

# ALLIES ON THE OFFENSIVE ARE DRIVING THE INVADERS FROM THEIR POSITIONS

## THE GERMANS ARE LOSING GROUND, IS REPORT FROM PARIS

### Enemy Retiring Towards Marne River and Drawing Back in Section Around Vitry-Le-Francois — Allies Continue on Offensive with Splendid Success — Troops Defending Paris Forcing Back Enemy — Varying Successes in Engagement at Centre of Line.

Paris, Sept. 8.—An official communication issued tonight by the French war office says:

"The left wing of the German forces in their movement of retreat, having crossed the Petit Morin river, with a view to protecting their communications have made violent but unsuccessful attacks against that part of our forces occupying the right bank of the River Ourcq."

"Our English allies are continuing their offensive tactics in the direction of the Marne on the heights to the north of Sezanne."

"Our troops are progressing favorably, though laboriously."

"On our right wing the situation is good before Nancy and in the Vosges."

"A severe engagement has been fought in the centre with alternative advancing and falling back."

**ALLIES' LEFT WING FORCING BACK ENEMY**

The following official communication, bearing on the fighting now in progress to the east of the capital, was made public today:

"The left wing of the allied armies, comprising certain portions of the forces now defending Paris, continues to make progress against the enemy."

"The French advance reaches from the banks of the River Ourcq into the Montmarais region."

"(Montmarais is about forty-eight miles east of Paris.)"

"The enemy is retiring in the direction of the River Marne, between Meaux (twenty miles east of Paris) and Sezanne (forty miles east from Meaux)."

"The French and the English armies have taken numerous prisoners, including a battalion of infantry and a company serving a

detachment of rapid-fire guns; they captured also many gun carriages."

"There have been violent encounters with the enemy on the centre, between Fer-Champenoise (12 miles east of Sezanne and Vitry-Le-Francois, (the southern point of the forest of Argonne)."

"At no place have we fallen back. The enemy has lost ground."

"The reported retiring of the enemy near Vitry-Le-Francois has been confirmed."

"On our right a division of German troops delivered an attack on the axis of Chateau Salins-Nancy but they were repulsed to the northward, passing the forest of Champenoise."

"There has been no change in the situation in the province of Alsace."

**INDIAN TROOPS HEARD FROM**

London, Sept. 8, 8.10 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 (Fane's Horse) Indian army.

**REVOLUTION IN BUKOWINA IS FEARED BY AUSTRIANS.**

Paris, Sept. 8, 6.38 p. m.—A Petrograd despatch to the Havas Agency says that according to information received at the Russian capital the Austrians fear that a revolution will break out in Bukovina, a crown land of Austria-Hungary in the region of the Carpathian mountains where Hungarian sentiment is reported to be growing in favor of Russia.

### Germans Repulsed in Attempt to Break Through Left Centre of Allies Between Fere Champenoise and Vitry-Le-Francois — General Joffre's Strategy Succeeding — Chief Interest Centres in France where Battle which is First Real Crisis in War, and on which Outcome Will Depend to Great Extent is Going On.

Official reports from both Paris and London indicate successful movements at least for the time being, by the Allied armies against the Germans. London reports that the British have pushed the opposing forces back ten miles and that the Allies are gaining ground along the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin rivers.

Wounded soldiers who have reached Paris tell of the severity of the fighting in the Champagne country and report heavy losses.

With hundreds of thousands of men engaged on both sides, the battle now in full swing to the east of Paris promises to be the most important of the campaign up to the present.

In reply to a request by the Germans for an armistice of 24 hours, to bury the dead and care for the wounded, the French authorities are reported to have sent this message:

"We grant you that time to get out of France."

The Russian troops are still engaged in fierce combats with the Austrian forces in the Rawa district, Russian Poland. Fighting is almost continuous and the outcome in this region has not been determined.

France announces that it is sending reserves to Morocco to replace regulars now there for service with the army in France.

Christabell Pankhurst, the Militant Suffragette leader, has ranged herself on the side of the Prime Minister in the present critical condition of the country. She says that the militant women are ready to take their place in their line or serve the nation in any way deemed most advisable.

London, Sept. 8, 10.25 p. m.—The British and French forces north and east of Paris have had further successes against the German invaders, according to the official bulletin issued today, while in Galicia the Russians continue with considerable success their attempt to envelop and defeat the Austrian army of 400,000 men under General Auffenburg.

For the moment, at least, interest centres in the campaign in France, for it is felt that the battle proceeding there is the first real crisis of the war, and will have a most vital effect on the outcome.

The Allies, according to a bulletin issued by the French war office, have successfully repulsed another attempt of the Germans to penetrate their left centre, between Fere Champenoise and Vitry Le Francois, where the roads and railways are more suited to the French movements than they would have been further north.

In fact, it is believed General Joffre purposely fell back from Chalons so that he could choose ground more favorable for his army for either defensive or offensive operations. In this he seems to have been justified, for not only was the German attack repulsed, but at Vitry Le Francois the Germans actually lost ground.

This has been the scene of the heaviest fighting of the present battle, for on the German right, which the Allies seem to have got around, General Kluck is falling back before the forward movement of the French and British forces toward the Marne between Meaux and Sezanne.

There must have been some fighting here, however, as the French report that some prisoners were taken from the enemy.

There have been many rumors of reinforcements having been sent this army of the Allies. Some of the rumors are to the effect that Russian troops actually have joined it and others that the Indian troops took part in the fighting. These rumors, however, remain without confirmation, and the more thoughtful observers of the war consider that the increased strength of the Allies' left wing is due to the arrival of fresh troops from England and to the fact that the advanced defensive army of Paris is taking part in the operations.

The French are still sticking below the Lorraine frontier, and here, according to the war office, they have repulsed an attack made by the Germans on the line between Nancy and Chateau Salins. In Alsace, where the French advanced so quickly at the beginning of the war, there has been a long respite from serious fighting. This is due, in the opinion of military experts, to the withdrawal of the Germans, who were needed for the west, and probably to the return to Austria of troops sent to the assistance of the Germans last month.

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showed a white flag then fired on us far in the back ground. Not less than ten thousand dead Germans were counted in trenches after our engagement in Eastern Prussia. On the fatal day of September 1, when two Russian corps came to death grips with four German corps, north of position. The extent of the losses suffered during the first six weeks of the war places all previous casualties

to our side we occupied these towns. The battle was raging every day from morning till night. Sometimes we had to go without water for 16 hours. Some soldiers who could not stand it drank from gutters. Once we passed a well which had been poisoned by Germans. The enemy lost an enormous number of men. They fought un- fairly. On several occasions they

## OTTAWA GIVES GENEROUSLY FOR SOLDIERS

### Branch of Patriotic Fund Organized and \$174,000 Subscribed at First Meeting.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—The Ottawa branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized tonight and at the meeting a sum of \$174,000 was raised for the fund. This amount includes \$50,000 which was voted by the city council at its meeting tonight.

Among the subscribers were: J. R. Booth, \$20,000; J. B. and W. H. A. Fraser, \$20,000; Bank of Ottawa, \$25,000; Sir Henry Egan, \$10,000; Ahorn and Soper, \$10,000; Hon. C. Sifton, \$5,000; and the Ottawa Car Company, \$1,000 each.

## MERCY SHIP'S CREW MUST BE NEUTRAL

New York, Sept. 8.—The Red Cross, the American ship of Mercy that will carry relief to wounded on European battlefields, will sail from this port probably Thursday morning. It was announced tonight. Her crew will be made up of Americans or Spaniards—men of neutral nations.

The Red Cross, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, was to have begun her voyage today, but those employed on board, including a number of Germans, and her departure was delayed after the British and French governments had protested against persons of that nationality being among the crew.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador here, departed late today of the reasons for the holding up of the vessel. He stated that when the British and French governments notified the United States two weeks ago of their attitude on the sending of a Red Cross ship to their ports, it was specifically understood that the crew would be Americans.

The incident attracted general attention because it foreshadowed similar action on the part of Great Britain and France toward ships which may be purchased by the United States for its merchant marine. Both governments in expressing their attitude on the neutralization of ships formerly owned by belligerents, suggested that the crews of the vessels ought to be American, as they could not permit sailors of hostile countries to enter their ports under neutral flags.

## SUGGESTS CANADA COME TO RESCUE

London, Sept. 9 (2.10 a. m.)—The Daily Telegraph today urges on Canada immediate action for the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for the navy.

"It is a melancholy reflection," says the Daily Telegraph, "that but for the unfortunate course of party politics in Canada three more Dreadnoughts would now be nearing completion. The opportunity passed may never recur. It is too late to start battleships for use in the present war, but the fleet needs cruisers, destroyers and other vessels which can be built with greater rapidity."

"If Canada immediately placed \$35,000,000 at its disposal the Admiralty could quickly prepare plans which would completely neutralize the Reichstag action in giving its Admiralty a blank check for the purpose of building naval construction to the utmost."

## FRENCH INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES ON RETREATING ENEMY

### Germans Being Driven Further from Paris with French Harassing Them in Rear — Two Army Corps of Enemy Beaten in Fighting of Saturday and Sunday—Brilliant Charge by French.

(Daily News Special by H. Cozens Hardy.)

Paris, Tuesday Evening—Paris is rejoicing over extremely satisfactory nature this afternoon's official statement, enemy is pushed back without great difficulty from Chantilly, Meaux, Coulommiers and eastward along both banks of the Marne. I drove out to the Franco-British advance lines this afternoon and talked with soldiers who confirmed the news that the enemy are retreating further and further from Paris.

On my way I saw 5,000 prisoners, many of them wounded, en route for Paris. Many of them without hats or tunics. Crowds of people assembled at railway stations to watch the train conveying prisoners pass slowly through. Men seemed cowed, frightened out of their wits. It is satisfactory to learn that our casualties yesterday were not heavy. One German retreat was precipitate. For eighteen miles of this dis-

tance the enemy did not fire a single shot, but the allies pressed their advantage hard constantly bringing on the retreating army and pursuing with the greatest eagerness. Nine guns were taken by the allies. German prisoners state that the enemy are short of ammunition and they had orders to save as many cartridges as possible.

A French officer slightly wounded in the pursuit told me he thought at least two army corps comprising the major portion of the German extreme right wing had been beaten as a result of Saturday and Sunday's fighting. He had himself seen six hundred of the enemy's dead in a single trench.

The French cavalry greatly distinguished themselves Sunday charging down on the German artillery with a brilliance quite in keeping with the dash displayed at Charleroi and Guise. It is obvious to me the prisoners were in last stage of fatigue and they admitted they retired through many villages.

## H.M.S. GLORY HALTS SPANISH STR. AND BRINGS HER TO HALIFAX

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 Montserrat, 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 switch officers on the Montserrat sighted the grim black hull of H. M. S. Glory, one of the British squadron patrolling the western ocean, and in response to a gray colored hoist was soon after fluttered out on the battle-ship's foreyard the Montserrat hoist for an examination, which soon showed that there were would-be hostile combatants on board her.

The Glory ordered the Montserrat to proceed in company to Halifax where the detention was the overwhelming joy which caused to over a hundred French reservists who also were on board the Montserrat. Indeed the Montserrat was hardly a happy ship from the time she left New York. Her officers, secretly, felt somewhat relieved when the Glory appeared on the scene and sent a party of bluejackets on board to guard the Germans, for they feared that the two contingents would not wait until they reached the continent to start hostilities. Naturally there was much French enthusiasm when the Glory's tars, armed to the teeth, came aboard, and loud were the demonstrations in favor of Le'Entente Cordiale.

Arriving off the examination battery this afternoon the Montserrat was turned over to that service. The Glory's men returned on board and a prize crew from H. M. S. Lancaster, the only warship in port whose crew were not busy coaling, replaced them and took the Montserrat up to her anchorage where the military intelligence authorities took control.

They made a thorough examination of the Montserrat's passengers and decided to hold sixty-eight of them. This party was taken off in the military duty boat, in charge of a guard from the Royal Canadian regiment, were taken to Melville Island. Their baggage will be landed in the morning and thoroughly inspected. It is not expected that the prisoners will be detained any longer than noon tomorrow. That will depend on the customs authorities, who will permit the ship to resume her voyage when ever the naval and military authorities have finished with her, and that probably will be when the Germans baggage is landed.

Washington, Sept. 8.—American officials were interested tonight in the report that the Spanish steamer Montserrat 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 in freely accorded belligerent vessels in time of war and neutral ships are bound to submit to it, international law has never definitely settled whether or 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 them later 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 Montserrat was taken to Halifax on that theory.

## FORMER MINISTER OF LABOR WILL BE STANDARD OIL CO'S STRIKEBREAKER

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 8.—The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was minister of labor towards the end of the Liberal regime and was deputy minister of labor for some years prior to that has been offered and has accepted a position in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. of the United States.

His will take care of the interests of the Standard Oil Company in its disputes with its employees, which have been numerous and serious, particularly in Colorado, where the military had to be called out. In other words, Mr. King will be the "Strikebreaker"

of the Standard Oil. Early this year Mr. King accepted the Liberal nomination of North York, but as the result of the outbreak of the present war, the memory of his anti-British speeches during the last election campaign amongst the German resident of Waterloo county, has made a number of prominent Liberals of North York regret their choice and reports are to the effect that the nomination of Mr. King would be revoked. However, this will be rendered unnecessary as Mr. King will henceforward have his headquarters in the United States.

## CASH WILL BE BIG FACTOR IN DECIDING WAR, LLOYD GEORGE SAYS

### Enemy Can Stand First Few Hundred Millions, But Not the Last—British Courage Means Much, But Money Too Will Count.

London, Sept. 8.—"We want every penny we can raise, to help fight the enemy," said David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, replying to a deputation from the municipalities which wanted the aid of the treasury in securing loans at cheap rates.

"We must come out triumphant in this struggle," continued the chancellor, and as finance is going to play a very important part in it we must husband our resources. We don't want a penny spent which is not absolutely essential to relieve distress. In my judgment the last few hundred millions may win this war. The first hundred millions our enemies can stand as well as we can, but the

last they cannot, thank God. And therefore, I think cash is going to count much more than we imagine. At the present moment we are only at the beginning; we are fighting a very tough enemy who is well prepared for the fight and will probably fight to the very end before he will accept the only conditions upon which we can possibly make peace.

"If we are wise, that is where our resources will come in, not merely of men, but of cash. We have won a silver bullet before. We financed Europe in the greatest war we ever fought, and that is what won. Of course, British tenacity and British courage always comes in, and they always will. But let us remember that British cash tells, too."

## BETWEEN SIXTY AND SEVENTY THOUSAND WERE KILLED IN ONE DAY'S FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA

(Special to The Standard through International News Service.)

The London Times Warsaw correspondent sends the following report of fighting in East Prussia from August 21 to 27:

"We had been engaged with one division between Soldau and Eylau for six days till at last with great loss

to our side we occupied these towns. The battle was raging every day from morning till night. Sometimes we had to go without water for 16 hours. Some soldiers who could not stand it drank from gutters. Once we passed a well which had been poisoned by Germans. The enemy lost an enormous number of men. They fought un- fairly. On several occasions they