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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Light to moderate winds fine and moderately warm.

VOL. XX NO. 181

FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

GERMANS IN FRANCE ARE IN FULL RETREAT

Sweeping Victories for the Allies are Reported Today---Germans Said to be Making Heroic Efforts To Retain Rheims in Order to Protect Line of Communication

The Bulk of the Austrian Army Reported to Have Surrendered to the Victorious Russians--German Line of Communication East of Argonne Forest Reported to Have Been Cut off--The Allies Far Flung Battle Line is Sweeping all Before It--Official Reports Issued in Paris and London are of a Most Encouraging Nature.

WAR SUMMARY

All over Sunday war news indicates undeniable victories for the Allies fighting between Paris and Verdun and for the Russian armies operating East.

The entire German line in France is reported in full retreat with its right having fallen back east of Soissons and beyond the Marne.

The Germans have evacuated Amiens and are falling back on Rheims.

On the French right wing the Germans which were along the Meurthe are in retreat.

The Germans are evidently making heroic efforts to retain Rheims in order to protect their communications by way of East Belgium and Luxemburg.

Rapid advances of the Allies is reported to have cut the German line of communication east of Argonne forest.

LONDON, SEPT. 14--A PETROGRAD DESPATCH RECEIVED HERE THIS MORNING STATES THAT THE BULK OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY HAS SURRENDERED TO THE RUSSIANS.

ANTWERP, SEPT. 14--THE BELGIAN ARMY HAS BEEN DRIVEN BACK TO ANTWERP BY THE GERMAN ARMY.

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT A CAMPAIGN FOR THE CAPTURE OF BUDAPEST HAS BEEN OPENED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER SAVE. BUDAPEST IS 200 MILES FROM BELGRADE.

In the Belgian field of operations the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive to the South Lirre.

In the Russian field the battle that has been in progress in Galicia for the last seventeen days has ended in a great victory for the Russians. The Austrians have retreated along the entire front, leaving in the hands of the Russians a great number of prisoners and important war materials.

VICTORY CONFIRMED

Bordeaux, Sept. 13--The minister of war, Alexandre Millerand, today communicated to the cabinet the following telegram which he had received from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces:

"Our victory is confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat. Everywhere the Germans are abandoning prisoners, wounded, and munitions of war.

"After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during this formidable struggle, which lasted from the fifth to the twelfth of September, all our arms are flushed by success.

"On our left we have crossed the Aisne, below Soissons, thus gaining sixty-five miles in six days' fighting.

"Our armies of the centre are already north of Marne, while those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier. The morale, endurance and ardor of our troops, and those of our allies, are admirable. The government of the Republic may well be proud of the army which it has equipped.

(Signed) "JOFFRE."

BELGIANS BETWEEN BRUSSELS AND LIEGE

London, Sept. 13--An Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Belgian troops have just gained an important success at Cortenberg, between Louvain and Brussels cutting up a German corps and taking a number of prisoners. The line toward Liege has been occupied by the Belgians."

IMPORTANT VICTORIES FOR RUSSIA

In the battles that are preceding in Galicia and Russian Poland, success appears to cling to the Russians. They are reported to have won a decisive victory at Krasnik and Tomaszow Thursday. The Austrian and German armies are estimated at forty divisions of infantry and eleven of cavalry, totalling more than a million men.

Vienna says the Austrians were successful during the first stages of the fighting in Galicia and took 10,000 prisoners, but that they were obliged to withdraw from Lemberg and concentrate in a better position, because the northern wing of the Austrian army in Poland was threatened by greatly superior numbers.

The battle of Rawa Ruska, which is now proceeding, apparently will prove the crucial test of the Austrian army. Archduke Frederick of Austria is with the army there.

While there is deep satisfaction in England over the progress of events on the French battlefields, there are no signs of rejoicing or celebration. London today wore its usual Sunday calm. The newspapers continue to counsel the people against over-optimism and any belief that the war will be other than a long and costly one.

GERMANY'S ARMY IN CRITICAL POSITION

Military authorities in France, consider the position of the German armies critical. The army which was south of the Argonne, they argue,

can hardly retreat eastward, owing to the danger from the strongly held French fortress of Verdun, while the mountainous, wooded character of the Sarrebourg district renders retreat due north impracticable. The left wing of the Germans they believe, must retreat in a northwesterly direction.

They also cherish the hope that the Belgians may succeed in clearing the Germans out of Brabant, when the entire German army would be obliged to retreat in Luxemburg, an operation which they liken to the passing of a large stream through a narrow bottle-neck.

The German version of the battle of Marne is yet to be heard. The German official wireless tonight is silent regarding the operations of the past week. It records a local success by the army of the Crown Prince, which it reports, took a fortified position to the southwest of Verdun, and the beginning of an attack on the forts to the south of Verdun with heavy artillery. No date is given, and the operations may have occurred at an earlier stage of the battle.

The position of the troops, as stated in the French reports, is that the German right army is retreating beyond the Vesle river, which runs between Rheims and Soissons; that the German forces in the centre, which had penetrated farthest south, are falling back north of Viry le François and Seinaize, and have crossed the River Marne, and in the jilly wooded country between Viry and Verdun, the Germans have lost Revinny and Brabant La Roi.

The French appear to have taken the offensive along almost the entire front, as indicated by successes in the east between Lunéville and Saint Die, where they have retaken several towns by evacuated a fortnight ago, while reports from Bassay say hard fighting occurred yesterday in the Guebwiller valley in South Alsace.

GERMAN LEFT YIELDS

Sept. 13--An official statement issued this afternoon says:

"First--On the left wing the enemy continues his retreating movement. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back to the eastward, between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans have retired northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne to the eastward of the forest of Argonne.

"On our right wing the hostile forces which were along the Meurthe are beating a retreat beyond Saint Die and Lunéville. We have occupied Draon Le Tape, Baccarat, Remireville, Nomeny and Pont-a-Cusson.

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 13--The following statement issued by the Russian headquarters staff describes the Russian culminating in the victories of Krasnik and Tomaszow, Russian Poland:

"The total Austrian and German forces exceeded 1,000,000 with 2,500 guns--that is, over forty divisions of infantry, eleven divisions of cavalry, reinforced by German divisions.

"The main body of the enemy, num-

bering 600,000 men, moved towards Zaslavart and Tomaszow, advancing on Lublin and Oncha (Russian Poland). Its right wing was covered by the Lemberg (capital of Galicia) army, numbering two hundred battalions. Its left wing was covered by several Austro-German divisions around Radom (Russian Poland.)

AUSTRIAN ATTACK

"On August 25 the Austrian armies began a determined advance to counteract the blow which was threatening Eastern Prussia. The deployment of Russian troops over a front of several hundred versts (a verst is approximately two thirds of a mile) had not yet been completed. We could therefore, only face the Austrians in the north with a greatly inferior force. The first attacks of the enemy were directed against Krasnik, but the centre of the Austrian efforts very soon were removed to Tomaszow, a district into which their reinforcements began to pour.

"On September 3, when the fall of Lemberg was imminent, the Austrian advance reached a culminating point. On its frontal line the enemy extended from Opole (on the east bank of the Vistula, about midway between Radom and Lublin, in Russian Poland) to Bychawa, approaching within gunshot of the station at Travniki, and enveloping Krasnostav (thirty four miles south of Lublin), Zamosc, Grabiesof, near Josefow (on the east bank of Vistula a short distance south of Opole.)

"Two bridges were thrown across the Vistula, over which troops from Radom crossed, on their way to the battlefield.

BIG SUPPLIES FOR LONG WAR

Tokio, Sept. 13--In preparation for a lengthy war, Russian military authorities are here buying heavily in arms, ammunition and provisions.

From here they go to China and America.

London, Sept. 13--The sixth week of the war between Germany and France, Great Britain and Belgium has brought a vast transformation. The pursued are now the pursuers. The irresistible sweep of seven German armies through Belgium into France met an immovable force at the Marne River.

The army of Gen. Von Kluck, which so long battled to turn the Allies western flank, was itself slowly and steadily outflanked. Its retirement before the small but hardy British army turned the tide of battle. Today all the French official reports are correct, all the German armies, except that facing Verdun and a few miles southwest are retreating.

Gen. Von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles to the south east of Paris, has retired more than sixty miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian crown prince which was attacking the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal, has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to reoccupy Lunéville and several other towns.

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MOVEMENT FOR PEACE NOW SAID TO BE IN ORDER

The German War Lord Realizes That He Has Entered Upon a Hopeless Task--A Decisive Triumph for Him is Extremely Unlikely--Is Now Willing to Listen to Overtures of Peace--Austria Hopelessly Beaten in Every Battle--Great Crisis must Come Soon

LONDON, SEPT. 13--WORLD-WIDE EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN EUROPE HAVE ASSUMED IMPORTANT AND GROWING PROPORTIONS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT NONE OF THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED HAVE SUFFERED A DECISIVE DEFEAT, CONDITIONS NOW REALIZED BY THE WAR STRATEGISTS OF THE CONTENTING NATIONS ARE SUCH THAT A MOVE FOR PEACE IS IN ORDER.

THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE KAISER REALIZES THAT IT IS ALMOST HOPELESS FOR HIM TO ATTEMPT TO CRUSH THE WORLD. HAD HE BEEN ABLE TO DEFEAT FRANCE AND ENGLAND DECISIVELY IN A HURRY IT WOULD BE DIFFERENT. BUT THEY HAVE STOOD HIM OFF SO LONG THAT ALL HIS OPPONENTS SEEM DESTINED TO HUM HIM IN ON ALL SIDES SO THAT A DECISIVE TRIUMPH FOR HIM LOOKS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY. MOREOVER, AUSTRIA HAS FAILED TO GIVE HIM SUBSTANTIAL AID, AND AUSTRIA IS HAVING SERIOUS INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THE BRITISH AND RUSSIANS BELIEVE THAT THEY WILL BE UNABLE TO CRUSH THE KAISER EXCEPT BY A LONG WAR.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM HAVE ALREADY SUFFERED ENOUGH TO MAKE THEM SICK OF WAR. AND NOW INSTEAD OF A SERIES OF BRILLIANT MILITARY TRIUMPHS ON ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER, THE WAR SEEMS DESTINED TO BECOME ONE OF MUTUAL DESTRUCTION--MERELY A MATTER OF THE WHOLESALÉ SLAUGHTER OF MEN AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

THE KAISER, IT IS SAID, HAS REACHED THE POINT WHERE HE IS WILLING TO LISTEN TO OVERTURES OF PEACE, PROVIDED MEDIATION CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT CASTING REFLECTION ON THE DIGNITY OF THE FATHERLAND.

THE POPE HAS ALREADY OPENED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CZAR, WHO, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, IS READY TO SUBMIT THE SUGGESTION TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE. PEACE WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH OF THESE COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY TO FRANCE.

SECRET PLANS FOR PEACE ARE NOW BELIEVED TO BE UNDER WAY TO END THE WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST, ALTHOUGH THE NIPPON RULER HAS STATED JAPAN WILL NOT LISTEN TO PEACE EXCEPT BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT WITH THE ALLIES.

AUSTRIA, HOPELESSLY BEATEN IN ALMOST EVERY BATTLE, WOULD WELCOME THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. IT IS THROUGH AUSTRIA THE HEADS OF THE GREAT PEACE MOVEMENT HOPE TO GET THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO RELENT.

BOTH AUSTRIA AND GERMANY HAVE ALSO BEEN APPROACHED BY THE POPE, AND IT WAS SAID TODAY THESE COUNTRIES ARE READY TO SECOND HIS EFFORTS FOR PEACE. THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL, WHICH CONTAINS A FAR-REACHING APPEAL FOR PEACE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, HAS BEEN PURPOSELY DELAYED PENDING A DECISIVE BATTLE, FAVORING EITHER THE ALLIES OR GERMANY.

THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIES' ARMY LANDED AT OSTEND FROM ENGLAND AND COMPOSED CHIEFLY OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE HAD MUCH TO DO WITH THE SHIFT IN THE KAISER'S ATTITUDE.

THE SIZE, DESTINATION AND EQUIPMENT OF THIS GREAT ARMY HAS BEEN KEPT A SECRET. ITS MOVEMENTS HAVE BEEN SHROUDED IN MYSTERY. PRESS REPORTS HAVE BEEN STIFLED BY THE ENGLISH MILITARY CENSORS IN LONDON, BUT ITS DESTINATION IS EXPECTED TO BRING TO A HEAD THE GREATEST CRISIS IN THE WAR.

IF THIS ARMY INVADER GERMANY THROUGH BELGIUM, THE KAISER WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO ABANDON THE SIEGE OF PARIS AND WITHDRAW HIS FORCES TO PROTECT BERLIN. WAR EXPERTS, HOWEVER, BELIEVE THE NEW ARMY IS PLANNING TO SWEEP BACK OF THE THREE GERMAN ARMIES BEFORE THE GATES OF PARIS IN THE HOPE OF CUTTING OFF THEIR BASES OF SUPPLIES.

PREMIER ASQUITH SAYS ENGLAND IS ONLY JUST COMMENCING TO GET READY. SHE IS PREPARED TO PUT A MILLION MEN IN THE FIELD THE FIRST YEAR, TWO MILLION THE SECOND, AND SO ON AS LONG AS THE WAR LASTS. HE SAYS THE KAISER FAILED TO PROFIT BY THE EXPERIENCE OF KRUGER, WHO

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