

General Hun Retreat!

CANADIANS TAKE 20,000 GERMANS

This Is Total Number of Prisoners Taken By Gallant Boys of Dominion in Their Victories of the Past Month—Canadian Casualties Less Than 20,000 in That Time.

Enemy Is In Full Retreat and British Army on Right of Canadian Corps Is Marching Unopposed Through Villages Which Enemy Forced To Abandon.

With the Canadian Forces, Sept. 4.—(By J. F. B. Livesay, correspondent of the Canadian Press) — The second phase of the battle of Arras is over. It was decided within twenty-four hours. The enemy is in full retreat and the British army on the right of the Canadian corps is marching unopposed through villages which yesterday were in the hands of the enemy. It has passed over the famous Hindenburg line with little opposition.

The first phase of the battle now concluded was that of preparation, the second of victory. It is difficult to write with becoming modesty of the deeds of the Canadian corps during the past few weeks, but the Canadian people are entitled to know the facts.

On July 30 the last great trek in the silent watches of the night began. At twenty minutes past four on the morning of August 6 the Canadian corps, in the center between the Australians and English and directly in front of Amiens, opened the battle of that name.

Enemy Hard Hit. They were up against an enemy flushed with victory and preparing a new offensive. All his guns were in forward positions and two thousand rounds lay beside them. They were waiting the word to push ahead and this is accounted for the great captures of artillery.

By August 20 the battle was over and won so far as the Canadian corps was concerned. Those two weeks of fighting dealt a tremendous blow at the enemy's morale. Von Hutier, the German commander in that area, is a brother-in-law of Ludendorff, and the great general staff sought to make excuses for him by publishing the statement that he was up against the Canadians of the French army and the celebrated Canadian corps. Now excuses must be made for Von Below. It will suffice that he too was up against the Canadian corps, that victory. Five days later the Canadian corps went into action in front of Arras. Due credit must be given to those gallant English troops, including famous divisions, who, during the eight days' battle, fought alongside the Canadians.

The Battle Opens. The battle opened at three o'clock on Monday of last week. The first drive carried our troops through the Hindenburg line in front of Arras and within grappling distance of the main line of enemy resistance known by them as the Wotan line and by us as the Quenast-Drocourt switch. The rest of the week was spent in consolidating our positions, straightening out the line and preparing a favorable strategic jumping-off point for the great final task of breaking through the switch. This was not completed until midnight of last Sunday. Five hours later the assault started, accompanied by the greatest concentration of artillery this war has ever seen. By evening we had carried the whole line in front of us and had penetrated beyond. This was done in face of the most desperate resistance yet encountered.

In the fighting of the past month, depending primarily on his innumerable machine gun posts, the enemy sought to stay our advance until he could evacuate his guns and material. Today not a Boche is left this side of the Canal Du Nord. Our casualties have been heavy, as they are bound to be in operations of this kind, but this second tremendous blow to the enemy's morale and immense number of prisoners we have captured, they are relatively light.

Another Great Success. In the present battle we attacked him on the ground he has held and fortified since 1914. He has challenged us to attack him there and until now we have not taken up the gauntlet. The Canadian corps has succeeded here as completely as it succeeded at Amiens. These two great victories under such opposing conditions within one month are without parallel in this war. If the Canadian corps did nothing more this year its laurels are safe.

British Cross Tortille River on a Wide Front States Marshal Haig

London, Sept. 4.—The Canal Du Nord and the Tortille river have been crossed on a wide front north of Moislains by English and Welsh troops according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. Moislains lies about three miles north of Peronne.

The statement says: "English and Welsh troops forced a passage on the Tortille river and the Canal Du Nord on a wide front north of Moislains. During the early part of the day the enemy held the east banks of the river and canal and with artillery and machine gun fire endeavored to arrest our advance at this line.

"Despite the natural strength of the enemy's positions our troops advanced with great dash and courage and carried the villages of Manncourt and Etricourt. Overcoming the obstacles presented by the canal and river they made substantial progress on the rising ground to the east.

"Further north English and New Zealand divisions have taken Ruyaulcourt and reached the northern outskirts of Havrincourt Wood, east of the canal line. Other English divisions gained the west bank of the canal opposite Demicourt and Bousies, beating off a counter-attack.

"In the course of our advance further prisoners and material have fallen into our hands, including two of three German tanks used by the enemy in an unsuccessful counter-attack on August 31.

"On the Lys front also we made progress at different points."

BRITISH ATTACHE VICTIM OF MOB

London Sends Demand To Bolshevik Government At Moscow For Prompt Reparation—Embassy At Petrograd Sacked—Murdered Attache Foremost Submarine Officer.

London, Sept. 4.—The British government has sent a telegram to the Bolshevik government at Moscow demanding reparation and prompt punishment of those culpable in the attack on the British embassy at Petrograd on Saturday when the embassy was sacked and Captain Cromie, the British attache, was killed.

The British government threatens in the event of the failure of the Bolshevik government to make reparation or, if there should be a repetition of acts of violence, to make the members of the Soviet government individually responsible and have them treated as outlaws by civilized nations.

A Submarine Officer. Captain Francis Cromie, D. S. O., whose murder at Petrograd has called forth from the British government an urgent demand for reparation by the Bolshevik government, was one of the first of British submarine officers. At the outbreak of the war he commanded the Hong Kong submarine flotilla. During 1915 he commanded the E-19 in the Baltic and torpedoed the third class German cruiser Udein, also sinking or destroying ten German steamers. In November, 1915, he assumed command of the Baltic flotilla, and in May, 1916, was awarded the D. S. O. and a succession of Russian honors. During the Russian revolution he handled the situation with the greatest tact and earned the respect even of the extremists for fair dealing and the way in which he continued the work of the flotilla against the Germans. In April, 1918, he was responsible for the destruction and evacuation of the submarine base at Gdansk.

Accident on the St. Martins Railway. Fireman John Warren of Amherst Severely Injured When Trolley Jumps Track.

Moncton, Sept. 4.—C. G. R. Fireman John Warren, of Amherst, was brought to Moncton hospital this afternoon from Hampton, suffering from serious injuries received as the result of a gasoline trolley accident on the St. Martin's Railway. Warren was found by the train crew of the St. Martin's Road Tuesday night. He was lying beside the track with an overturned trolley, the accident being due to a spring jumping rails. His head, side and back were injured, but it is thought they will not prove serious. Warren was unconscious some time before being found by the train men.

Brother of St. John Lady Is Drowned. Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4.—The taking of a life while searching for a bucket which had dropped down the well of his family home is believed to have been the cause of the death by drowning of Lauchlin McLeod of Dominion No. 6 yesterday afternoon. Mr. McLeod, who was thirty-seven years old and single, is a brother of Mrs. (Rev.) W. McLeod of St. John, N. B.

St. John Man Says Prisoners Boys. Private C. H. Fairbanks of St. John, who has reached London, says that many of the prisoners are very young. There were, he said, who did not appear to be above fifteen years old.

Three Are Shot. New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 4.—One man is dead, another seriously injured and a policeman fatally wounded as the result of a gun fight in front of Hotel Waverly. Officer John B. Downey was shot by Alverine De Moura, while Downey was endeavoring to arrest him in the face of interference by a crowd. Downey fired and wounded De Moura, who fled; De Moura shot and killed Stanislaw Kivalikowski, who attempted to hold him.

Body Drifts Home. Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 4.—Although Samuel Holbrook, first assistant keeper at the Libby Island light was drowned at his station eighty miles from his home at Swan's Island, the wind and current carried his body to within a short distance of his home when it was discovered. He was 27 years of age.

Enemy Continues to Fall Back on 150-Mile Front

TROPICAL STORM HEADING NORTH

Vessels leaving port are warned by the weather bureau to prepare for a heavy blow. A tropical disturbance, born in the West Indies, is centered near Bermuda and is moving northward. It is impossible to tell yet whether its full force will be felt along the coast or whether it will veer to the northeast and move out to sea before it hits land. There is also a moderate disturbance centered over Ohio and the southern-lake region which is causing rain in Ontario. High easterly winds with rain tonight or tomorrow are predicted for New England and the Maritime Provinces.

LORD FORREST DIES ON SHIP

Was An Eminent Builder of Commonwealth of Australia and One of Its Most Prominent Men—Honored By Britain and Other Countries.

Melbourne, Sept. 4.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters, Ltd.)—The death has occurred of Lord Forrest, ex-commonwealth treasurer, at sea, while bound for England.

Baron Forrest, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., G.C.M.O., LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., honorary fellow of the geographical societies of Rome, Vienna and Petrograd, Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, formerly post-master-general, minister of defence, minister of home affairs, treasurer of the commonwealth, and former Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Aug. 22, 1847.

He entered the survey department at Perth in 1865 and four years later he commanded an exploring expedition into the interior in search of Dr. Leichardt. He was the head of other exploring parties in 1870 and 1874. He was one of the most prominent men responsible for the upbuilding of the great Commonwealth. He was honored by the empire many times and by other countries for his contribution to science.

Casualties. Ottawa, Sept. 4.—There were 128 casualties in today's list, of which thirteen were killed in action, six died of wounds, one reported killed by Germans, one accidentally killed, eight ill, one missing, fifty-three wounded and forty-five gassed.

Dwelling Burned. Shediac, Sept. 4.—The dwelling of Mrs. Thomas Collins of Great Shegogue was destroyed by fire recently. The blaze caught in the roof from a spark from the chimney of the kitchen. The contents of the house were saved.

Trouble in Germany. Paris, Sept. 3.—(Havas Agency)—A despatch from Bern, Switzerland, to Le Matin, quotes a prominent Swiss citizen coming from Germany as declaring that in the past six weeks a formidable diffusion has swept over Germany. If the German military situation does not improve, the informant said, trouble that may surpass the acts of the Bolsheviks in Russia menaces the German empire.

Eastward of the old Drocourt-Queant line the enemy has been pushed across to the east bank of the Canal Du Nord, where at least accounts he was endeavoring to prevent by the use of innumerable machine guns a British advance over the ditch.

To the north of Peronne, over an eight mile front between Moislain and Demicourt, the British at several points have beaten their way across the canal and Wednesday night were pressing the enemy well to the eastward.

Germans Are Still Giving Up Territory and Losing Villages on All Parts of Their Long Battle Line—Boche Army on Vesle River From Soissons To Rheims Compelled To Begin General Retreat—Lens Evacuated.

British in North Capture More Villages and Are Close To Important Town of Cambrai—Douai and Lens Expected To Be in Hands of Haig's Men Soon.

(By The Associated Press). The Germans are now giving ground over the entire 150-mile battlefield from Ypres to Rheims.

Seemingly the question whether the Germans will be able to hold even relatively their present line from Flanders to Champagne is being answered. And the answer apparently is in the negative.

The strategy of General Foch, which imposed upon the Germans the necessity of falling back in Flanders, Artois and Picardy, now likewise is compelling the enemy to withdraw from the Vesle river between Soissons and Rheims northward toward the Aisne in order to avert disaster.

Nurse Held On Murder Charge. Investigation of the Deaths of Six Patients in Progress—Grand Jury Will Consider Charge.

Boston, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Bessie Mae Skeels, a professional nurse of Andover, is under arrest on a charge of murdering Miss Florence W. Gay, formerly a teacher at Abbot Academy, by the administration of arsenic. The motive alleged is financial gain. Mrs. Skeels was held without bail for the grand jury which will meet next Monday.

R. A. Chapman Buried. Special to The Standard. Moncton, Sept. 4.—Many leading citizens and residents from other sections of the community paid a last tribute to the late R. A. Chapman, whose funeral was held this afternoon from the residence of his son, Ald. A. C. Chapman. Interment took place in Elmwood cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, assisted by Rev. W. J. Kirby, of Dorchester. The pall bearers were two sons, A. C. and Fred, Hon. C. W. Robinson, Captain E. H. O'Neill, Dorchester, and C. W. Fawcett, Sackville.

Outflanked on all defense works along the western part of the battle line and in great danger of a turning movement eastward from the regions of Noyon and Soissons, the German high command at last has been forced to begin the retrograde movement in the Soissons-Rheims sector which would be necessitated through the success of the British, French and American armies.

The climax to the German manoeuvres along the Vesle culminated when the French virtually swept away the last remaining portion of the old salient in the region of Noyon and the French and Americans north of Soissons and along the Vesle reached positions dominating the Aisne and the Chemin Des Dames and crossed to the north side of the Vesle on a front of nearly twenty miles.

Burning Villages. All behind the front toward the Aisne huge fires are to be seen where the enemy is making his way as fast as possible northward, in all probability harassed by outposts of French and American troops and by artillery fire and the machine guns and bombs of the Allied aviators.

While the debacle in the south seems complete, in the north the Germans also are facing a crisis. Everywhere from Peronne to Ypres Field Marshal Haig's men are keeping hard after the enemy, whose line daily is being bent back further eastward, giving the British better points of vantage from which to work in the task of regaining as their first objectives St. Quentin, Cambrai, Lille, Arras and Valenciennes. From Ypres to Lens additional towns have been recaptured and the old salient more nearly reclaimed. Lens, the famous coal city, is said to have been entirely evacuated by the Germans and the British are only awaiting the dispersing of the noxious gases and the rendering of the city safe from the possibility of the detonation of mines in the subterranean coal chambers to enter it.

Canadians Busy. From Arras southward to Peronne, English, Scotch, Welsh, Canadian and Australian troops everywhere are harassing the enemy, meeting his violent machine gun fire with such irresistible pressure that the enemy has been virtually non-plussed and has retired at some points almost precipitately.

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