GERMANS' CRUSHING DEFEAT

Allies Inflict Enormous Losses on the Forces of the Kaiser

A despatch from Paris says: The battle of the Marne, as the French have christened the great struggle in the territory between Paris and Verdun, with the allied armies of France and England on one side and the Germans on the other. The German right, in the face of superior forces and threatened with an outflanking movement, retired to the north along the route over which General von Kluk made his lightning advance on Paris from the Belgian border after having forced a retirement of the allies at Mons and again at Cambrai and St. Quentin.

With General von Kluk also, according to French official reports, the right wing of General von Buelow's army which supported his left fell back toward the Rivers Aisne and Oise. On von Buelow's left the army of the Prince of Wuertemberg, which had been trying for weeks to break through the French line, stopped fighting and retired north.

Got a Long Way East.

General von Kluk, it would appear, got farther east and south of Paris than had heretofore been disclosed, so that his advance was even faster than he was given credit for. However, faced by a strong British-French force, and with another French force advancing from Paris threatening his flank and his communications, General von Kluk was compelled to withdraw northward and then fight the French on the River Ourcq. In this fighting a number of German guns, hundreds of prisoners and part of the German transports were taken.

Real Hard Blows of French.

In their retirements Generals von Kluk and von Buelow had at their heels the French army which they went south to fight, and which, when the Germans started to fall back, quickly advanced and took the offensive. While this fighting must have been severe, the real hard blows of the battle appear to have been struck between Vitry-le-Francois and Sezanne.

Here the French were drawn up on a road over which they could move rapidly. They were repeatedly attacked by von Buelow's right Saxon army and the Prince of Wuertemberg's right. These attacks were of a most violent character, according to the French report, were stopped only when General Pau got in possession of the hills north of Sezanne, from which his artillery could command the valley down which the Germans would necessarily advance on their way from Chalons.

It was for the possession of these hills that the French fought hard early in the battle, and it was here that daily a fight occurred which first went in favor of one side and then the other. It is believed here that this retirement into the hills west of Vitry-le-Francois was made to enable General von Moltke and the Gemran general staff to plan some other means or way of breaking through the French line.

A correspondent has sent the following despatch from the front:

"The last remnants of the Germans' cavalry have been destroyed, and a large part of their mobile artillery and ammunition trains have been taken. Huge numbers of their rank and file have been either captured or cut off.

"A wireless message to Berlin which was intercepted here said: 'We are badly in need of horses and supplies.'

Pushed Back Over 37 Miles

A despatch from Paris says: "On the left wing the British and French troops have crossed the Marne between La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, Charly and Chateau Thierry, pursuing the enemy, who is in retreat. During the course of this advance the British forces took a number of prisoners and captured mitrailleuses.

"During the four days' battle the allied armies in that section of the theatre of operations gained more than sixty kilometres (about 37 miles). Between Chateau Thierry and Vitry le-Francois the Prussian guard has been thrown back. The action continues with great severity in the region between Camp de Mailly and Virty-le-Francois. In the centre and on the right wing there is no change in the situation. On the Ornain and in the Argonne district the two opposing forces are maintaining their positions. In the region of Nancy the enemy has made slight progress on the Chateau Salins road. On the other hand, we have gained ground in the forest of Champenoux. The losses have been considerable on both sides, but the morale and health of our troops remain excellent. There is no confirmation of the news published in German newspapers of the fall of Maubeuge."

The British Statement.

A despatch from London says: The official press bureau has given out the following statement:—

"The battle continued yesterday. The enemy has been driven back all along the line. Sir John French reports that our first corps has buried 200 German dead and taken 12 Maxim guns. Some prisoners also were taken. Our second army corps has captured 352 prisoners and a battery. The Germans suffered heavily. Their men are stated to be very exhausted. British troops have crossed the Marne in a northerly direction."

Resume March Toward Berlin

A despatch from London says: The evacuation of Cracow, on the western border of Galicia, has commenced, according to a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, and consternation prevails in that town. Despatches from Vienna, by way of Rome, assert that the advance guard of the Russian centre has started a march in the direction of Berlin, invading Silesia and immediately threatening Breslau, the most important city in South-eastern Germany, and 180 miles in from the frontier.

The Vienna despatches also declare that it is officially admitted in the Austrian capital that 125,000 men, one-fourth of the entire army operatiing in the Galician campaign, have been killed, wounded or taken prisoner by the victorious Russians. The Archduke Francis Frederick, it is learned, has been personally in command of the ill-fated Austrian forces.

An interesting rumor, credited in St. Petersburg, is that the German Crown Prince Frederick William has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Kaiser's forces against Russia in the East Prussian field. The Crown Prince was supposed to have been in command of the German centre in the campaign in France.

A St. Petersburg despatch states that Hungarian troops are refusing to fight the Russians, deserting in whole battalions and fleeing into Russian territory. Similar reports are afloat concerning the civilian rifle clubs at Cracow, some of which are said to have refused to take up arms when ordered to the defence of the city.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT

NINE SONS WOUNDED.

Terrible Work of the 75-Millimetre French Gun.

A despatch from Paris says: One woman in Paris, Mme. Bonnard, has received news that all of her nine sons have been wounded. 'She is a widow. A French sous-officer just back from the front, after praising the terrible work of the "brave little cigars," meaning the 75-millimetre French gun, said: "The Germans fight without enthusiasm, but they fight well. One would say they were automatons. They never stop to rescue a comrade, nor do they pay any attention to their dead or wounded, but march on over heaps of slain comrades, victims of our quick-firers. They are like ants, innumerable ants." This man praised the scouting work of the German aeroplanes, saying that the moment a regiment changes its position it is certain to receive a visit from a German aeroplane and shortly after this the German fire changes its direction and shells begin to fall thick on the new position.

RUSSIANS ARRIVING.

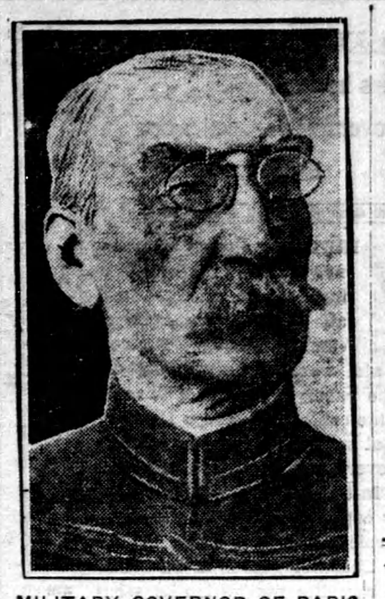
Further Confirmation That They Have Landed in France.

A despatch from New York says: Two steamships arrived from Southampton on Tuesday, the first ones to leave there since the war began abroad, and three left New York for European ports. The Red Star liner Lapland brought 150 Americans, including several who corroborated the persistent reports that Russian troops have been passing through England on their way to aid the allied forces on the Continent. The Royal Mail steamship Oruba, coming by way of the West Indies, brought nine Americans from the war zone who had been unable to reach here otherwise than by this circuitous route.

PAYMENTS TO ENEMY.

Bill Introduced Providing a Fine or Imprisonment.

A despatch from London says: Attorney-General Sir J. A. Simon introduced a bill in the House of Commons on Tuesday which would considerably enlarge the scope of existing provisions for the suppression of trade with the enemy. It would even prohibit the making of any payment to an alien anemy though the obligation arose out of a contract made prior to the outbreak of the war. The bill provides for the imposition of a fine of $2,500 or imprisonment for twelve months on a summary conviction, and seven years' penal servitude on conviction after indictment.



MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS. General Gallienne of the French Army, who has been appointed Governor of Paris.

"REMEMBER LOUVAIN."

How Recruiting Is Being Done In Great Britain.

A despatch from London says: An effective recruiting bill is being shown in black and red, with the following lines under crossed Union flags:

"We've got to beat Germany,

"Because her arrogant brutality is a menace to civilization,

"Because she breaks treaties,

"Because she murders non-combatants,

"Because she destroys beautiful cities,

"Because she sows mines in the open sea,

"Because she fires on the sacred Red Cross,

"Because her avowed object is to crush Great Britain.

"Men of England, remember Louvain.

"The fight is Democracy versus Tyranny.

"Do you wish to share the fate of Belgium?

"If not, enlist now."

Lose His Crown in November.

A despatch from Bordeaux says: The following prediction by an Indian magi, which was published in the Godhpor Almanac last January, completes the cycle forecasting the downfall of Germany:

"In the month of July, 1914, all Europe will be overwhelmed by a war between the great powers, and terrible disasters will result. But in November a great Emperor will lose his crown and hostilities will cease."

The Cool Tenacity of John Bull

A despatch from London says: The London Times' military correspondent, discussing the attrition of the German forces, says: "We shall raise a million men the first year, two million the second year, and three million the third year. We shall have a very respectable army five years hence, and it is really most tactless of the Germans to talk of peace when it will take us such a long time to get into our stride. Poor old Paul Kruger made just the same mistake as the Kaiser has made. He was told by all the staffs of Europe that our army was only 70,000 strong, and when we produced 400,000 he was positively pained, and was quite disappointed at being so misled. In the same way we began this war with a little army 170,000 strong, but we and America have a talent for turning out immense forces when we are put to it, and our present job is to work day and night for some years in order to prevent all the States with a penchant for hegemony from challenging us in the future. Meanwhile we are getting on very well. Trade is reviving after the first shock."

Germans Defeated in Africa

A despatch from London says: The official press bureau announces that British troops have met and defeated a German force of 400 which entered Nyasaland, British Central Africa. The Germans lost seven officers killed and two wounded, two field and two machine guns. The loss among the rank and file was heavy. The British loss among the whites was four killed and several wounded; loss among the rank and file not ascertained. A British force advanced against the Germans, who, however, evaded them, and attacked the British station at Karonga (on the north-west shore of Lake Nyassa, at the terminus of the Stevenson Road), which was defended by one officer, fifty African Rifles, the police and eight civilians. After three hours' resistance, a column arrived from the British force and drove the enemy off. Later, the main British force came up, and after a day's fighting, in which the Germans fought with great determination, and had to be dislodged by repeated boyonet charges, drove the enemy toward the Songwe River. The British were too exhausted to continue the pursuit."

WILL JOIN NEW ARMY.

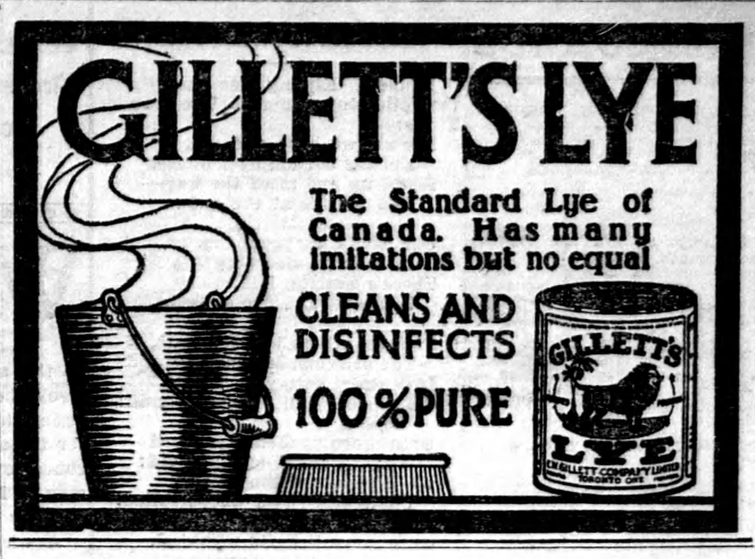
Place Has Been Found for the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Earl of Derby has offered his private grounds for mobilization of the Canadian expeditionary force in England. It is understood they will be attached to one of the new armies now being raised by Lord Kitchener.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Monday, October 12, Will Be Proclaimed.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—Monday, October 12, will be proclaimed as Thanksgiving Day in the next issue of The Canadian Gazette.



PANIC RULES IN AUSTRIA

Vienna Is Faced By a Famine, and Prices Are Steadily Rising

A despatch from London says: The correspondent of The London Daily Mail in Milan, who has lately been in Vienna, draws a gloomy picture of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He says:

"Panic rules in Austria. The great, unwieldy and bankrupt Empire, dragged reluctantly at the heels of Germany, is in a state of desperate muddle and fear. Her armies, half-hearted at first, and now openly mutinous, are beaten back at every point by the Russians.

"The policy of mixing in each company men of the different races which compose the Empire has had the result that there is no esprit de corps in the army. Many of the men were driven into trains at the point of the bayonet, and scores were shot by their officers to terrorize their fellows into obedience.

"While the Russian avalanche drives on, Bosnia is in open revolt and Triest paralyzed by fear of an attack from the sea. Austria is bankrupt; trade is at a standstill, and thousands of business men are ruined by a war which they hate.

"While the harvest remains ungathered, Vienna is menaced by a famine, and prices are steadily rising. In resentment the popular anger has turned against the foreigner, and Serbs have been torn to pieces in the streets. Two Russian newspaper correspondents were shot by the police, and five journalists are in prison.

"In utter fear the Government has begun to fortify Vienna, and arrangements have been made to flood large tracts of low-lying land around the city. Riots have occurred in many towns, and to the terrors of the Cossack and the Serb will be added those of revolution and famine."

Abandonment Of Campaign

A despatch from London says: A private message from Berlin passed by the German censor says:—

"The German papers evidently have been too optimistic as to the situation in western battlefields where overwhelming victories have been claimed. The enthusiasm of the newspapers is not found at the German headquarters. Undoubtedly the German army has its hardest work to do. The great advance of the Germans into France has not ended the war, for the fact must not be overlooked that the allies are still in possession of armies fully fit for battle. It cannot be denied that the Germans, in their eagerness, have brought heavy losses upon themselves that ought to have been avoided."

This message is taken to mean that the world is being prepared for the announcement of the retreat of the Germans from France. Evidently the Germans do not feel quite safe on account of the rapid and probably too extended advance to the west.

DISCORD AMONG GERMANS

The Socialist Democrats Begin to Deplore the Terrible Loss in the War

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The first sign of discord among the German people is revealed in Berlin newspapers which reached here on Tuesday. The Social Democrats are beginning to deplore the terrible German losses. All of the citizen parties except the Socialists have formally notified Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, that they will continue to support the Government financially with the programme of 1915-16, but the Socialist newspapers, which have loyally supported the Government heretofore, complain bitterly that they were not consulted with the other parties and while they are not actually refusing to support the naval programme for ships to replace those which have been lost, there is an apparent feeling that a hitch has occurred, and that continued military losses may widen the breach.

Berlin newspapers received here say that the Zeppelin airships are working under great difficulties. The aeronautic engineers say it is necessary for the airships to fly at a great altitude in order to escape the enemy's guns. For this reason accurate bomb-throwing is very difficult. The bomb-throwers are encased in armored steel baskets, which are suspended hundreds of feet below the cars of the Zeppelins. This entails great risk for the engineers, one of whom has already been shot, although the ship was not damaged.

"GREAT SECRET" TO BE USED

Censored Despatch Intimates That Terrific Surprise Awaits the Germans

A despatch from London says: A Daily News correspondent in Paris sends the following censored message:

"Paris is going to be defended to the last wall. General Gallieni's 38-word proclamation has created a profound impression. If it comes even to street fighting, the few survivors in the city here are prepared to see the walls burning about them.

"I wish I could let you know the real position of things in the present situation, or situations, of our own force. Perhaps I may mention the open secret that if the Germans are rejoicing in the progress of their great siege guns, towed here by 30,450 horses, we have a surprise quite as cheering for them here, once they get to close grips.

"And, besides this, we are all asking ourselves how far their extraordinarily nice sense of humanity will prevent the French from making use of their great secret. This is a war to kill and to be decided by the number killed. And then, Lord Kitchener is an unknown factor. We know a great deal about it now.

"General Gallieni is an army in himself, an administrator of established reputation and a fighter by temperament—one of the dangerous, intellectual type. I met him on his round of the fortifications. He is never away from the vital points, but at the same time his internal administration of the town has got into working order with miraculous rapidity. He passed, with a salute, in a cloud of dust, the car in front guarded by a black orderly."