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EXPERT PRAISES
LIVE STOCK SHOW
AT EXHIBITION

Thursday, Sept. 10.
B. S. Hauer, of the live stock section of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is in the city visiting the exhibition on behalf of the department, and including it in a six weeks' tour of the maritime provinces. He told a Telegram reporter last evening that while he could not speak in an official capacity of the show of animals at the exhibition, he thought them generally very fine. It was the first of the local shows that he had seen, as his experience had been chiefly in the west.

In the course of his trip he was going to make an inspection of the Dominion animals, especially bulls, which had been let out for service to the various associations. So far as the province of New Brunswick was concerned they were not many to see—only four all told; but in Nova Scotia the number was larger. He hoped that New Brunswick stock breeders would soon be showing the same spirit of progress as the others. He mentioned that there were in all 47 bulls so let out over the Dominion. It was the policy of the department to let the associations choose their own breed for development, but once a breed was chosen they did what they could to prevent any crossing of the breeds by a change that might tend to that.

Most of the breeders in New Brunswick had gone in for Ayrshires and Holsteins. Owing to the greater demand for beef now it might pay them to give the beef breeds, Shorthorns and the Aberdeen Angus, more prominence.

Then the useful all round animal, the Hereford, was rarely seen in the province, though Mr. Hauer did not think there was any climatic difficulty in breeding this class of beef and butter cattle.

He added that without question a better lot of Jerseys than were shown in the exhibition could not be seen in Canada.

War Prevents Building
Calgary, Alta., Sept. 10.—The University of Calgary is affected by the war in the extent of having to forego its building programme. The classes which will have to be held in the public library.

RIPS
WATER

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of steamers, connecting the prime Seaboard with Boston, New

Now in Service

between St. John and

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and Bunker Hill

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Trips leaving Portland at

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Steel Steamships Massa-

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daily at 8 p. m. for New

direct, returning on the

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corporation

F. & P. A.; A. E. PIEMING.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914.

NO. 4.

RETREAT OF GERMAN ARMIES MEANS SECOND PHASE OF WAR WILL SOON BEGIN ON GERMAN SOIL

Right Wing Made Efforts to Hold Lines Along River Aisne But Triumphant British Forced Crossings and Germans Continue to Fall Back—Prussian Centre Making Stand Behind Rheims But Early Reoccupation of That City by French is Expected—Crown Prince Withdraws Left and Shifts Headquarters Eighteen Miles Further North—Kaiser's Forces Lost Large Quantities of Ammunition and Many Prisoners, including General and Entire Staff—Russian Victories Reported.

London, Sept. 14, 10.10 p. m.—Except for the army which has been attacking Verdun, the German forces in France have fallen back all along the line, according to the French official report issued this afternoon.

From Nancy to Vesges they have withdrawn from French territory, while on the extreme right General Von Kluck and General Von Buelow continue to retreat to the northeast before the French and British, even giving up their defensive position on the river Aisne, between Compiègne and Soissons. Further west, the German detachments that held Amiens have moved northward to try to join the German army of the right at St. Quentin.

It is possible that all the Germans in northwest France have done likewise, otherwise they would be in danger of being cut off in the centre. Another defensive position, behind Rheims, has been given up, and in the Argonne region a general retreat is taking place toward the forest of Belouze and Trelucourt.

ALLIES KEEP UP STERN PURSUIT.

The allies are pushing their advantage and doing their utmost to turn the retreat into a disaster by a stern pursuit on perhaps the broadest scale yet known in war. On the right they are in good position to continue the offensive if the main and horses are not too tired for further efforts. They are forced to a strong line running from the Meuse to the fortresses through the valley country south of Argonne.

While the allied left occupied largely of fresh troops, with a heavy force of cavalry under General Pau, is attacking around Soissons to drive General Von Kluck and Von Buelow towards Ardennes and Luxembourg, General Pau's army by a few more marches by La Fere and Laon might cut communications between the retreating Germans and Belgium. The British, who yesterday captured nearly all the crossings on the River Aisne and captured many prisoners, are now north of that river and are pushing the attack that would assist in forcing the Germans to evacuate Rheims. The allied centre, somewhere between Châlons and Rheims, is making an effort to recapture the latter city, which would be one of the most popular victories that could be announced to Frenchmen.

Should these movements be crowned with success and Laon and Rheims again fall into the hands of the allies, the Germans would have only one line of communication with Germany, through Reims, and even that might be cut.

General Von Kluck, however, is looking for reinforcements from Belgium, if they have not already reached him, and with these he might make another stand against his relentless pursuers.

IGNORED BRITISH IN DECISION.

The British war office issued a long despatch today from Field Marshal Sir John French, covering more completely than the previous summaries, the fighting from September 4 to September 10, inclusive, a period of seven days. According to this report the German sweep to the southeast of Paris is accounted for by General Von Kluck's decision that the British, who had been heavily engaged in the retreat from the Belgian frontier, could be ignored and that he could proceed with his plan of enveloping the main French army.

The new army which came out from Paris, however, upset this move, as it, with its flank threatened, the German general had to withdraw, a movement which has been continued up to the present.

General French paid a high compliment to the latest addition to the British army—the Flying Corps—and he also quoted a letter of congratulation from the French commander, General Joffre, on the accuracy of the information supplied by the aviators. These men have done little or no bomb throwing, but have confined themselves to gathering information about the enemy for the general staff.

This is the work that military men have always said would prove of the greatest service in connection with the use of the aeroplane. In what conflicts they have had with German aviators, the British flying men have, according to Field Marshal French, "established individual ascendancy," and, he adds, "something in the direction of mastery of the air has already been established."

This is particularly gratifying to British, as England was one of the last powers to go seriously into the development of aviation and the government has been severely criticized for not giving it more encouragement.

The Belgians, who have received new big guns and requirements from somewhere, have by a sortie from Antwerp prevented the Germans from sending more of their troops out of Belgium to the south.

KEPT GERMAN ARMY CORPS IN BELGIUM.

It is reported that the German had another army corps ready to despatch to the assistance of their right wing, north of Paris, but quickly stopped its departure when the Belgians showed their strength and ability to cut communications between Brussels and Louvain. Although the Belgians had to retire to the protection of the Antwerp forts when the Germans discovered them, they proved themselves capable of at least annoying the army of occupation.

All the news coming in today seems to confirm the Russian reports that the Russians have inflicted another crushing defeat on the Austrians, who, on the night, were supported by some German divisions. By the capture of Tomaszow, the Russians drove a wedge between the Austrian army which had invaded Poland at Jaras, Opole, Krasnostaw and Zamosc, and the army which they defeated at Lemberg, and which, although it lost heavily in killed, wounded, prisoners and guns, managed to reform to some extent and undertake the offensive.

The Germans, who reinforced the Austrians, according to latest reports, shared in the defeat. They are trying to reach the fortress at Przemyśl, and the war general is endeavoring to keep off the Russian cavalry which are pursuing them.

Austria had in Poland and Galicia an army estimated at 1,000,000 men, with 1,500 guns. At Lemberg, Austria lost many thousands of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is now stated, although not officially, that the total number of prisoners amounts to 180,000, and that 1,000 field guns were taken, besides the guns in the captured forts and an immense amount of war material.

REPORT GERMAN DEFEAT HERE.

It is also reported tonight from Rome that the Germans have suffered a defeat at Milwau, on the East Prussian frontier. This would be rather surprising, as the Russians only today admitted that they had been compelled to withdraw.

(Continued on page 5.)

SURPRISED AT DEADLINESS OF SHRAPNEL FIRE

Wounded Soldier From Russian Army Gives Graphic Description of Tuesday's Battle at Tomaszow

GORGE PILED HIGH

Austrian Dead Lay in Heaps When Army Finally Surrendered and When Survivors Were Disarmed. Austrian General Drew Revolver and Shot Himself—Victory in Lublin Will Have Effect on East Prussia Operations—Rusky a Hero.

(By Percival Gibson, Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

Petrograd, Sept. 14.—The tactical results of the great Russian victory in Lublin may be looked for immediately. I am told, by the East Prussian frontier. For many days the wounded from the great battle have been pouring from the front to the rear columns. The arrival of enthusiastic crowds and often greeted as their saviors by one of the imperial families. It is they who, with their eyes-witnessed accounts of their own part in the fight, lend to the official reports their needed embellishment of color and humanity.

An officer wounded in both legs in the fighting south of Zamosc, related how he saw with his regiment by train from the east of Lemberg to near Cholin, the journey which in the dreary uncertainty of the night was made in a half circle of small deep hills which overlooked the village in the valley. Some houses had been set on fire but the flames had been extinguished by the villagers themselves.

RUSSIAN GUNNERY MADE EFFECTIVE.

At 3 o'clock the following morning the attack on the hills commenced. The Austrians occupying them numbered 150,000 of which a number were in the front line. The Russian artillery swept the crest of the hill and shelled the gorge with shrapnel. The Austrians replied strongly but once again showed that inferiority in speed and accuracy of fire which all observers have mentioned. My informant, every minute being a matter of life and death, he could see Russian shrapnel bursting above the gorge.

At noon the position was stormed, his informant being among the attackers. The Russian infantry at the word of command, arose with cheers, repeated again and again, and rushed the hills. Austrian guns to their left cut them up badly. He tells of a company officer badly wounded, who would not let two of his men stay behind to carry him off. With a pool of his own blood widening around him he sat on the ground, cheering on his men from behind.

My informant himself received a bayonet thrust in the left fore arm, as they took the first stretch and he killed his assailant with a revolver. At the same time the position was stormed from the east and the Austrians surrendered almost immediately.

FULL OF DEAD MEN LYING IN HEAPS.

The gorge, he adds, was full of dead men, lying in heaps. On the slopes, even at Galitz, where he was sent, he had never seen so many dead in an equal space.

Artillery officers visited the spot later in the day to see for themselves the effect of their fire and were astonished that their shrapnel had proved so deadly. The troops gave the place the name of "The Valley of Death." The Austrian general commanding the village watched his men being disarmed. Presently the Austrian standards were brought up from the gorge, and the night he drew a revolver and shot himself.

In the big fighting between Zamosc and Tomaszow the men were excited by a rumor that at last they were to meet German troops. On the morning of the day when he himself was wounded and placed here to die, he says, he was lying with his men in a wood and suddenly heard a cheering, the noise swelling as corps after corps took

(Continued on page 5.)

GERMANS' STAND ON RIVER AISNE SHAKEN

British, After Glorious March of Seven Days, Carry Crossings When Germans Rally and Retreat is Again Forced

Kaiser's Generals Thought They Could Ignore British Army in France on Their Right Wing After Famous Retreat From Meas to Paris and This Explains Sudden Movement Eastward Beyond Paris in Attempt to Drive Wedge Into French Armies—Official Report Tells of Undying Valour of British Troops, Rousing Admiration Even of Enemies—General French, Proud of His Soldiers, Says Their One Thought is Get at the Enemy—Splendid Work of Flying Corps.

Paris, Sept. 14, 11.05 p. m.—It is officially announced that the Germans are making a stand on the Aisne.

"On our left wing we have everywhere caught up with the rear guards and even the main body of the enemy.

"Our troops have re-entered Amiens, abandoned by the German forces.

"The enemy appears to be making a stand on a prepared front along the River Aisne.

"On the centre, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest and to the north of Rheims. In the region between Argonne and the Meuse he continues to retire.

"On our right wing, in the Woëvre district, we have succeeded in relieving the fort of Troyon, which has been stubbornly attacked time and time again during the last few days. (Troyon is twelve miles south, southeast of Verdun.)

MANY CROSSINGS ON AISNE TAKEN.

London, Sept. 14, 4.48 p. m.—The official press bureau this afternoon issued the following statement:

"All day yesterday the enemy stubbornly disputed the passage of the Aisne by our troops, but in spite of the difficulty of fording the river in the face of a strong opposition on nearly all the crossings were added by gunshot.

"On our right and left the French troops were confronted with a similar task in which, like ourselves, they were successful. Many more prisoners were taken.

"It is reported from the French headquarters that the German Crown Prince's army has been driven back and that he has moved his headquarters from St. Menchould to Montefanceau."

Broadly speaking, the German lines to the northeast of Paris have been broken back by the Allies about half way to the Belgian frontier. They extend today from a point north of Amiens to the Argonne region and are from sixty to eighty miles distant from Paris and about an equal distance from the boundary lines of Belgium. From the Argonne the line runs northeast to Verdun, which fortress is thirty miles from the Luxembourg line. From Verdun the German line would appear to run southeast to a point north of Nancy where it continues in an easterly direction to the frontier of Lorraine. Here the German and French troops are virtually on the border.

The statement of the official press bureau discloses the fact that the German crown prince, who heretofore had been supposed to be directing the attack on the fortresses of Verdun, really was in charge of the German centre army, which made a desperate attempt to break through the French line at Vitry Le François.

St. Menchould, the deserted headquarters of the crown prince, is at the southern extremity of the Argonne forest and about twenty miles to the north of Revinny. Montefanceau, the new position taken up by the crown prince is about eighteen miles to the northeast of St. Menchould and twelve miles to the northwest of Verdun.

BRITISH REVIEW OF GREAT BATTLE.

London, Sept. 14, 2.45 p. m.—Important details of the operations of the British army in France are contained in a report which the War Office issued this afternoon.

When the German army began its eastward movement to cut the French centre, according to General French, it was ignoring the British as a factor in the fight. The Allies began a general advance on Sept. 7, against the German rear guard of their right wing, which had been left along the river Ourcq. The British army was reinforced. The Germans began a retreat on their right on the 7th. It was the first time that they had turned back since the battle of Mons.

According to letters found on prisoners they had expected to enter Paris in a few days. The order to retreat was a bitter disappointment. The British crossed the river Meuse on the 9th with the French, and on the 10th captured 1,500 men, four great guns, six machine guns and fifty transport wagons.

"The Germans of the right army seemed demoralized. They were without food and surrendered readily, according to the British report. The continued advance, General French says, has delighted the troops who, with the reinforcements received, are filled with zeal and anxious to press on, carrying all before them at the point of the bayonet.

"On Monday, Sept. 7, there was a general advance on the part of the Allies. In this quarter of the field (the German right), our forces which had now been reinforced pushed on in a northeasterly direction in co-operation with the advance of the French fifth army to the north and of the French sixth army to the eastward against the German rear guard along the river Ourcq.

REASON FOR GERMAN RETIREMENT.

"Possibly weakened by the detachment of troops to the eastern theatre of operations, and realizing that the action of the French

(Continued on page 5.)

RUSSIANS ADD TO ENORMOUS WAR CAPTURE

Official Report Says That in Retirement Now in Progress Austrians Lost 30 Cannon and 8,000 Men

BUKOWINA OCCUPIED

Capital and Chief Towns of Austrian Province Now in Hands of Czar's Troops—Berlin Admits Heavy Losses to General Auffenberg's Army, But Claim it is Still in Fighting Shape—Report Comes of German Reverse at Malwa in East Prussia.

Petrograd, Sept. 14.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On the Austrian front the Russian troops are crossing the Sava River. On taking position near Rawa Ruska, the Russian troops captured thirty cannon and 8,000 prisoners, and also enormous stores of war material and provisions.

"The results of the pursuit of the enemy in that territory are still unknown.

"In the marsh of Belogorion, the Russians found some more Austrian batteries sunk in the road, abandoned during the retreat.

"The general army while retreating the last desperate battle captured the most of our troops took the offensive, a great number of prisoners and guns, the total number of which has not as yet been determined.

"General Brusiloff declares that his troops gave proof of great energy, determination and bravery. The commanders of the corps, he says, led their units with impetuous coolness, snatching victory from the enemy on more than one occasion.

"On the right bank of the Dniester river the Austrians have been thrown back on Dotogobush, fifty-five miles east of Smolensk.

"Czarnowicz, capital and chief town of the Crownland of Bukowina, and all the neighboring regions, have been occupied by the Russian armies without resistance.

London, Sept. 14, 10.05 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says telegraphic reports received there from Petrograd are to the effect that the seven days' battle of the Russians against the Austro-German forces ended with the following results:

"Prisoners taken, 150,000; field guns captured, 450; fortress artillery captured, 1,000 pieces; transport wagons taken, 4,000; and aeroplanes captured, 7.

"The Russian embassy in Rome, according to the correspondent of the Central News, says that the German army commanded by General Von Hindenburg has been defeated near Malwa, Russian Poland, and that the Germans are evacuating Poland with a loss of 50,000 men. The ambassador adds that the Russians have assumed the offensive in Prussia, and have commenced to lay siege to Kozlitzburg.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN TWO DIRECTIONS.

Paris, Sept. 14, 7.16 p. m.—A despatch from Petrograd to the Havas Agency says the Russian invasion of Bukowina, the Austro-Hungarian crownland in western Hungary, is proceeding unopposed. Piacenza have been found everywhere in the country announcing Austrian victories.

"The Germans are strongly fortifying Kalisz, Russian Poland, the correspondent adds, and the city has been surrounded by barbed wire entanglements and mines. Kalisz has been re-named Grossgarten.

"A semi-official communication says the slowness of the Russian operations in eastern Prussia are not disappointing. The affairs have only been minor ones which were alternately successful and unsuccessful. They have no importance in such a gigantic struggle.

"An energetic attack has begun in the district of Tschetokow where the Russians took a strong German position by storm Saturday."

GERMANS ADMIT TERRIBLE LOSSES.

London, Sept. 14, 10.12 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that Berlin messages received in Copenhagen admit that the main Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat but claims it is retiring in good order.

"General Von Auffenberg's army," the correspondent continues, "is said to be in a dangerous position, being cut

(Continued on page 5.)

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Sept. 10.—On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. John H. Thomson, president of Rothsay branch of the Red Cross Society, went by request to North, and explained to a meeting of ladies the kind of work needed to be done for our soldiers. Fair Vale, Hammonds River and French Village are holding local sewing meetings, all being in connection with Rothsay parish church. Mrs. Thomson also is lending valuable aid. The first box, containing 250 articles, comforts for the sick and wounded in the war, also knitted socks, belts and helms for those on the march, was sent off last Friday and another will follow very soon. \$100 was also voted and sent to the admiralty fund.

Mr. George E. Nichols and Mr. George Farrah, of Halifax, who spent the week-end here, guests of Mrs. D. D. Robertson and family, returned home on Tuesday. Mrs. Nichols is still in Rothsay visiting her mother and sisters.

After a pleasant visit to friends at St. Andrews, Miss Edmond is home again.

Miss Jean Daniel, Miss Dorothy Purdy and Miss Violet Whittaker were on Wednesday assisting the Daughters of the Empire members, who were engaged in the Exhibition buildings, the proceeds of which are kindly donated to the patriotic fund.

Mr. Charles Whitman, of Halifax, has been guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Mackay.

After spending the greater part of the summer at her home in New Brunswick, Mrs. Cameron has returned to Netherwood.

On Friday, Miss Dorothy Guest, who for nine weeks visited her aunt, the Misses Thomson, Lindsay, left for Island Pond, Vermont.

Miss Joyce Carter arrived home from England yesterday Wednesday.

Miss Mary Easton, who has been visiting her friends in New York, will have soon interesting times to tell in connection with the war.

At Ping Pong Lake on Monday, Mr. Bancroft and his sisters, the Misses Bancroft, entertained at an informal luncheon, others present being Mr. and Mrs. John M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Foster.

Miss Fletcher came home to Netherwood from Montreal tomorrow, Friday, and is spending a few days.

At Mr. Fuddington's camp on Long Island, Mrs. W. S. Allison, Miss G. G. Long, Miss E. Easton and Miss D. D. Robertson, are spending a few days.

Miss Mary Easton, of St. John spent her holiday here with Mrs. J. H. Henderson.

Week-end was spent by Messrs. Thayer Puddington and Gid Heveor camping at Long Island.

Miss Desile Friel, of Fredericton, is guest this week at the home of her cousin, the Misses Coffey.

A party chaperoned by Miss Adams, pending a few days at Mr. Thomas Kelly's camp at Grand Point, where the Misses Foss and Edith Cudde, Misses J. Moffet Bell, and Dazel Peters, Mr. Allen and Mr. Morrow, of Annapolis, spent the week-end at Riverside, guests of Mr. and Mrs. George McArthur.

Senator Donville arrived home from Montreal last week.

Mrs. W. H. Barnard, Mrs. Forbes-White and Mrs. Escott Ryder, of St. John, spent Wednesday here, guests of Mrs. James F. Robertson.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Barnes, Miss Edith Doris and Miss Barnes, Miss L. Thomson, and Miss Ethel Barnes, were in St. John attending the marriage of Miss Marion Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Barnes to Mr. Walter Vaughan. It was a home wedding at 4 o'clock. The bride, who was a Netherwood girl and has many friends in Rothsay, wore a very pretty navy blue travelling suit, with a matching hat, and carried a large shower bouquet of bride's roses. The happy couple left by C.P.R. to visit Upper Canadian cities and will reside at McAdam Junction.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean are at Kingsbury, guests of Mr. Walter Allison and Miss Allison.

Miss Palmer is returning to her duties at Netherwood on Saturday from Grand Rapids (Mich.), and Miss MacGregor, the new French teacher who has been studying in Paris, will also come to Netherwood first of next week.

Miss Hazel Gibbon is leaving for New York, where she is to attend the "Art" school.

On Tuesday Miss Gertrude Davidson left for Boston after having spent her holiday weeks here with her mother and sister, Mrs. W. J. and Miss Davidson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McQuade and family have closed their cottage at Fair Vale and returned to St. John.

Miss Pauline Jenkins, of St. John, was week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Carter.

A large number of Fair Vale young people had a delightful time on the afternoon as guests of Mrs. E. S. Carter, who crossed the river in motor boats and enjoyed a jolly "roar" on the shore of the island.

Miss Florence Ellison, of Annapolis, is here visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. Tyne Peters, during exhibition week.

Mrs. Walter Harrison expects to leave next week for Winnipeg where she will visit her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Royden Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson's children, Jack, Betty and Archie are to accompany her.

ROTHESAY (Continued)

Ladies of white flowers to each corner of the room. The dining room color scheme was yellow and bright golden glow, the brightest of all autumn flowers, gave an air of gay festivity and was a most attractive decoration. As the clock struck 4 o'clock the strains of the wedding march, played by Miss Elva Nicholson, sounded through the house and the many young people accompanied by their groomsmen, Mr. Thomas Gallagher, of St. John, came into the drawing room, and were followed by the bride leaving on the arm of her father. The bride, party standing under the marriage bell during the ceremony. The bride, who is very fair and dainty, looked extremely pretty in gown of white satin with touches of silver and tulle of embroidered net. She wore a veil of tulle in Juliet fashion with wreaths of orange blossoms and roses. The groom, who is a young fellow, was in a suit of blue and white, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid, Miss Bessie Dinsmore, was very graceful and pretty in a gown of pink and white, with trimmings of lace and carried a bouquet of violet and pink peonies. After the ceremony and congratulations, dainty refreshments were served. At 8 o'clock the bride changed her bridal costume for her going away gown of soft serge of a blue and brown color, with hat of brown plush with opacity of old blue cloche, which was most becoming to the fair young wearer and amid the showers of confetti and thousands of good wishes of best friends and guests, left on the evening train for a wedding journey, their destination only known to themselves. On their return they will visit Woodstock, where the wedding gifts were handsome and numerous and were of silver, cut glass and many beautiful pictures and ornaments. The gift of the groom to his bride was a set of stars, to the bridesmaid a cameo ring and the groomsmen he presented a pearl scarf pin, and to Miss Nicholson a handsome ring.

Mrs. Maria Watts is in Woodstock visiting friends.

Mrs. Walter McWha is enjoying a visit in New York city this week.

Mrs. C. G. McCully, wife of the venerable retired pastor of the Congregational church in Calais, is very ill at her home in that city and very grave doubts are expressed as to her recovery.

Dr. Whitfield Waite, of Bridgewater (Me.), has been the guest this week of his brother, Mr. Frederick White.

Mrs. Robert Blackale and children, who have been the guests of her aunt, Mrs. D. A. Melvin, during the summer months, left on Sunday for their home in Philadelphia (Pa.).

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lavin, who have spent the summer at Rockville with their infant son, have returned to their home in Woodland (Me.).

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Fraser, of St. John, returned to their home in Calais, where they are spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lavin, of Labor, returned to their home in Calais, where they are spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Kent, of St. George, are in town today, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Blair.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rogers, who have been touring the White Mountains for the past month, have returned to Calais and are guests of Mrs. Rogers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dixon.

Mrs. Frederick W. Grimmer, of Houlton, has been the guest of Mrs. Walter L. Grimmer this week.

Mrs. Frederick Rogers and her young son, Robert, have returned to Bangor after a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Carter.

Miss John Eaton, of Canon City (Col.), is in Calais visiting his mother, Mrs. George H. Eaton.

ROTHESAY (Continued)

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1914

ALLIES WINNING ALONG THE LINE

The forward movement of the Allies continues. The British army is pushing back the German right. The French centre is advancing, slowly but steadily, and along the whole battle line the enemy has been repulsed.

Each day the situation of the German line of communication grows more perilous. With troops in a hostile country, and watchful foes between them and the adjacent German frontier on the east, the enemy's retreat to the north cannot possibly be carried out without tremendous loss and sacrifice.

Sir John French reports that the German losses in men and guns have been heavy, and that their soldiers are more or less exhausted after the hurried march towards Paris.

The war office statement that the German reinforcements sent to the aid of the Austrians in Galicia have been completely cut off from their lines of communication is significant.

The rush of recruits in Great Britain is gratifying, and Premier Asquith declared in the House of Commons yesterday that Britain will soon be in a position to put something like 1,200,000 of her own men in the field.

THE NAVAL WAITING GAME

During the five weeks that the war has been in progress nothing has sufficed to provoke the German fleet to battle, nor has it been allured by the idea of the "simultaneous offensive" by land and sea. In fact, with the proviso that the German Admiral may at any moment choose to do the unexpected, if he thinks that it is unexpected by the enemy, we may say with some confidence that the action of the German fleet seems likely for the present to be governed by the prudence which its usual strength dictates.

Speculation as to the probable line of strategy of the German fleet now rests on somewhat firmer ground. When the war began many experts in Great Britain thought that the German fleet, the strongest in the world after our own, would not be content to wait inactive, but would be led by its strength and confidence in its power to put all to the test of battle.

There were also other weighty reasons. Germany knew that if England were allowed to retain the command of the sea, the channels of Germany's overseas commerce would be closed.

Germany knew that if England were allowed to retain the command of the sea, the channels of Germany's overseas commerce would be closed. She also knew that the British expeditionary forces were being boldly shipped across to France. It seemed probable therefore that Germany would not remain quiet and allow all these things to go on, while her great fleet was lying inactive off her coast.

While it is reported that the Austrians have assumed the offensive in the region of Lemberg, official despatches from Petrograd declare the Russians are everywhere making rapid headway. Roughly, the Russian advance now occupies almost a straight line from Koenigsberg, on the Baltic in East Prussia, to Cracow, about one hundred miles west of Lemberg.

HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS

The King of the Belgians has recently reminded his people that Caesar once described them as the bravest of the Gallic races. Certainly Belgium has been the scene of an extraordinary proportion of the world's great battles and sieges. Owing to the geographical position of the country, it has, in the present struggle, the centre of many conflicts.

The fighting of the last few weeks has been on historic battlefields and vividly recalls the wars of other days. The famous battle in which a Belgian tribe heaved destroyed Caesar is said to have been fought close to Charleroi, though Napoleon I. put his site at Mauthausen.

The Austrian manifesto which started this mid-summer madness has some peculiar passages. One paragraph says: "In this solemn hour I am fully conscious of the whole significance of my resolve and my responsibility before the Almighty. I have examined everything out, and with a serene conscience, I set out on the path to which my duty points. I trust in my people, who throughout every storm, have always been prepared for the severest sacrifices for the honor, the greatness, and the might of the Fatherland. I trust in Austria-Hungary's brave and devoted forces, and I trust in the Almighty to give the victory to my arms."

That has destroyed the thin layer of civilized life in his own and adjoining countries, and reduced an incalculable number of innocent people to misery and ruin. The cold and impartial historian will not place all the blame for the results of this manifesto upon the senile monarch. He was entangled in meshes which were not all of his own creation, and the end with horrors which his manifesto precipitated finds him in the incrimination more than the cause. The "serene conscience" which can set such a ball rolling must be deprived of some of its power. One thing that seems plainly written in the book of the future, as stated by the New York Post, is that, after this most awful and most wicked of all wars is over, the power of life and death over millions of men, the right to decree the ruin of industry and finance, with untold human misery stalking through the land like a plague, will be taken from such men and that whatever happens, Europe—humanity—will not settle back again into a position enabling Emperors to give, on their individual choice or whim, the signal for destruction and massacre.

THE WAR

The allied armies of France and Britain are steadily driving the Germans back. While it cannot be said that the enemy is "on the run," or anything like it, there appears to be no doubt that the counter-offensive against the German right wing to the east of Paris is being pressed home, and that the retreat of the enemy is accelerated all along the line.

The news from the French war office that the German centre has been forced back is significant, for a furious resistance has been made there, and fear has been expressed by many critics that the Allies would not be able to stand the onslaughts of the enemy at that part of the line. There were strong indications that the Germans were reinforcing their centre, which has been bearing the brunt of the British and French attack, and were making tremendous effort to regain the ground lost to the Allies. But the enemy is being pressed harder and harder, and at no place have the German reinforcements been sufficient to stop the Allies' advance.

West Prussia is now clear of the forces of the Kaiser, and as the sixth week of the war draws to a close the Allies have very good reason for self-congratulation. They have saved their harassed left wing, and they have done so without weakening their centre. More than that by bringing their left wing close to Paris they have strengthened it, partly through the addition of the mobile army set aside for the defence of Paris, and partly through the arrival of new levies from the southwest, both of which are now engaged in hammering at the rear of von Kluck's eastward moving army while the British are striking from the south.

The setback to the German plan of campaign has been serious—just how serious this next few days should tell. The tenacity of the German resistance indicates that the foe is giving ground not because of strategic reasons, but because it can no longer maintain its position. Certainly the situation is one that Paris can contemplate with satisfaction.

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This is the manifesto that revealed the terrible insecurity of a continent, produced an explosion of elemental forces

becke in 1889 was a mortal blow to the liberty of the Flemish colonies. Following their subsequent subjugation by the French, the country was saved for a long period from foreign invasion, and it was not till 1483 that it became again a theatre of wars against France. During one of these, in 1513, an English army under Henry VIII landed in Belgium and there won another "Battle of the Spurs" against the French, besides capturing the fortress of Tournai. It was not, however, until the reign of Philip II, that the revolt of the low countries against Spain subjected Belgium to its worst miseries and made it for a time the principal arena of Europe's religious wars. In view of the recent fighting around Liege and the Meuse it is interesting to recall that William the Silent's first unsuccessful campaign against Alva was conducted between Liege, the Meuse, and the Geth. His second was an extension of the same route. He marched through St. Trond, Louvain and Malines, and was brought to a stop near Maastricht. These campaigns have a special interest today because they literally were German invasions of Belgium, William's armies consisting of German mercenaries led in from the Rhine. The rest of the long twenty-year struggle is too complicated to trace in detail, but English, French, Spanish and German troops all took part at different times, and some of the incidents, such as Alva's attack of Malines, equal in horror many of the German atrocities of the present war.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were the real "cockpit" stage of Holland, Austria and Spain, the great powers during most of this period, all met there to fight. From 1748 to 1793 Belgium was at peace, but during the latter year the Belgian revolution against Austria took place, followed by war which in 1793 merged in the French Revolutionary War. Three battles during the next three years each decided the fate of the country which was three times conquered and re-conquered. For nearly twenty years after the battle of Fleurus in 1794 it was too decidedly within the far-flung frontiers of French influence to be the theatre of war, but after Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig in 1813 it was invaded by the Prussian-Russian army which in 1814 defeated the French and started reducing their many fortresses. The following year Belgium was the scene of all the well known incidents of the Waterloo campaign, which were the last battles on Belgian soil save for the fighting by which Belgian volunteers and civil bands gained and maintained freedom from the rule of Holland.

A BETTER FUTURE

That Germany failed to make much progress in capturing the affections and the sympathies of the French provinces given her by the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871, is evident from a statement a short time before the war made by a magistrate when the government was trying to imprison an artist for a harmless caricature. The magistrate in his speech for the indictment said: "We are living in a frontier region where sympathies for France, after forty years of annexation, are still a living reality; we are passing through a period more agitated even than that of Boulangism; an ardent nationalism is rising. I refer to that blue, white and red nationalism, which not only jerks back to the past, but is cultivating among the people of Alsace-Lorraine the hope of a better future, such as a degree, in fact, that some of the Alsace-Lorraine youths regard the tricolor as their own flag."

All the circumstances point to the dawning of that better future at an earlier date than the patriots in that lost province could have hoped. German incompetency and bungling in her methods of solving the problems put upon her by that annexation have left the people of these provinces more really united to France in feeling to-day than they were before the war. She imposed her military system upon them without making any effort to win their affections or their regard. Forty years of annexation under a free system of government would have made it essential for France to conquer the provinces before she could add them safely to her dominions. But Alsace was subjected to a daily and unending conquest, and was never allowed to think of lapsing into contentment.

It is impossible for a statesman always to judge a political act by its immediate consequences. Bismarck could not have foreseen the sombre effects of this annexation upon which he insisted. Yet the evil consequences of that crime kept Europe in a state of turmoil for two generations; test formed Germany into an armed camp, and produced a state of reciprocal distrust between France and Germany that was to a great degree responsible for the present conflict. The organization of Germany for perennial conquest has injured the country, made her soldierly capable of the destruction of Louvain and the many excesses of the present campaign. It has taught her leaders to regard treaties as not worth the paper on which they are written, and put them out of sympathy with modern civilization.

No one contests Bismarck's place among the dominators of the world; but judged by the ultimate consequences of his acts, he will be counted the same outstanding figure? He, more than any other, was responsible for insulating Europe with the dread of Germany and that fear has done much to produce the present thunder, which will roll until much of his work is undone. His policy, armed the gladiators who now pour forth the terrible conflict, and that conflict which is fatal to many things also collapses much of his greatness.

GERMANS LOSING HEAVILY

The Germans are retreating in haste and losing heavily. The reports of the British and French successes are confirmed by an official statement from the commander-in-chief of the French army. General Joffre declares the victory is everywhere complete, the enemy abandoning prisoners, wounded and munitions in war. The allies have gained sixty-five miles in six days fighting—a wonderful achievement, considering the tremendous force against them. The left has crossed the Aisne, the armies of the center are already north of the Marne, while on the right, the Vosges forces are sweeping forward, the enemy having retreated beyond Saint Die. The Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive, and in the eastern war theatre the Russians have gained a great victory over the Austrians in Galicia, capturing a large number of prisoners and important guns and ammunition. The enemy has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward, although he is still in possession of the south end of the forest of Argonne.

General Joffre describes the victory over the Germans along the whole line as undeniable. While he frankly admits that his forces have suffered from the intensity of the struggle, due to the stubborn resistance of the enemy, his message strongly indicates that the retreat is permanent and that the German army is in a critical position. The driving in of the right wing upon the lines of communication doubtless caused very great confusion in the German transport arrangements, and the value of the fighting men of the German army must be greatly lessened by the process of compression to which it has been subjected.

It looks as if the Kaiser's forces had compassed their own defeat by too impetuous advances, which left them without the strength to push home their attack when they met the full force of the Allies. The essence of the German strategy was rapidly. Hence they violated the neutrality of Belgium with a hope of making a short cut across that country into France. But they have not saved time. On the contrary they have lost it; and, with such a light as the Franco-English army has put up, it is not believed the Germans can ever again re-establish themselves in the territory they are now in so as to effectively withstand the furious advance of their opponents. If the counter-attack of the Allies gathers strength and is continued along the present direction—and it seems to be very strong now—the only practicable line of retreat for the Kaiser's men would be up the Meuse valley into eastern Belgium, where they will be in danger of a flank attack from Ostend and Antwerp, or through Luxembourg by the valley of the Moselle. The latter is the more likely road as it leads directly into German territory. It is possible that a very strong force has been gathered at Ostend, or near there, during the last week, for the purpose of co-operating with Belgian forces for an smashing blow to the German troops in retreat. The next few days should tell the story.

While there is every reason for believing that the German tide in France is ebbing fast, the fighting is not over there, and there may yet be serious checks and disappointments before France is rid of the enemy. The news of the last week, however, has been most encouraging and the brilliant success of the allied armies has hastened the inevitable end of Germany's activities.

The issue has never been in doubt, Britain and France could have destroyed the German menace without the aid of Russia; with the Czar's forces added to the coalition, it is irresistible. The Russians are rapidly pushing westward through Galicia. Austria which was expected to guard Germany's interests in the East has palpably collapsed. Franz Josef may be prevented by shame from seeking peace, but if he had only the interests of his people at heart he would make haste to withdraw from the war as speedily as possible. Germany's plan of campaign has failed. She has gained nothing by her hurried march into France. Time will tell what she has lost.

ESTIMATING THE COST OF THE WAR

In discussing the economic effects of the war now going on, there is always a tendency to create exaggerated impressions. The cost to the world will be appalling, but doubtless it will not be so great as one is likely to think. Certain important offsets and possible compensations are taken into account. It should not be forgotten that from the cost of maintaining armies in the field must be subtracted the cost of maintaining the bulk of the armies in barracks and on parade in time of peace. While the difference is substantial, it is not at all alarming. The food and clothing supplies which the men consume in time of war would have been consumed by the same number of men more or less wastefully in any case.

Whether the squandering of guns and ammunition is to be reckoned as part of the cost, and a direct loss to the world, depends upon whether this insane militarism is to continue and such war material is to be replaced and possibly increased out of the fruits of production. This is a necessary result. The squandering of guns and ammunition is destructive of what has already been produced and paid for but is of no real value, except for warlike purposes. The direct destruction of houses, bridges and crops in Belgium, France and Austria, will total large, but the art treasures, for instance, that have been destroyed can hardly be counted in the immediate economic reckoning, although the value may be incalculable and the loss irreparable.

The withdrawal of men who constitute the reserve force of armies and who become volunteers or conscripts from productive industries in the countries at war is costly, but here again there is likely to be much exaggeration, as the labor is largely thrown as an extra burden upon those who remain employed in industry. In Europe much of the farm labor is done by women and old men even in peaceful times. These persons may have to work much harder in war time, but the fact remains that the work, or the greater part of it, is done and the food supply is not materially diminished; nor is the number of consumers increased. There may be great waste and many may be put on short allowance causing privation and suffering, but this is not included in the actual figures of national expenditure, and it goes far to offset the estimates of cost. A very large number of people economize who do not suffer in any way as a result, because in times of peace they have been living luxuriously and far beyond what is necessary to keep them in comfort. Of course, so far as Germany and Austria are concerned, experts believe that if the war should last three or even two years, these countries, with their trade with the outside world cut off, would face a food famine of serious proportions.

The worst effect of the war has, from an economic standpoint, is the restraint upon manufacturing industry and the paralysis of trade in the countries engaged in the conflict, and, in fact, the world over. During the last forty years Germany has built up a highly developed industrial system. That entire system is now likely to be ruined—if not permanently, for many years to come. Great Britain will not suffer so much, but the loss to her great industries will be enormous, partly from the depleted force of skilled labor, partly from the difficulty of obtaining materials, and the restriction of markets. For a long time the gains of commerce will be greatly diminished. The effect will be widely felt, but it will not be irretrievable. It is an economic fact that hampering the forces of production and interchange is not reckoned in the estimates of the daily cost of war. It is not a direct loss or destruction of values already accrued, but a hindrance to the production of new values. Such loss cannot be computed, but, especially in Great Britain, France and Russia, it can be repaired by working with renewed energy when the war is over.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Lord Kitchener's "unknown factor," is now known to be the arrival in France of forces from India.

It is good news that comes from the front.

General French pays high tribute to the heroism and devotion of the aviators with the British army. He has found their service for reconnaissance invaluable.

After reading the statement of Sir John French, one is convinced that the British retreat from the Belgian line southward to Paris will take its place in history as a masterpiece of strategy.

The North Sea travelers who, at great risk to themselves, saved the 300 passengers of the Wilson liner sunk by German mines, proved that they are worthy to be classed with the bravest men in Britain's navy.

If Emperor William was basing any hopes on the supposed disloyalty of Great Britain's Indian Empire, he can be laboring under no such misapprehension at the present time. The enthusiastic desire of the Indian Potentates to assist the imperial government by sending help and money has satisfied that world. Everywhere throughout India the people are united and loyal, and determined to do their part in crushing Germany.

Heligoland was one of our little mistakes. It was a small and disappearing island in the North Sea, that is slightly by every ship bound for the Kiel Canal. Lord Salisbury swapped it for Zanzibar. But Heligoland as a naval base would be invaluable to us now—as it is to the enemy—London Chronicle.

After the allies have finished with Germany, it is altogether likely that Heligoland will again become British property.

The British Admiralty has once more drawn attention to its previous warning to neutral ships of the danger of traversing the North Sea. It is pointed out that the Germans, without the slightest discrimination, are still laying mines upon the ordinary trade routes, on the chance of wrecking individual British war or merchant vessels. Neutral ships, no matter where they are bound, are exposed to grave dangers, and the Admiralty is again urging all neutral shipmasters to call at British ports before entering the North Sea, in order to ascertain the routes and channels which the British fleet is keeping sweep clear of mines.

Many interesting methods of meeting the needs of the war have been adopted in Great Britain. The Board of Agriculture has issued leaflets on agricultural and horticultural subjects giving advice to farmers, gardeners, small holders and others as to means of increasing their production of crops and live stock, and of utilizing fully available food-stuffs. Special attention has been directed to the cultivation of vegetables for late autumn and winter use, and to poultry keeping. The utilization where possible of waste land and common land for the growing of vegetables has been urged. Secretaries of trades unions, allotment societies, ministers and other responsible persons have assisted in distributing the leaflets, and the advice of the board is being acted upon to a surprising extent.

It is not generally known that there is another piece of territory which has had its neutrality violated by the German armies. It is Moerenset, a small territory in Belgium and owned by a Frenchman named Ais-Chapelle. It is territory in Europe which has been forgotten by treaty-making congresses. In 1818 the Congress of Vienna completely forgot Moerenset in drawing the frontier. It consists of a hill and a long village, one end of which is in Germany and the other end in Belgium. The middle is neutral. It has a burgomaster who is alternately German and Belgian, and its inhabitants may serve in either army. Some choose the one and some the other, so that neighbors, and possibly kinsmen, from Moerenset must be serving on opposite sides in the present war.

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BRITISH TRANSPORT ONE HOUR AHEAD OF GERMAN CAVALRY

Details Tricking in Show That British Performed Prodigies of Valor in Famous Retreat.

London, Sept. 15.—The Rouen correspondent of the Daily Mail sends a picturesque story of a great cavalry charge at Thuin, a town in Belgium near Charleroi, and the subsequent retreat to Compiègne. The story follows: "On Monday morning, Aug. 24, after chafing at the long delay, the second British Cavalry Brigade leaped at the enemy's guns. The 9th Lancers went into action singing and shouting like school boys.

"For a time all seemed well, few saddles were emptied, and the leaders had charged almost within reach of the enemy's guns when suddenly the Germans opened a murderous fire from at least twenty concealed machine guns at a range of 150 yards.

"The result was shattering, and the Lancers charged twice wounded, called storm. Vicomte Vanuiseux, a French cavalry officer who rode with the British as interpreter, was killed. Captain Hopewell, who was with the French at a school in Devon, was riding by the side of Vanuiseux and had a narrow escape, as his horse was shot from under him. Other officers also fell.

Roads Right Into Trap. "While the bulk of the brigade swerved to the right, the others held on and rode full tilt into wire entanglements buried in the grass thirty yards in front of the machine guns and were made prisoners. Three regiments of the best cavalry in the British army went into the charge and suffered severely. The 18th Hussars and the 4th Dragoons also suffered, but not to the same extent as the others.

"A happy feature of the charge was the gallant conduct of Captain Grenfell, who twice wounded, called for volunteers and saved the guns. It is said that he has been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

"After this terrible ordeal the British brigade was harassed for fourteen days of retreat, the enemy giving them rest neither day or night. At two o'clock each morning they were roused by artillery fire and every day they fought a retiring action pursued relentlessly by the guns.

"It was a wonderful retreat. Daily the cavalry begged to be allowed to go for the enemy in force to recover lost ground, but only once were they permitted to take that joy at the village of Lansigny, which they passed and re-passed three times.

German Gained Nothing. "The Germans made repeated efforts, which were always foiled, to capture the retreating transport. It was the British who, though twice wounded, escaped by a furious gallop which enabled the wagons to cross a bridge less than one hour ahead of the enemy. The many narrow escapes were caused by artillery fire and every day they fought a retiring action pursued relentlessly by the guns.

"At Compiègne the brigade for the first time saw and welcomed their French brothers in arms.

EXHIBITION WITH SM TO ASS

The exhibition closed after a week of success. The attendance beyond anticipations which have been of record most satisfactory charge. The attendance was not very great, but sustained until the clock. Merchants who arranged booths well satisfied and the stands to do business week. The men on the exhibition were on hand to take children's privileged, gramine of free attire the ground stand was the clock, but they were part of booths which The little kiddies were sat, breathless eyes was hurled into the Small Loss to Direct

Although the ex-pects a small loss money, which has been by the fair and bustle have profited by it, amount that is dropped pared with the bene-resp.

In the guessing co-by Murray & Grego-ors to the exhibitor was 1,638 and the prize winners a first (glass mirror) 161 Linnæus street, (shades) Miss Blenda-lotte street, 1,556; (mirror) Ross L. street, 1,558. The Mrs. McIntyre's nu-Prize Winner.

Prize money was in the show, all, with prizes totalling horses and cattle. toria (P. E. L.), con-Mrs. McIntyre's nu-Other large winne-Bros, Sussex, 3288

"Truro, 3185; Alben-Ford (P. E. L.), 3169; French Fort (P. E. L.), ker, Barronsfield (Bent, Tupperville) Exhibition, Frederic-ton, Silver Falls (N. M. Holmes, Amber-Bros, Fox Harbor, A. McRae & Son, 3169; E. J. Young, Scott & Warner, 3169; Upper Brookfield, 3169; Pipes & Son, Am-O'Brien & Sons, W. 3171; J. L. Land & Centre Onslow (N. Most of these were stock departments of the exhibitors. flowers; Scott & V. Mrs. Bent, apples.

The prize winner follo-

Class 2—Stand Sec. 1—H. C. Jew-ander, 2; Wm. 2.—Geo. M. Hol-wood, 2. 3.—Jos. B. Stentif-wood, 2. 4.—Geo. M. Hol-wood, 2.

Class 11—H. 1.—Dr. Simmons, 2; P. H. Nugent, 3.—Geo. M. Hol-wood, 2. Class 12—S. 1.—Geo. Carvell, Dr. Simmons, 2.—Geo. Carvell, R. J. Armstrong, 3.—Dr. Simmons, 4.—Geo. M. Hol-wood, 2. 1.—J. S. Gibbon, 2. 3.—Cecil Alexand-

Class 18—John Sharp, 1st. Class 10—Co. 1.—Wm. M. Job-Lawson, 2; H. C. 2.—Geo. M. Holm-wood, 2. Class 13—H. 1.—A. Snowing-hall, 2; MacFarlane 2.—MacFarlane B-hall, 2. 1.—A. Snowing-hall, 2; Manchester, Rob-

Class 14—Me. 1.—Geo. M. Hol-Bros, 2; E. J. Su-2.—Geo. M. Holm-wood, 2. 3.—MacFarlane B-

Class 30—Co. Results announce-follo: Race, two shears-son, 1st. Ram lamb—Geo. Ewe, two shears-son, 1st; Geo. Ret-son, 2nd. Shearing ewe—G-Thompson, 2nd; G-Ewe lamb—Geo. Ret-son, 2nd; Geo. Pen, ram and 4-ton, 1st; Geo. J. Junior pen, ram-lamb—Geo. Retso-

Class 31—Ram, two shear-Boswell, sr, 1st; G-Shearing lamb—1st, S. L. Boswell, 2nd. Ram lamb—Alb-S. L. Boswell, 2nd. Ewe, two shear-Boswell, sr, 1st; Albert Boswell, sr, 1st; S. L. Boswell, 2nd. Ewe lamb—Alb-

"How many people are there here, Pat?" queried the Englishman of an Irishman in Montreal. "Oh, about a hundred 'ousand." "Why, I thought there were over half a million?" "Well," said Pat, "Canadian Courier, count the French."

WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLE ON MARNE ENDS IN VICTORY FOR ALLIES AFTER FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING

London, Sept. 13, 10.35 p.m.—The sixth week of the war between Germany and France, Great Britain and Belgium has brought a vast transformation. The pursued are now the pursuers. The irresistible sweep of seven German armies through Belgium into France met an immovable force at the Marne River.

The army of Gen. Von Kluck, which so long battled to turn the Allies western flank, was itself slowly and steadily outflanked. Its retirement before the small but hardy British army turned the tide of battle. Today, if the French official reports are correct, all the German armies, except that facing Verdun and a few miles southwest, are retiring.

Gen. Von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles to the southeast of Paris, has retired more than sixty miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian crown prince, which was attacking the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal, has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to reoccupy Lunéville and several other towns.

"HURRIED, IF NOT DISORDERLY."

Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, pictures the retreat as hurried, if not disorderly, with the Germans abandoning prisoners, wounded and supplies.

The last Sunday was the darkest day of the war for the allies. The French government emigrated from Paris to Bordeaux in a long, sad procession of motor cars. An attack upon the capital appeared imminent, and the main German force had hammered a huge wedge into France, between Paris and Verdun, with its centre some miles south of that line.

The French people trembled with the question whether their army was not a beaten army; whether the history of 1870 would repeat itself.

The battle of Marne, which was decided in a week, is regarded by military experts as the most marvellous reversal of roles of two armies known. In their views it appears to have decided the first phase of the war, and to have made impossible the plan which the German staff is supposed to have had of smashing the French by one comprehensive stroke, and then turning the bulk of the German forces eastward to confront the Russians.

The military experts, however, are still cautious. While realizing the possibility that the German armies may yet rally and draw a strong defensive line, they recognize also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium.

Paris announces that the Germans have evacuated Amiens. The whereabouts of German reinforcements of sixty thousand, reported to be marching south on three roads in that neighborhood, are unknown.

The Belgian army is credited with the determination to reoccupy Brussels, and claims to have cut the railroad between Liege and Brussels.

In Southern Alsace, ninety thousand men are reported to be engaged. Another despatch from Basel says the French artillery and cavalry have annihilated two squadrons of German cavalry in that neighborhood.

IMPORTANT VICTORIES FOR RUSSIA.

In the battles that are proceeding in Galicia and Russian Poland, success appears to cling to the Russians. They are reported to have won a decisive victory at Krasnik and Tomaszow Thursday. The Austrian and German armies are estimated at forty divisions of infantry and eleven of cavalry, totaling more than a million men.

Vienna says the Austrians were successful during the first stages of the fighting in Galicia and took 10,000 prisoners, but that they were obliged to withdraw from Lemberg and concentrate in a better position, because the northern wing of the Austrian army in Poland was threatened by greatly superior numbers.

The battle of Rawa Ruska, which is now proceeding, apparently will prove the crucial test of the Austrian army. Archduke Frederick of Austria is with the army there.

While there is deep satisfaction in England over the progress of events on the French battlefields, there are no signs of rejoicing or celebration. London today wore its usual Sunday calm. The news continues to counsel the people against over-optimism and any belief that the war will be other than a long and costly one.

GERMAN ARMY IN CRITICAL POSITION.

Military authorities in France consider the position of the German armies critical. The army which was south of the Argonne forest, they argue, can hardly retreat eastward, owing to the danger from the strongly held French fortress of Verdun, while the mountainous, wooded character of the Saragone district renders retreat due north impracticable. The left wing of the Germans they believe must retreat in a northwesterly direction.

They also cherish the hope that the Belgians may succeed in clearing the Germans out of Brabant, when the entire German army would be obliged to retreat on Luxembourg, an operation which they liken to the passing of a large stream through a narrow bottle-neck.

The German version of the battle of Marne is yet to be heard. The German official wireless tonight is silent regarding the operations of the past week. It records a local success by the army of the Crown Prince, which it reports, took a fortified position to the southwest of Verdun, and the beginning of an attack on the forts to the south of Verdun with heavy artillery. No date is given, and the operations may have occurred at an earlier stage of the battle.

The position of the troops, as stated in the French reports, is that the German right army is retreating beyond the Vesle river, which runs between Rheims and Soissons; that the German forces in the centre, which had penetrated farthest south, are falling back north of Virté Le Francois and Selmaize, and have crossed the River Marne, and in the hilly wooded country between Vitry and Verdun, the Germans have lost Revinny and Brabant Le Roi.

The French appear to have taken the offensive along almost the entire front, as indicated by successes in the east between Lunéville and Saint Die, where they have retaken several towns they evacuated a fortnight ago, while reports from Basel say hard fighting occurred yesterday in the Guebwiller valley in South Alsace.

GERMAN LEFT YIELDS TO PRESSURE.

Paris, Sept. 13, 3.15 p.m.—An official statement issued this afternoon says:

"First—On the left wing the enemy continues his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward, between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans have retired northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne to the southeast of Rheims.

"Second—At the centre the enemy, though it has lost Revinny and Brabant Le Roi, still holds the south end of the forest of Argonne.

"On our right wing the hostile forces which were along the Meuse are beating a retreat beyond Saint Die and Lunéville. We have re-occupied Draon Le Tape, Baccarat, Remireville, Nomeny and Pont a Mousson.

"In the Belgian field of operations the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive to the South Lirre.

"In the Russian field the battle that has been in progress in Galicia for the last seventeen days has ended in a great victory for the Russians. The Austrians have retreated along the entire front, leaving in the hands of the Russians a great number of prisoners and important war materials.

VICTORY CONFIRMED AS MORE AND MORE COMPLETE.

Bordeaux, Sept. 13, 4.30 p.m.—The minister of war, Alexandre Millerand, today communicated to the cabinet the following telegram which he had received from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces:

"Our victory is confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat. Everywhere the Germans are abandoning prisoners, wounded, and munitions of war.

"After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during this formidable struggle, which lasted from the fifth to the twelfth of September, all our arms are flushed by success.

"On our left we have crossed the Aisne, below Soissons, thus gaining sixty-five miles in six days' fighting.

"Our armies of the centre are already north of Marne, while those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier. The morale, endurance and ardor of our troops, and those of our allies, are admirable. The government of the Republic may well be proud of the army which it has equipped.

(Signed) "JOFFRE."

BELGIANS BETWEEN BRUSSELS AND LIEGE.

London, Sept. 13, 7.27 p.m.—An Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Belgian troops have just gained an important success at Cortenberg, between Louvain and Brussels, cutting up a German corps and taking a number of prisoners. The line toward Liege has been occupied by the Belgians."

COMMUNICATION OF KAISER'S FORCES CUT.

London, Sept. 12, 7.25 a.m.—The Belgian legation stated that Belgians had destroyed the railway between Louvain and Hirlemont, thus cutting off the German communications between Brussels and Liege.

London, Sept. 13, 9.05 p.m.—A Bordeaux despatch to Lloyd's Weekly News says the line of communication used by the Germans has been cut, and they cannot make use of the line east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the Allies on the centre and right. They must therefore try the line through the Meuse Valley and Luxembourg.

GERMANS ENRAGED BY BELGIAN SUCCESSES.

London, Sept. 14, 3.55 a.m.—The capture of Aerschot, says an Antwerp despatch to the Daily Mail, seems to have enraged the Germans, who are hurrying up reinforcements to re-capture it, and are burning everything on their way.

Aerschot has been evacuated again by the Belgians, who have taken the residents of the town with them, as well as the residents of the surrounding villages. An engagement is still in progress on a line running along Aerschot, Louvain and Vlyvoorde.

A report comes via Folkstone that the Belgians have already re-occupied Brussels. King Albert is reported to have said in the hearing of his troops: "I would like to go back to Brussels," and spreading like wildfire throughout the entire army, the report of the king's remark appears to have roused the Belgians to fresh exertions and new triumphs.

SECOND VICTORY OF RUSSIAN ARMY MORE COMPLETE THAN FIRST

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 13, 12.40 p.m.—The following statement issued by the Russian headquarters staff describes the Russian operations culminating in the victories of Krasnik and Tomaszow, Russian Poland:

"The total Austrian and German forces exceeded 1,000,000, with 2,500 guns—that is, over forty divisions of infantry, eleven divisions of cavalry, reinforced by German divisions.

"The main body of the enemy, numbering 600,000 men, moved towards Zavidov and Tomaszow, advancing on Lublin and Chela (Russian Poland).

"Its right wing was covered by the Lemberg (capital of Galicia) army, numbering 200 battalions. Its left wing was covered by several Austro-German divisions around Radom (Russian Poland).

AUSTRIAN ATTACK TO PROTECT EAST PRUSSIA.

"On August 25 the Austrian armies began a determined advance to counteract the blow which was threatening Eastern Prussia. The deployment of Russian troops over a front of several hundred verst (a verst is approximately two-thirds of a mile) had not yet been completed. We could therefore, only face the Austrians in the north with a greatly inferior force. The first attacks of the enemy were directed against Krasnik, but the centre of the Austrian efforts very soon were removed to Tomaszow, a district into which their reinforcements began to pour.

"On September 3, when the fall of Lemberg was imminent, the Austrian advance reached a culminating point. On its frontal line the enemy extended from Opole (on the east bank of the Vistula, about midway between Radom and Lublin, in Russian Poland) to Bychaw, approaching within gunshot of the station at Travnik, and enveloping Krasnostav (thirty-four miles south of Lublin), Zamosc, Grabosow, near Josefow (on the east bank of the Vistula, a short distance south of Opole).

"Two bridges were thrown across the Vistula, over which troops from Radom crossed, on their way to the battlefield.

AUSTRIAN RESERVISTS CALLED TO COLORS.

London, Sept. 13—2.02 p. m.—Members of the Austrian Landsturm born in 1894, are to be called to the colors, according to unofficial news from Vienna, which is quoted in a despatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter's Telegram Company. Later the despatch states the Landsturm class of 1892 and 1893, if fit for active service, are to be sent to the front.

BIG SUPPLIES FOR LONG WAR.

Tokio, Sept. 13—12.09 p. m.—In preparation for a lengthy war, Russian military authorities are here buying heavily in arms, ammunition and provisions. From here they will go to China and America.

30,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, Sept. 13—11.42 p. m.—The British War Information Bureau's version of the Austrian defeat in South Poland follows:

"The Austrian invasion of South Poland which penetrated as far as Opole and Krasnostav and Zamosc was protected on its right by an army operating east of Lemberg. This latter army was completely defeated by the Russians on Sept. 1, near Lemberg.

"From that moment it became evident that if the Austrian right flank could not continue a stubborn resistance, the retreat of the main Austrian army from South Poland would be imperilled. By the capture of Tomaszow on Sept. 10, it is probable that the Russians drove a wedge through the Austrian line.

"Today a brilliant Russian victory is reported in which 30,000 prisoners and several hundred guns were taken. This is probably the immediate result of the Tomaszow action."

A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Paris says:

"The main lesson from Petrograd that the first Austrian army under Gen. Von Auffenberg has lost 300 officers, 28,000 soldiers and 400 guns; and that the second Austrian army has lost as prisoners, 500 officers and 70,000 men.

"The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive."

AUSTRIAN LOSSES, 130,000.

London, Sept. 12—3.53 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Rome says:

"A telegram received here by the Messaggero 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."

GERMANS BEATEN IN EAST PRUSSIA.

London, Sept. 13—3.40 p. m.—A central News despatch from Petrograd says that the German forces in East Prussia have been driven back with great losses near Muhlbau, but are still bringing up reinforcements.

The Germans are making their chief efforts in the region of the Mauersee lakes.

GERMANS CAME TOO LATE.

Paris, Sept. 12—2.30 p. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says that yesterday's news of the defeat of the Austrian left wing near Tomaszow (Russian Poland) is confirmed. The Austrians were surrounded in a triangle formed by the Vistula river and a tributary, and the wing was crushed before the arrival of the Germans who came by forced marches to the aid of the Austrians, whose bridges delayed the Germans and made the defeat of their allies inevitable.

The Russians followed up this victory by pursuing the retreating Austrians twenty miles, and taking up positions in the fortified localities of Opole and Tourobine. The Russians suffered heavy casualties in taking Tomaszow.

The Germans lost heavily when they were repulsed in the vicinity of Arasinow and Choczale in Russian Poland on the frontier of Prussia.

AUSTRIANS LEAVE ARTILLERY BEHIND.

Rome, via London, Sept. 12—6.13 p. m.—The Nish correspondent of the Messaggero states that the Austrians lost 500 killed and 500 wounded at Mitrovitsa, Servia.

The Austrians continue to retreat, leaving behind hundreds of pieces of artillery and thousands of prisoners.

AIRMAN WOUNDED BUT CONTINUES FLIGHT.

Paris, Sept. 12—4.15 p. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says that a French aviator, M. Poizat, who is serving with a Russian army, relates an adventure during a flying reconnaissance.

Accompanied by a Russian staff officer, he flew for twenty minutes above the German positions, at a height of 3,900 feet. They were repeatedly fired upon, and the officer was severely wounded.

He managed, however, to obtain valuable information. Upon its return to the Russian camp the aeroplane was found to have been riddled with bullets.

While awaiting the result of Gen. Ruzsky's operations in Galicia, our plan was based on the rapid reinforcement of our right wing. The Russian railway carried out this task very successfully. Our troops in the Chelm district, which were insufficient and too widely spread out, and against which the principal attack of the Austrians was directed, did not receive reinforcements; for the advance of the Austrians even to Chelm itself could eventually only increase the consequences of their defeat, in the event of the ultimate success of our wings.

In spite of this number-inadequacy our troops in the centre did not confine themselves to defence. They delivered a counter-attack, obtaining considerable success near Lache, where for six days they did nothing but repel con-

LESS THAN ROUT BUT MORE THAN RETREAT IS RESULT OF BATTLE

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.) (By G. H. FERRIS.)

Chateau Thierry, France, Sept. 13.—The ever fainter boom of big guns over the fields and woods to the north tells me in the most emphatic language that the grand debacle has begun. A full half of the Kaiser's armies in France is in full retreat; thousands of prisoners, many guns and large quantities of war material are being captured daily.

Since the retreat has now continued for six days, the rejoicing which fills the French and British armies can hardly be called premature. On the other hand, it would be dangerous as well as foolish, to encourage extravagant hopes. A lightning withdrawal may in certain situations be the best strategy. True, this retreat has been marked with heavy losses, but, again, the German general staff has never shown itself tender toward its own men. If there is a plain object in view it hurls its force forward, indifferent to the death toll.

And here, as I have already shown there is an objective—the evacuation of the northwest of France and Belgium and concentration eastward, either for the purpose of a rebound or to save the empire itself, as events may determine. I cannot find any one who has conceived any other design as possible.

True, this means the abandonment of the hope of attacking Paris, at any rate in the near future, it means the abandonment of western communications and the general concentration of the allies; but it does not mean that the fight is altogether hopeless and useless. A decisive victory can hardly be expected this side of the line of Loon-Rheims-Challons; and, even if the combined German armies of the Aisne and the Argonne should be routed, for instance, in the neighborhood of Reims, there will still remain the great fortresses of the Rhine and Moselle, unless before then the issue be settled elsewhere.

SOLID GROUND FOR HIGHEST HOPES.

But while we should deprecate undue optimism a little reflection over what has been accomplished gives solid ground for the highest hopes. A great battle was fought yesterday between Villers-Cotterets and Soissons and the Germans have again been soundly beaten. Before I speak of less important incidents, let us realize what this means.

They had got beyond Soissons on their southward path on Sept. 1 and on Sept. 3 were at Senlis, within easy reach of Paris. To the universal astonishment no attack was attempted but instead there was rapid and desperate pressure all along the French lines, the German right breaking through to the southwest. On Sept. 4 they had reached Ferte-Sous-Jouarre and on Sept. 5 Combaux and Ferté-aux-Leprieux.

This was a remarkable feat considering the unfavorable character of the ground. Hitherto the river courses have rather favored the invaders but the crossing successfully of the Ource, Marne, Petit Morin and Grand Morin, eastward flowing streams offered great difficulties, which since most of the bridges are destroyed the French and British troops are now experiencing in the course of their return.

On Sunday, Sept. 8, General Von Kluck's advance guard stopped on the plateau, just beneath the beautiful old town of Provins. Sir John French's army, which after its retreat from Mons became the allies' left wing and had lain immediately to the north and south of Paris, was rapidly brought round by rail and the great German excursion was at an end. The actual extreme points reached were the villages of Colesacon and Courchamp, now in ruins, to which I shall have to refer presently.

BRITISH ALACRITY CONTRIBUTED TO RESULT.

Only those who have seen these British divisions in the field not only gunners, cavalry and infantry, but supply services, a column of communication, flying corps, pontoon outfit, field telegraph and the rest, can appreciate how much the complete preparation and clock-work order of this contributed at this essential point to the general result.

The real northward advance began Monday, Sept. 7, and it has continued rapidly and without check. On that day Ferte Gaucher was won back. On Sept. 8 the British advanced from the Grand to Petit Morin; on Sept. 9 they crossed the Marne at Ferte Sous Jouarre and Chateau Thierry; on Sept. 10 they were near Vit Compigne, and on Sept. 11 and yesterday they made further rapid way, rounding off the week with the victory of Soissons.

From Courchamp, which was fired on by a party of saggy Ulfians on Sunday last, to Soissons is fifty-three miles as an aeroplane might fly. The advance of the extreme left about Compigne is understood to be rather farther; but I limit myself to a field where I have evidence of my own eyes and ears as to much of what has happened. I shall continue rather to understate than to overstate and do full justice to the daring and skill of the enemy.

The more we do so the more clearly does the possibility of disaster, and therefore, even from a military point of view, the criminal insanity of this adventure appear. It is a theatrical opening which has been followed and will be followed by chapters of tragic failure marking the downfall of a whole school of military and political thought. We have reached only the first of these chapters of failure.

It is perhaps less than a rout, and yet more than a retreat.

MANY LAGGING GERMANS IN HIDING.

Everyone tells me the Germans are exhausted. There is no doubt of this; they give themselves up in a starving condition, in parties of fifty or 100, and all over the route of this central advance in the woods that cover the broad tableland and rolling country north of the Marne groups are still known to be hiding. Sometimes they snipe at passers-by, or attempt a feeble resistance, but generally they give themselves up half dead from lack of rest and food to the rear guards who are inexorably waiting for their surrender.

Generally speaking along this fifty miles of almost continuous battlefield all you can find of dead except the horses on the day after fighting is a line of mounds of fresh brown earth. There are reports that at Montmirail the Germans simply piled their dead in great heaps and burned them to ashes. Generally each army buries its fallen immediately, but I am told that there are many German dead of hunger, wounds and fatigue in the woods to the south, and that some days must pass before the country is completely cleared.

The word "exhausted" does not say enough.

tional attacks of the enemy. Only on September 4 were they moved a little to the rear, in accordance with orders received.

AFTER LEMBERG THEN THE DELUGE.

"The successes of Gen. Ruzsky and Gen. Brusiloff enabled us to make a general offensive movement, and the enemy's centre was beaten at Sokhodolje. As a result of a rapid movement among the Austrian troops at Krasnik these were attacked by Gen. Ruzsky from the southwest on September 6, and were forced to accept battle on three fronts. We repelled counter-attacks of the Krasnik troops, and we carried by impetuous assault the enemy's position on the front at Opole, Tourobine, and extending over a distance of sixty verst, on September 9. They fled, abandoning their arms."

"They continued vigorously to attack our left wing, in order to win success in the direction of Lemberg. However, about September 12 we also recaptured the offensive on this side, and now the battle of Galicia, which has lasted seventeen days, is drawing to an end. The pursuit of the enemy continues."

SERVIANS WELCOMED IN HUNGARY.

Nish, Servia, via London, Sept. 13, 1.10 p. m.—It is announced that the Serbian offensive continues successfully.

Serbian troops have crossed the Save at several points, and it is said that the Servians are being received enthusiastically by the population of Hungary.

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DEAT
VAUGHAN-BARN 1816, by Rev. J. Chas. H. Barnes to Walter FOLEY—Died, in inst. Thomas Foley, and two sons to Mrs. DUNLOP—At her residence, 123 Erin st. beloved wife of Louis leaving her husband and three children. (Halfax paper)

RUDDOCK—In D. Thursday, Sept. 10, A. Thomas Ruddock, for Harry W. Nicc, aged his wife and three children and three brothers and P. E. Island p.

SLOAN—At Willa 12th inst. Felix, son of Margaret Sloan, and

TOLE—On Friday, J. Tole, eldest son of A. Tole, leaving his wife and three sisters to McLAUGHLIN—A street, on the 12th inst. infant daughter of E. McLaughlin.

IN MEMO
PETTIS—In loving darling Merle who left MOTHER A. ARMSTRONG—In Her A., beloved wife, strong, who entered 1911.

Some day, some time The face we loved Some day our hands And never bid far WARD—In tender memory of our dear M. Ward, who pass 1912.

Fresh in our hearts, Yet still our grief Each passing year, By the day we'll meet

OTTAWA CADE
TO VALC AS

Ottawa, Sept. 14—Ottawa cadets left for instructions in militia. They will for messenger and purposes at the cadets for England, by were selected from the title cadet corps and bury College cadets, of Drill Instructor L.

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RUSSIA SHATTERING ANCIENT EMPIRE

London Press Calls Attention to What They Term "Astonishing Achievement of Czar's Armies in Galicia"

Servia Roused to Highest Pitch of Enthusiasm by Capture of Semlin, From Which First Shots in Great European War Were Fired—German Report Says Russians Met Reverse at Lyck—Tomaszow Occupied by Russians After Bloody Conflict and Austrian Army Routed.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Sept. 11.—The Times says editorially: "If we are to observe due proportion in examining the various phases of this spacious war, there can be no doubt that pride of place must be assigned today to the astonishing achievements of Russia."

"While the allies in the west have been steadfastly battling against mighty and highly efficient armies, she has been shattering an ancient empire. No smaller result can follow the brilliant operations of the Russians in Galicia and southern Poland."

The Morning Post says: "It seems hardly possible for Austria to recover her military strength, and if the Russian armies in Galicia can continue their rapid advance, Austria must in a short time be considered off the board."

RUSSIANS RE-TAKE TOMASZOW.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—Tomaszow has been taken after a desperate fight. The German troops near Myszynek and Chorzele, Russian Poland, have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russian troops have taken by assault the fortified positions of Opole and Tourbine, Russian Poland, and pursued the enemy for a distance of twenty-five miles.

Tomaszow, or as it is sometimes known Mazowiecki and sometimes as Fabryczny, is a town in Russian Poland in the province of Piotrkow and is situated about forty-one miles from the city of that name. It is noted for its large woolen mills, steam flour mills and its mechanical works. In 1900 its population was 25,000. Its recapture means the repulse of the Austro-German army invading Russian Poland.

AUSTRIAN LEFT WING ISOLATED.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—It is announced that the Russian troops have succeeded in separating the left wing of the Austrian army from the troops which were operating around Tomaszow and Rawa in Russian Poland.

SERVIANS MADE DARING ATTACK.

Rome, Sept. 11, via Paris, 7.18 p. m.—The capture of Semlin by the Servians had long been prepared for and the operations were conducted with great ability, according to a despatch received here today by the Servian minister.

"Several Servian divisions," the despatch says, "camped in the hills extending from Topchider to Resnik, occupying all the heights about Mount Avala. The Austrian garrison in Semlin did not suspect the presence of the Servians, and continued the bombardment of Belgrade daily, without causing great damage, until the Servians surprised them."

"The audacity of the Servian movement was extraordinary, as in order to reach Semlin the Servians were compelled to cross the Save and Danube rivers on pontoons built during the night. They also took heavy artillery with them."

BASE OF OPERATIONS FOR AUSTRIA.

London, Sept. 11, 10.40 p. m.—Reuter's Rome correspondent sends the following message received in Rome from Nish, Servia:

"The taking of Semlin has caused great enthusiasm throughout Servia. The people are proud that their army, after seven weeks of war, not only has prevented a powerful enemy capturing Belgrade, but has inflicted humiliation upon them by forcing them to evacuate their base of operations against Servia. The victory has had a most wonderful moral effect upon the army and people."

Semlin is an important town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia.

It was from Semlin that the Austrian infantry and artillery, in conjunction with the monitors on the river, began their fighting on July 29 against the Servians. The Servians early that morning blew up the bridge connecting Semlin with Belgrade. An intermittent bombardment, according to reports, has since been kept up by the Austrians in Semlin on Belgrade.

GERMAN ESTIMATE OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

London, Sept. 11, 9.02 p. m.—The following official German statement was received here tonight, by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"In the eastern theatre of the war the battle has been recommenced, and the Austrians have assumed the offensive in the region of Lemberg."

"During the nine days' fighting it is estimated that the Russians have had engaged 560,000 infantry, 40,000 cavalry, 1,500 machine guns and 2,000 field guns."

London, Sept. 12, 1.55 a. m.—A Reuter despatch from Berlin says:

"The general staff announced that the 22nd Russian army corps of Finland has tried to force a entrance into East Prussia by way of Lyck. The Russians were defeated at Lyck."

GERMAN CENTRE ALSO RETREATING.

Paris, Sept. 11, via London, 8.05 p. m.—It is officially announced that the German centre as well as their right wing is retreating.

BRITISH TAKE ELEVEN GANNON AND PRISONERS.

Paris, Sept. 11, 11.20 p. m.—The Germans continue to retreat. The British have taken eleven cannon and many prisoners."

RETREAT MORE THAN FORTY MILES.

Paris, Sept. 11, 4.43 p. m.—A review of the recent fighting east of Paris, from the standpoint of the French war office, is made in an official communication issued this afternoon. The offensive move-

ments of the Allies are described as successful. The statement follows: "As we already have announced, a battle has been taking place since Sept. 6 over a front extending, in a general way, from Paris to Verdun."

From the very outset of this action the German right wing, the army commanded by General Von Klueck, which on Sept. 6 had reached the district to the north of Provins, was obliged to fall back, because of the danger of being enveloped. By its clever and rapid movements this army was successful in escaping from the Allies' grip, and was throwing itself with the greater part of its force against our enveloping wing, to the north of the Marne, and the west of the Ourcq rivers. But the French troops which were operating in this region, powerfully aided by the British, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy, and gained the time necessary to allow our offensive to press forward, and at present on that side the enemy is in retreat toward Aisne and the Oise."

"He has thus fallen back more than sixty or seventy-five kilometres (37 to 46 miles) in four days. In the meantime the Anglo-French forces which had been operating to the south of the Marne have not ceased to pursue their offensive. Starting some of them from the district south of the forest of Cirey, and others from the region north of Provins and south of Esternay, they opened out from the Marne on the left, the army of General Von Klueck as well as the army of General Von Buelow falling back before our troops."

THREE ARMIES ATTACKING HERE.

"It is in the region included between the plateau to the north of Sezanne and Vitry Le Francois that the most desperate fighting occurred. In this region there have been operating, besides the left wing of the army of General Von Buelow, the army of Saxony, and a part of the army commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg."

"The Germans have tried to break our centre by repeated and violent attacks. Our success on the plateau to the north of Sezanne enabled us, in our turn, to take the offensive, and in the course of last night the enemy stopped fighting on the front, between the marsh of St. Gond and Sommesons district, and fell back in the region west of Vitry Le Francois."

"On the Ourain river, as between the Argonne Forest and the River Meuse, where the armies of the Prince of Wurtemberg and the Crown Prince of Germany were operating, fighting was still going on, with alternate advances and retreats, but without any great change in the situation."

FIRST PHASE IN FAVOR OF ALLIES.

"Thus the first phase of the battle of the Marne is turning out in favor of the allied armies, since the German right wing and centre at present are in retreat."

"On our right the situation remains without notable change in the Vosges and around Nancy, which the Germans have tried to bombard with some long range guns."

"The general situation thus has been completely transformed during the last two days, both from strategic and tactical points of view. Not only have our troops stopped the Germans' march, which they thought was a victorious one, but the enemy has fallen back before us at nearly every point."

BRITISH BORE BRUNT OF ATTACK.

Paris, Sept. 11, 4.40 p. m.—The French military authorities who heretofore had confined the information made public concerning the military operations east of Paris to laconic statements very general in character, today gave a lengthy description of the most important battle since the beginning of hostilities."

Evidently the left wing of the allied armies facing the northeast have borne the brunt of the preliminary engagements in which the British took such a prominent part, and they are the object of the highest compliments on the part of the French military men."

The combat, according to the official announcement, seems to be developing into an abandonment of at least the advance position held by the Germans who, it is announced, are retiring along a greater part of the line. This retirement is said to have been for forty-five miles at some points."

Furious onslaughts sometimes by the French and again by the Germans occurred about the centre of an extensive line in the neighborhood of Vitry Le Francois."

Three great German armies, commanded by General Von Klueck, the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wurtemberg, effected a junction and repeatedly hurled themselves against the French positions with the greatest vigor, but they were not able to achieve the seeming object of breaking the allies' centre and thus dividing the Anglo-French armies."

The French and British offered an equally vigorous resistance, eventually compelling the Germans to withdraw. The fighting continued throughout last night and the allies' position, it is understood, was improved today."

A rain storm caused great difficulties in the marshy districts but did not stop the operations. The fusillades of the troops and the artillery duel proceeded all day. It is believed that the retiring Germans suffered more than the allies from the storm, as their withdrawing columns were encumbered with baggage and ammunition wagons."

RETREAT OF GERMAN ARMIES MEANS SECOND PHASE OF WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

in East Prussia before overwhelming forces of Germans who threatened Gen. Rennenkampf's left wing.

It is possible that the German commander, Gen. Von Hindenburg, pushed his advance a little too far and found that the Russians were stronger on the frontier, where Milawa is situated, than had been expected.

The Servians after taking Semlin, over which they had great rejoicing as it relieved Belgrade from a continuation of the bombardment, have resumed the offensive against the Austrians, and, like the Montenegrins, are taking advantage of Austria's weakness on that frontier to push into her territory."

RETIRING INTO BELGIUM AND LORRAINE.

Paris, Sept. 14—5.11 p. m.—Unrelenting pursuit of the rapidly retreating German army by the British and French forces continued today with extraordinary vigor according to the French view.

Despite the great numbers composing their various armies which operated together against the allies, the German withdrawing movement is being carried out with great rapidity and despatch. The main body appears to be approaching the Belgian frontier while the German left wing seemingly is gaining shelter in German Lorraine."

So far as known the leading invaders who, after wonderful forced marches into France, made such a stern attempt to break through the solid lines of the allies defending Paris, have abandoned more than sixty cannon of various calibre and thirty machine guns because their exhausted horses were unable to drag them fast enough to keep up even with the foot weary infantry."

Enormous amounts of ammunition and war stores also were left on the route of the Germans which is through a difficult marshy country, rendered almost impassable in some places by the heavy rains of the past few days and which threaten to continue."

The allies on the other hand, it is said, display no signs of fatigue. They are represented as stirred by unexpectedly great victories to such a state of elation that they are able to keep close on the heels of the enemy whom they harass day and night, cutting off detachments and attempting to place forces between the retreating armies and the comparative safety of the frontier."

In Lorraine the pursuing detachments are keeping, as everywhere else, in touch with the Germans."

NO RUSSIAN TROOPS IN WEST.

London, Sept. 14—11.25 p. m.—The official press bureau issued tonight a denial of the reports that Russian troops have been landed in Belgium.

"There is no truth whatever," says the bureau, "in the rumors that Russian soldiers have landed or passed through Great Britain on their way to France or Belgium. The statements that Russian troops are on Belgian or French soil should be discarded."

NEXT BATTLE IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

Paris, Sept. 14—5.26 p. m.—It is generally believed here that the next phase of the gigantic war, in which hundreds of thousands of men are engaged on the western field alone, will take place in German territory. The allies, according to the military experts, doubtless will endeavor to prevent the German armies, should they succeed in doubling capture, from taking strong defensive positions near the frontier."

GERMANS' STAND ON RIVER AISNE SHAKEN

(Continued from page 1.)

sixth army against the line of Ourcq and the advance of the British their own flanking movement in considerable danger of being taken in the rear and on its right flank, the Germans on this day commenced to retire towards the northeast."

"This was the first sign that these troops had turned back since their attack at Mons a fortnight before, and from reports received the order to retreat when so close to Paris was a bitter disappointment."

"On Tuesday, Sept. 8, the German movement northeastwards was continued. Their rear guards on the south of the Marne were being pressed back to that river by our troops, and by the French on our right, the latter capturing three villages after a hand-to-hand fight and the infliction of a severe loss on the enemy."

"The fighting along the Ourcq continued on this day and was of the most sanguinary character, for the Germans had massed a great force of artillery along this line. Very few of their infantry were seen by the French."

"The French fifth army also made a fierce attack on the Germans in Montmirail, repelling that place."

"On Wednesday, Sept. 9, the battle between the French sixth army and what was now a German flank guard along the Ourcq continued."

MET OBSTINATE RESISTANCE ON WEDNESDAY.

"The British corps, overcoming some resistance on the river Petit Morin, crossed the Marne in pursuit of the Germans, who now were hastily retreating northwards. One of our corps was delayed by an obstinate defence made by a strong rear guard with machine guns at La Ferté-Sous-Jouras, where the brigade had been destroyed."

"On Thursday, Sept. 10, the French sixth army continued its pressure on the west, while the fifth army, by forced marches, reached the line of Chateau Thierry and Dormans, on the Marne. Our troops also continued the pursuit on the north of the latter river, after a considerable amount of fighting captured some 1,500 prisoners, four machine guns and fifty transport wagons."

WOODS DOTTED WITH GERMAN STRAGGLERS.

"Many of the enemy were killed or wounded, and the numerous thick woods, which dot the country north of the Marne, are filled with German stragglers. Most of them appear to have been without food for at least two days."

"Indeed, in the area of the operations, the Germans seem to be demoralized and inclined to surrender in small parties, and the general situation appears to be most favorable to the Allies."

"Much brutal and senseless damage has been done in the villages occupied by the enemy. Property has been wantonly destroyed. Pictures in Chateaus have been ripped up and houses generally have been pillaged."

"It is stated on impeccable authority also that the inhabitants have been much ill-treated."

"Interesting incidents have occurred during the fighting. On the tenth of September, part of our second army corps advanced into the north, and found itself marching parallel with another infantry force at some little distance away. At first it was thought this was another British unit. After some time, however, it was discovered that it was a body of Germans retreating."

"Messengers promptly were taken to head off the enemy who were wounded and trapped in a sunken road where over four hundred men surrendered."

STRONG INSTANCE OF BRITISH VALOR.

"On Sept. 10 a small party under a non-commissioned officer was cut off and surrounded. After a desperate resistance it was decided to go on fighting to the end. Finally the non-commissioned officer and one man only were left, both of them being wounded."

"The Germans came up and shouted to them: 'Lay down your arms.' The German commander, however, signed to them to keep their arms, and then asked permission to shake hands with the wounded non-commissioned officer, who was carried off on his stretcher with his rifle by his side."

"The arrival of reinforcements and the continued advance have delighted our troops, who are full of zeal and anxious to press on."

SUCCESS OF AVIATION CORPS.

"One of the features of the campaign on our side has been the success obtained by the Royal Flying Corps. In regard to the collection of information it is impossible either to award too much praise to our aviators for the way they have carried out their duties or to over-estimate the value of the intelligence collected, more especially during the recent advance."

"In due course, certain examples of what has been effected may be specified and the far-reaching nature of the results fully explained, but that time has not arrived."

"That the services of our flying corps, which has really been on trial, are fully appreciated by our allies is shown by the following message from the commander-in-chief of the French armies received Sept. 9 by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener:

"Please express most particularly to Field Marshal French my thanks for the services rendered every day by the English flying corps."

"The precision, exactitude, and regularity of the news brought in by its members are evidence of their perfect organization and also of the perfect training of the pilots and the observers."

"To give a rough idea of the amount of work carried out, it is sufficient to mention that during a period of twenty days up to the tenth of September, a daily average of more than nine flights of over 100 miles each, had been maintained."

"The constant object of our aviators has been to effect an accurate location of the enemy's forces, and, incidentally, since the operations over so large an area, of our own units."

GERMAN PILOTS BROUGHT DOWN.

"Nevertheless, the tactics adopted for dealing with hostile aircraft are to attack them instantly with one or more British machines. This has been so far successful that in five cases German pilots or observers have been shot while in the air and their machines brought to the ground. As a consequence the British flying corps has succeeded in establishing an individual ascendancy which is as serviceable to us as it is damaging to the enemy."

"How far it is due to this cause it is not possible at present to ascertain definitely, but the fact remains that the enemy have recently become much less enterprising in their flights."

"Something in the direction of the mastery of the air already has been gained in pursuance of the principle that the main object of military aviators is the collection of information."

"Bomb dropping has not been indulged in to any great extent. One on occasion a petrol bomb was successfully exploded in a German bivouac at night, while from a diary found on a dead German cavalry soldier it has been discovered that a high explosive bomb, thrown at a cavalry column from one of our aeroplanes, struck an ammunition wagon, resulting in an explosion which killed fifteen of the enemy."

SURPRISED AT DEADLINESS OF SHRAPNEL FIRE

ing passed along, tinkling across the country as the car moved between the lines and being still plainly audible for another half hour.

RUSSIANS ADD TO ENORMOUS WAR CAPTURE

(Continued from page 1.)

Reports from Petrograd received in official quarters here say that the few German contingents which assisted the Austrians in their last encounters with the Russians were so exhausted that they could not fight."

News received here from Austria says that the Austrian army is everywhere rallying and will make a strong stand against a further Russian advance."

Nish, Servia, Sept. 14, via London, 5.10 p. m.—The following official statement was issued here today:

"On our northern front, after taking Semlin, our troops still continue successfully to pursue the offensive."

"The hurried nature of the flight of the enemy at Semlin can be estimated by the quantity of provisions, equipment, arms and ammunition and other war material found in the town. Our troops were received with incredible enthusiasm in Semlin. A Te Deum was sung for the victory of the Servian army."

The railroad as far as the station in Belgrade has been repaired and is ready for use in transportation of troops. A continuous artillery duel is taking place on the northern front."

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—The advance of the Russian troops in Russian Poland continues steadily. The desperate battle at Semlin resulted in their capture of that city and they have followed up this victory by taking the fortified positions of Opole and Turobin. The siege of Grodek continues."

"The capture of the route of the Austrians along the Austrian frontiers and the despatch of German reinforcements is given by Col. Shumsky, a military critic in an article in the Bourze Gazette. He expresses the belief that the 300,000 Germans transferred from France are intended for service on the Austro-German front, rather than in East Prussia."

"The number of prisoners now in Russia has grown to such proportions that many are being sent inland from the frontier stations. A large number are being taken in the direction of Siberia. A detailed plan of march which the Austro-German armies proposed to make through Russia to Perm, on the extreme eastern border of European Russia, about 700 miles east of this city, has been found on the body of an Austrian cavalry commander who was killed at Grodek in the fighting there three weeks ago."

"The Austrians completely overestimated the strength of their army. Two of the latter were practically exterminated, only thirty men surviving."

"The capture of Grodek, the correspondent at Warsaw gives the following account of the fighting beyond Lublin, Russian Poland:

"The Russians were compelled to take several lines of fortification by step, rejecting the Austrians from the trenches. I rode along twenty miles of abandoned trenches and saw many guns and much equipment which had been thrown away by the Austrians. Taking up a position near our artillery I watched the progress of the fight."

"The Austrians detested a hail of shrapnel alternating with gunfire, and his line of retreat was marked by burning and deserted villages. Along the road in the direction of Lublin were marching Austrian prisoners, who were surrendering in companies and battalions."

"For six hours I watched the battle. The artillery fire was maintained in the distance above a wood, shrapnel bursting and white clouds rising over the position. Suddenly from the wood appeared a black mass which, on approaching closer, was seen to be an Austrian battalion, which fled and surrendered at night the thunder of the cannon alternated with the crack of rifle fire. The enemy's artillery was located and silenced by ours."

"The Bourze Gazette tells of a Russian soldier who, alone, captured twenty-six Austrian troopers. He was walking on the steppes outside of Lemberg when he was confronted by a patrol of twenty-six Austrians, who told him to describe the position of the Russian troops. When he found the troops were all Slavs the priest delivered an impassioned address, emphasizing the sin of killing their Slav brethren. At the end of the address the troopers followed the priest into the Russian camp."

GERMAN FORCE CAUGHT IN TRAP.

London, Sept. 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing yesterday's date, describes the position of the Austrians near Tomaszow:

"The Austrians have been routed and are fleeing in the utmost disorder. The Russians took advantage of the temporary loss of contact between the enemy's right and left wings to make a drive between and cut them off. The Austro-German army is surrounded on the front and one flank, the other being retained by the Rivers San and Vistula, with many of the retreating rivers and fields."

"The Russians have surrounded this army to surrender. The Russian cavalry have got behind the retreating cavalry with guns and the situation is now desperate."

"To cross marshes and rivers with cavalry and guns facing them from the opposite bank is more than any better army has accomplished since the days of Napoleon, when military affairs were on a much smaller scale. Moreover, the Austro-German forces have lost the bulk of their supply train and must be starving. The Opole-Turobin line, forty miles of which the Austro-German forces had strongly fortified to keep open their line of retreat, has been broken by storm, thus removing the last obstacle to Russian pursuit to the south."

"This operation has been nearly accomplished, for the Russian cavalry core, yesterday twenty miles, fighting all the way with the rear guard of the enemy."

"On the east, the Austrian army is cutting back the fortified centre of Grodek and still keeps up a stubborn fight against the Russian attacks, but the end must be near."

"A Russian who has just returned from the front says the Austrian regular troops fight with marked bravery and, unlike their German allies, do not retreat to face the bayonet. Their officers, although served well, is technically very good, but they are not so good as the Russians. As regards infantry line discipline the Austrians are a considerable disadvantage compared with the Russians. The latter have been trained to eye measuring range finding in a prone position. The Austrians, on the other hand, are in a kneeling position and they therefore present a much better mark. They also receive more deadly wounds."

VOL. LIV. GERMAN ARMY SHORTER BARRELS

With the... Are Fa... By Fre... Lord... Succes... of Bri... DireDi

While no direct France, it is apparent other sources, that up for a great battle several days.

The Germans allies, as well as the and French are using the night conflict into the hills north of the official statement has been no change in the centre they continue entrenched.

That the German artillery is admitted that they have used the late account of the operation 10 to 13, has been British troops had with the French, it and offered many of Field Marshal's again urged the whole of the conflict to keep the army's movements.

German official German defensible has been destroyed and that the subsequent.

London, Sept. countries concerned line extending from Paris, to the west of the front is of Marne, but this will of troops throwing lery concentrated in lines.

The Germans, deavor to destroy have now fortified through which the for the battle of the for the north and the allied troops, from entrenching.

According to R repulsed, and the HEAVIEST FIGHT

It would appear right and the allies the armies of Ger the rest of the Ger them, and, besides another attempt of

These German Othe, along the dis with the Scluppes, directions, which f and Maastricht; so the allies, on through Rouen and the whole of norling withdrawn mo

Field Marshal full knowledge of "urned," so that h appears to be

LE-INFORCEMENT

The little Brit reward to support the Englishmen, son follow it, no

The French to Soissons—the engra ways are being reti of forces, the opp vantage of the all

The situation between Rheims a while between Ar Montausson.

The French of prepared for defea be slow

The Germans force superior to of the main army,