

# PATHFINDER WAS LITERALLY BLOWN TO PIECES

## BRITISH CRUISER WENT DOWN IN TWO MINUTES

Wireless Operator Stuck to Post to last and Summoneed aid — Destroyers and Trawlers Rushed to Scene and Saved Sixty, including Captain.

London, Sept. 7.—The destruction of the Pathfinder occurred about four o'clock Saturday afternoon at a point ten miles northeast of Saint Abbs Head, Scotland.

While she was patrolling the coast the cruiser struck a mine, which exploded near her magazine. Trawlers ten miles distant felt the shock. From Eyemouth, fourteen miles from the scene of the explosion, a huge cloud of smoke was visible on the horizon. A torpedo boat destroyer was the first to the rescue. She was followed by the Saint Abbs motor lifeboat.

The Pathfinder was literally blown to pieces, and the sea was strewn with the wreckage. The devastating effect of the explosion on the Pathfinder is emphasized in the report of Coxswain Nisbet, of the Saint Abbs motor lifeboat which first arrived to give assistance. He says that for a mile and a half the water was strewn with wreckage of every conceivable description. There was little of the pieces that was larger than a man's leg. In the midst of the debris he found a ship's Bible floating and extraordinary collections of personal articles from the cabins in the interior of the ship.

### ABOUT NINETY SAVED.

A message received in London this morning states that, in addition to the motor lifeboat, several steam trawlers hurried to the spot where the Pathfinder sank, and added that it is feared on reliable authority that the captain of the Pathfinder and some fifty or sixty of his crew were saved.

About ninety of the crew of the Pathfinder dead and wounded were picked up by torpedo boats and taken to a hospital at the naval base. Captain Leake and several other officers were saved. According to official announcement the casualties among the officers were: One killed, eight missing, one seriously wounded and one slightly wounded.

### Story of Eye Witness

An eye witness describing the sinking of the cruiser, said: "In less than a minute after the explosion we saw the smoke of two vessels and suddenly two torpedo boats came into view tearing through the water. We tried to attract their attention, but they made straight for the

scene of the wreck. I do not know how any wireless operator could have sent a message from the cruiser, as there seemed to be no time for anything. The ship's back must have been broken, and the two minutes following the explosion and before she sank must have been terrible. But somebody seems to have kept his head and a wireless message was certainly sent out. Three other destroyers soon arrived. One appeared to have been standing by the guns and on the lookout for submarines.

The skipper of a trawler who witnessed the blowing up of the Pathfinder from a distance of less than three miles later reached Berwick, He said: "I was on deck, and the men were below getting a meal when our vessel was suddenly shaken to pieces. She turned in the direction of the explosion and saw the cruiser in a perpendicular position, amid a fountain of smoke, water and steam. Her stern was uppermost. She poised thus for a moment only and then came another explosion and the Pathfinder was practically blown to atoms. She went down in less than four minutes from the time that she struck the mine. The work of rescue began immediately, and within an hour there were on the scene five destroyers, four trawlers and six steam drailleurs.

**Rescued Survivors.** "We picked up all the survivors that we could find and then remained a long time searching amid the wreckage. So terrific was the explosion that only one piece of wreckage large enough to support the weight of a man was found."

The Pathfinder flew the pennant of Captain Francis Martin Leake, whose ancestor was admiral of the fleet and First Lord of the Admiralty in the time of Queen Anne. The cruiser had a displacement of three thousand tons, but was slightly smaller than the British cruiser Amphion, which was sunk in the same manner on August 6th. Apparently the Pathfinder was on the same sort of duty as the Amphion, being the parent ship of a flotilla of destroyers in Scottish waters.

The admiral is not alarmed by the fate of the cruiser, as they expect such incidents and are taking steps to reduce their number. It is now believed that the Germans are using trawlers and other fishing boats to plant mines.

## TELLS OF DASTARDLY GERMAN ATTACK ON ENGLISH TRAWLERS

Hardly gave sailors time to remove clothing before enemy opened fire—Whole fleet engaged in this work.

(Daily News Special by G. F. Steward.) Rotterdam, Sept. 7.—Certain British trawlers have been sunk in the North Sea by the German fleet. As soon as they had left the trawlers, the Germans opened fire and sunk the trawler with a few shots.

Fishermen found on board the German torpedo boats, crews of two other English trawlers which had already been sunk. They numbered twenty-eight. Subsequently the trawlers were transferred to the German cruiser Stuttgart. There they found the crew of the English trawler Rido who had not been time to take their clothing from their vessel before she went to the bottom. All four trawlers which were fishing in the neighborhood of the trawler Rido were sunk and the men taken aboard a German cruiser. An hour later the German fleet steamed at great speed in an easterly direction.

## HOW WAR EFFECTS TRADE OF NATIONS

London, Sept. 7.—The effect of the war on British trade is seen in the Board of Trade returns for August. Imports compared with the corresponding month last year show a decrease of \$65,000,000, while exports have fallen off nearly \$100,000,000. The imports of sugar have dropped more than \$7,500,000 of which the loss of \$4,000,000 falls on Germany alone. Manufactured articles show a decrease of \$42,500,000 in imports.

In exports, coal is down \$10,000,000 and manufactured articles \$75,000,000. Of the latter \$12,500,000 was lost on ships and war munitions and \$30,000,000 on cotton and woolen fabrics. It is pointed out by the report that the decrease in exports is due largely to the fact that certain classes of exports are prohibited during war-time.

## SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER FIRST PEACE PLAN

On August 24, 1898, Count Mura-viev, Russian minister for Foreign Affairs, by order of the Tsar, handed to the representatives of other governments at St. Petersburg identical notes proposing "an international conference to consider terms of universal

and permanent peace throughout the world." This was the inspiration of the first Hague Peace Conference. The sixteenth anniversary of an event that was heralded as happy augury of an era of universal brotherhood finds war raging over almost all of Europe and over a portion of Asia. Nine nations—Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Japan—are in open warfare. Italy is on the verge of the vortex, while the status of several of the Balkan countries may be said to be one of suspense. War is being waged on China's soil, but without her consent.

This cataclysm has come despite the well meant efforts in behalf of peace of many leaders of thought in each of the countries now engaged in war. The failure of their efforts is no reflection upon their sincerity or their honesty of purpose. They have done their best. They have failed.

## KAISER SENDS CROWN PRINCE INTO EXILE

Does not want eldest son to become more popular—All Royal Family Fighting.

The Hague, Sept. 7.—Telegrams from Maastricht announce that the Kaiser's two sons, Prince Eitel Friedrich, his favorite, and Prince August Wilhelm, the artistic member of the family, are in Liege, the first lodging in the governor's palace, while the latter is quietly stopping at the Grand Hotel.

Nothing is known about the whereabouts of the Crown Prince, but it is believed the Kaiser has exiled him to the Russian boundary with the Potsdam Horse Guards. The Kaiser is very anxious not to give to the Crown Prince, who is generally loved as German's "War Prince," an opportunity of showing his country men what he is like. As a rule, the heir apparent's popularity only increases at the expense of that of the reigning sovereign.

It must have broken the Crown Prince's heart not to be allowed to fight against the French and the Belgians. The Kaiser in placing the Crown Prince in humiliating position is giving to Prince Eitel Friedrich the chance of regaining, by some heroic feat, the regard of the Germans, which he has lost.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the Kaiser's other sons, Prince Joachim and Oskar. Prince Adolf, is aboard the battleship Pommern. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, is in charge at Kiel and the Duke of Brunswick, the Kaiser's son-in-law, has command of the Zieten Hussars, operating in Alsace. The Duke, who is a prince of Great Britain and Ireland, will have to renounce this title; also he will get into difficulty with his father, the Duke of Cumberland, who is unfriendly hostile to the Hohenzollerns.

The Duke of Brunswick is the only prince of Great Britain who in modern times has taken weapons against England and her allies.

A German prophetic, Frau Nelly von Helldorf, predicted months ago, says the despatch, that the Crown Prince would be the last German ruler to succeed his father in the midst of a great war.

## DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT WAR

British freighter Cetriand carried coal to German cruiser Leipzig — Was stripped of wireless.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The British freighter Cetriand, under charter to the German government, was stripped of her wireless by the German cruiser Leipzig on August third, off Magdalena Bay, Lower California, and her cook, a German, and one other German reservist, were taken aboard the Leipzig. This was the word brought by Captain Minister of the British naval reserve, commanding the Cetriand, which arrived here today. He left July 24, laden with 2,900 tons of coal consigned to the Leipzig. The vessels met in Magdalena Bay and the Leipzig was loaded on August 4th, the day war was declared. Not till some time later, through Rear-Admiral Howard, at Mazatlan, commanding the American fleet, did the Cetriand learn that war had been declared. Coming north the vessel hugged the three mile limit.

## GERMANS RUSH MEN TO FRONT

London, Sept. 7.—A despatch to the Evening Star from Rotterdam says that during the first nineteen days of the war more than 2,600 trains bearing men to the front.

ed because they were attempting the impossible. Men have been changed, but man has not. He is the same human animal he has ever been; at bottom his actions are influenced by the same racial instincts and the same love of country that determined the action of his ancestors of remote generations.

If there is any moral to be drawn from the spectacle presented on the sixteenth anniversary of the peace movement that was started in the name of the Tsar and found lodgment in little Holland—whose existence as an independent nation is now so seriously threatened—it is in its warning against placing faith in "neutrality" agreements and other written documents that hold promise of peace, but do not take into account the ever dominating fact of human nature.

## GERMANY HAS MADE THREATS AGAINST CHINA

Says she will hold that nation responsible for allowing Japs and British to cross her territory.

Web-Hsing, Shantung Province, China, Sept. 7.—Reports have been received here that the Japanese ambassador of three thousand men, which is proceeding against the German territory of Kia-Chow from Lungkow has succeeded in covering only ten miles in the last two days because of the very poor condition of the roads in Shantung Province. At this distance out they came to a swollen river. This the artillery could not cross, and the guns are now returning to Lungkow.

Some of the Tsing Tau forts have been made bomb proof. The governor of Tsing Tau grants the garrison one day in three for liberty in town, to promote the health of the men. At most all the German reservists are living in deserted private residences in Tsing Tau.

The shops of the fort have been re-opened and there is music and moving picture shows every night.

According to news received here the bombs recently thrown into Tsing Tau from Japanese aeroplanes were ineffective.

**Germany Threatens.** Peking, Sept. 7.—Protesting to the foreign office against its note of September third, addressed to the diplomatic representatives in Peking and referring to the transgression of Chinese neutrality by the landing of Japanese troops at Lungkow, Baron von Maltzan, the German charge, declared today that Germany would hold Japan responsible for permitting Japanese and British soldiers to cross her territory.

The Chinese are unwilling to attack the Japanese who have landed in Shantung; nevertheless, they fear that Germany may ultimately make reprisals upon them.

The Japanese location here has been endeavoring to assure the Chinese authorities that the activities of Japanese troops are directed only against Tsing Tau.

## HAD NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE GERMANS

Ernest Cinqmars, of Quebec, saw hanging of French butcher who refused German money.

London, Sept. 7.—Ernest Cinqmars, King's printer for Quebec, in an interview with the Montreal Gazette correspondent today stated that he had just returned from the continent where he visited Ostend, Amiens and Paris last month.

At Amiens, Mr. Cinqmars was unable to escape before the German occupation, owing to the destruction of the bridge over the Somme by the allies, after their evacuation of the town.

Finding himself an object of German suspicion, he took refuge in a church for several hours, after seeing a butcher, who had an altercation with the invaders, through the latter offering German money for meat purchased, hanging until dead, from a hook on one of the beams of his own shop.

Belgian merchants or manufacturers who fled from Brussels prior to the German occupation had been allowed to return.

In Paris, Mr. Cinqmars was only 200 yards from the spot where a German bomb was dropped from an aeroplane, exploding harmlessly in a nearby lake. He saw Godfrey Langlois, who had reached Paris from Belgium just after the opening of the new Canadian office in the Belgian capital, but otherwise he declared that there were not six Canadians remaining in Paris.

ing two million troops for the western theatre of the war passed over the five bridges over the Rhine at Cologne.

Notwithstanding this enormous army, reinforcements are still being hurried to the front, not only to take the place of the huge number killed and wounded, but in order to carry out the emperor's German plan that, so far as possible, fresh troops be buried at men who already have borne the burden of the day.

In addition to the tremendous slaughter of the Germans, ordinary field pieces have been hurried forward. An American who has just arrived from Cologne, says that he met a wounded German officer who told him that the success of the Germans was due to the fact that they were always having a rest after an engagement. The army corps were being used in shifts to keep them fresh.

## WAR FATIGUE IS NUMBING AUSTRIA; SIXTH WEEK OF WAR

## ARRANGING FOR GIFT TO OLD COUNTRY

J. B. Daggett says policy of the Government is being enthusiastically received by all the farmers.

### Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Sept. 7.—J. B. Daggett, secretary of agriculture, returned from Grand Falls today after visiting all the leading potato points on the upper St. John valley. Mr. Daggett reports that the potato crop is in excellent condition and is light the quality being fine. There is a considerable quantity being dig at present for shipment to Ontario markets. While these potatoes are all right for immediate consumption they are not sufficiently ripe to be shipped to Great Britain. Mr. Daggett has already contracted for about half of the total amount, all arrangements having been made at current market prices. These will be delivered within the next fortnight.

Secretary Daggett states that the announcement that the government had intended to make a gift of 100,000 bushels of potatoes was enthusiastically received by people in the northern section of the St. John valley and the government is highly commended for its action. All potatoes purchased for the provinces' gift will be shipped in bulk to St. John where they will be bagged for shipment to the Old Country. The bags will bear an inscription stating that the potatoes are the gift of New Brunswick. They will in all probability be shipped from St. John early in October.

Mr. Daggett will go to St. John on Wednesday to make arrangements for a warehouse and the work of placing the potatoes in bags. After the close of the St. John exhibition he will leave for Westmorland county to purchase potatoes. The policy of the government is to give every county an opportunity of providing their share and purchases will be made in this way.

Speaking of the potato crop, Secretary Daggett states that the yield will be about 10,000,000 bushels. A few weeks ago the estimate was placed at about 9,250,000 bushels, but the rains have "bottomed up" the crop considerably.

## TELLS ABOUT JOY OF BATTLE

French Colonel Soldier give graphic account of furious bayonet charge against German line.

Paris, Sept. 7.—To the Matin's correspondent at Chartres, France, a colonial infantryman, wounded at Chartres, related his experiences in the battle.

"We marched with our African comrades against the Prussian guard," he said. "We were in bounds and the humming bullets, using every bit of cover we could. We felt intoxicated with the joy of battle."

"The battle was long and the action lasted. All I remember is that we fired our last shot within fifty yards of the enemy. Then it was the pitiless thrust of the cold steel. It would have given us the victory for, however intrepid and steady are the troops we fight against, there are no soldiers in the world able to resist the Turco's bayonet charge."

"My regiment's effort alas, was broken by quick fire snipers hidden in the ruins of an old factory. We were obliged to fall back and we suffered heavily, but we have the consolation of saying that we made enormous gains in the Kaiser's crack regiments."

All the wounded at Chartres agree that, while the German rifle shooting was poor, they used the quick fire with great intelligence. Quick fire, however, are easily unmasked and the French seventy-five millimetre gun puts them out of action two minutes after they are located."

One of the Turco's had the good fortune to capture single handed a German captain. He had carefully disarmed him and was conducting him when the officer in a violent rage cursed the Turco. The African made him carry his knapsack and all of his equipment, and sticking a suncheon on his head, he thus led his prisoner through the lines amidst roars of laughter.

### Letters to Valcartier.

Letters for the members of the 62nd overseas contingent at Valcartier should be addressed to St. John 62nd Contingent, 12th Bat. No. 3rd Brigade Infantry, Valcartier.

## German Emperor Watches Over Movements of All His Armies—Great Britain Prepared to Fight to the Last and Win.

In the obliteration or aggrandisement of nations now in process the fact of first and greatest importance at the close of the sixth week—fifth week of war for the Germans—is the weakening of the Austrian empire, a dynastic disaster changing the map of southern Europe in new and stranger ways. This great European Power, patched together with races no two alike or in sympathy, a mere political crazy quilt, the signs of rigor mortis this week have become unmistakable.

The first wall of the death-agony came from the Austrian capital on Thursday, piteous appeal to Italy not Austria her neutrality; it is "to your advantage not to do so," sobbs Vienna. Translated it means that if Italy abandoned being spectator and drew her sword, it would be her own undoing. Count Berchtold must be fastening his eyes on the map of the accumulated ruins of the empire he lit though not so bitter falls the blow as it does on his aged master, likely the last of the Hapsburgs, last emperor of the dual monarchy. The volcanic blooded peoples over whom Franz Joseph ruled have begun to mutter; Prague, where the Teuton is so detested that a question asked in German remains rudely unanswered, has begun to stammer "Slavs—Slavs!"—Hungarians beaten by Slavs! the Austrian fleet a useless weapon. Cattaro taken by "dirty" Montenegrins, Austrian authority howled down in Bosnia—these signs point to but one end. When members are torn from the body the carcass won't be worth an emperor's ownership. Worse yet! The Austro-Hungarian army lost East Galicia, lost Lemberg, an eight-day battle, 200,000 troops made into war dust. 200 guns left behind in the excitement, a great Austrian army no longer counted as of military value! The flower of Austria and Hungary withered by the Russian tornado. Disaster also to the Austrian attempt to pierce Poland, the position there painfully held, only by the help of Germans.

Austrian troops alone could not do it. Pity for Franz Josef, he and his empire are to pass away together. The Kaiser remains all the war there is on the German side; the directing, commanding, colossal war lord, the greatest figure in the whole warring world, incarnation of activity, attending to everything, nothing too big or too small, forwarding another decoration to the lonely sovereign at Schonbrunn with cheering message: "Opportunity of providing their share and purchases will be made in this way."

French reinforcements to steady his wavering Prussians, pushing the wavering Austrians back to the firing lines in Poland, sending them another German army corps to show them how to stand or fall, never for a minute taking his eyes off his perfect killing machine at work in perfect killing ways, wedding, ever wedding on Paris. The march of the German right wing from Belgium to the forts of Verdun and Mons, was impartially done. German snipers wasted in thousands, day, the sacking of Louvain was "the greatest crime of civilization."

This shameless holocaust was performed by blind, barbaric vengeance." But war is war, the Kaiser makes no other. By and by he will attend to Asquith. Just now he is busy, busy, chaffering of his killing machine. It takes much managing; his managing is superb! What matters it that the price-ticket of glory hangs in more than two hundred thousand German homes, black with crepe!

What does most concern the machine is the British awakening, or

which the week has given ample evidence. Asquith at the Guild Hall, yesterday, urged, demanded, pleaded, every able-bodied Briton should join the colors; a long war is on only 350,000 have so far volunteered. More, many more, are wanted. The Germans must meet Britain's utmost strength and quickly. Kitchener said of volunteers, "I don't care whether they know their right from their left foot, teach them to shoot, teach them quickly." The war loudly approved is becoming popular in England. King's appeal is in tune with the moment: "Who stands, if Freedom fall, who dies, if England live?" The publication of the casualty lists to date—16,173 officers and men, killed wounded and missing—made England set her teeth, tighten her belt. Official England is very much alive to the week finished with a fine stroke of strategy—put it down to Kitchener—Russians, possibly 70,000, arrived from Archangel and via Scotland and England were rushed to Ostend. More coming this way. The general staff in Berlin and Admiral Tirpitz must do some quick thinking.

Large exclamations points studded the news of the week in a battle of liars. Future historians must settle who did the lying. The Havas (official French news agency) called the Wolf (official German news agency) a liar, the Wolf snapped back. The Russian ambassador at Washington declared the German ambassador in Washington was a liar. Asquith, prime minister in the Commons, Haldane, Lord Chancellor, in the Lords, said the London Times was a liar. The Morning Post and other London papers repeated it on their own account. The German Nauen-Saville talking machine stationer of Liege stating the Germans had killed 120,000 Russians, captured 70,000 more in an East Prussia battle. On the old-fashioned, out-of-date radio—three wounded to one killed—this meant the Russians had 600,000 wounded. The Vienna foreign office, sending a despatch for American consumption, said that Lemberg was evacuated because the Galician capital was "situated in an open plain offering no advantage of protection or position." Every map shows lie to this statement. Someone said the Nauen-Saville despatches were not received in the length given out, the aerial officer stationed at Saville said they were. Count Bernstorff thereupon said it was a lie to say they were written up in his embassy. Somewhere in all these statements there seem to be a few untruths. Such things are food for the galleries, raw meat for timid patriotism, perhaps war hysteria, like changing the name of St. Petersburg to Petrograd.

And France? Nothing decisive except endless fighting, advantage today for the allies in checking the main attempt to break through, disadvantage in the German appearance before Paris unwelcome ingredient in the Paris peace. Grim General Gallieni commands there and is ready, declining any orders from General Joffre, or War Minister Millerand as to what to do. Paris rates are closed, plenty of food stored, martial law rules, all houses and structures that might aid an enemy advancing have been levelled and removed, miles and miles of trenches, shelters, are in position, thrown up this week by several hundred thousand men. Gallieni spells right in Paris. His garrison of 300,000 are in their places—there is plenty of ammunition, esprit, cigarettes, courage. Four weeks from the day war was declared between France and Germany, the Germans arrived. The hour has struck and finds Gallieni. It also finds President Poincaré, his ministers, the proclamation printing press, the money of the Bank of France, senators, deputies, officials, archivists, hangers-on, ambassadors, and ministers—save Myron T. Herrick and his secretaries—and the editorial staff of Le Temps at Bordeaux, whether they bolted Wednesday night—necessary move but not dramatic. The Germans are laughing, not for the first time, at Bordeaux.

### TRY UNGAR'S LAUNDRY

There are the golden cranes loaves that fill the kitchen with the aroma of fresh-baked hickory nuts—See the eager kiddies follow their noses to table. To-day—Bake with Five Roses Flour.

