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GERMAN'S RETREAT LIKELY TO BE A ROUT

British and French Forces Have Overtaken the Rear Guard and May Turn Defeat Into A Terrible Disaster---The Allies are Harassing The Enemy's Troops

The Scene of Fighting Likely Soon to be Shifted to German Soil--The Enemy's Legions are Being Rapidly Driven out of French Territory---Russian Troops Continue to Hammer the Austrians in Prussia and Poland---Many Pieces of Artillery and Thousands of German Prisoners Fall Into the Hands of the Allies

WAR SUMMARY

German armies, except that before Verdun, continue to retreat.

Belgians cut German communications between Liege and Brussels, eastern lines blocked by Allies.

Experts figure German Army will be in critical position if forced to retreat through Luxemburg.

News of the retreat leaks into Germany by way of Switzerland. Profound depression reported.

Reported that Fifth German army is short of food because of French sortie from Verdun, which captured long provision train

Austria in serious plight because of defeat in 17 days' battle in Galicia and Russia Poland.

Austrian general staff admits retreat in northern Galicia and southern Poland, but claims Russians were repulsed at Grodek.

Germany about to withdraw army she sent to aid Austria for use against Allies in West.

Servia planning campaign in Hungary in cooperation with Russian General Staff.

German detachment suffers heavy losses in engagement with Belgians near Alost

German losses as published in Berlin have been 18,170 killed and wounded.

PARIS, SEPT. 15--IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE ATTACK MADE ON VERDUN, BY A FORCE UNDER THE COMMAND OF CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILHELM, HAS BEEN REPULSED.

London, Sept. 14.--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From Nancy to Vosges they have withdrawn from French territory, while on the extreme right General Von Kluck and General Von Buelow continue to retreat to the northeast giving up their defensive position on before the French and British, even the river Aisne, between Compiègne and Soissons. Further west the German detachments that held Aimeins rejoin the German army of the right have moved northeastward to try to 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 Triaucourt.

A 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 men and the horses are not too tired for further efforts. They are based on a strong line running from the Marne to the hilly fortresses through the hilly country south of Argonne.

While the allied left, composed largely of fresh troops, with a heavy

force the cavalry under General Pau, wheeling around so as to drive General Von Kluck and Von Buelow towards Ardennes and Luxemburg, 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 Chalons 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 Sept. 4 to Sept. 10, inclusive, a period of seven days. According to this report the German swerve to the southeast of Paris is accounted for by General Von Kluck's decision that the British, who had been so 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, and with his 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 Joffe, on the accuracy of the information supplied by the aviators. These men have done little or no bomb throwing but 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 Britain, 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 GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

It is reported that the Germans 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 right, were supported by some German divisions. By the capture of Tomaszow, the Russians drove a wedge between the Austrian army which had invaded Poland as far as Opole, Krasnostav 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 rear guard 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 2,500 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.

It is reported tonight from Rome that the Germans have suffered a

defeat at Mlaw, on the East Prussian frontier. This would be rather surprising as the Russians only today admitted that they had been compelled to withdraw 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 Mlaw is situated than had been expected.

The Servians after taking Semlin, over which they had great rejoicing as it relieves 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.

CHARGED WITH FIGHTING

The case against two local young men charged with fighting on the public streets about a week ago, were resumed before Magistrate Limbrick in the police court yesterday afternoon. The prisoners pleaded guilty and nominal fines were imposed in each case.

SHELLS CARRIED SARCASM FOR THE KAISER

London, Sept. 12--"The projectiles which we sent into the German ship in the Heligoland battle were covered with chalked messages, such as 'Love to the Kaiser,' and 'Regards from England,' writes Gunner George Brown, in a letter received in London today with mail from the fleet.

"The sight of the sinking German ships was gloriously terrible. There was not a sign of fright on the part of any of our crew. From the youngest to the oldest every man did his duty earnestly and eagerly, and with a smile on his face. We finished them off in fine style."

MADE FAST AUTO TRIP FROM SALISBURY

Mr. Thomas R. Campbell and daughter of Salisbury, Wiltshire county arrived in the city yesterday in his auto. They left home at 8 o'clock yesterday morning reaching Fredericton at five in the afternoon via Havrelock, Sussex, Jemser, where they crossed on the ferry and came up over the marshes to McGowan's. It was certainly very fast time considering the state of the roads. Mr. Campbell's auto is a Ford and he claims it to be the very best in the market especially for this part of the country. Mr. Campbell is a contractor for the St. John Quebec Railway Company but said yesterday that he never bought his auto from money he received from the company as it still owes him over seven thousand dollars.

Mr. Campbell and his daughter left this morning for St. Stephen accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Kirk.

GENERAL FRENCH'S ACCOUNT OF BATTLE

A Stirring Story of British Valor--Germans in Their Eastward Movement Ignored the British as a Factor in the Fight--The Order to Retreat Was a Bitter Disappointment to the Germans as They Expected to Reach Paris in a Few Days

London, Sept. 14--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 has been left along the river Ourcq. The British army was reinforced. The Germans began a retirement 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 of retreat was a bitter disappointment. The British crossed the river Marne on the 9th with the French, and on the 10th captured fifteen hundred men, four great guns, six machine guns, and fifty transport wagons.

The Germans of the right army seemed demoralized. They were with out 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 to a northeasterly direction in cooperation with the advance of the French fifth army to the north and of the French sixth army to the east ward against the German rear guard along the river Ourcq.

GERMAN RETIREMENT

Possibly weakened by the detachment of troops to the eastern theatre of operations, and realizing that the action of the French 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 Manoir, regaining that place.

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

OBSTINATE RESISTANCE

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 Felle-Sous-Jourarre, where the brigade had been destroyed.

On Thursday, Sept. 10, the French 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, and after a considerable amount of fighting captured some fifteen hundred prisoners, four machine guns and fifty transport wagons.

WOODS DOTTED WITH 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 to another infantry force at some 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.

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

BRITISH VALOR

On September 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 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.

THE GAME SEASON

The open season for the game also partridge, woodcock, and snipe opened today. Big game is reported plentiful but partridges are said to be rather scarce.