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FALL SHOES

The changing atmosphere will soon demand the putting aside of light Summer Shoes and demand something more in keeping with the season. Our Fall Stook of Men's and Women's New Shoes were early on the shelves this season, and that they are popular with our customers is evidenced by the big trade done lately. The most popular styles for both men and women is a narrow toe with a very low heel for men and a fairly high one for women—but then we have all shapes and patterns.

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The Coat You Require For the Girls Can Be Found in Our Stocks.

Our assortments of Children's Coats are now complete, and comprise all that is new in style, pretty in cloth and inexpensive. Here you will find dainty little coats of Nap Cloths which are lined through with red flannel, handsome garments of Teddy Bear Cloth or Plush, sturdy garments of Cheviots or Fancy Tweeds, made in the popular box coat or fancy designs in new plain shades or combination colorings. Sizes from 2 to 15 years.

Prices Range

\$From 3.75 to \$12.50 Each.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

STORY OF MARNE BATTLE TOLD BY BRITISH OFFICER

(Continued from page 1)
DIDN'T COUNT ON BRITISH BEING READY TO TAKE OFFENSIVE

"It was only on this day that the full extent of the victory gained by the allies on Sept. 5 was appreciated by them, and the moral effect of this success has been enormous. An order dated Sept. 6 and 7 issued by the commander of the German seventh corps was picked up. It stated that the great object of the war was about to be attained, since the French were going to accept battle, and that upon the result of this battle would depend the issue of the war and the honor of the German army.

"It seems probable that the Germans not only expected to find that the British army was beyond the power of assuming the offensive for some time, but counted on the French having been driven back on to the line of the Seine, and that, though surprised to find the latter moving forward against them after they had crossed the Marne, they were in no wise deterred from making a great effort.

Useful for Over 500 Purposes

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"HOME AGAIN."



strong resistance was encountered along the whole of our front, which was some fifteen miles in length. The action still continued for the most part of long range gun fire, that of the Germans being to a great extent from their heavy howitzers, which were firing from cleverly concealed positions. Some of the actual crossings of the Aisne were guarded by strong detachments of infantry, with machine guns.

"By nightfall portions of all three corps were across the river, the cavalry returning to the south side. By this night, or early next morning, three pontoon bridges had been built, and our troops all managed to get across the river.

"During the last three or four days many isolated parties of Germans have been discovered hiding in the numerous woods a long way behind our line. As a rule they seemed glad to surrender, and the condition of some of them may be gathered from the following incident. An officer proceeding along the road in charge of a number of led horses received information that there were some of the enemy in the neighborhood. He gave the order to charge, whereupon three German officers and 166 men surrendered.

"At Senlis, immediately on his arrival, a proclamation was issued by the commander of a German division. The main points were that all arms were to be handed in at the town hall at once; that all civilians found with arms would be shot at once, no persons was to be in the street after dark; no lights were to be maintained in the houses or streets; the doors of all houses were to be left open, and the inhabitants were not to collect in groups. Any obstruction of the German troops, or the threatening of them, would be immediately punishable by death.

"At Villers Cotterets, the Mayor appears to have behaved very judiciously, and, though supplies far in excess of the capabilities of the place were demanded, the town was not seriously damaged. The Germans evacuated the place on September 11 in such haste that they left behind a large amount of the bread requisitioned.

"It was stated by the inhabitants that the enemy had destroyed and abandoned fifteen motor lorries, seven guns and ammunition wagons.

Rheims Only Ten Days in Enemy's Hands.

"Rheims was occupied by the enemy on September 3. It was re-occupied by the French, after considerable fighting, on September 13.

"On the twelfth, a proclamation, a copy of which is in the possession of the British army, was posted all over the town. A literal translation of this poster follows:

"Proclamation.—In the event of an action being fought early today, or in the immediate future, in the neighborhood of Rheims, the inhabitants are warned that they must remain absolutely calm, and must in no way try to take part in the fighting. They must not attempt to attack either isolated soldiers or detachments of the German army. The erection of barricades, the taking up of paving stones in the streets in a way to hinder the movement of troops, or, in a word, any action that may embarrass the German army is formally forbidden."

Threatened to Hang Hostages in Event of Citizens Opposing Enemy.

"With an idea of securing adequately the safety of the troops, and to instill calm into the population of Rheims, the persons named below have been seized as hostages by the commander-in-chief of the German army."

HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR TO DATE TOLD IN SHORT METRE

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.
July 27—Sir Edward Grey proposes an international conference.
July 28—Austria and Germany declare war on Servia.
July 31—The Kaiser demands that Russia suspend mobilization within twelve hours—Russia orders general mobilization—The Kaiser proclaims martial law.
August 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French Cabinet orders general mobilization.
August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg—Germany demands ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.
August 3—German Ambassador leaves Paris—King of Belgians appeals to Great Britain for "diplomatic" aid.
August 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin demanding unconditional observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack on Liege—President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.
August 5—England announces existence of state of war with Germany—President Wilson sends his good offices to the warring nations.
August 6—Austria declares war on Russia.
August 7—German forces enter Luxembourg—France invades southern Alsace.
August 8—British troops reported landing in French ports—Austria declares war on Serbia.
August 9—German forces enter Liege without reducing the forts—French invade southern Alsace.
August 10—British troops reported landing in French ports—Austria declares war on Serbia.

my. These hostages will be hanged at the slightest attempt at disorder. Also the town will be totally or partially burned, also the inhabitants will be hanged for any violation of the above.

"By order of the German authorities, the Mayor of Rheims, with their addresses, including four priests, and ending with the words: 'And some others.'"

Renewed Vigor In Old Age

This Letter Brings a Message of Cheer to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

New, rich blood is what is most needed in the declining years to keep up energy and vitality. That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful help in maintaining good health and prolonging life is attested by the writer of this letter.

Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tryon, P. E. I., writes:—"At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In this condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the box with the roof over my head. At eighty-one I have an energy which means go, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c. a box, six for \$2.50. For sale by all dealers.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS, HELD AS PRISONERS, ESCAPE

Rotterdam, via London, Thursday, 8 a. m.—The party of American correspondents who accompanied the German army for nearly two weeks across Belgium and into France are safe on Dutch soil today, after being held prisoners by the Germans for four days in unusual circumstances. The Associated Press correspondent reached Rotterdam late last night.

For the last week the party had been under surveillance at Aix-la-Chapelle, where they had been taken on board a train with prisoners from Beaumont. The party included Roger Lewis, of the Associated Press; Irvin S. Cobb, the Saturday Evening Post and the Philadelphia Public Ledger; James O'Donnell Bennett and John T. McCutcheon, the Chicago Tribune and Harry Hansen, the Chicago Daily News. With them on the trip to Aix-la-Chapelle were three other correspondents—Maurice Gerbeault, a Belgian correspondent; Lawrence Stien Stevens, an American artist, formerly of Detroit, and Victor Hennebeard, King Albert's special photographer. The party of five Americans left Brussels on August 23 with special military passes and were the only correspondents who were successful in following the German army. The party proceeded by carriage to Nivelles, where the sound of cannon so frightened the carriage driver that he returned to Brussels, leaving the correspondents to continue on foot.

In spite of the fighting, the party succeeded in marching along with the army at times in sight of fighting until Beaumont was reached. Here the Germans had established temporary headquarters. At Beaumont the correspondents were held up by Commandant Mittendorfer, whose suspicions against all newspaper men had been aroused by a party of three correspondents picked up the previous day who represented themselves as American although two of them were Belgians. The trio had been taken to a Beaumont jail. The party included Gerbeault, Stevens and Hennebeard and the negro chauffeur. All were arrested for photographing and traveling in an automobile which unlawfully carried a Red Cross flag.

The American party was permitted to spend the night on the stone floor of a Belgian schoolhouse which had been converted into barracks for the German troops. The correspondents were treated courteously by the soldiers, who after the day's thirty mile march sang, danced and otherwise entertained them royally until midnight. The next day the Americans were kept waiting in the public square in the centre of a group which included Prince August Wilhelm, the third son of the Emperor, and other high military authorities.

After being repeatedly told that they were not prisoners, the Americans were locked up with the three other correspondents arrested the day before. Stevens had been sentenced to be shot as an English spy.

The jail was filthy, harboring a large number of French prisoners taken in the skirmishes south of Beaumont. One side of the jail was stacked with boxes of German high explosives, which was rather uncomfortable in view of the fact that the French prisoners were constantly lighting cigarettes under cover of their straw bedding. Later the Americans were taken to a small café adjoining the prison through the kindness of a German lieutenant, where they were followed by the three other correspondents, who were the cause of their detention. For two nights they slept on the floor under a heavy guard and still told that they were not prisoners, but warned that they would be shot if they moved one step out of the house. After giving up the attempt to escape their guard was doubled. No food was supplied the prisoners, their only sustenance being a bowl of wine from the chateau of Prince Chimay, which was taken by the Germans. The bottle was brought to them by a party officer.

During their imprisonment the Americans received an alarming call from an intoxicated German officer, who called them English spies and insisted upon giving convincing demonstrations of the sharpness of his sword. When he heard English spoken, the officer remarked to the German soldiers of the guard: "Hat man soldiers betrayed themselves; they call themselves Americans, but they speak English."

At Beaumont the correspondents saw hundreds of French and English prisoners brought in from the direction of Mauberge. All were treated well by the Germans. Fifty-one night the Americans were taken with one hundred French and one hundred English prisoners to a prison train, the destination of which was unknown.

During the trip the correspondents were asked politely by the German officers to walk alongside the prisoners and act as guards. At the same time the officer said in an aside to the German guard: "Keep your eyes open on these Americans. If they move or step from the ranks shoot them."

The train, carrying, besides the prisoners, several cars of wounded German soldiers, arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle after a two days' slow journey. All eight of the correspondents were packed into a single second class compartment.

cesses by the Allies—General French's story of the retreat from Belgium published.

September 11—Continued advance by Allies against German right wing, which retreats north of the Marne River.

September 12—German advance penetrates to Creil, about 30 miles from Paris—Seat of French Government removed to Bordeaux.

September 13—Russians occupy Lemberg.

September 14—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back—Germans occupy Termonde in Belgium, followed by occupation of Ghent.

Russians claim victory over Austrians near Lublin.

September 15—British cruiser Pathfinder sunk by submarine.

September 16—Servians cross Save River into Slavonia.

September 17—Mauvebe taken by the Germans.

September 18—The Kaiser protests to President Wilson against use of dum-dum bullets and civilian ex-

periment, without food or drink and at the mercy of Belgian snipers, who fired frequently from houses as the train passed. The party arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle guarded carefully by Secret Service and military guards and were forbidden to leave the city.

THE EXHIBITION



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STANDARD, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

MARRIED.

KELLY-HERBERT—At Edmonston, N. B. on September 16th, 1914, by the Rev. Fr. Conway, Jas. A. Kelly to Elizabeth L. Herbert.
SPEIGHT-WILSON—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Charles St. Fairville, on Sept. 16th, by Rev. W. McO. Townsend, William R. Speight to Isabelle May Wilson, all of Fairville.

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The Dominion Trust Company's Investment Certificates are based on first Mortgages on inside revenue producing City properties fully covered by insurance.

Each Mortgage is specially earmarked for the investor or group of investors and kept separate from the company's assets.

Although mortgage loans amounting to many millions of dollars have been placed by the Dominion Trust Company, in no case has any loss resulted in either principal or interest, better still, the company has never yet had to foreclose on any property.

The investor nets 7 p. c. on these certificates of 5 p. c. where the unconditional guarantee of the company is desired as additional security. In either case the investor is relieved of the necessity of supervision or the collection of principal or interest.

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