

## ADVANCE OF KAISER'S ARMY ON FRENCH CAPITAL CONTINUES; TAKE TWO MORE TOWNS EN ROUTE

### BRITISH FORCES PUT UP MAGNIFICENT DEFENCE IN FIGHT AT BAPAUME

### SNAILS WILL BE CALLED AT VALCARTIER

### AMIENS, FORTY MILES NORTH OF PARIS, FALLS AFTER 3 DAYS FIGHTING

#### One Section of Battle in which Allies were Driven Back was Fought There — No Contact with Germans Near Compiègne Since Wednesday, French War Office Says — No Change in Situation in Northeast.

As the line around Paris tightened, and the German forces drew closer to the French capital, the official statements to the press grow briefer, and are more, and more lacking in details.

So far as the public is concerned little is actually known as to how the armies in the field are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character, as, for instance, the announcement of the French war office that there has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis since Wednesday, and that the situation in the northeast has not changed.

The two towns are respectively 45 miles and 32 miles northeast of the French capital, and they appear to mark the points nearest to Paris to which the German advance guards have approached.

With the removal of the government to Bordeaux, all efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the capital by the Germans, in addition the French authorities have ordered aeroplane patrols, to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are flying in the neighborhood of Paris, and others are kept in readiness, with guns, to attack any of the invaders.

The attitude of Turkey is still awaited with anxiety, and a Petrograd (St. Petersburg) despatch says she is mobilizing on the Persian boundary, but slowly.

Another list of British casualties is officially reported at London. It comprises casualties numbering 5,228 of whom 470 were killed and wounded, and 4,758 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.

London, Sept. 3.—(Delayed)—The Paris correspondent of the Mail sends the following despatch: "I have just returned from Compiègne. The English have left town. The bridges over the Oise were blown up this (Monday) morning. The Germans were expected here hourly.

"One important section of the battle which drove back the allies left was fought at Bapaume on Thursday and Friday. On Friday morning the Germans brought up many machine guns in a dense fog, and in a six-hour engagement, the French suffered severely. A British force unexpectedly arrived and occupied the French position and allowed the French to retire. Then, though hard pressed, the British continued to fight a magnificent re-guard action."

Paris, Sept. 3.—Paris was disappointed today. No German aeroplane flew over the city. Several French machines patrolled the sky, ready to engage the enemy.

Many of the people of Paris have been astonished that the French aviators have not given chase to hostile machines flying over the city. It is explained, however, that only a plunging fire is effective against aeroplanes, and that over a city a machine gun attack would be more risk to lives from bullets that miss the mark than are endangered by bombs.

The plan now is for the French machines, which are on patrol duty, to pursue the German aviators into the open country, and have the argument out there.

#### TURKEY MEETING TROUBLE AT HOME

Petrograd, (St. Petersburg), via London, Sept. 3.—The Turkish mobilization on the Persian boundary is slow. Many Christians and Kurds have refused to join the movement. The Turks are forcibly enrolling all persons of military age.

There has been a serious conflict between Turks and Armenians at Bitlis, in Turkish Armenia.

#### MALINES SUFFERS FROM GERMAN BOMBARDMENT

London, Sept. 3.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam, says: "The bombardment of Malines yesterday lasted two hours, nearly 200 shrapnel exploding in the town. Much damage was done. The church (the famous Cathedral of St. Rombold) is in ruins, and its beautiful stained windows and its famous chimes were destroyed.

"Fortunately many of the works of art were saved. The historical religious shrine in St. Rombold's had been taken to Wavre, while Rubens' paintings, 'The Adoration of the Kings,' and 'The Crucifixion,' in the Church of St. John had been removed by motor cars to Antwerp. "The gateway and the chimneys of St. Rombold's were totally ruined."

Paris, Sept. 3.—(Delayed)—In an official statement issued, today the war office says:

"There has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis since yesterday. Precautions have been taken to stop any offensive movement of the enemy.

"Measures have also been taken to provide for the pursuit of German aeroplanes, especially those of the armored type, which will be prevented from flying over Paris.

"The situation in the northeast is the same as yesterday."

## THIS SHOULD SET MIND OF THE PESSIMIST AT EASE

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 3.—That a period of great prosperity will be the experience of Canada as a result of the European war was the statement made by Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor today. The most searching enquiries into the industrial situation and the general outlook in the dominion has been made by the various departments of the government, and in this work the labor department takes the chief interest. All information dealing with labor, investment capital, prospects of harvests, prices of foodstuffs and most matters of domestic interest finds its way to the labor department where officials are enabled to arrive at a correct judgment of conditions and prospects.

Mr. Crothers is firmly of the belief as a result of the inquiry that the war will stimulate Canadian industry and commerce to a remarkable degree.

"What about the price of wheat," he was asked. "Probably it will advance as time goes," he admitted, but added, "it would have the beneficial effect of bringing money into the country and causing it to circulate. Prosperity to farming, our basic industry, means prosperity to the country generally."

The minister of labor believes that in some sections of the country next winter will be one of hardship, but plans are being laid all over the country by municipalities, communities and business interests to minimize this as much as possible. With next winter over the industrial point of danger will have been passed.

### TO HELP SMALL CAPITALISTS DURING CRISIS

#### Rothschilds and Other Bankers in London Have Plan Under Discussion — International Trust Mooted.

London, Sept. 3.—A leading financial, in an interview with the Montreal Gazette representative today, disclosed the general outline of a scheme under discussion by the management of the principal joint stock banks, such private bankers as Rothschilds, Montagu, and Baring's, and leading financial and stock-broking houses, for restoring private credit and the confidence necessary for the re-opening of the stock exchange.

This scheme has not yet been disclosed to any London newspapers. It is generally felt that the financial remedies of the government, including the "moratorium" effected for the large firms only, and much requires to be done for smaller capitalists, unless many of the latter are to become bankrupt, or at least be compelled to discharge employees in large numbers.

It is proposed to form an international trust, the members of which would include the leading financiers of Great Britain and America, with a minimum capital of \$100,000,000 in four and one-half per cent. bonds, for the purpose of purchasing listed home and foreign stocks at their last market-up prices.

It is thought that the effect will be to liberate many commercial houses and private investors from tight corners, restore credit to a normal basis, and make the re-opening of the stock exchange possible. If repeated now it would mean disaster to very many firms, especially those with foreign commitments, and lead to unwholesome gambling over a wide area in sound, as well as in more speculative securities.

### NOT EVEN BABIES ESCAPED CRUELTY OF THE GERMANS

London, Sept. 3.—British sympathy with the Belgian refugees may be measured by the fact that yesterday the War Refugees Committee received five thousand offers of help. The need for such generosity was brought home by a crowd of refugees who besieged the offices of the committee at Aldwych. As many as 350 applied within three hours, most of them in an utter state of destitution.

The committee has opened a depot at Westminster, under the direction of Lady Gladstone and Lady Lugard, where refugees are temporarily housed.

Rev. Dr. Stuart McGowan, head of the Hospitality Committee, and some years ago head of the College of Eton in South Africa, and latterly rector of Soho church, has rendered much help to the refugees, as he is conversant with most European languages. He pointed out a baby playing about and bearing scars on its cheek, resulting from the firing of a house by German soldiers. The parents were killed, and the baby was rescued by the neighbors. A home for children is now offered in London.

A woman who had a baby in her arms and another child hanging to her skirts, told how her husband was shot in the streets of Dinant.

According to the stories of these people the atrocities of the German soldiers are in no way exaggerated. Rev. Dr. McGowan expressed hope that not only Britain, but Canada, would show sympathy with the brave Belgians.

In the same building with the Belgian legation, also crowded, among today's visitors are five soldiers who were cut off from their regiments, but who are going over tonight to rejoin their forces. These were under a vow of silence as regards their experiences, but gratefully acknowledged English hospitality. It is rumored that Brussels will be emptied of all civilians by the

Gov. General Will Review the Thirty Thousand Soldiers in Camp.

### PREMIER AND CABINET MINISTERS TO ATTEND

#### Units Lose Their Identity and Will Be Known as Battalions

#### —Will be Sixteen Altogether.

Valcartier Camp, Que., Sept. 3.—Col. Williams, camp commander, announced tonight that the Duke of Connaught will review the 30,000 troops in camp on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A large party of prominent people will come from Ottawa, including Premier Borden, Col. Sam Hughes, Hon. Robt. Rogers, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. Arthur Meighen, and the Japanese consul. It is also expected that a great crowd of spectators will be in attendance and preparations have been made to accommodate them near the saluting base.

With the exception of the Highland regiments, every soldier will be dressed in the ordinary Khaki uniform. Practically all the clothing and regulation military tin pots will be issued by that date. These will be the usual march past His Royal Highness and party. First in formation of four, and then as companies. It will be the largest military review ever held in Canada, as practically every soldier in the mobilization camp is to be in the ranks.

Sentries guarding an entrance of the camp near the Jacques River, fired about three o'clock this morning. Denial has been given by the commandant to persistent reports that two men presumed to have been "blown up" on their way out of the lines after a night's harvest had been killed. Headquarters is awaiting a report on the affair, and until that is received no information will be given out.

This is moving day in camp. Following the organization practically every regiment had to shift to new quarters, so as to be placed in their proper battalions.

According to latest developments, all units lose their identity, and will be known hereafter as battalions numbered from one to sixteen.

A cartload of fruit, vegetables and other camp luxuries, even flowers for the officers' mess, was received today from the citizens of Saxville, Ont.

It is probable that a permanent post-office will be erected in account of the immense business transacted. Since the opening of camp, stamps and money orders have been sold to the amount of \$14,547,853, and five hundred thousand cards have been mailed. Two branch post offices in the infantry lines have been established. There is as much mail handled here as in an ordinary city of 75,000 inhabitants.

Among the visitors today were the Hon. Charles E. Tupper, leader of opposition of Nova Scotia, and Thos. Canley, president of the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

### DOMINION REVENUE FOR AUGUST WAS OVER 14 MILLIONS

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The total debt of Canada on August 31st was \$32,061,933, according to the financial statement of the government issued tonight. This is an increase of \$31,111,033 over the same date last year and an increase of \$188,118 over July 31st.

The Dominion revenue for August, 1914, was \$14,196,104 and for the first five months of the present fiscal year \$60,378,118. In August, 1913 the revenue was \$14,547,853 and for five months of 1913 \$71,628,467.

Customs is responsible for the entire decrease in Dominion revenue, but the decrease in 1914, is less than it has been for several months. Customs revenue in August, 1914, was \$3,245,148 and for five months \$15,196,104. In August, 1913 it was \$3,845,721 and for the five months \$71,628,467.

The funded debt payable in London is \$22,472,979.

Germans. If so, this will mean 200,000 more refugees fleeing to this country.

### THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER IN ROLE OF HERO

#### Imperils Life Amid Rain of Bullets to Rescue Wounded Comrade.

London, Sept. 3 (2:14 p. m.)—The Duke of Westminster has distinguished himself on the battlefield. He was in a company with Captain Grenfell and Lt. Percy Wyndham, son of Countess Grosvenor, during a hot engagement when Grenfell fell wounded. At great peril, amid a galling fire, the duke rushed through the battle zone and carried Grenfell to safety.

Durazzo, Albania, Sept. 3 Via Paris—Prince William of Wied quit his new Kingdom this morning, taking passage for Venice on the Italian steamer Miraflores.

Tokio, Sept. 3.—According to official announcements made public here today, the commander of the Japanese squadron reports that on September 2nd, he landed a detachment at six o'clock in the morning. No enemy was sighted, he declared, on land or sea. The place where this landing took place is not announced, but the commander says there are many military transports there, and that the scene was inspiring.

The war office also announced that a landing of troops (to operate against the German holding of Kiaochow) also has been successfully accomplished. Notwithstanding the bad weather, officers and men are in high spirits.

### TURKEY TURNS DOWN REQUEST OF UNGLE SAM

#### Declines to Permit Cruiser with Gold for Relief of Americans in Ottoman Empire to go Through Dardanelles.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Turkey has declined to grant the request of the United States for permission to send the cruiser North Carolina through the Dardanelles to Constantinople to deliver \$150,000 in gold deposited here for the relief of Americans in the Ottoman empire.

The Grand Vizier has informed the American government that the waters of the Dardanelles have been mined and that it would be unsafe for a vessel as large as the North Carolina to go through the Straits. He declared also that it might establish a precedent for the passage of other foreign warships, and suggested that the American naval yacht Scorpion, on duty constantly in Turkish waters, along with other light vessels that serve foreign missions be sent to sea to meet the North Carolina.

This was the substance of a long cablegram received at the White House and state department today from Ambassador Morgenthau, the first message from him in several days. He made no mention of any declaration of war but referred to the diplomatic situation as highly critical.

#### German Papers Trying to Get Switzerland Into Fight.

London, Sept. 3, 8:10 p. m.—Telegraphing from Stockholm, the correspondent of the Star says: "There is great anxiety felt in the Swedish capital because of the efforts Germany is making, as shown by articles in the German newspapers to induce Sweden to abandon her attitude of neutrality and take the field as an ally of Germany. The object sought is to weaken the Russian attack in East Prussia by means of a Swedish attack on Finland."

### French Have Abandoned Valley of Somme, but Right Wing of their Army Has Taken the Offensive — Central Army of Allies Still Keeping Enemy in Check — Austrian Losses in Battle Near Lemberg Reported Over Hundred Thousand.

Paris, Sept. 3 (3:45 p. m.)—A Havas Agency despatch from Antwerp contains the following official announcement by the Belgian government: "The situation remains the same in the Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg. The Germans have set fire to several sets of farm buildings. M. Merchten, attached at the Russian embassy, confirms the report of the destruction of Lanberg, Cessal and Beschoffheim by Russian cavalry, and also that they have broken the lines of the enemy between Hellsberg (East Prussia, forty miles south of Koenigsberg) and Koenigsberg."

London, Sept. 3 (7:05 p. m.)—A despatch to the Star from Athens says: "The Serbians are sending as many troops as possible to reinforce those already at the River Drina. There is no truth in the report that the Austrians are withdrawing troops from the Serbian frontier, and sending them to meet the Russians. On the contrary, Austria is sending more men against Serbia, to prevent the Serbians entering Bosnia."

Rome, Sept. 3 (8:40 a. m. by way of Paris, 2:45 p. m.)—The Russian embassy has been notified that the Austrians were overwhelmingly defeated near Lemberg, losing more than 100,000 men, and 57 cannon. The occupation of the city of Lemberg was said to be imminent.

#### AMIENS FALLS; NO RESISTANCE GIVEN.

London, Sept. 3 (2:55 p. m.)—A despatch from Amiens, France, to the Daily Mail dated Tuesday, September 1, declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens, after three days fighting.

Amiens is the capital of the Department of Somme. It is seventy miles directly north of Paris. It is a manufacturing city and has a population of 90,000. It is on the line of the railroad to Boulogne, and about fifty miles to the west of La Fere and other points in the Department of Aisne, where there has been fighting during the past few days between the allied armies and the Germans.

The despatch to the Daily Mail from Amiens adds that the success of the Germans at Moruill made the capture of Amiens certain. The entry was not contested. The mayor, after receiving a German envoy, announced the surrender of the city and urged the citizens to make no disturbance.

#### RIGHT WING OF GERMAN ARMY IN DANGER OF BEING HEMMED IN.

London, Sept. 3 (3:01 p. m.)—"The right wing of the Germans," says the correspondent of the Times, "is too far advanced and there is a chance that it will be cut and caught between two fires if the British should be found in force. Our centre is resting very well and the right wing of our army appears to be taking the offensive."

#### GERMAN AIRMAN CIRCLES OVER SWISS TERRITORY.

Belfort, France, Sept. 3. (Via Paris, 3:53 p. m.)—A German aeroplane last night dropped several shells here. The missiles made much noise, but did no damage. The aviator, to avoid the fire of the Belfort forts, made a detour over Swiss territory. Also he came from the south instead of coming directly from Alsace, and it is declared here that this act apparently constitutes a violation of the neutrality of Switzerland.

#### GATES OF PARIS CLOSED AT 8 P. M.

Paris, Sept. 3 (6:15 p. m.)—Beginning tonight, no persons may leave or enter Paris between 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning without a military pass. Automobiles may enter freely during the night, but cannot leave without permits. Pedestrians are permitted to pass without challenge during certain times. Gardeners bringing fresh vegetables to the city are permitted access at half hour intervals during the night.

### RESIDENTS OF LOUVAIN FORCED TO PAY HEAVY TOLL TO THE INVADERS

Rotterdam, Sept. 2, via London, Sept. 3, 10:55 p. m.—A vivid description of the sufferings in Louvain was given today by a Dutchman who arrived at Breda. He was a prominent resident in Louvain when the war broke out.

"We Dutchmen in Louvain," he said, "at first had nothing to fear from the German soldiers, but all the houses that had been abandoned by the owners were ransacked, notwithstanding the warnings from the military authorities forbidding the troops to pillage."

"In Louvain, as in all other towns they occupied, the Germans imprisoned as hostages of war the burgo-master, the magistrate and a number of influential citizens.

"Before the Germans entered the town the civic guard was disbanded, and weapons in the possession of the populace were given up. Even toy guns, toy pistols, and precious collections of old weapons—bows and arrows, and other antique arms—useless for modern warfare, had to be surrendered. All these things, some of great value to their owners, were destroyed by the Germans. The value of one private collection was estimated at \$5,000."

"From the pulpits the priests urged the people to keep calm, declaring that was the only way in which to prevent harm being done them.

"A few days after the entry of the German troops the German military authorities agreed to cease lodging their men in private houses, upon the payment of \$20,000 daily. In some of the houses between forty and fifty men had been stopping.

"The beautiful rooms in the town hall, where civil marriages take place, were used as stables for the cavalry horses.

"On Sunday, August 23, influential people were aroused from their beds. We were informed that an order had been given for 250 mattresses, 200 pounds of coffee, 250 loaves of bread and 500 eggs, and that they must be at the market place within an hour.

"On turning out we found the burgo-master standing in the market place and crowds of citizens, half naked, in their night clothes, carrying everything they could lay their hands on to the market place in order that no harm might befall their burgo-master. After this had been done the German officer in command told us that his orders had been misinterpreted—that he only wanted mattresses.

"All houses in the fashionable parts of the town and on the boulevard had to be flung through the night, by order of the German authorities. The doors of houses had to be left open.

"On Tuesday, August 25, many of the troops had left town. We had a few soldiers in our houses. At six o'clock in the evening, when everything was ready for dinner, alarm signals were sounded, and the soldiers rushed into the streets. Shots whistled through the air and cries and groans rose on all sides."