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MORNING DAILY

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## WHILE NO OFFICIAL WORD COMES THE BELIEF IS THAT THE BATTLE NORTH OF PARIS IS DECISIVE

MEANWHILE, DEFENCES OF CAPITAL ARE BEING STRENGTHENED.—  
IF GERMAN CHECKED ALLIES WILL TAKE OFFENSIVE.—  
COMPLETE INVESTMENT OF PARIS NOT POSSIBLE.—GEN. GALLIENI  
IS MILITARY GOVERNOR.

(By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Not a single word regarding conditions at the front came from the War Office today. A laconic statement issued after midday saying that the fighting continued was the first news made public since Earl Kitchener's review of Sunday night. Unlike the Kitchener statement, this latest word made no mention of the location of the present fighting zone. Because of this, military experts agree that the present battle just north of Paris may prove decisive. Should the Germans be checked here, the Allies will be in good position immediately to assume the offensive. But even though the city is besieged, it is certain that the Allied army will be withdrawn intact. If the Allies can hold only a very brief period longer, the Russian invasion must operate greatly to their advantage. The Russian embassy today declared that the Russian cavalry was again operating in eastern Prussia in great numbers, and had penetrated to a point near the Vistula River.

**Russia Forging Ahead.**  
The embassy again insisted that the Russians would be within striking distance of Berlin within a month. It was stated that the Austrians had now been driven back on their main line of defenses, and that as a result the Russians would be able to push their invasion of Prussia without further delay.

No news has been received here of Turkey's attitude. Various rumors that Turkish troops were marching across Bulgarian territory to attack Greece, and others that they planned an assault on Egypt and Russia, have been circulated, but the War Office says that it has no official information whatever. The Turkish ambassador here insists that his country will remain neutral.

**PARIS WITH GOVERNMENT AT BORDEAUX, READY FOR PROLONGED SIEGE.**

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Paris waits for the Germans. There is little doubt in anyone's mind that the invading forces will strike at the northern forts. But no complete investment of Paris is possible, in the opinion of the military experts. They insist that to isolate the capital would be to treat a task even for the wonderful fighting machine that has hacked its way to within forty miles of Paris. But there is no doubt that the Allied lines will be forced back until the Germans can engage the outer line of forts to the north.

That the Government expects this action was shown when an official order was issued today placing General Gallieni in supreme command of the entire defense of Paris. Last Saturday he was gazetted as military governor of the city. To-day this authority was increased so that he will be in complete charge of the defense independent of both the general staff and of General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief. The latter will continue to direct the field operations, leaving General Gallieni to work out the Paris problem as the exigencies of the situation warrant.

**French Lines Still Held.**  
The only official word from the War Office today was the declaration by General Gallieni that the French lines still hold.

"Every attempt of the enemy to break through at any point in the north has been blocked," said the General. "The German centre has thrown its entire weight against our lines and has been unable to make the slightest impression. Their right has pressed our left back, slowly and in complete order, and we have inflicted enormous damage on their forces. The German right is engaged in a most hazardous undertaking. Every mile it is extended

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## SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

News from the front was exceedingly scarce and scrappy on Saturday. The only information regarding the events of the preceding day received as of a doubtful character being dated from London, but having the appearance of a New York origin as it dealt with German official reports. According to these, the Germans had made further progress, had captured La Fere, and were preparing to advance to the Paris fortifications.

The special correspondent of the International News Service writing to Paris and thence by cable to New York gives the first authenticated account of the fighting in the district of St. Quentin. One of the ten German army corps attacked the line of the Allies from the west and north. There were about 200,000 French and 80,000 British troops. The Allies counted on Namur, holding out for several weeks, but the new 14 inch calibre German siege guns of unprecedented power reduced the fortress in many days. The Anglo-French line withstood the first shock of the impact with the flower of the German army after the fall of the fortress, and for two days held the enemy at bay. The German siege guns ultimately opened a gap of about seven miles wide beyond Namur, giving the Germans command of all the bridges.

The fire of the Germans upon the retreating force was kept up with astonishing impetus. The Allies re-formed their lines thirty miles south of Cambrai where they repulsed the manoeuvre of the Germans to get round behind them. If the brunt of this attack had not happened to fall upon the best 200,000 men in the French army, and if the British troops had not been seasoned regulars who could be sent back but not broken by superior numbers, then the battle would have been lost. As it was the line was bent but not broken, and was never outflanked.

The British telegrams this morning seem to indicate that the Allies are holding advantageous positions and are in a fair way to check the German descent upon Paris. Unquestionably a battle of momentous interest will be waged very shortly within a short distance of France's capital, if not under its guns.

At the suggestion of the commander-in-chief of the French forces, it was stated at the French embassy, everything has been made ready in Paris for a prolonged siege, although it is not absolutely certain that there will be a siege. Every precaution has been taken, it was said, not to shut in the Government in a besieged city. Those who have left Paris are the President, the cabinet, and the clerks of all departments. The latter are not very numerous, it was said, because every clerk who could be spared is at the front, and the positions of the young clerks have been taken by old distinguished men, mostly ambassadors and ministers.

It was declared that it will be impossible for the Germans if they besiege the city to cut off Paris from communicating with her allies and army. It was stated that no matter how long the siege, the Government in Bordeaux could still communicate with Paris. One of the despatches to the embassy today declared that France would continue fighting as long as she has any soldiers to defend her.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

(1) The allied armies have come into contact on the left wing with the right wing near the banks of the Grand Marne.  
(2) Fighting continues in centre and right in Lorraine and Vosges.  
(3) Around Paris an engagement began yesterday between the allied armies and the flank of the advance guard of the German right. We have advanced to the River Oise with little resistance. The situation is good. Maubeuge continues heroic resistance.

**AN OFFER TO ITALY.**

(Special to the Guardian.)  
ROME, Sept. 6.—Italy, it is reported, has been offered by the Allies the same voice as the Entente in the peace arrangements, if she will fight against Germany.

**BRITISH CASUALTIES.**

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is officially reported that the British casualties during the whole war have been 15,000.

And her name was on our lips.  
Living or dying, our flag still flying  
Where our hands had nailed it fast  
We fell for the might of England,  
And knew we were not her last.

**SACRIFICE THE ONLY WAY.**

"Complaisant, ease-loving people grumble at the sacrifice of life. Can you tell us any great thing that has come to the world by any other means than that of sacrifice? It is God's way and He has always honored it. There are things more terrible than death and the only man who ever really knows the terrors of death is the man who is determined to live at any cost. Britain's Empire has grown largely as grows the coral island through the toll and finally the giving of its very body by the tiny coral worker. But the men who thus gave their lives are by no means dead and never was their power more truly felt."

(Continued on page four)

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

**PREMIER ASQUITH'S DENUNCIATION OF GERMAN BLOOD LUST**

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Sept. 5.—Speaking of the character of the German War Scare Premier Asquith in the course of a speech at a meeting in Guild Hall, said the Germans have exacted tribute from the unprotected, from noncombatants. There are certain outrages that stand out over all to appal the world. The chief of these is that greatest crime against civilization and culture and the worst since

## ANTWERP HAS MADE EVERY PREPARATION FOR SIEGE; THE BRITISH TROOPS MAY HELP

AS LAST RESORT CANAL DYKES WILL BE OPENED TO FLOOD GERMAN TROOPS.—WOMEN LEAVE CITY WHILE KING AND PEOPLE TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONS TO MEET THE ENEMY.

ANTWERP, via the Hague, Sept. 5.—Antwerp is ready for an extended siege. The decree ordering from the city all persons not officially registered went into effect today. Many of the refugees have left, most of them proceeding to Holland. Others are to be sent to England in the near future. There are some fears that Germany plans an organized attempt to destroy the city by a fleet of Zeppelins. A number of the dirigibles have been located inside of the German lines near Louvain. Because of this fact the garrisons on the outer forts have been reinforced by detachments of picked marksmen who will be dependent upon to prevent the Zeppelins reaching the city. In addition the guards and lookouts in the church spires and on the taller buildings have been increased.

The city itself is calm. King Albert and the general staff are in almost constant consultation. Plans for the defence are almost complete. That there exists a complete understanding between the Belgian and the British general staffs is considered certain. While details naturally are withheld, there is a general belief that should it be necessary British troops will be sent direct to Antwerp to aid in the city's defence. They could be easily brought in by steamer, as even during the last few days and all the present the canal dykes have not been opened. This will be reserved as the last move, and will be resorted to only when the German siege trains are reported approaching.

The attitude of the King and the army is one of quiet confidence.—**ENJOYABLE GATHERING.**—A very enthusiastic crowd of young people invaded the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gallant of Mont Carmell, and although the assailed parties were on their own premises they were surrounded and yielded without any further resistance. The invading party, not being of a troublesome nature, proceeded to enjoy themselves in the most appropriate manner. Favorite games were played and at intervals music filled the air, and gladdened all hearts and blinded them in one mass. Among the invaders were:—Messrs. Sylvère Desbouché, Sylvère Arsenault, Edèle Gallant, Denis D. Arsenault, Andrew Gallant, Alphonse Arsenault, Arisse Arsenault, Miss Mary L. Arsenault, and Misses Marguerite and Louise Gallant, of the house where the party was held. At a late hour the invaders departed with a sense of gratitude to their host and hostess.

**THE RIVER SHANNON.**  
There's a pretty spot in Ireland,  
I always claim for my Land  
Where the fairies and the blarney  
Shall never, never die.  
Its the land of the shillelagh  
My hearty goes back there daily  
To the girl I left behind me  
When we kissed and said good bye.

Chorus.  
Where the Dear Old Shannon's flowing  
Where the three leaf Shamrock grows  
Where my heart is, I am going  
To my little Irish Rose  
And the moment that I meet her  
With a hug and kiss I'll greet her  
For there's not a colleen sweeter  
Where the River Shannon flows.

Sure no letters I'll be mailing,  
For soon will I be sailing  
And I'll bless the ship that takes me  
To my dear Old Erin's shore,  
There, I'll settle down forever,  
I'll leave the old soil never,  
And I'll whisper to my sweetheart  
Come and take my name as hers.

## GERMANS DRIVEN BACK 15 MILES, LOST 30,000 MEN

(Canadian Press)  
ANTWERP, Sept. 6.—French legation here confirms officially the successes of the Anglo-French troops who have driven the Germans back fifteen miles beyond Saint Quentin, inflicting considerable losses.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A Reuter despatch from Ostend says, "In the fierce fight yesterday near Thisselt, Belgium, the Germans lost 30,000 men."

**REPORTED VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES**

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Sept. 6.—A despatch to the Times from Boulogne says the Mayor of that city is reported to have received a telegram this morning stating that General Joffre had succeeded in turning the German lines and that Sir John French had got relief on the left of the German army. German troops at Lille left there immediately, yesterday.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, Sept. 6.—It is officially announced tonight that the Allies had a successful advance guard action with the Germans southwest of Paris.

## WAS IN BATTLE WITH AUSTRILIANS

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.—An Officer who was wounded in the fight near Tomasehoff in Government of Lublin through the battle lasted three days. Of its very body by the tiny coral worker. But the men who thus gave their lives are by no means dead and never was their power more truly felt.

(Continued on page four)

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many meant, when she forced this war. That was what she was doing by the invasion of Belgium and her violation of Belgian neutrality. The Germans' aim is to crush independence, not only of Belgium but of Holland and Switzerland as well. It is England's duty to crush this aggression. It must do it ever though in accomplishing this task it is necessary to ultimately destroy the very last resource of the enemy.

The thirty years war, the shameless, blind, barbarian vengeance at Louvain. It was unparliamentary and inexcusable, and following on the murder of noncombatants elsewhere in Belgium, it emphasises the blood lust of our enemy. "I would sooner see England blotted out of existence than to have seen her remain a silent witness to this tragic triumph of force, over law and freedom. That was just what Ger-

## FRANCE IN PROCLAMATION TO PEOPLE TELLS WHY THE GOVERNMENT LEAVES PARIS

CONFIDENT OF ULTIMATE VICTORY THE CONTROLLING AUTHORITY OF NATION MUST BE FREE TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH ALL THE ARMIES IN THE FIELD.—CAPITAL WILL NOT BE SURRENDERED, HOWEVER.—BORDEAUX NEW SEAT.

PARIS, September 5.—A proclamation has been issued by the Government announcing that the Government Departments will be transferred to Bordeaux, which lies 358 miles southwest of Paris. The proclamation was issued by the Minister of the Interior, who said the decision had been taken solely upon the demand of the military authorities because the fortified places of Paris, which necessarily are likely to be attacked, would become the pivot of the field operations of the two armies. The building of the supplementary defence work is proceeding vigorously. Several of the gates of Paris were closed to traffic last night.

**THE PROCLAMATION.**  
"Frenchmen: for several weeks our heroic troops have been engaged in fierce combats with the enemy. The courage of our soldiers has won for them a number of marked advantages. But in the north the pressure of the German forces has constrained us to retire. The situation imposes on the President of the Republic and the Government a painful decision.

"To watch over the national safety the public authorities are obliged to leave for the moment the city of Paris. Under the command of its eminent chief, the French army, full of courage and spirit will defend the capital and its patriotic population against any invader. But the war must be pursued at the same time in the rest of the French territory.

"The struggle for the honor of the nation will continue without peace or truce and without a stop or a failure. None of our armies will be allowed to be overtaken. A nation that will not perish and which to live retreats before neither suffering nor sacrifice, is sure to vanquish."

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"Endure and fight. Such should be the motto of the allied army, English, Russians, Belgians, and French. "Endure and fight while on the sea our allies aid us to cut the enemy's communications with the world. "Endure and fight, while the Russians continue to carry a decisive blow to the heart of the German Empire.

"It is for the Government of this Republic to direct its resistance to the very end, and to give to this formidable struggle all its vigor and efficiency. It is indispensable that the Government retain the mastery of its own actions. On the demand of the military authorities the government therefore transfers its seat momentarily to the point of the territory whence it may remain in constant relations with the rest of the country. It invites the members of Parliament not to remain distant from the Government in order to form, in the face of the enemy, with the Government and the colleagues, a group of national unity.

"The Government does not leave Paris without having assured a defence of the city and its entrenched camp by all means in its power. It knows it has not the need to recommend to the admirable Parisian population a calm resolution and sangfroid for it shows every day it is equal to its greatest duties.

"Frenchmen: Let us all be worthy of these tragic circumstances. We shall gain a final victory and we shall gain it by untiring will, endurance and tenacity. A nation that will not perish and which to live retreats before neither suffering nor sacrifice, is sure to vanquish."

Hilario Belloc, perhaps the foremost military writer in Europe, says the next phase of the war will be the withdrawal of the Allied Army to a position of resistance with its left wing resting on the forts round Paris, its main object the prolongation of the struggle with the enemy which will be drawn further and further into and with army preserved intact to the country. The offensive however belated at the last, through the Paris forts will be defended. He does not believe that a French armed force of any size will allow itself to be detached and contained within their entrenched camp. The Germans, strategically he says, mark Paris and not waste time and men in a diversionary moral effect of their entry is in advance discounted. The business is to put the allied force of action.

**FIVE ESCAPED PRISONERS**

BOULOGNE, Sept. 5.—Five men looking like tramps, arrived today. All were English soldiers who had been captured by Germans at Cambrai. One said "we were fighting at Cambrai when the Germans captured us. They kept us a few days, we got very little to eat, and that bad. We were stripped and workmans clothes given us."

After a few days they were given a chance to escape. It appears the Germans have no time to look after their prisoners. We are taking a boat for England to get new uniforms. Then going to fight again.

**THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.**

(Special to the Guardian.)  
TORONTO, September 7.—Gulf and Maritime: Fresh to strong winds shifting to westerly and north westerly; occasional showers, clearing by night. **THE WEATHER.**—Yesterday's weather was fair and warm. At night there was a light fall of rain. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 73 deg. above zero, the lowest the previous night being 55 deg. above. At 9 a. m. yesterday it was 62 deg. above; at 9 p. m. 64 deg. above. The tide will be high this afternoon at 12.34 and tomorrow at 1.11; it will be high tomorrow morning at 12.46 and Wednesday at 1.10.

and French Officers or Red Cross nurses rushes through the streets, and is saluted respectfully. In Rue Paix a shop is open despite the lack of customers, hand carts full of cut flowers go round selling lovely roses at ten cents. The famous public libraries were today crowded as usual. Nothing could be more typical of Paris' calm confidence than the quiet continuation of intellectual life. There are no idlers around. Those who are here have a duty.

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## PARIS CALMLY AWAITS ATTACK

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