

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

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NO SIEGE OF PARIS

Last Remnant of the German Cavalry Destroyed and Military Trains Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has sent the following despatch from the front:

The last remnants of German Cavalry have been destroyed and a large part of Mobile Artillery and Ammunition trains have been taken. A huge number of their rank and file have been either captured or cut off. A wireless message from Berlin which was intercepted here today said: "We are badly in need of horses and supplies." A German General who stopped in at an inn here last night was over-

heard to say to one of his aides: "A great disaster has overtaken us."

An English Officer of an aviation scouting corps remarked: "It will be a miracle if any of these Germans get home again. Their only anxiety now is to increase the distance between themselves and pursuers." There can be no doubt that tide has turned in the allies favor. The great German Coup has failed. There will be no siege of Paris and the Government can safely return from Bordeaux at once.

GIVES SPIRITED ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE OF LIEGE

PARIS, September 12.—One of the most complete and spirited accounts of the terrific fighting around Liege during the early days of the German assault was obtained by the special correspondent of the London Times, English newspaper man who was on the field in Belgium at the time that hostilities broke out. Although expelled later, they were able for a brief period to play the traditional role of the war correspondent. It is doubtful if any subsequent engagement will be reported so graphically at first hand.

"The terrible twelve forts of Liege," writes the Times representative, "are like great iron sentinels. The guns project from above, and under them is a smooth metal approach known as the glacis, which the attackers must traverse in the final rush. Guns and forts, however, do not bulk large on the landscape, and on that beautiful autumn evening, August 3, the town of Liege with its spires and its boulevards, by no means suggested that a sanguinary encounter would be fought there within a few hours."

"On that night the advance guard of the Kaiser's army was approaching Liege from the westward. Stories have been circulated to the effect that the army was in good spirits for the task, but that is not true. The officers certainly believed that they had before them a joke task, as that of the prisoners put it, but with the men it was otherwise. These German soldiers were gloomy and bewildered. They scarcely realized why they were there; they did not wish to be there, and they had heard already terrible tales of the Cossacks who were about to enter their country and devour it. This sullen army, then, came to Liege—a city of which the defenders were animated by but one sentiment—passionate patriotism."

The advance of the vaunted war machine of the Kaiser was naturally awaited with a certain trepidation. It had been the terror of Europe for ten years, but one glance at the imposingly bad formation of the attacking force restored confidence to the Belgian defenders. "Incredible as it may seem," states the writer, "there appears to be no doubt that these unhappy German soldiers were marched to death almost shoulder to shoulder. Just as Napoleon won some of his victories by the sudden application of mere mass, so the German generals, who are certainly not of the Napoleonic type, apparently hoped to win by the greed of the guns in the forest by a holocaust of victims. The result of their disastrous policy was terrible. Upon these closely knit ranks, these men who according to some accounts were being driven forward by their

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ALLIED ARMIES WIN A GLORIOUS VICTORY

Official Report by General Joffre.

(Special to the Guardian)

PARIS, Sept. 13.—General Joffre officially reports to the French Govt. that the Allies in the last four days fighting have won a glorious victory. The Germans are retreating all along the line, abandoning prisoners and wounded and immense quantities of supplies and munitions of war.

GERMANS ARE RETREATING TO THE NORTH.

(Special to the Guardian)

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The French War Office announces: "The Germans have evacuated the Valley of Saulx River. When attacked at Germanz and Revinz, they abandoned large quantities of war materials."

"The German forces, which have been occupying the Argonne region, have begun to give way. They are retreating to the North, through the forest of Bellemeuse."

"In Lorraine we have made slight progress. We occupy the eastern boundary of the forest of Champenoux, Behainvillers and Germanvillers. The Germans have evacuated Saint-Die."

"In Belgium the Belgian army is acting vigorously against the German troops. In Servian field of operations, the Servians have occupied Zemlin, Austria."

SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Reports have been received to the effect that the Germans are continually retreating. They have evacuated Lille and Amiens, and the men waiting for the levy from Ghent have abandoned that and rejoined their army. The Belgian army has reoccupied Tormonde and all East Flanders, as well as the provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg, which are free of German troops.

The Germans are suffering heavy losses. The Germans occupying the Argonne region in France are now giving way. They have also evacuated Saint-Die, and all along the line are being thrown back out of France, with the Allied troops in hot pursuit. The German army that is still holding its ground is that in front of Verdun, but it is expected to break when the Allied forces in the straight reach it.

The situation is most favourable for the Allies since the campaign opened, and the belief is that the first stage of the campaign has been decided with a great victory for the Allied troops.

STILL RETREATING.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Germans are still retreating before the aggressive movement of the Allies. The German left wing is retreating rapidly, as is also the centre, before the French right wing.

The French forces have re-occupied Nancy and Luneville.

TWO GERMAN SQUADRONS ANNIHILATED.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A despatch from Basle, Switzerland, says: "The French have annihilated two squadrons of German cavalry."

REPORT OF RETREAT CONFIRMED

LONDON, Sept. 13.—(Official)—"The reports of German retreat is confirmed, and the enemy are in a perilous position."

LONDON, Sept. 13.—German centre and right still in retreat, but Verdun has been invested.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE GERMANS.

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Rome correspondent of the Star wires that Austrian reinforcements are being rushed from Prague to aid the Germans who are being hard pressed in France. If the Star's report is true it would indicate that the Germans in France are in a worse state than the news obtainable indicates.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

The most gratifying news since the outbreak of the war was flashed over the wires late last night when from Paris came the message that—

General Joffre officially reports to the French Government that the Allies in the last four days fighting have won a glorious victory. The Germans are retreating all along the line, abandoning prisoners and wounded and immense quantities of supplies and munitions of war.

True, a decisive victory for the Allied arms had already been achieved when the German fleet was given a severe blow by the intrepid British Jack Tars, but with the supreme confidence that all Britain rests in its Navy, the victory off Heligoland was more or less taken as a matter of course. And when the skulking main German fleet does decide to come out and fight, its defeat will also be a matter of course. But with the Allied Armies in Belgium and France, opposed to the full might of the dangerous foe, all had not always been well. To learn now that at times sorely tried armies have won a glorious victory over the great German phalanxes is assuredly the most welcome and most glorious announcement that has yet been received, and is the climax to the mastery strategy that has been revealed in the plan of campaign of the Allied Generals.

That the German armies in France have been given a serious blow finds confirmation in a despatch from Rome to the effect that Austrian reinforcements are being rushed from Prague to aid the Germans who are hard-pressed in France. If this report is true, then the German armies in France are in a worse state than the undemonstrative official announcements would indicate.

In Belgium the Germans have had a disastrous reverse in attempting to capture Antwerp. The Belgians opened the flood gates in the dykes which form the outer bulwark of the city, and the unexpected on-rush of water so surprised the invaders that they cut the traces of the horses in the machine guns and artillery and beat a hasty retreat, leaving artillery, ammunition and transport wagons behind. At Tormonde, further to the south, the Germans were defeated with heavy losses, but not before they had pillaged the houses and burned the city, sending the burgomaster and many leading citizens to Germany as prisoners.

King Albert has gone to the front to assume the offensive. In France, the position of the Allies was better than since the beginning of the war. The third French army corps captured all the artillery of an opposing German corps, and reports of the enemy's retreat towards Belgium was received from the aeroplane scouts.

The German army is reported to be in a perilous condition. It is rumoured the Kaiser's second son has been killed and the fifth son seriously injured.

The first and second division of the British army, backed by the French cavalry and artillery, cut off and defeated a large force of the enemy to the north east of Paris, taking 6,000 prisoners, and 15 guns. The Germans are reported to be demoralized.

In Galicia, the Austrians have suffered another crushing defeat in which two million men were engaged. This defeat is said to be even more decisive than the first one in Galicia. The Austrians lost 300 officers, 28,000 soldiers and 300 guns. The vic-

torious Russians are swarming over the country.

A German fleet of 29 vessels was observed in the Baltic not far from Sando Island, and cannonading was heard from the vicinity.

A peculiarly interesting item received in last night's budget is that an active movement is on foot in South Africa for the formation of a corps of picked British and Dutch Scouts for service with the Allied Armies. It is proposed that this corps shall be commanded by General Christian-Rudolph De Wet, the Boer commander who was such a thorn in the side of the British forces in the South African war, and who was only corralled after considerable difficulty. Such a body of men, especially qualified as they would be, under such a crafty leader, would be a most valuable acquisition to General French's forces. It would be the irony of fate, too, to find French and De Wet, who fought each other in the South African War now fighting side by side. De Wet, it may be mentioned, is now Hon. General Christian De Wet, Minister for Agriculture, Orange River Colony.

NO TAKERS.

A Breslau merchant offers \$7,500 for the first German soldier to tread on British soil.

KAISER'S SON REPORTED DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The second son of the Kaiser is reported as having been killed, while the fifth son is said to be seriously wounded.

SENSATIONAL HEADLINES.

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 11.—Because he announced in large headlines "the evacuation of the military zone of Paris," Joseph Besson, the editor of a Grenoble newspaper, must appear before a court martial. This decision was rendered by Ministers of War Millerand, who considered that a reprinting previously administered to the editor had proven insufficient.

THE FRENCH LINE STEAMERS TO BE RE-STARTED.

ST. NAZAIRE, Sept. 11.—At the request of the Government, the French Campaign Generale Trans-Atlantique has decided to restart all its steamship service, with the exception of that to Haiti.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY IS SAFE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Canada's importance as the great food producing region of the Empire is being demonstrated in the steady outflow of supplies to the United Kingdom. In addition to the free gifts of flour and other supplies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, Great Britain is obtaining large quantities of wheat, oats, hay, etc., through purchases by the War Office. Canada has been able to supply all that the War Office has asked for to date and is apparently in a position to meet the demand indefinitely. These purchases are being made through the ministerial subcommittee appointed some time ago with Hon. Robert Rogers as chairman.

GERMANY DAILY USES THE BARBAROUS DUM DUM.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 11.—President Poincare today cabled President Wilson, as follows:—"Mr. President: I am informed that the German Government has sought to surprise your excellency's good faith by alleging that dum dum balls are manufactured in the French state factory and used by our soldiers. This is untrue but an audacious attempt to reverse roles."

"Germany has, since the beginning of the war, used the dum dum bullets, and violated daily the law of nations. On August 18 and several times since we had occasion to bring these accounts to the notice of your excellency and the powers signatories of the Hague convention."

CRACK REGIMENT AT SYDNEY MINES

NORTH SYDNEY, Sept. 10.—Few people are aware that the athletic bunch of soldiers guarding Cranberry Point, Sydney Mines, a position of great strategic importance to Cape Breton, holding, as it does, the key to the coal fields, cable station, as well as to the important towns of North Sydney, Sydney Mines and Sydney, are members of the P. E. Island Heavy Brigade, acknowledged to be the best in the whole Dominion of Canada.

For twenty years the Brigade which was formerly known as the Fourth Regiment, held the prize, against the pick of the Dominion, for general efficiency and gun practice, defeating all comers in every instance by a large majority of points. The Brigade is composed of two Batteries, and the one now stationed at Cranberry Point is known as No. Four.

Every member of No. Four is an athlete. Major "Joe" Darke, who is in command, apart from being one of the best artillerymen in the country, has a bagful of medals and other trophies in his possession in the field of athletics. Five years ago, when he took command of the crack No. Four, his Battery again won the general efficiency prize against the best batteries in the shot.

putting championship of the Maritime Provinces, and for several years an athletic event in any part of the Province, in which "Joe" Darke did not complete, was hardly worth attending. In nearly every event of importance, whether it be in his native home in Charlottetown or Halifax, Darke was a chief contender in every

branch of sport, his principal forte being the hammer and shot. But there were few better as an all-round athlete.

This being so, it is little wonder the athlete bunch of well-trained and fine looking specimens of manhood constituting the P. E. Island Heavy Brigade were placed in charge of such an important strategic point as Cranberry Head.

Apart from skilled artillerymen and all-round militiamen, the company as a whole display prominently the earmarks of cultured Britishers. And it might be mentioned too, that among the ranks of No. Four are some pretty wealthy young men.

As an example it might be mentioned that four or five of them attended a little social affair one evening last week at North Sydney. Of course, military clothing—the usual everyday dress, just as if they were in actual warfare were worn by the young soldiers. But if the fact did cause a "stare" and a little inconvenience to the "stand-offishness" of some, it did not alter the fact that the four or five militia-clad young soldiers could control a cool hundred thousand each—a little truth unknown to society!

But the men of No. Four Battery are not bothered with petty social (?) affairs. When they left Charlottetown, it was after a twenty hour notice, and when the steamer pulled out from the wharf not a man of the Battery believed other than that they were on their way direct to the front; and every mother's son of them can fight, too.

RUSSIANS SMASH THE AUSTRIANS AGAIN

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The British War Office is apprized of a Russian victory. The Austrian invasion of South Poland, which penetrated as far as Opole, Krasnostav and Zamos, was protected on the right by the army operating east of Lemberg. This latter army was completely defeated by the Russians on Sept. 11st near Lemberg. From that moment it became evident that if the Austrian right flank could not continue a stubborn resistance, the retreat of the main Austrian army from South Poland would be imperilled. By capture of the Russian line on Sept. 10, it is probable the Russians drove a wedge through this Austrian line.

Today, a brilliant Russian victory is reported, in which 30,000 prisoners were captured along with several hundred guns. This is probably the immediate result of the Thomasso action.

A despatch from the Reuter Agency to Paris says the first Austrian army, under Gen. Von Auffenberg has lost 300 officers, 28,000 soldiers and 300 guns. The surrendering army has lost as prisoners 500 officers and 75,000 men. The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive.

(Special to the Guardian.)

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says the news of the defeat of the Austrians' left wing near Thomasso, Russian Poland, is confirmed. The Austrians were surrounded in a triangle formed by the Vistula river and a tributary, and the wing was crushed before the arrival of the Germans who came by a forced march to the aid of the Austrians. Poor and inadequate bridges delayed Germans and made the defeat of the Russians inevitable. The Russians followed up their victory by pursuing the retreating Austrians 20 miles and taking up positions in the fortified locations of Opole and Tormobine.

"The Russians suffered heavy casualties in taking Thomasso. The Germans lost heavily when they were repulsed in the vicinity of Mysmeo and Chorzele in Russian Poland on the frontier of Prussia."

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Sept. 13.—The Russians are now invading the unities in taking Thomasso. A strong Russian army has passed through the Borgo Pass in the Carpathian mountains and is now moving into Transylvania, encountering very little opposition. The occupation of the Austrian Province of Bukowina, is now almost complete.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Central News despatch from Rome says: "A telegram that has been received here by Messagero from Petrograd, states that the second battle in Galicia resulted more satisfactorily to the Russians than the first. The losses of the Austrians are estimated at 150,000, of whom 90,000 are prisoners."

AUSTRIAN DISASTER.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—The Austrian army is steadily being destroyed. Over its entire front the enemy have been beaten or surrendered. The First Austrian Army commanded by General Auffenberg lost 300 officers, 28,000 men, and 300 cannons. The Second Austrian Army lost in prisoners alone 500 officers, and 70,000 soldiers. Totals from the two armies, prisoners (officers), 800, men, 98,000.

SERVIANS AND RUSSIANS TO UNITE.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—The Servian Army is preparing to march on Budapest, where they will unite with the Russians. The Russians are massing in Lower Galicia, for an advance into Hungary. The Austrians in Galicia are fleeing for safety.

DUKE TO VISIT VALCARTIER AGAIN.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, left today for Val Cartier camp. The Minister will spend most of his time at the camp, until the Canadian force leaves for the front. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will visit Val Cartier again on Monday.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CALUMNY SAYS THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Poincare, of France, has cabled to President Wilson a reply to the protest of Emperor William, which charged that the allies had been using dum-dum bullets. The French President declared in his message that Emperor William was attempting to shirk the responsibility for the use by Germany of dum-dum bullets practically since the outbreak of the war. President Poincare used vigorous terms in referring to Emperor William's statements, speaking of them as a calumny. He charged, moreover, that the message of the Emperor was, in his opinion, an excuse for the committing of further atrocities by the Germans.

President Poincare assured President Wilson that France was observing the rules of civilized warfare, and pointed to numerous violations of the same, which he said had been committed by Germany.

SIR JOHN HEATON'S FUNERAL.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 12.—The funeral of Sir John Heaton, who died here a few days ago, was held yesterday in the little English church. About eighty persons were present. Messages from all parts of the world, expressive of sympathy, were received by Lady Heaton.

GERMAN SINK MAIL STEAMER.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—A Finnish mail steamer is reported to have been sunk by a German cruiser and 35 Englishmen taken captives.

CORPS OF AFRICANER SCOUTS

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—"The African World" says that an active movement is on foot to offer Lord Kitchener a corps of picked British and Dutch Africaner scouts for use with General French's army under the command of General Christian De Wet, the Boer commander who gave the British so much trouble during the South African War.

THE WEATHER

THE TEMPERATURE

TIDE, MOON, ETC.

The tide will be high this evening at 6.30 and tomorrow at 7.42; it will be high tomorrow morning at 4.45 and Wednesday at 6.17.

The sun sets this evening at 6.13 and tomorrow at 6.11; it rises tomorrow morning at 5.37 and Wednesday at 5.38.

The moon sets this afternoon at 2.58.

The last quarter of the moon was on Saturday, Sept. 12th, at 1.48 p.m.

There will be a new moon Saturday, Sept. 19th, at 5.33 p.m.

The length of today will be twelve hours and thirty-seven minutes.

COMING EVENTS,

ANNOUNCEMENTS,

MEETINGS, ETC

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

**Miss G. Coombs, 44 Water St., will re-open her classes in Piano-forte and Theory, this week.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

IN THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY

WHAT BRITAIN IS FIGHTING FOR

There was an unusually large congregation in St. James Church last night, when the Rev. Dr. T. F. Fuller, ton, preached a characteristically excellent sermon on the portentous subject, "What Britain is Fighting For."

The doctor took his text from the eighth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, verse 32, "Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make ye free."

Jesus Christ, he said, was speaking to men who thought that they had their nobility of freedom straight from the hand of God. He was speaking to a race that arrogantly claimed that they were the special children of the Eternal and that whatever might befall other nations they, at all events, would be led to a superior destiny on earth and receive the highest places in Heaven. They did not understand that Jesus Christ was speaking of a spiritual freedom, a freedom from the galling bondage of sin, a freedom from sensuality and selfishness. They were free in a sense, yet they were unconscious of a greater slavery—the slavery of the soul. The blush of shame and

the sense of degradation were ever the indication of freedom; but those men, while they were under no external subjection, were in the thrall of their baser selves. Jesus Christ came to them to reveal the heart of the Eternal God and enlighten them, and He gave them that grasp of truth that would enable them to respond to every divine injunction.

More than that, He came to them with that supreme ideal of divine love, and the possibilities of humanity that He enabled them to study. His revelation in His character that their religion would be based on love, on intelligence, on truth. The gradual amelioration of man's condition, his physical and social life, the advancement of the individual and the nation in civil and political freedom, the suppression of barbarism unknown before the advent of Jesus Christ, the multiplication and elevation of pleasures and recreation—all these things had become a possession of humanity; and when they were traced to their foundations, it was found that the brightening and bettering of the human race had been mainly brought about by the dissemination of truth that was taught by Jesus Christ, a truth that is incompatible with slavery. When they spoke

of the constitution of the Empire they meant the organic unity which is the Empire's system of freedom. Did they know, asked the preacher, what it would mean today, when they thought of the freedom that had been brought to them by the perpetuation of the teaching of Jesus Christ, if the foes of the Empire were victorious? It would mean the most galling external tyranny under a despotism which would repress their civil and social, and even their individual and personal liberty. They all knew very well that when Austria served that ultimatum that simply asked Serbia to come into utter subjection to her she was backed by Germany, which was an attempt to bring about an attack on France.

Britain would have been a traitor to truth had she not stood by her ally in keeping, with her treaty, and it would have meant in the end the triumph of German despotism. It would have crushed the freedom out of Belgium, would have destroyed the pulse of Europe as it beat for the true and beautiful, and would at once have eclipsed the power of Britain and thus destroy her influence in the nations of the earth. "We stand for freedom," continued Dr. Fullerton, "for national

(Continued on page three)