

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Strong winds, shifting to Northwesterly. Clearing and cool.

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GERMANS NO LONGER THREATEN PARIS

Looks as if Contemplated Siege of French Capital Has Been Abandoned For the Present---Troops Are Withdrawn and Sent to Repel the Russian Invasion

GERMANY IS FACING SOME BIG OBSTACLES

Military Expert Makes an Analysis of the Turning Movement--If the Allies Line in Not Broken, Position of German Troops Will be Very Precarious--Greatest Battle Ever Fought Expected Soon--Investment of Paris, A Heavy Contract

The Situation is Looking Much Brighter for the Allied Armies--Reported That they Have Been Reinforced by 150,000 Russians--German Imperial Guard Reported to Have Been Annihilated by British Troops--Crown Prince Frederic William Reported to be Among the Slain

London, Sept. 8.—It is now reported that the Russians have landed one hundred and fifty thousand troops in Paris to join the allied armies.
MILLION MEN ARE ENGAGED.

Paris, Sept. 7.—It is estimated unofficially that nearly one million troops are engaged in the fighting which is proceeding in the east of Paris today.

GERMAN POSITION HOPELESS

Paris, Sept. 7.—Lieut. Colonel Rousset, military critic of La Liberté said today that the German armies had placed themselves in a position to the east and northeast of Paris which might become hopeless in case they suffered a check.

ENGLISH ARMY LOST 15,651

London, Sept. 7.—It is officially announced that the British casualties up to Sept. 1 have been 15,000. The list given out tonight is the third issued. It follows:
Killed—9 officers, 33 men.
Wounded—97 officers, 120 men.
Missing—44 officers, 4558 men.
The two previous lists accounted for 10,355 men killed, wounded and missing, making a total of 15,151.

Heavy as these losses are, the British War Office says the German loss has been three times as great.

A dispatch to the Times sent from Bohlogne today says that the mayor of that city is reported to have received a telegram this morning that Gen. Joffre had succeeded in turning the German lines and that Sir John French had gotten around on the left of the German army. The German troops at Lille left there hurriedly yesterday.

The French Legation at Antwerp officially confirms the previously announced success of the Anglo-French troops, who are said to have brilliantly driven the Germans back some fifteen miles beyond St. Quentin, inflicting considerable loss.

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS DESERTING

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 7.—Reports arriving here say that the desertions from the Austrian army are increasing daily.

This is said to be especially true along the Roumanian frontier, and it is also reported that many Austrian soldiers have reached Switzerland through the Yverdon. It is said that thirty-four per cent. of the men of the Mechlin regiments have disappeared.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Copenhagen, Sept. 7.—Private information received here says two German officers now imprisoned at Antwerp estimate the total German losses up to two days ago as between 200,000 and 300,000.

French troops are harassing their march. From time to time the Germans turn and engage the French at their back. French shells fall continually in the German rear.

GERMANS OBLIGED TO RETIRE.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Judging from reports made public in Paris German troops covering the flank of the main German army encountered advance detachments of the Allies in the fighting east of the capital today, at a

point near La Ferte, Gaucher, and were obliged to retire.

246 LOST FROM PATHFINDER.

London, Sept. 7.—The casualty list for the cruiser Pathfinder, which was sunk through striking a mine in the North Sea, as officially given out tonight, shows that four men were killed and thirteen wounded and that 242 men are missing.

The mine seems to have struck the cruiser close to her magazine, so terrible had been the explosion that of the woodwork found floating in the sea only one piece was large enough to support a drowning man, the salvage included various portions of masts, cars, and lifebuoys bearing the name Pathfinder, torn clothing, crownless caps, letters, boots, a Bible and an easy chair, which oddly enough was quite undamaged. A marine tunic with long service medals, a peculiar flat tube with a leather bulb, which the fishermen believe was a part of the moorings of the mine.

London, Sept. 7.—(Montreal Star Cable)—The official war bureau announced this afternoon an additional list of casualties among British officers supplementary to that issued last night. It includes: Killed, 10; wounded 29; missing, 46.

DIANT DESTROYED.

London, Sept. 8.—An Ostend despatch to Reuters Telegram Company says:

"The Germans have destroyed the Belgian town of Diant (fifteen miles south of Namur), after shooting hundreds of male inhabitants because it was alleged shots had been fired from heights overlooking the city."

"The Germans in a few hours, by shell and incendiary, destroyed Diant, the city. Hundreds of male inhabitants were shot including one party of 100 prominent citizens who were executed together in the Place d'Armes."

The Germans alleged that the civilians had fired shots into Diant from the heights. While the shooting and burning were going on the women residents of the city were confined in the convents.

"Among those shot were M. Hummer, the wealthy manager of a large weaving factory, and M. Poncelet, son of a former senator. The latter was killed in the presence of his wife and children. Germans appeared at a branch of the National Bank, where they demanded the cash in the safe. The manager, M. Wasseize, refused to hand it over, whereupon he, 'There is no evidence, as far as is known, that the alleged shooting from the heights resulted in the killing of any Germans.'

SERIOUS ENGAGEMENTS.

Petrograd, Sept. 3.—The Russian general staff, in an official communication issued tonight says:

"In the sphere of operations around Rawa (thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg, in Galicia), the Russian forces continue a number of serious engagements. The Austrian army which has been operating in the direction of Kholm, is retiring, repulsed by the Russian troops, which has taken numerous prisoners, together with artillery and ammunition trains."

"Five hundred Austrian soldiers are

in hospitals suffering from dysentery, which is said to be ravaging the ranks of the enemy.

"On the German front there have been only insignificant skirmishes." London, Sept. 8.—All the military experts here agree that the battle now being waged in France is critical for both armies and of great strategic importance.

The Chronicle says this morning: "The battle front is said by the Bordeaux (communique) to extend from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, which is a place half way to Soissons. Meaux-Sevonne, and Vitry, Le Francis to Verdun, being a total distance of one hundred miles."

The allied army is therefore extended through a great segment of a circle and the situation is exceedingly interesting.

MUCH DEPENDS ON THE ALLIES

A great deal depends on the strength of the allies if they have sufficient strength to close upon one or both flanks of the enemy, his advance may be paralyzed and its successes endangered.

Any attempt of the Germans to break through the allies' centre, would offer supreme opportunities to powerful armies, well led, striking at the enemy's flanks, and working around to his rear. On the other hand, if the forces any leading of the Germans should give them supremacy by breaking through the allies' centre, they may be able to divide the line and strike at both its parts in succession.

The movement of the German right wing may have been determined by operations of which little had been heard. The French evacuated Lille some days since in a surprising manner, but it may yet be recovered. The Germans have abandoned the western part of France, and are no longer at Lille.

It would not be surprising if a new army, developed in this quarter, was advancing rapidly southeastward. Certainly there are possibilities in this campaign, which are not generally recognized. The allies will certainly grow in strength.

The Star's military expert says: "Has some movement been initiated from the coast making the Germans swerve southeastward necessary from motives of precaution?"

SETTING RULES AT DEFIANCE

The Daily News comments: "The situation is one of intense, not to say dramatic interest. It looks as if four German armies coming through Belgium and Luxemburg were manoeuvring so as to interpose themselves between four French armies on the Marne and three French armies, still on the Upper Meuse and Moselle."

If so the German commander, who ever he may be, is again setting the rules of war at defiance, by marching along the front of the Anglo-French army, which is concentrated on the Marne, in order to envelop its right flank.

London, Sept. 7.—Now that the German army no longer is threatening Paris, says a despatch to Reuters from Paris, time is given to complete the task of putting the defenses of the city in order.

Although a feeling of relief is noticeable, some Parisians seem almost

disappointed that the preparations made to oppose the German entry into the city are not to be put to the test.

ABANDON RUSH ON PARIS

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Germans have divided their forces into at least four armies and are making a turning movement to the south rather than pushing toward Paris, according to a message received at the French embassy today from Bordeaux. It reads:

The Germans have pushed their operations on our left wing through the Marne valley and they seem to intend to continue such operations rather than to push on to Paris.

Their first army on the fifth La Ferte and Montmiral; the second—Chantilly and continues southward. Rheims has been occupied by the third, and the fourth moves also southward.

Fighting continues in Lorraine with out decisive results.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK BY A MINE.

London, Sept. 6.—Another British cruiser has been destroyed by a floating German mine in the North Sea. H.M.S. Pathfinder struck one of these deadly menaces according to a statement issued tonight, and went down in a short time afterwards. No details were given out regarding the loss of life, but it is understood that by far the greater part of her crew of three hundred men were taken off in safety by the boats of other ships nearby. The Pathfinder was the flagship of the Sixth Destroyer Flotilla.

The loss of life is not definitely known. The paymaster, Sydney W. Finch, was killed, and the commander Captain Francis M. Leake, was wounded. Six junior officers, and two petty officers are missing.

Reports of the destruction of H.M.S. Pathfinder were in current circulation in Halifax all last night but inquiry at the Dockyard brought response that nothing was known regarding the matter there. The Pathfinder was the first of the class of light, fast scout cruisers to be put into commission. She was launched in 1906 and was a little larger than the Amphion lost by a mine about a month ago, but not so fast. The Pathfinder's sister ships are the Patrol, Sentinel and Skirmisher.

Paris, Sept. 9.—In the Austro Russian Theatre of operations of the Austrian army in the vicinity of Lemberg, Galicia, have been completely destroyed, says an official despatch.

SITUATION FAVORS ALLIES

Paris, Sept. 7.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"First—The Allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition on the part of the enemy."

"Second—The situation is unchanged on our centre in the region of Verdun, our forces alternately advancing and retiring. There have been some partial successes on our right in the Vosges."

"Third—The advancing troops and the Allies defending Paris have had several combats on the Ourcq River with the results in favor of the Allies."

(Continued on page five.)

(From the New York Herald's Military Correspondent.)

London, Sept. 7.—It was my prediction of Saturday that the Germans are showing no signs of making Paris their immediate object. They are keeping after the Allies' Armies instead. They want Paris only with the Allies' Army in it, and this they can never get, although the gigantic German movement in a southeasterly direction toward the Marne and toward the left and center of the French line, as indicated by Kitchener's report may be part of their scheme to drive the Allies southward round Paris as a pivot to execute an encircling movement.

But with the seven French Armies aided by the British, opposing seven German Armies, which have not crossed the Marne, a further advance of the Germans or their efforts to surround the enemy are now confronted with strategic difficulties which military experts rightly consider almost unassailable, unless the allies are broken by a decisive attack on some vulnerable point.

GREATEST BATTLE IS NEAR

In other words, the German steady advance has come to the end of its course; likewise the Allies' strategic retreat, and the greatest battle yet fought looms up as inevitable soon.

Paris is the pivot where the Allies' selected positions and strongly entrenched, with every obstacle thrown out to check the German advance, are ready to give to the Kaiser's legions all the battle they want.

Around the pivot the armies are now wheeling, and the German armies have tasted all the fruits of their unsuccessful onslaught through Belgium.

They have now before them the alternative of destroying the effectiveness of the Allies' army in the field or finding themselves in an exposed and precarious position, with their communications threatened and their entire force in danger.

Unable to render assistance in East Prussia against the Russian advance, the German southeasterly movement seems to indicate either that they already have some instinctive dread of having their lines of communication cut from the northwest or are preparing to pass their troops at some selected points along the Marne in an effort to strike the crushing blow which so far they have been unable to deliver.

NOT EASY TO INVEST CITY

There is, of course, the possibility that the Germans will endeavor later to pack their way through to Paris by a surprise movement. It is practically certain they will keep this in reserve as a constant threat, but the investment of Paris is an undertaking which would require too many troops and would expose the Germans to a crushing counter attack at any moment.

In 1870 it took the Germans one hundred and twenty-one days to take Paris, with no opposing army in the field. They are now facing a totally different problem.

BRITISH SUBMARINE WENT INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH

Hull, Sept. 7.—Early last week destroyers and submarines of the British fleet, by a close surveillance, discovered a passage between the mines which German destroyers used in coming out to the North Sea. With that information a flotilla of submarines and destroyers proceeded to round up the German ships.

When the operations were finished the British vessels returned to their base, with the exception of one submarine.

There was much anxiety as to the fate of this vessel, and as nearly a day passed without news of it the fleet began to conclude she had been lost. Just as this fear began to be viewed as a certainty the submarine came calmly into the midst of the fleet and asked to be replenished.

Excitement among the bluejackets at the return of the ship reached to every ship of the fleet. Questions on every lip were: "Where has she been and what has she been doing?"

Explanation was so forthcoming and all who heard it were thrilled at the daring feat accomplished by the commander and crew.

The submarine actually penetrated into the harbor of Bremerhaven, where she fired two torpedoes. The Germans were panic stricken, in the midst of which the submarine went to sleep on the bottom of the harbor. For hours the ship and crew remained there the harbor being trawled, but fortunately passing over her.

HOME FROM VAL CARTIER.

Conductor Andrew O. T. Cruikshank is in receipt of a letter stating that his son, Otty Cruikshank, who was among those to go to Val Cartier with the second contingent had been injured in a fall from a bridge. Mr. Cruikshank returned home by I. C. R. express at noon today. He was a member of the St. John Medical Corps and resigned his position on the British Bank staff to go to the front.

A SEVERE STORM

A very heavy electrical storm, accompanied by a steady down-pour of rain, set in early last evening and continued for hours. Many boating parties were caught on the river and had to make a hasty scramble for shelter. Some of them came in for a severe drenching.

Mrs. W. G. Clark will receive on Thursday, 10th inst, from four to six, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Vernon Croley Wells.