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# The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.

Maritime — Southerly to westerly winds, some showers but partly fair.

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## THE GERMAN ADVANCE HAS BEEN CHECKED

Late News From the Front are of a Cheering Nature  
---The Allied Armies are Holding Out Well  
in the Face of a Heavy Bombardment

Rumors of Another Naval Battle in the North Sea---Big Russian Force Lands in France to Support the Allies---Turkey Will Remain Neutral is the Latest Report---Capture of Luxemburg by the Russians is Confirmed---The Austrians were Completely Routed and Tens of Thousands Were Taken Prisoners

### WAR SUMMARY

The Kaiser's hosts have been checked in their march of the French capital.

Paris estimates the loss of the French army at 100,000 killed, wounded and missing and the German losses at 150,000 in the period from August 17 to September 3

The Russian left wing in Galicia has advanced one hundred and forty seven miles, fighting all the time.

There are rumors of a great naval battle off the Kiel canal

A force of seventy thousand Russians have been landed in France.

Turkey will remain neutral is the latest report  
Enormous losses have sobered Germany, and Danish observers touring the country predict revolution.

(By direct private wire to J. M. Robinson & Son, Bankers and Brokers.)

London, Sept. 5—The English official press bureau says there are indications that the German army is pressing in an eastward southward direction. The German army has passed Rheims. Maubou Geon says that the French right is holding out in the face of heavy bombardment.

London, Sept. 4—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) says the following official statement has been given out at the Russian capital:

On Sept. 2, Lemberg was closely surrounded by Russian troops and was captured with an enormous amount of war material. All the buildings in the town were packed with the Austrian wounded, who had been abandoned in the enemy's flight.

### HEARS' GOOD GEWS

New York, Sept. 4—The military attaché of the Russian embassy today issued from the Russian consulate the following official statement which he received from Petrograd: The fortress of Lwow has been taken by the Russian army. (Lwow, which is the Slavish for Lemberg, is the capital of Galicia).

### CONFIRMED IN PARIS

The capture of Lemberg, capital of Austrian Galicia, by the Russians is officially confirmed here.

### AUSTRIAN LINES IN ACTION

Petrograd, Sept. 4—The Russian general staff today issued the following account of the fighting which led to the capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia:

In the offensive against the Lubin Wholm front the main Austrian forces deployed on the Zvichost, Tanoff, Bielgoray, Tomachoff and Belz line. The second Austrian army, composed of the third, eleventh and twelfth corps and five divisions of cavalry, gathered in the region of Lemberg in order to cover this operation.

When the Russian troops were taking the offensive the Austrian concentration had not been completed, and topographical considerations com-

pelled the enemy to reinforce this army still more with the troops of the seventh, thirteenth and fourteenth corps, thus making a total of twelve divisions and several brigades of Landsturm.

Our troops in the Lontak, Dubno, and Proskuroff districts crossed the frontier on Aug. 20 and marched on Lemberg for the purpose of thwarting the Austrian covering movement and acting against the flank of the enemy. This offensive was hampered by the numerous affluents of the Dniester river, flowing across all the routes. Moreover, the enemy possessed on the Dniester a series of fortifications destined to defend bridges from which they menaced the left flank and communications with Russia.

The retreat of the enemy after his defeat at Lemberg assumed the character of disorderly flight and panic, and the Russians took two hundred guns, together with the baggage and tens of thousands of prisoners. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army is now no longer of any military value.

### ENTERED TOWN WEDNESDAY

On Sept. 2 when the Russians were drawing up within cannon shot of Lemberg, the surrounding forts did not stop their advance. The same day Lemberg was closely surrounded by Russian troops and was captured with enormous quantities of war materials. All the buildings in town were packed with Austrian wounded, who had been abandoned in the enemy's headlong flight.

Besides the political and military importance of Lemberg as the centre of Galicia, its capture is very important from a strategic point of view, as it constitutes a great railway junction, commanding the lines leading to the rear of the Austrian army, which is now halted in line with Opole, Gamostie and Belz.

The capture of Lemberg will enable the Russian army to push forward with still greater intensity.

### NEW RUSSIAN PROVINCE

Petrograd, Sept. 4—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has issued a general order providing for the military administration of all foreign territory

as fast as it is occupied by the Russian troops.

The order calls for the creation of a special province, consisting of the territory occupied in Austria-Hungary and the placing of it under the administration of the commander of the armies operating in the theatre of war in the southwest.

London, Sept. 4—The official information bureau has issued a statement saying:

"According to information derived from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition and it is understood that others have been sunk in the neighborhood of the Kiel Canal."

### POSITION OF ALLIES.

London, Sept. 4—The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement:

"The situation in the French theatre of war has not undergone substantial change. The position of the allies is well maintained."

"There are indications that a German movement is developing in an eastward and southward direction."

### GERMANS INACTIVE.

Paris, Sept. 4—The following official announcement was made this evening:

"The movements of the opposed armies outside Paris continued without any attempt being made today by the enemy against our various positions."

### FRENCH VICTORIES.

Paris, Sept. 4—An official communication issued by the military government of Paris this afternoon, says:

"The movements of the opposing armies near Paris are being continued without contact taking place. In the district of Verdun the German force has sustained some checks. In Lorraine and the Vosges our troops won fresh partial successes. The general situation is little changed."

### REPORT GERMAN RETIREMENT

London, Sept. 4—A despatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Antwerp reaching here by way of Ostend says that it seems that the attempt of the Germans to envelope the left wing of the Allies has been frustrated. A big force of cavalry advancing on Compeigne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery.

The correspondent says: "It is learned on good authority that the advance of the German's right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left wing of the Allies. A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compeigne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery."

### SOON WILL HAVE 500,000 MEN.

London, Sept. 4—The events in Northern France and the campaign started by Premier Asquith and other leaders have given immense impetus to recruiting, and it is confidently expected in official circles that

Lord Kitchener soon will have the 500,000 men he desires. Cricketers, football players and other athletes who at the beginning of the war were inclined to keep their engagements, have now cancelled all their games and are flocking to the colors.

The Association of Rugby Football Organizers have cancelled all its matches, most of the players having joined the forces. Every player in last year's international team is either serving the army or navy or is training for service. Every Salvation Army corps in the country has contributed its quota of men to the army or navy, and other members of the organization have volunteered for Red Cross work.

### CHARGE OF GRAPE SHOT.

Bordeau, via London, Sept. 4—The Petit Gironde states that when a German Taube aeroplane tried to approach Paris it was attacked near Vincennes by two French airmen. The French aviators sent a charge of grape shot into the wings of the Taube, smashing it to pieces.

### FALLING INTO LINE.

Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 4—Within an hour after the opening today of the recruiting office for Ulster volunteers, seven hundred men of the North Belfast Regiment had enrolled for foreign service.

Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists, later addressed a battalion of volunteers, assuring the men that "sufficient volunteers would remain in Ulster to prevent it being invaded. It will keep as a province for you until you return."

### CHEERING NEWS.

Ostend, Belgium, Sept. 4—The advance of the German right wing is reported checked. The Germans have been obliged to retire on St. Quentin.

### KITCHENER'S ACTIVITY

London, Sept. 4—The Allies are now back on their third line of defence, Beauvais-Clermont-Senlis-Soissons, according to official information made public here this morning, with their main forces based upon and in advance of these points.

A fact of the greatest possible significance has come to light and now that it is a fait accompli, mention of it is permitted. It seems that Lord Kitchener had gone much farther ahead in his preparations for war than anybody save the members of the British Cabinet in Great Britain. Not only were orders sent to India and other points for British and native soldiers, but arrangements were completed with astonishing rapidity for the despatch of huge reinforcements from Russia.

Captain Barclay Warburton, who arrived from Russia, Sweden and Norway last night, says that even before he left Russia over half a million Cossacks were being held ready for embarkation to secret destinations—some at Archangel and the others in the south, sailing up the Danube. It appears now that those who left Archangel were landed somewhere in Scotland, while those going up the Danube are destined for co-operation with Serbia against Austria. Large detachments of artillery went with both bodies.

## GREAT CRISIS OF WAR IS CLOSE AT HAND

Conflict Assumes an Aspect Which the German General Staff Did Not Reckon on a Month Ago---Allies Hope to be Able to Cut off the German Line of Communication in Belgium---Powerful Foe in the Rear of Kaiser's Army

(Albert R. Baker in Boston Globe.)

The first great crisis of the war in France now seems to be in sight.

With the close approach of the Germans on Paris from the north the conflict assumes a new aspect, on which the German general staff did not reckon a month ago.

The unexpected factor, from Berlin's point of view, is the presence of a constantly increasing British army.

Paris, of course, is the German goal. By possession of the city the Germans hope to wring from France the payment of a war indemnity of unheard-of size, and probably the cession of a great area of French territory, in addition to what they undoubtedly propose the annex of Belgium.

### WHAT SIEGE OF PARIS MEANS.

But Paris has first to be taken and this feat promises to be far more difficult than it was in the war of 1870. The isolation of Paris not only requires the establishment and maintenance, against all assaults, of an encircling line of investment with a circumference of one hundred miles, but the defeat and pursuit of large French and British armies that will operate in the country on either flank of Paris.

These armies cannot be quickly chased through the provinces of France and cut to pieces as the French were forty-four years ago. The Allies can freely draw supplies of every kind from England and all her dependencies, for the British control the sea.

### BRITISH TROUBLESOME FOE.

The British army itself, based on the seaboard, can shift its base at will or take ship and land unexpectedly at any point it chooses on the long coast of France.

Therefore, unless the Germans can accomplish what seems almost impossible—quickly smash a passage straight through to the heart of Paris—they will face a long and hazardous conflict, to carry on at the same time the siege of Paris and arduous campaigns against the Allied armies in the field to the south and west.

### ON NORTHERN FRONTIER.

These considerations take no account of the northeastern French theatre of war. What is to happen there may lead to the destruction of large French armies—or a complete overthrow of the German invasion.

A great German army is now within fifty miles of Paris and directly north of that city. A French army holds back a heavy German army just south of the Meuse in Northern France, one hundred miles or more northeast of Paris. Other large French forces cover and garrison the line of great fortresses along the Lorraine and Alsace border, reaching down to Belfort, near the Swiss frontier, one hundred and eighty miles from Paris.

### GERMAN PLAN MASKED.

It was to avoid the delay and difficulty inevitable in an attempt to pass these works, supported by a strong French force, that the Germans laid out their plan years ago to sweep through Belgium.

They have not yet seriously attacked this line. Neither has their offen-

sive movement farther west, now at Rethel, developed masterful strength.

They seem to have thrown their whole energy in the shape of overwhelming numbers, into the campaign on Paris from the north. But so immense is the German war machine that plenty of forces are probably still held in reserve in Germany, ready for the rush when it is decided to crush the hitherto intact French resistance in the northeast.

### PROBLEM OF THE CENTER.

How large a French force has been left there is not known. It must be of very considerable strength to be able to hold the Crown Prince Frederick William's army at Rethel. For while the German attempt in Ardenne up to date may have been only the duty of a "containing force," to hold the enemy in their immediate front engaged and, therefore unable to help the defeated French elsewhere the crown prince would assuredly follow up any success he gained, in the hope of crumbling the French everywhere as soon as possible.

A great German victory in the center of the line would enable the crown prince to swing east in the rear of the Nancy-Belfort whose doom would then be sealed. To such a collapse of French defense a German movement from the western army near Paris would contribute the final blow.

### MAY ATTACK IN REAR.

There is another side to this picture which the allied general staffs no doubt figure upon. Their objective is the defeat of Germany—to repel invasion of France and Belgium and carry the war into their enemy's country.

Their first great chance to accomplish this would appear to depend on holding the northeast. With a formidable army at Germany's frontier in Lorraine, the Allies are in a position to strike a blow at the rear of the assailants of Paris and attempt to cut their long-drawn communications through Belgium. The Belgians at Antwerp are still a potential threat on the other side of the German line of supply, and with a strong reinforcement by the Allies here the threat might become acute.

So the farther the German right wing marches into France, the greater becomes its danger of being cut off from the rear.

### GERMANS ACCEPT RISK.

This risk is accepted by the Germans in supreme confidence that they can crush all resistance at vital points. The confidence is well founded—or would be if Russia should fail to sweep through Eastern Germany.

For that pressure, to draw from Germany's forces in the west, the Allies are waiting. When the impetus of German assault has to some extent spent itself through the west and center of France and against the forts of Paris, the French and British may be expected to summon every resource and for the first time attack with all their power.

To meet such an assault, in a bitterly hostile country, Germany will still need to put forward greatly superior numbers. So many factors enter into the calculation that no man may foresee the issue.