Beck, purchasing horses for the imperial forces, and a splendid lot of animals was secured. Tomorrow Major Schofield will return to Toronto, where he has established his headquarters, but Sir Adam will continue to buy in various parts of Western Ontario during the coming week. He will be at the following places on the days named: Monday, Hamilton and Dresden; Tuesday, Listowel and Wingham; Wednesday, Guelph and Galt; Thursday, Amherstburg and Leamington; Friday, Petrolia; Saturday, London.

All horses purchased will be shipped direct to Montreal, where a remount camp has been established, and will be kept there until there are sufficient to warrant shipping them to England.

THE WEATHER.

THE LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 69; lowest, 35.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 55; lowest, 41.

TOMORROW—SHOWERS.

Forecast.

Moderate to fresh easterly winds; fine with a little higher temperature.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations. High. Low. Weather.

Victoria. 46. 34. Cloudy.

Calgary. 46. 34. Cloudy.

Winnipeg. 78. 58. Clear.

Port Arthur. 56. 36. Cloudy.

Perry Sound. 64. 44. Clear.

Toronto. 59. 44. Clear.

Ottawa. 62. 44. Clear.

Montreal. 62. 44. Clear.

Quebec. 60. 40. Clear.

Father Point. 54. 40. Clear.

Weather Notes.

A marked depression is centered in the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. Showers have been almost general in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

OFFICE OPENED TO GIVE
AID FROM WAR RELIEF FUND

Families Who Are in Need Can Apply to Bureau Opened on Second Floor of Canada Trust Building—Every Case Will Be Considered.

Although the war relief fund campaign officially closed yesterday, contributions continue to come in to headquarters, and the executive committee of the fund is still not by any means too late to send in.

Members of the committee still are receiving messages indicating that many people who were overlooked in the canvass by the teams are willing to give, and they ask that these people will send in their subscriptions to the headquarters office.

Boys Out Early.
This was the Boy Scouts' day; from first thing in the morning they were out in their smart khaki uniforms, and with little collecting boxes into which passersby were incited to drop their nickels, dimes and larger change. This branch of the work is being conducted under the direction of Dr. H. T. Reason, who will supervise the fund made as systematic as possible. Careful in-Continued on Page Three.

Where to Apply.
This morning an office was opened on the second floor of the Canada Trust building, where the headquarters are situated, at which all applications for relief will be dealt with. Each case will be considered on its merits, and the work of dispensing the fund made as systematic as possible. Careful in-Continued on Page Three.

OBJECTS TO HANGING OF
GERMAN PICTURES AT FAIR

Correspondent Believes That They Should Not Be Exhibited in London Under the Circumstances.

The Advertiser has received a letter protesting against the hanging of German pictures loaned by H. J. Glauert, general manager of the public utilities commission, in the art building at the Western Fair.

The writer says that he is a British subject, and that he believes that at this time, pleasant pastoral scenes of Germany are not pleasing to the public eye, when thousands of women and children have been made widows and orphans through the actions of the Kaiser and his autocrats. He suggests that the fair board should not allow the pictures to be exhibited.

The correspondent also refers to the fact that Becker, an employee of the hydro-electric department, was permitted to leave the country and rejoin the German army, after having been paid in London for some time. He asks why no effort was made to keep the man in the city.

It is understood that Becker left London before war was declared between Great Britain and Germany.

ENGLISH DERBY WINNER
IMMUNE FROM SERVICE

London, Sept. 12.—2:40 p.m.—Herman S. Duryea, the turfman, was advised today that Durbar II., this year's Epsom Derby winner, and Shannon, the winner of several French races, are safe outside the war zone in France. Ten other valuable race horses, however, still are in danger of being captured.

The negro caretaker in charge of Durbar II. and Shannon, when near Chantilly, 25 miles northeast of Paris, wrapped American flags about the horses and fastened to Durbar II. a banner reading, "This is Durbar II., the English Derby winner. He is neutral."

The horses were permitted to leave the army lines without interference.

RED CROSS GETTING ON WAY AT LAST

New York, Sept. 12.—The steamship Red Cross, carrying nurses and surgeons for work among the wounded soldiers in Europe, was at last ready to start on her voyage to France.

ENEMY IN GENERAL RETREAT
MAKES FEEBLE RESISTANCE

Not a Boast

[St. John (N.B.) Telegraph.]
Says The London Advertiser: "Britain will never submit unless her fleet is swept from the seas, her armies are destroyed and her towns are garrisoned by the enemy."
Commenting upon the foregoing the Syracuse Post-Standard says: "That is not to be considered as bragadocho. We believe it represents the fixed intention of the British nation and the British people; and if it does, even the fall of Paris would be but an incident in this war."

CENTRE MUST
FALL BACK OR
TAKE BIG RISK

Wounded French Officers Believe German Right Retreat Will Force Move.

RISKING COMMUNICATION

General Pau Captures Ammunition Column Four and Half Miles Long.

RETREAT VERY WEARING

Germans' Nerves Suffering, While French Are Getting More Encouraged.

London, Sept. 12.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Nanteuil, department of Oise, in a dispatch dated Thursday, dealing with the turn of the tide in favor of the allies, gives the impression, derived in conversation, of many wounded French officers from the fighting line, that the German army, meeting for the first time troops almost equal in number, has been rolled up and sorely troubled, and the right of the army, composed of some of the finest German forces, has retired so far that the centre must give way or risk the line communications.

Capture Ammunition.
General Pau scored a tremendous advantage by capturing an enormous ammunition column, seven kilometres (4½ miles) long. This he destroyed, leaving the Germans very short of ammunition. The correspondent adds: "The effect of the long, barren marches must have an enormous influence on the conscript army. The huge losses in killed and wounded, the paralyzing spectacle of pyramidal funeral pyres on the battlefields each night and the procession of long trains of grievously wounded must give the educated Germans in the ranks food for thought."

Retreat Is Trying.
"It was all very well while the Germans were marching forward, but the retrograde movement is trying on the nerves. On the other hand the French army, stiffened by great reinforcements of men who are fighting for all they hold most dear, have offered a resolute and magnificent front to the enemy, for the French are twice as dangerous in attack as in defence."

A noticeable feature of the operations has been the splendid marching qualities of the French troops. This was displayed especially when two divisions, which were sent last week to intercept the expected attempt of the German army to invest Paris, moved 30 kilometres (4½ miles) in two stages.

BRITISH PUNISHED 'EM.
London, Sept. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Express learns from the front that in the attack on the Germans Wednesday afternoon the British punished the Prussian guard in the severest possible manner. The entire Jaeger regiment of sharpshooters, numbering nearly 3,000 was completely wiped out.

Cavalry Did Wonders.
"There is not the slightest doubt," says the correspondent, "that but for the superb handling of the German right by Gen. Von Kluck, a large part of Emperor William's forces would have been captured. The allied cavalry did wonders, and three or four additional divisions of cavalry would have contributed toward a complete rout of the Germans."

BRITISH CRUISERS OFF HARBOR OF NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 12.—The British cruiser Suffolk was steaming back and forth in front of the entrance to New York harbor today. The cruiser appeared off the coast yesterday afternoon, and since that time has signalled several steamers bound in and out.

Another British cruiser, believed to be the glory, was sighted from Fire Island this forenoon. She was heading shoreward.

Germans Evacuate Positions, Leaving Behind Great Quantities of War Materials, and British Capture Guns and Two Hundred Prisoners.

(Canadian Press.)

Paris, Sept. 12.—3:03 p.m.—It was officially announced here this afternoon that the German forces to the east of Paris are generally retreating, and that they are offering only feeble resistance to the French and British troops.

GENERAL RETREAT.
The official communication says: "On our left wing the Germans have begun a general retreating movement between the Oise and the Marne."

"Yesterday their front lay between Soissons, Braine and Fismes, and the mountain of Reims."

"Their cavalry seems to be exhausted. The Anglo-French forces which pursued them encountered on September 11 only feeble resistance."

ABANDONED MATERIALS.
"At the centre, on our right wing, the Germans have evacuated Vitry le Francois, where they had fortified themselves, and also they have evacuated the valley of the Saulx River. Attacked at Sermaize and at Revigny, 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."

PROGRESS IN LORRAINE.
"In Lorraine we have made slight progress. We occupy the eastern boundary of the forest of Champenous, Rehainvillers and Gerbenvillers."

"The Germans have evacuated Saint Die."

"In Belgium the Belgian army is acting vigorously against the German troops, who are before the fortified position of Antwerp."

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

Soissons is about 50 miles northeast of Paris; Braine is 8 miles to the east of Soissons; Fismes is 7 miles from Braine in an easterly direction, and the mountain of Reims is 20 miles southeast of Fismes, and 8 miles south of the city of Reims. Sermaize is 15 miles to the east of Vitry-le-Francois, and Revigny is 5 miles east of Sermaize.

The forest of Bellemeuse, roughly speaking, 10 miles east of the Argonne region, and also 10 miles north of Revigny.

IN RAPID PURSUIT OF ENEMY.
London, Sept. 12.—2:25 p.m.—"Our troops have crossed the River Ourcq, and are moving this (Saturday) morning in rapid pursuit of the enemy," is an announcement given out today by the official press bureau.

"Two hundred prisoners were captured. The cavalry of the allies was between Soissons and Fismes last night. (Soissons is about 50 miles northeast of Paris, and Fismes 15 miles east of Soissons)."

"The enemy is retiring north of Vitry le Francois."

BELGIANS CHASING
THE ENEMY OUT

Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg Cleared—Germans Suffering Severe Losses.

London, Sept. 12.—1:40 a.m.—A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp gives the following official announcement issued by the Belgian Government today: "The provinces of Antwerp and Limburg and almost the whole of Eastern Flanders are now free of the enemy. Our troops have recaptured Termonde, the last engagement occurred yesterday in the vicinity of Termonde, costing the Germans serious losses and a definite defeat."

A German column from Melle (4 miles southeast of Ghent), going in the direction of Oudenarde (14 miles southwest of Ghent), attempted during the night to return northward. Finding itself checked at Benneke heights it turned again southward.

"The operations undertaken by our field army against the German forces attacking the fortified position at Antwerp, the first result of which was the capture of Aerschot, were continued today, with success. Our army advanced continuously and inflicted important losses on the Germans. These losses were due to the action of our artillery, principally to the work of our new field guns, whose effects were decisive."

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE
GERMANY'S BIG DANGER

Berlin Socialist Paper Says It Is More Important Than Defeat.

London, Sept. 12.—The Berlin Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, takes a pessimistic view of the German situation so far as the economic position is concerned.

"The greatest danger," it says, "is not that Germany may be defeated but that the war will take a long time. Germany's economic danger is that the English fleet will prevent the importation of cotton, silk, copper, oil, lead, leather, rubber and other raw materials, which are necessary to the continuance of Germany's industrial life, and that therefore she will be compelled to close her factories."

"Already the number of unemployed is immense. If it is not possible to help this army of starving people it will become a greater danger than the danger of the armies' defeat."

SPY ARRESTED IN SHADOW OF WINDSOR

London, Sept. 12.—3:45 p.m.—A pre-tentious residence within sight of Windsor Castle was raided today by the police, who seized a quantity of German correspondence. The occupant of the house, an unnamed German, was arrested and is now held in a detention camp for German prisoners.

The prisoner is said to have moved in the best circles of Windsor and to have entertained members of the royal family.