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Maritime—Light to moderate winds fine and moderately warm.

# BRITAIN'S FINE ARMY BEARING THE BRUNT

## GERMAN RETREAT IS SEEN BY AN AIRMAN

Scene of Panic Stricken Flight Witnessed at the End of a Weeks' Hard Fighting --French Troops Capable of meeting the Germans on General Terms and Defeating Them---Fleeing Germans were Severely Punished During Their Retreat---A Wonderful Sight

London, Sept. 17.—The following despatch comes from The Standard's correspondent in Paris:

"The best view of the retreating German armies was obtained by a French military aviator, who, ascending from a point near Vitry, flew northward across the Marne and then eastward by way of Rheims, down to the region of Verdun and back again in a zigzag course to a spot near Solsons.

"He saw the German hosts not merely in retreat but in flight, and, in some places, in disorderly flight.

"It was a wonderful sight," the aviator said, "to look down upon those tens and hundreds of thousands of moving military columns—the long gray lines of the Kaiser's picked troops—some marching in a northerly, others in a northeasterly direction, and all moving with a tremendous rapidity."

"The retreat, the aviator declared, was not confined to the highways; but many German soldiers were running across fields, jumping over fences, crawling through hedges and wending their way through woods without any semblance of order or discipline.

"These men doubtless belong to regiments which were badly cut up in the fierce fighting which preceded the general retreat. Deprived of the majority of their officers, they were a mere rabble of fugitives. Many were without rifles, having abandoned their weapons in their haste to escape their French and British pursuers."

### WEEK OF FIGHTING.

After thus giving the narrative of the aviator, The Standard's correspondent goes on with his other news and news as follows:

"These scenes of almost panic-stricken flight were witnessed at the end of a week's hard fighting. During the first few days of the battle of the Marne the Germans fought stubbornly and bravely with all the efficiency characteristic of their military methods. Every inch of the advance of the allied armies was contested, and not until the close of four days of battle did the Kaiser's hosts begin their retreat.

"Up to that point their falling back was slow, steady and orderly. It is quite clear that the Germans were beaten in a battle which they themselves recognized as the turning point of the campaign in France.

"One feature stands out clearly and that is that the French troops are capable of meeting the Germans on equal terms and beating them. If the battle of the Marne produced no other result than the realization of this fact on both sides, its effect on the rest of the war would still be of incalculable value.

### WAR STORES CAPTURED.

"The advancing allies found large areas of ground littered with rifles, ammunition belts, knapsacks, drinking flasks and so forth. Some of the Germans had thrown off their coats as well as other portions of their equipment in their desire to lighten themselves and thus facilitate their escape.

"The retreat developed into a flight, partly owing to the collapse of supplies of ammunition and food.

During the previous withdrawal of the French army from the north of France to the lines between Paris and Verdun, they took with them nearly all the available cattle, wheat and foodstuffs, so that the Germans advanced through those regions almost deprived of any means of sustenance. Thrown back on their own supplies, brought up over greatly prolonged lines of communication, it is believed their commissariat was unequal to its task and broke down.

WEAK FOR WANT OF FOOD. "Many captured Germans said they had been without food for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Some were so weak they could hardly stand. Scores were found lying on the ground in a condition of complete exhaustion.

"Most of their horses were skeletons. Fifty Uhlans under command of a non-commissioned officer gave themselves up to the French in Montreuil, saying:

"Do what you like with us!" "They were almost dying from hunger and fatigue and had to be sent to the French rear on ambulances.

"Apart from the heavy losses that the Germans sustained during the fighting, they were severely punished by their pursuers during the retreat. British and French artillery decimated columns of the fleeing enemy.

"Judging from unofficial accounts which are now beginning to come in of the great battle, there is every reason to believe the French official communications understand the extent of the victory."

## THE SUPREME COURT DELIVERS JUDGEMENTS

The Supreme Court met on Friday afternoon with Chief Justice McLeod and Justices White, Grimmer, Barry and Crockett present, and delivered judgments in the following cases:

Ex-Parte Morrissey, chief justice delivered judgment refusing the rule.

Robinson vs. Riley—Judge White dismisses judgment dismissing appeal with costs.

Hanson vs. Ross—Chief justice delivers judgment dismissing appeal of defendant with costs. Crockett, J., and Landry, C.J., agree.

Hanson vs. Ross—This case arose over a dispute in reference to a line fence.

The parties to the suit are Mrs. Edgar Hanson and the heirs of the late Malcolm Ross, who occupy adjoining properties on George street in this city.

It was alleged that Ross took down the line fence and in rebuilding it encroached a foot or so on Mrs. Hanson's land. The plaintiff secured a verdict in the Circuit Court, which is now upheld on appeal.

Mr. P. J. Hughes of McLellan & Hughes, was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. A. Guthrie acted for the defendants.

Kin vs. Borden, ex parte Kinney—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Segee appellant, and Turnbull Estate Company, respondents—Judge White reads judgment dismissing Segee's appeal with costs.

Merritt vs. St. John Railway Company—Judge Barry delivers judgment of the court dismissing the appeal of the defendant with costs.

## Allies Are Seeking Hard to Dislodge the Germans From the Strong Defensive Position They Have Taken---Germans Repulsed Ten Times

Fierce Fighting Reported all Along the Line---British Troops Display Marvellous Courage in the Face of Overwhelming Odds---No Prospect of Peace in the Immediate Future---Joffre May Try to Break Through the Enemy's Front North of Verdun---Russian Troops Continue to Carry all Before Them in East Prussia

### WAR SUMMARY

French Army has outflanked German right wing, which is in perilous position, it is said.

Great Battle on the Aisne River continues without decisive result.

French and German reports indicate the French are on defensive at certain points.

Germans have retired slightly before the British, but hold hilly ground.

Washington may lay German informal proposal before England, France and Russia.

Germany, through its wireless press bureau, admits the defeat inflicted by the Allies in the battle of the Marne, but declares the retreat is merely a tactical manoeuvre, which does not affect the Strategic position.

British official report of the Germans and beginning of battle of the Aisne tells of severe fighting.

Washington Government warns American aviators against flights in Canada.

German casualties reported at 100,000

On the Battle Front, Sept. 18, via Paris.—The gigantic battle, or more properly speaking, battles, continue day and night along the entire front from Noyon to the frontier. The fighting does not consist of one sustained and combined movement, but in reality of several combats proceeding incessantly against the strongest points of the Germans defending the line, along the River Aisne.

Each encounter, however, influences the execution of the general idea of the commander-in-chief of the allied army. Attacks and counter-attacks follow one another in rapid succession every hour out of the twenty-four.

During the course of the night of September 15-16 the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the western sphere but were met by the French and British with courage that was simply marvellous against overwhelming odds. The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than ten times with marvellous tenacity and intrepidity, but were unable to break through the firm line presented by the allies' infantry. The fight just before daybreak was the most violent of all.

The Germans appeared to throw into the charge all that remained of their energy, but were rolled back with enormous losses. Before retiring behind their big guns they sacrificed many of their number, displaying resolution which approached desperation. A vigorous counter-attack from the allies ensued, during which a small extent of ground was gained.

Last night was relatively calm along the front, but today the fighting became more furious than ever. During the darkness operations are rendered difficult, owing to the reluctance of the opposing commanders to use searchlights, which might expose their position.

After this stage of the fight was concluded, the Germans appeared to retire about seven miles. During the combat the adversaries in many instances came to hand-to-hand clashes and the bayonet was extensively used

right has failed, that in the centre the Germans are gaining ground slowly, and that sallies from Verdun have been repulsed.

It would seem, from all this, that the commanding generals have not yet found the weak points in their opponents' dispositions, and that each is withholding his determined blow for, as Lord Kitchener said in the House of Lords, "the right moment."

### AIR PILOTS DISCOVER GUNS.

The allies' aviators apparently discovered today the placements of some big German guns, notwithstanding the cleverness in which they are hidden beneath an earthen covering strewn with the branches of trees. The allies' artillery opened a concentrated fire on a certain portion of the line and the heavy German artillery shortly afterward lapsed into silence at that spot, although it is not known whether they were rendered impotent or were merely effecting a change of position, owing to their former emplacement having become untenable.

It is impossible to learn from any one portion of the line what is occurring at other places, but an inclination to recede slightly seemed evident on the German side, although they offered the most obstinate resistance and fought as though made of iron. The Allies at the same time doggedly pursued the small advantage they gained and kept at the heels of their reluctantly retreating foe.

At a point where the bulk of the British troops formed part of the Allies' line the fighting was, yesterday and today and some of the most famous English, Scottish and Irish regiments, including the Guards and the Essexlanders, suffered severely. They performed the task set for them unflinchingly, advancing and occupying some of the advanced German positions, but at terrible cost.

Behind the fighting line, along the Aisne, still lie many of the dead who fell in the fighting of September 5. Laborers engaged in the task of internment declared that although they had buried great numbers, over one thousand bodies still awaited removal from the battlefield.

ALLIES HAVE ADVANTAGE.

The Germans, having reached selected positions, which they have strongly fortified, would appear to have the advantage, according to military experts, but for the fact that they must defend the whole of their front to make good their retirement, should an attack by their side fail, or a smashing blow from the Allies break their line, while the Anglo-French forces are declared to be free to mass at any point General Joffre may select as most suitable for attack.

It is not certain where the French generalissimo will direct his attack. While the armies forming his left are pressing the German right wing, it is thought to be quite probable that General Joffre is making arrangements for an attempt to break through the German front somewhere north of Verdun, and thus drive the armies of the German Crown Prince, the Duke of Wuertemberg, General von Hansen, General von Buelow and General von Kluck westward and sever their communications with the Rhine, through Luxemburg, and com-

pel them to rely on lines running into Belgium, which are menaced by an Anglo-French force operating on the border, as well as by a Belgian army.

However, the Germans are reported to be prepared to offer tremendous resistance to such a move. They are not only in strong positions, where reinforcements of men, munitions and provisions can reach them easily, but they have further defended positions to fall back upon, if necessary. Furthermore, they are said to be strengthening their positions along the River Sambre, from Maubeuge to Namur and along the Meuse, from Givet to Namur, so that nothing evidently is being left to chance.

### ARMORED MOTOR CARS

London, Sept. 18.—The official information bureau announces that on September 16 Commander Samson, with an armored motor car force, attacked the naval flying corps, encountered a patrol of Uhlans near Souleigns, France, killing four and wounding and capturing the fifth. The British suffered no losses.

### GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

London, Sept. 18.—The Exchange Telegraph's Paris correspondent in a despatch received tonight says:

"A comprehensive account of the five days' battle on the Aisne River, which he described as the fiercest in the western theatre since the beginning of the war, was given by a French officer, who arrived in Paris today.

"On the morning of the 14th the officer said, the Germans called a halt, but by afternoon the battle had become general. All the next day the battle was of a ding-dong nature, the Germans evidently waiting reinforcements. During the night, however, they delivered a furious attack on the extreme left, but the British and French troops gallantly met the onslaught, repulsing the Germans no fewer than ten times with fearful loss."

"The Germans still came on, however, seeking to break the French lines. There had been nothing like it since the beginning of the campaign. The enemy hurled dense masses of troops at us in a supreme endeavor to check our forward progress, but when dawn came we still held the position, and even had gained ground slightly.

"The artillery duel was continued throughout the next day. The rattle of the 15th again saw desperate fighting. This time we threw the Germans back some ten kilometres, capturing six hundred men and a lot of mitrailleuses."

### FORTIFY LINES IN BELGIUM

London, Sept. 18.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ostend says:

"The Germans are entrenching themselves strongly on the River Sambre from Maubeuge to Namur. I have seen important defensive works at Thuin, Farciennes and Floreffe. Many inhabitants of these places have been forced by threats to perform labor on the works.

"I have been told that the same kind of fortifications are being erected on the Meuse from Givet to Namur, but it is impossible to cross the river at this time."

(Continued on page five.)