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# The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.  
Moderate winds, fine with about the same temperature.

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## GERMANS DEFEATED IN A GREAT BATTLE

**Admit That Fifty Guns Were Captured by the Allied Armies and Thousands of Men Taken Prisoners  
---The Fighting Reported to Have Lasted Two Days**

**The Centre of the German Army Driven Back in France---Big Force of German Troops Sent Into Prussia to try and Repel the Russian Hosts---Encouraging Reports Issue From the French war Office---Brilliant Operations of Russian Troops in Galicia---Big Force of Native Indian Troops Said to Have Been Transported Across Canada**

### WAR SUMMARY

German official announcement admits great defeat by the Allies, with loss of 50 guns and thousands of prisoners. Allies force German right wing still farther, capturing many prisoners and guns.

Constant fighting of fiercest character about Rheims, where Germans try to break French center.

Total of 3,000,000 troops engaged in three great battles in France.

British have driven German army 45 miles toward northwest.

Germans gain ground near Nancy, and French in forest of Champenoux.

Belgians recapture Aerchot, driving out German garrison.

Transportation of 100,000 Indian and other troops across Canada delays sailing of Dominion's militia.

Russians report serious fighting along a line from Tomaszow to the River Dniester. Large capture of men and convoys made by Russians near Frampol.

PENSACOLA, SEPT. 12.—A BRITISH CRUISER, AFTER A BATTLE OF FORTY MINUTES, SANK A GERMAN WAR VESSEL EIGHTEEN MILES OFF ST. ANDREWS, FLA., ACCORDING TO A REPORT RECEIVED HERE EARLY TODAY.

### GERMANS LOSE GREAT BATTLE

London, Sept. 11.—The first official admission on the German side of success by the Allies," says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam, "appears in official communications issued in Berlin this afternoon.

"Gen. Von Stein announced that the German army, which had advanced across the Marne to the east of Paris, was heavily attacked by the enemy between Paris, Meaux and Montmirail.

"The fighting lasted two days. The German army had checked the enemy and had even itself advanced, but stronger hostile columns came to the assistance of the allies, and the enemy won the battle, compelling the German troops to retire.

"Fifty guns were captured by the Allies and some thousands of men made prisoners.

"To the west of Verdun fighting continues. The situation in Lorraine and the Vosges is unchanged. The battle in Eastern Prussia has been resumed."

### AUSTRIAN LEFT WING ISOLATED

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—It is announced that the Russian troops have succeeded in separating the left wing of the Austrian army from the troops which were operating around Tomaszow and Rawa in Russian Poland.

### RUSSIANS RE-TAKE TOMASZOW.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—Tomaszow has been taken after a desperate fight. The German troops near Mysinec and Chorzels, Russian Poland have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russian troops have taken by assault, the fortified positions of Opole and Tourbine, Russian Poland, and pursued the enemy for a distance of twenty-five miles.

### RETREAT FORTY MILES

Paris, Sept. 11.—A review of the recent fighting east of Paris, from the standpoint of the French war office, is made in an official communication issued this afternoon. The offensive movement of the allies are described as successful. The statement follows:

"As we have already announced, a battle has been taking place since Sept. 6—over a front extending, in a general way, from Paris to Verdun. "From the very outset of this action the German right wing, the army commanded by Gen. Von Kluck which on Sept. 6 had reached the district to the north of Provins, was obliged to fall back, because of the danger of being enveloped. By its clever and rapid movements this army was successful in escaping from the Allies' grip, and was throwing itself with the greater part of its force against our enveloping wing to the north of the Marne, and the west of the Ourcq rivers. But the French troops, which were operating in this region, powerfully aided by the British, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy, and gained the time necessary to allow our offensive to press forward and at present on that side the enemy is in retreat toward Aisne and the Oise.

"He has thus fallen back more than sixty or seventy-five kilometres (37 to 46 miles) in four days. In the meantime the Anglo-French forces which had been operating to the south of the Marne have not ceased to pursue their offensive. Starting some of them from the district south of the forest of Crecy, and others from the region north of Provins, and south of Esternay, they opened out from the Marne on the left, the army of General Von Kluck as well

as the army of General Von Buelow falling back before our troops.

### THREE ARMIES ATTACKING

"It is in the region included between the plateau to the north of Sezanna and Vitry Le Francois that the most desperate fighting occurred. In this region there have been operating, besides the left wing army of General Von Buelow, the army of Saxony, and a part of the army commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg.

"The Germans have tried to break our centre by repeated and violent attacks. Our success on the plateau to the north of Sezanna enabled us, in our turn, to take the offensive, in the course of last night the enemy stopped fighting on the front, between the marsh of St. Gond and Sommesons district; and fell back in the region west of Vitry Le Francois.

"On the Ourcq river, as between the Argonne Forest and the River Meuse, where the armies of the Prince of Wurtemberg and the Crown Prince of Germany were operating, fighting was still going on, with alternate advances and retreats, but without any great change in the situation.

### IN FAVOR OF ALLIES

"Thus the first phase of the battle of the Marne is, turning out in favor of the allied armies, since the German right wing and centre at present are in retreat.

"On our right the situation remains without notable change in the Vosges and around Nancy, which the Germans have tried to bombard with some long range guns.

"The general situation thus has been completely transformed during the last two days, both from strategic and tactical points of view. Not only have our troops stopped the Germans' march which they thought was a victorious one, but the enemy has fallen back before us at nearly every point."

### BRE BRUNT OF ATTACK

Paris, Sept. 11.—The French military authorities who heretofore had confined the information made public concerning the military operations east of Paris to laconic statements very general in character, today gave a lengthy description of the most important battle since the beginning of hostilities.

Evidently the left wing of the allied armies facing the northeast have borne the brunt of the preliminary engagements in which the British took such a prominent part, and they are the object of the highest compliments on the part of the military men.

The combat, according to the official announcement, seems to be developing into an abandonment of at least the advance position held by the Germans, who, it is announced, are retiring along a greater part of the line. This retirement is said to have been for forty five miles in some places.

Furious onslaughts sometimes by the French and again by the Germans occurred along the centre of an

extensive line in the neighborhood of Vitry Le Francois.

Three great German armies, commanded by General Von Kluck, the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wurtemberg, effected a junction and repeatedly hurled themselves against the French positions with great vigor, but they were not able to achieve the seeming object of breaking the allies' centre and of thus dividing the Anglo-French armies.

The French and British offered an equally vigorous resistance, eventually compelling the Germans to withdraw. The fighting continued skroughout last night and the allies' position, it is understood, was improved today.

A rain storm caused great difficulties in the marshy districts but did not stop the operations. The fusillades of the troops and the artillery duel proceeded all day. It is believed that the retiring Germans suffered more than the allies from the storm, as their withdrawing columns were encumbered with baggage and ammunition wagons.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The following official communication was issued here tonight:—

"First—On the left wing our success increases. Our progresses have continued. North of the River Marne, and in the direction of Soissons and Compiègne, the Germans have abandoned to us great quantities of ammunition, stores, some wounded and some prisoners. We have taken another flag. The British army have captured eleven guns and some important stores and has taken from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners.

"Second—In the centre, the enemy has given in on its front between Sezanne and Reims. The Germans have not fallen back from L'Argonne. Notwithstanding the strain to which our troops have been subjected during the last five days of battle they still find energy to pursue the enemy in its left wing.

"No change in this territory.

"Lorraine and the Vosges—There is "In the Austro-Russian centre of operations the Austrian army, which was defeated at Lemberg, has not been able to assume the offensive and in spite of heavy reinforcements it is being repulsed. On the front, between Isonne and Rawa and the Dniester, the Russians are besieging the town of Grodek. The second Austrian army been attacked near Tomaszow, and has been compelled to retreat.

"In the Austro-Serbia centre, of operations, the Serbian troops have crossed the River Save at Shabatz and Obrenovatz. In Bosnia they have assumed the offensive in the direction of Visegrad."

### GERMAN CENTRE RETREATING.

Paris, Sept. 11, via London.—It is officially announced that the German centre as well as their right wing is retreating.

### BRITISH TAKE PRISONERS.

Paris, Sept. 11.—"The Germans continue to retreat. The British have taken eleven cannon and many prisoners."

This was the gist of an official re-

(Continued on page five.)

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM VALCARTIER

**Heavy Rain Failed to Dampen the Ardor of Canada's Soldier Boys---The Troops Reviewed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught---The Highlanders Took the Eye of the Crowd---Capt. McPeake's Appointment---Vogel's Arrest Treated as a Joke**

(Special Correspondence)

Valcartier, Sept. 8.—The troops from which the Canadian expeditionary force is to be drawn have spent a most unpleasant week, the weather being cold and raw with rain falling in torrents at times. For five days in succession it has rained today being the first on which the weather has been at all decent. Last night's heavy rain flooded a considerable number of tents in the 12th battalion lines driving the soldiers out. The men were soaked in some cases, parades not being cancelled on account of the weather. Last night in the midst of a heavy shower a big detail of men from this battalion were sent to the railway station to unload horses, and take them to a remount station at the extreme northern end of the camp. It was a pleasant job (?)

### A GREAT TURNOUT.

Sunday last was a big day in camp. In the morning there was church service in front of the lines for both Protestants and Catholics. Rev. Father O'Leary, Roman Catholic chaplain of the 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec, celebrated mass for the Catholics of the 12th battalion. Through some misunderstanding the Protestants of the corps did not attend service. Rev. Father O'Leary, who ranks as a major, was at dinner in the evening, sitting with Lieut. Col. H. F. McLeod and the other senior officers. Father O'Leary is a South African veteran, having accompanied the first Canadian contingent in that war.

### A GREAT REVIEW.

At noon rain began to pour but in spite of that the plans for the big review were carried out. The troops marched about a mile to a big field, near the rifle range. About twenty-five thousand were present. The Infantry marched past in quarter column in double company formation. This was a difficult performance for troops with little drill in ceremonial and some ragged alignments appeared before H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. The bag pipes, kilts and sporans of the Highland battalions as usual took the eye of the crowd, for in spite of the rain there were several thousands of spectators, including some Fredericton people. The most impressive part of the march past was furnished by the artillery. The regulars, A. and B. batteries, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, came first, and looked very horses and powerful six horse teams fit with all the men mounted on line on the thirteen pounder guns. After them came the field artillery—nine batteries of eighteen pounders at war strength divided into three brigades, ber of ammunition wagons. All fifty-four guns with an equal number were of six horses, and like the Horse Artillery the militia batteries walked past hub to hub with out the slightest hitch although the guns teams were largely green to the work.

This morning Col. Sam Hughes in person visited some of the battalions and talked with the men. He brought the news of repulse of the German right wing by the British.

This afternoon the 12th Battalion paraded at full strength and men who had failed to pass the medical examination were notified. Most of them were French. The examination is pretty strict and no person suspected of being diseased is taken. Tomorrow the second inoculation for typhoid will begin.

### VOGEL'S CASE

The suspecting and arrest of old man Vogel as a German spy is treated here very much as a joke. Vogel has been a member of G. Company, 1st York Regiment for several years and also has taken short courses at the No. 3 Infantry Station. The rank of corporal was the highest he ever attained. The seventy-firsters here think that German might have selected a spy with a little more intelligence.

Some amusement and considerable annoyance has been caused by stories circulated and in some instances published at Fredericton of what is going on here. The wedding process is an expression calculated to give a wrong impression to the public. Every man who will not get on the expeditionary force need not be classed as inefficient. The fact of the matter is that there are in camp too many of all ranks with the possible exception of good non-commissioned officers for the companies.

The problem now is to select the number of men required. With regard to officers it is worse as the proportion of officers is greater. It will be a case of those recommended for the positions getting them. In this connection it may be said that stories of the places of officers who have volunteered for active service being filled in the militia by others are a trifle premature.

Capt. J. P. McPeake, adjutant of the 71st regiment, has been selected to fill an important clerkship on the Fourth Brigade Staff. Col. Turner who won the Victoria Cross in South Africa, is in command of that brigade. He was in command of the First Brigade but the shift in battalions changed that. The story that Capt. McPeake was put on the staff because he wore glasses and could not pass otherwise was pure buncombe. He was given the clerkship because his occupation as court stenographer fitted him for it. As a matter of fact the King's Regulations state that glasses can be worn by all ranks.

In this camp such is actually the case and the same is true of the Canadian and Imperial regulars.

The 71st Contingent is slightly reduced. The corps has furnished much of the battalion staff, there have been some rejections and eleven have gone to Halifax to join the Royal Canadian Regiment. Walter White of the 71st band is one of the latter.

### U. N. B. ENGINEER'S CAMP

The annual camp held at Sussex for engineering students at the University of New Brunswick, broke up yesterday and those attending from this city and vicinity arrived here last evening. Prof. Styles of the University Faculty, was in charge of the camp, with Mr. Gregory Feeney, B. Sc., as assistant.