WILL FINISH FATEFUL JOB

British Troops Have Struck Terror Into the Germans, Steady Flow of Reinforcements Needed

A despatch from London says: Speaking in the House of Lords, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener revealed the strength of the British expeditionary force in France, and described what he believed must be done to assure a successful issue of the conflict. While the tide had apparently turned in favor of the allies, a steady flow of reinforcements was required, he said.

There were already in France, the Secretary of War said, rather more than six divisions of British troops and two divisions of cavalry, which were being maintained at their full strength. Further regular divisions and additional cavalry were being organized from units drawn from overseas garrisons, which were now being occupied by territorials and volunteers. A division of territorials already had left for Egypt, a brigade had gone to Malta, and a garrison force to Gibraltar.

Referring to the two new armies, the Secretary said that new divisions were now being collected at the training quarters. The third army was being formed on the new camping ground, and the fourth army was being created. Meantime, Indian divisions were on their way.

Praises General French.

In his despatches from the front, Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, had omitted, the Secretary continued, one aspect of the situation—"the consummate skill and calm courage of the commander himself."

Earl Kitchener spoke in the highest eulogistic terms regarding Sir John French, the British Commander-in-chief, who, he said, has met every difficulty presented by the situation in a manner that proved his worth as a soldier.

"Thanks to his superb leadership," continued the War Secretary, "the British army has been able at all times to fight a fight that has thrown terror into the enemy. Nothing has been wanting. His every move has shown that he has foreseen what was to come, and he has so distributed his forces that the strongest German blows have spent their weight without bringing the disaster their authors had planned."

Earl Kitchener also paid a tribute to the other Generals and the bravery and endurance of the officers tnd men of the expeditionary force. The latest advices from General French did not materially change the situation, as it was already known from published statements. The troops were reported to move forward "when the moment arrived."

Long and Mighty Conflict.

On the subject of recruiting, Earl Kitchener said: "A country which prides itself on outdoor sport as does Britain should have no difficulty in finding men capable of making officers. The territorials are making great strides in efficiency, and before long will be able to take their part in the campaign. Meanwhile, reserve units are being sent to augment the expeditionary force, and their places are being filled by territorials.

"While Britain has good ground for quiet confidence, it should be borne in mind that the struggle is bound to be a long one, and it behooves us to develop armed forces to carry on and bring the mighty conflict to a successful conclusion. It will be necessary, in order to keep the army at its full strength, to maintain a steady flow of reinforcements."

Inoculating Troops for Typhoid Fever at Valcartier.

DUEL AMONG THE CLOUDS

Dramatic Struggle for Supremacy of the Air Between British and German

A despatch from London says: The Times has the following from Havre: "I learned on Thursday of a combat waged up among the clouds, during the battle of the Marne, one of the most remarkable which this war of wonders has hitherto disclosed. A German aeroplane flying high visited the British lines with the object of reconnoitering. As the machine hovered overhead well out of reach of fire a British airman shot up to attack. The German saw the adversary and attempted to attack him from above. Shots were fired but missed the British plane, which swept in a wide semi-circle around his adversary. Mounting steadily the German tried to swoop in order to open fire at close range from above. The sudden, giddy manoeuvring of both machines showed another swift change in the position. The Germans almost at the same altitude, but out of range of one another. Each was fighting for a higher place. Rushing together the two machines, far up now, looked exactly like great birds in combat. Then there was the distant sound of shooting. Darting hither and thither each airman determined to win the advantage over his foe. A machine would advance and retire. Suddenly the British machine swings above, the German reels and seems to stagger, and then, travelling more slowly, the German descends. The German is wounded.

There have occurred to my knowledge many such encounters, in which the amazing pluck of the airmen has been revealed times almost without number. I record this story, however, as being the most thrilling which I have ever listened to, and give it in the words of an eye-witness.

THREE ATTACKS ON RHEIMS

Germans Hurled Back at Each Effort to Break Allies Centre

A despatch from Paris says: Sheer exhaustion and frightful losses have checked assaults and counter-assaults all along the battle line from north of Noyon to Etain. The armies of Germany and the allies after incessant fighting for six days and nights are seeking rest and repairing losses.

Whatever advantage has been gained along the Aisne rests with the allies, but the successes have been indecisive and the Germans are massing again for a stronger attack than ever against the French centre.

On the west of the battle line the English and French have forced the army of von Kluk to give way in places. The German centre, now very powerful, was thrown back three times in its attempt to recapture Rheims and break the French centre. On the east of the main line of battle, at Montfaucon, the Germans are standing rigidly.

Every fragment of news from the front makes it positive that the allies are facing a more difficult situation than that which existed along the Marne. The Germans have been heavily reinforced. They are strongly entrenched along a vast battle line. Their great resources of artillery are operated, in many places, from wooded heights, and the location of batteries has been shrewdly concealed. There is every indication that the armies of the Kaiser are ready once more for a powerful offensive movement, and a disaster in any part of the allies' line, particularly in the centre, would permit the grey wave to roll southward.

Each Time Hurled Back.

The most impressive reports of the six days' battle are that it is a combat of artillery. Day and night thousands of German cannon hammered at the allied armies, while every gun that the French and English could bring to bear was directed toward attempting to silence these destructive guns. In lulls of artillery fighting the allies assaulted the German positions and were able here and there to gain ground. The fighting at Rheims between infantry and cavalry followed three days of incessant artillery dueling. The Germans, believing they could break the French centre by a counter assault, essayed and were each time hurled back.

Separatists Busy in Germany

A despatch from Berlin says: Instead of the exultation that marked the capital during the first days of the war, there have been during the last few days wide-spread evidences of depression that is constantly growing gloomier. This is true of Berlin to-day not only among officials and the aristocracy in general, but it also has spread among the people everywhere.

Berlin also is beginning to receive seemingly authentic reports of a disturbing nature from the outlying districts, where it is said that marked separatist movements are gaining momentum. Word of these movements is coming in not from a particular section of the empire, but from the states in general, especially from Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Saxony.

For the Exchange of Prisoners

A despatch from London says: The Official Press Bureau says that the Government has received information that the German Government is prepared to communicate lists of British prisoners in their hands in return for similar information as to German prisoners here. According to advices from Paris, the French and German Governments are arranging through Washington for the exchange of prisoners of war. It is understood that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, has cabled Germany's adhesion to the plan. A despatch from Bordeaux says that 7,000 German prisoners, nearly all of them wounded, have arrived at the French temporary capital.

GALLANTRY OF THE BRITISH

With Four Guns to Eleven They Routed the Germans Near Soissons

A despatch from Havre says: Here is a story told by Private Bryant, a British soldier, as he lay wounded in the hospital ship, of the fighting near Soissons, on the retreat from Mons:—

"I don't just remember the date. We have not had time to think of dates lately. But it was just over a week ago. We were somewhere in the neighborhood of St. Quentin. We had been fighting all day. We had picketed and watered our horses, and late that night thought we had seen the last of the Germans for a time.

"In the morning, however, the Colonel gave orders to saddle. We jumped on our horses, and at the same moment shells began to burst overhead. Our horses stampeded. The enemy's sharpshooters were already in position, and while we were recapturing horses, shrapnel, cannister shots and bullets were making the air sing around us.

"The German artillery fire increased in intensity. We began to wait anxiously for our own Royal Field Artillery to get into position, It was delayed by the fact that the battery horses were being watered. Something had to be done, so we got the maxims up, despite the withering fire. Our boys soon got busy. It would have done you good to see how calmly and quietly the boys went about their work.

"Our men realized the meaning of their job. It was to hold on until the artillery came up. In other words, it was to save the regiment from annihilation. Within a few minutes they were sending 8,000 shots in as many seconds among the Germans. Then the artillery arrived. We had four guns against eleven for the Germans, but some of those eleven were silenced.

"It was not long before the boys were itching to charge. Almost before they expected the bugle sounded, and they were off at the enemy's guns. The net result of that little scrap was the capture of eleven Krupp guns and many prisoners."

SICK DOCTOR

Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way, is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day, and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter. A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

MUST SEEK PEACE DIRECT.

Russia Will Not Give Heed to Any Other Proposals.

A despatch from London says: "There can be no peace until the Kaiser's Ministers appear at the tents of the allied commanders and ask for terms." This is Russia's attitude, as expressed by Russian newspapers which have the ear of the Government. To all peace proposals from any other source than Berlin direct a deaf ear has been turned. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times assumes from the attitude of leading Russian newspapers that there is resentment in that country over persistent efforts to obtain mediation in behalf of Germany.

Russia's attitude, he says, is irrevocable. Russia will not make peace except in co-operation with her allies.

50,000 BAGS OF FLOUR.

Manitoba Offered Horses, But These Were Not Wanted.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: In the Manitoba Legislature on Wednesday afternoon T. C. Norris, leader of the Opposition, spoke of the duty of Manitoba to give substantially to the Empire, and of its best. Premier Roblin sated that he had already conferred with the Miniser of Militia with reference to a gift of horses, but Col. Hughes had informed him that remounts were not needed. It was the intention to send 50,000 bags of flour.

GENERAL DELAREY KILLED.

Tragic End of One of the Famous Boer Leaders.

A despatch from Capetown says: Gen. Jacobus Hendrik Delarey, the well-known Boer General, has been accidentally shot dead near Johannesburg. General Delarey, accompanied by General Beyers, who has just resigned his position as Commander-in-chief of the defence forces of the Union of South Africa, was returning on Tuesday evening by automobile to his farm, when the police, who were watching for a gang of desperadoes known to be using a car similar to that of General Delarey, challenged the General. It is evident that neither General Delarey nor those in the car with him heard the challenge, for they proceeded without stopping. The police fired at the car, and a bullet entered General Delarey's heart. The shooting of the General has caused a great sensation throughout South Africa.

$3,800,000 A DAY.

What the Present War Is Costing Great Britain.

A despatch from London says: A rough calculation made on Tuesday night shows that up to Sept. 12 the cost of the 43 days' war to Great Britain, counting from August 1, when the disbursements must be considered to have begun, is about £33,300,000 ($166,500,000). The revenue is only two million pounds behind last year.

MOST PERFECT MADE

THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.

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ITALY TO JOIN THE ALLIES

September 28 is Mentioned as the Date When She Will Declare War on Austria and Germany

A despatch from Paris says: Italy is on the verge of declaring war against Austria and Germany. This is the opinion of the best informed public men in France. All indications point to Sept. 28th as the date Italy will decide definitely to throw in her lot with the Triple Entente.

A correspondent who arrived here from Bordeaux has private information from a source close to the Italian Cabinet that changes in the Cabinet are imminent, and that within two weeks the military and naval forces of Italy will be added to the strength of the allies.

The determining reasons for the forthcoming declaration are: That Italy oves a duty to civilization to cast the weight of her power against German militarism, now that the issue is in the balance; that Italy will certainly be the victim of German vengeance if the Triple Entente is overwhelmed; that now is the time to recover ancient territory now held by Austria; and, finally, that the public opinion of the country can no longer be restrained.

The developments of the past few days all point to the abandonment of neutrality and to the active participation of Italy.

There is a strong belief that the Russian Government has in the friendliest manner reminded Italy that this is the time when armed intervention would be most welcomed by the Triple Entente and most effective in the campaigns against Austria and Germany. The Giornale d'Italia, of Rome, quotes a St. Petersburg Newspaper as declaring that the Russian Government expects Italy to take Trent and Triest with its own arms, for it cannot be expected that Italy will be recompensed merely for maintaining neutrality.

All Italian reservists have been called for Sept. 28th. It is a fact that the mobilization of the Italian army has been going on quietly, and that the customary announcements have been suppressed.

German Losses Over 80,000

A despatch from Bordeaux says: It is unofficially announced that the German forces lost two army corps (80,000 men) in the battle around the Marne. Prisoners from the Battle of the Marne continue to pour into Bordeaux, but so discreetly has their transport been arranged that the people of the city are hardly aware of their presence. Eight hundred of them arrived in one day, most of them Saxons, belonging to the Agricultural classes. Some of them were Berlin postmen. All talked freely, pointing smilingly at their tattered greenish-grey uniforms.

"Red trousers are more elegant, but also more visible," said one. Their uniforms have no metal buttons, but all carry in their pockets a set of copper buttons surmounted by an imperial crown, wrapped up in tissue paper. These, they explain, they saw on their tunics when they occupy a town for any length of time. The majority of the prisoners had been wounded in their first action, but if they fought little they marched much. "We never did less than 45 or 50 kilometres a day," said one of the men. "The field kitchens had difficulty in keeping up, but nevertheless we usually had one meal. But the marching exhausted us. One day we marched for 22 hours, interrupted by only one hour's sleep.

"This war is a terrible thing," said a Saxon infantryman with tears in his eyes. "I left there," pointing to the east, "my wife and children. Do you think I am here willingly? What do we want here?"

GERMAN CAPTAIN SHOT DEAD

Monument to Be Erected in France to Boy Who Avenged the Murder of His Compatriots

A despatch from Paris says: The Matin and the Gaulois print the following story, the Matin giving Senator Pauliat as authority, and the noted author, Daniel Lesueur (Mme. Jeanne Lapauze), signing the articles in the Gaulois:

"The Prussians occupied the mining village of Lourches, near Douchy. A lieutenant with a half company had arrested fifteen miners, and was giving an order to shoot them when he himself fell dead, the shot coming from a French sergeant, badly wounded and lying half hidden in a ditch close by dug for the fifteen bodies. The sergeant summoned all his energy and succeeded in shooting the lieutenant with his revolver. The Germans rushed on the sergeant, struck at him with their rifles and kicked him and dragged him to the fifteen prisoners. Then there was a short delay while the German soldiers sought orders from their captain. While awaiting the captain the wounded sergeant asked those looking on to bring him water. A small boy ran and got a cup, out of which the sergeant drank. The German captain arrived in time to see the incident, and raved at the boy as a "young scoundrel," and declared he would shoot the boy and the rest of them too. Then, changing his mind, he thrust a rifle in the boy's hands and told him to shoot the sergeant while a firing party shot the fifteen miners. The order to fire was given and the fifteen fell. The captain fell also, for the boy, quickly swinging round, shot him point blank.

"The German soldiers bayoneted the boy to death."

A subscription has been opened to build a monument to the boy, whose name was Emil Despres.