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ST. JOHN N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914

TEN PAGES—ONE CENT

Allies Have Made Some Little Gains at Aisne; Germans Prepare To Fight Along Rhine

Increasing The Fortifications At Cologne and Dusseldorf

Fresh Forces of Allies Appear and Are Attacking Germans on the Right in the Vicinity of St. Quentin

New York, N. Y., Sept. 22—A cable from Rotterdam to the Tribune says—
"A significant message reaches here from Utrecht to the effect that all transportation of merchandise to Mannheim, Baden and Byd has been stopped by German orders. This traffic would of necessity go along the Rhine and the whole western frontier of Germany."

This statement, read in conjunction with the report from Amsterdam that the Germans are seriously reinforcing the fortifications at Cologne and Dusseldorf, making every preparation for defending the towns, suggests that the whole right bank of the Rhine is being prepared for defense and that the Germans are anxious that even the Dutch shall not see their preparations.

FRENCH TROOPS ATTACK GERMANS

London, Sept. 22—The Times' military expert says that the line of the allies now extends on the east from a point near St. Die through Lunéville, Pont-A-Mousson, Etain, Consonvoye, Montfaucon, Souain, Rheims, Craonne, Noyon, Lassigny and Roisel to Leclercq.

The news of the day, the expert says: "Is the appearance of fresh forces around Peronne, seventeen miles north west of St. Quentin, attacking the German extreme right at St. Quentin."

"The English army is near Soissons. On the British left are French troops, who probably reach through to Lassigny toward Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and are endeavoring to close in upon Laferre, fourteen miles northwest of Laon."

GERMANS HAVE A LINE OF FORTRESSES.

London, Sept. 22—The correspondent of the Times in Paris, discussing the big battle says—
"The battle of the Aisne continues, having lasted a week with the allies making slow progress against extraordinary difficulties."

"It is no longer, properly speaking, a battle, but a siege, the Germans having constructed along their hundred-mile front a series of small fortresses from Oise to the Meuse, made of old forts and disused quarries."

"Bomb-proof shelters, formed of bags of cement, and subterranean passages connect the casemates on the heights of Pommiers with the open country, by means of which the enemy secures victuals and is supplied with ammunition. These elaborate works were prepared by the Germans before the march on Paris, thus indicating that they had some doubt of success."

MAIN ATTACK OF THE TWO FORCES

London, Sept. 22—A Paris despatch to the Express says—
"Military experts here believe that the Germans intend to raise the entire city of Rheims. While the French attack is material from a military standpoint, it is the centre of a district of the highest strategic value. The German forces, in great strength, are close to the city on the north side while the French batteries occupy the heights to the south."

"While the German main attack is developing at Rheims, the French attack is centering toward Noyon. The plateau of Craonne is held by 100,000 Germans, while the village is occupied by the French. Blucher, who was defeated by Napoleon on this same ground, declared that 25,000 troops could hold this plateau against any odds."

Paris Sept. 22—The battle of Charleroi lasted three days, and the battle of Marne covered six days, the retirement of the Germans commenced on the third day. Today is the seventh day of the battle of the Aisne, the most violent of the three, but the limit of human endurance seems to have been reached, as the intensity of the struggle has diminished in front of Rheims."

At Caronne, after a brief lull, the fighting has become fierce again and the losses of the Germans were increased. Here alone of the whole line, hand-to-hand fighting occurred yesterday. Everywhere else, the invaders left the attack to the "bummers," as they call the immense mortars which did so much damage to the cathedral of Rheims.

It may well be asked if the result of the lavish use of these immense projectiles, between five and six feet long, is a good investment as the serious damage of the Rheims cathedral has had only the result of the increasing the determination of the French to win. The significance of the battle is that the French have not only won the battle but they have also won the war."

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German Right Bending Backward Under The Pressure of The Allies

All eyes are now fixed on the western section of the great battle line in France where the allied army is expected to descend upon the German right which already is bending backwards under persistent pressure from the British and French armies to the northward of the river Aisne. If these German positions are once carried strategists here are of the opinion that the whole German front will be in danger. Meanwhile, however, "a perceptible progress" is all the light the official chronicler permits himself to say on the siege of the fortified positions which now has lasted ten days.

London, Sept. 22—The dearth of official news this morning from the long battle front in the western arena of the war, has led to the usual crop of rumors.

The latest official communication from Paris even more laconic than usual declares that the allies are making progress between Rheims and the Argonne, although the fighting during yesterday was less violent. A wounded British officer, who has returned to Paris from the front, has supplemented the official news with the declaration that the allies, on their left, have advanced seven miles.

The devoted city of Rheims may be razed to the ground, it is felt in London, not because in itself it has any strategic importance, but because it happens to be in the way of the operations directed against the plateau above the city, where the allies undoubtedly will endeavor again to disprove, as did Napoleon, the theory of Blucher, that these heights are impregnable, even if defended by only 25,000 men.

Nowhere else along the battle line, is any great effort being made to carry a frontal attack, and unless one side or the other executes an outflanking movement, Rheims may witness the most decisive battle of the war.

IN BELGIUM.

Belgian sorties continue from the shelter of Antwerp, but neither the Belgians nor the Germans have brought about any real change in their relative positions in this district.

From Petrograd come stories of the continued flight of the broken Austrian armies in Galicia, while at the same time Vienna declares that these armies are reorganizing for offensive action. It would seem clear, however, that only Przemysl is today standing out against the total occupation of Galicia by Russia.

Petrograd reports further that the populace already is fleeing from Cracow. Reports in the Russian capital are that Austrian Polish volunteers are declining to serve against the Russians.

Enemy's Forces Reduced Already By Casualties and Capture By Great Total of 2,000,000

New York, Sept. 22—A Petrograd cable to the Tribune says: Specialists here estimate that the extreme limits of Austro-German resources in men for this war do not exceed 6,000,000, about two-thirds being German, and the other third Austrians.

The Germans have lost in France, Belgium and East Prussia, together with their last losses in concert with Austria in Galicia, no fewer than 1,000,000 men. The Austrians in their conflict with Russia and Serbia have likewise lost another 1,000,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, the latter being particularly numerous, owing to the readiness of the Slav element, about one-half of the total Austrian armies, to surrender to their fellow Slavs.

WAS MISTAKEN FOR ANIMAL

Millstream Farmer Accidentally Killed by Shot From Nephew's Rifle

A shocking fatality occurred about dusk last evening at Millstream, Kings county, N. B., when James Herbert Goggin, aged about thirty-five years, a well known farmer of that place, was killed by a shot from a rifle in the hands of his nephew, Henry Loker. The latter was passing along a roadway when he saw the bushes moving, and thinking there was an animal behind them, he fired. There came a groan of agony from the bushes and peering through he was horrified to see his uncle writhing in death.

Young Loker was almost overcome with grief and dread when he realized what had transpired, and today is prostrated. Doctor Murray was summoned, but the unfortunate farmer was beyond human aid, and in a few minutes life was extinct. An inquest was held this morning by Coroner Wallace of Sussex, and the verdict was that death was accidental, and the exonerated young Loker of any criminal intent.

Mr. Goggin held the respect of his neighbors and all who knew him, and his death under such circumstances is the cause of sincere regret. The hearty sympathy of the whole community goes out to his wife.

ONE KILLED, ANOTHER SERIOUSLY INJURED WHILE MOOSE HUNTING

Berwick, N. S., Sept. 22—Word from Lake George tells of a sad accident which occurred in that locality. Amos Hall and Rupert Jodrey, two residents of that place, went early in the morning moose-hunting, and not returning when they expected, search was made for them. Hall was found dead, having been shot through the heart, and Jodrey was dangerously wounded. Up to the present it is not known how the accident happened.

MAY CONNECT HIM WITH LEVIE MURDER

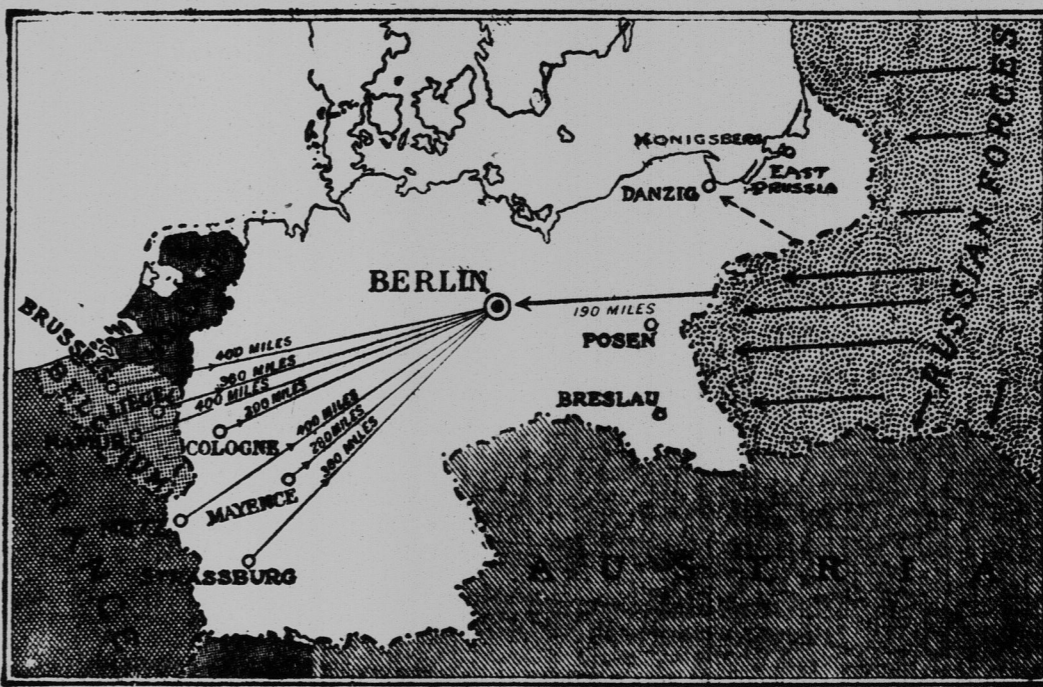
Montreal, Sept. 22—Israel Bourrat, one of the three bandits who escaped the gallows for the death of Constable Boudoin, for which he, with Beauchamp and Arthur Foucault, was found guilty of manslaughter on Saturday may have to face another charge of murder. He will be sent to Quebec to see if he can be identified as the man suspected of the murder of Oscar Guay, a cabman of Levis, Que., three months ago.

TWO CHARGES William Mulcahey, twenty-one years of age, was arrested this morning by the Policeman Garnet on suspicion of stealing a sack of oats from the store of Alfred Kierstead, also charged with using abusive and threatening language to him.

EIGHTEEN GERMAN SOLDIERS KILLED BY A BULL

Paris, Sept. 22—The Petit Parisien prints a story of a bull which killed eighteen Germans. It appears that when the peasants in the neighborhood of Sezanne were warned of the approach of the Germans they opened the gates of the cattle pens and endeavored to drive the cattle to a place of safety. One enormous bull, it is said, becoming enraged by the sound of the cannon fire, broke away and charged the Germans, who looked on in stupefaction, believing it was some trick of the French. At the first dash the bull gored six, throwing them high in the air. Others shot and wounded the animal, which, however, gored a dozen more before succumbing.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON BERLIN



This map shows how the Russians plan to advance on Berlin. The Czar's largest armies for that work are indicated by the four southern arrows. These arrows are pointing through Russian Poland. Directly in their front is the German province of Silesia, of which Breslau is the capital. Silesia will have to be crossed before Berlin can be thought of, and it is to be presumed that the Kaiser will put up a stiff fight in the province. The map shows of what little consequence are the reported German victories in East Prussia so far as the "On to Berlin" campaign is concerned. All the Russians need do up in East Prussia is to keep the Germans there from getting so far into the Czar's land as to threaten Petrograd (St. Petersburg) to the northeast or to cut in behind the Russian host to the south which is advancing on Berlin. It is interesting to note that the Russians are much nearer Berlin than is the German army in France, but this is unimportant because the railroads are in perfect condition from the German rear to Berlin, while the Russians will find nothing but demolished railroads and will have to fight every foot of the way to Berlin.

LABOR MINISTER PRESENT AS SHARP CRITICISM IS MADE AT CONGRESS

THINK CATHEDRAL CAN BE RESTORED

Priceless Decorations at Rheims, However, Ruined

WONDERFUL WINDOWS SUFFERED

German Bombardment Killed Some of Their Own Wounded—Crippled Beggar of the War of 1870 Still Stands at Door

London, Sept. 22—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Rheims sends this story of the situation at that point. "The visitor Rheims wretched in smoke and echoing with the boom of cannonading, presents a forlorn and desolate sight. Everywhere there is evidence of damage done by the shells of the big howitzers. Whole houses are seen with their interiors smashed into a shapeless mass of bricks, mortar and wood."

"Around the Cathedral hardly a house escaped damage. In front of the facade of the Cathedral stands a statue of Joan of Arc. The figure is unscathed, but the horse and pedestal are chipped and scarred by shells and the flames."

"At the first sight the exterior of the Cathedral does not appear to be much damaged, although the masonry is chipped, scarred and whitened by countless shrapnel bullets, while many carved figures and gargoyles have been broken off."

"In the doorway still stands the crippled beggar, who has sought alms there for many years. He maintained his position throughout the bombardment and, like a statue, he stands covered with dust and glass. The man was unharmed. He was crippled in the war of 1870."

"An examination of the interior of the Cathedral shows that nearly fifty shells had found lodgement, but luckily, the range being very great, the solid stone-work of the building had resisted the successive shots. It was the ancient and priceless glass of the windows which suffered the most. In the centre of the vault, the great candelabra which hung from the roof lies broken in the centre of the floor amid a great mass of debris."

"The general impression is that the Cathedral can be restored, although most of its priceless decorations are ruined."

Killed Some of Their Own "Some of the German wounded are still in the Cathedral. Several of them were killed by shrapnel bullets during the bombardment."

"German aeroplanes hovered over Rheims while the bombardment was in progress, doubtless to report the success of the cannonading. They flew very high and the French soldiers did not trouble to fire at them."

Rome, Sept. 22—The International Arctic Club, the Academy of St. Luke, and many other organizations have sent protests to the German authorities against the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TO OPEN AS USUAL

New York, Sept. 22—A cable to the Tribune from Oxford, England, says: Oxford University will open as usual on October 8, and E. J. Willie, Oxford Rhodes scholar of the Rhodes trust, has called Rhodes scholars to report by that date.

Fair Wage Clause in Government Contracts "Fizzle and Farce"

This is Feature of Morning Session of Dominion Body Here—A Resolution on the War and Others Also on Important Matters

Many matters of interest to labor organizations and the public in general were discussed at this morning's session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in convention in St. Andrew's rink. J. C. Waters, president and the attendance was large. A visitor today was Hon. Mr. Crothers, minister of labor, Ottawa, whose arrival had been anticipated and for whose consideration certain matters are pending in connection with labor problems.

Reports on organization were submitted, showing an encouraging state of unionism in Canada and boding well for its future. Important resolutions were passed after due consideration.

Particular interest attached to a consideration of a resolution from the Carpenters and Joiners' Union Local 718, protesting against the action of the minister of labor in omitting from contract stipulations on the Toronto harbor, a provision for the payment of union rates in wages, and requesting him to reconsider his position. The matter was ably expounded by Delegate Moore and keen attention was paid to the discussion. It was adjourned until this afternoon.

A scathing denunciation of existing conditions in connection with labor relations with the government was given by Delegate Bruce of Toronto, who seemed to have the approval of the congress, judging from the hearty applause given his remarks. "It's enough to pre-vent union men seeking government work," he said, "when we consider the political partisans being appointed to office without any sympathetic feeling to labor."

Much interest was evinced also in a discussion on technical education when some profitable information was given to the congress.

Reports The report of the president on labor organization was submitted. It covered a very wide scope in labor matters, dealing with affairs from east to west in Canada; problems in several centres as regards labor conditions; growth of unionism; working system in jails and prisons for those in custody; establishment of improved relations between international bodies; the settlement of some strikes and disputes and a comprehensive resume of labor endeavors during the last year. Reference was made to a setback in some places caused by recruiting for the war, but when the crisis was past there was every reason to believe that a flourishing era would ensue, and unionism would be stronger than ever.

As regards the maritime provinces, there was still room for much organization, and the movement of national organizers in these parts was most commendable.

Western Organizations The report of Fred Bancroft, vice-president, on western organization was submitted. It referred to legislation in behalf of labor in Ontario, and the excellent work done in that particular province. Reference to the project of carrying a similar campaign into British Columbia for legislation like that in Ontario was made, the report saying that prospects were most promising. The necessity of not only having good labor legislation on the statute books, but of seeing that it was properly administered and enforced was emphasized. The report on affairs in general throughout the west was bright indeed.

New Brunswick Provincial matters were referred to in the report of James L. Sugars, organizer in New Brunswick, speaking of conditions in the various centres of this province. The suggestion was made that organizers be sent through the province, as he thought the time was ripe for the growth of unionism to a better development.

Resolutions Several resolutions, prepared for consideration, were discussed. The first taken up was that of Local 378 Boot-makers' Union of Montreal, N. B., introduced by Delegate S. Powell, favoring technical education for their trade apprentices, and suggesting that legislation for their promotion in this respect be sought. The committee recommended that the resolution be carried in regard to all trade apprentices, amending the enacting clause was to this end, the understanding being that the employers must arrange for the instruction being given.

Delegate Simpson, of Toronto, thought the resolution not sufficiently far-reaching. He approved of a stronger insistence on boys having technical education, helped by the employer who was to receive the benefit of the labor of the apprentice. Employers should be required to send their apprentices to continuation classes, not at night, but by day, paying their wages while they were there. The speaker instanced the success of the apprentice system in Germany.

Delegate Armstrong, of Winnipeg, disapproved of copying from the German system, saying that it gave the state too much power and placed the boys to too great an extent in its grasp.

On a motion by the chairman of the committee, the resolution was referred back for reconsideration. The resolution was: "Whereas, the capitalist class in their struggle to protect their present and gain further markets, have precipitated the greatest war in modern times, and whereas, war is organized murder of the workers of the various countries who are transformed into savages through the teachings of all the agencies of the capitalist class, viz. the press, the pulpit, the schools and the stage; resolved, that we, the members of Manitoba district, System Division No. 1, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, protest (Continued on page 2, second column.)"

WEATHER BULLETIN

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis—A moderate depression is situated over the upper lake region while a cool wave covers the west. Frost occurred again last night in many parts of the western provinces.

Showers and Cooler.

Maritime—Fine and warm today. Wednesday fresh to strong southerly to westerly winds, some showers and turning cooler.

New England—Fair tonight, not quite so warm on the coast; Wednesday, unsettled and cooler, moderate to fresh south and westerly winds.

FURTHER SUMS FOR LOCAL PATRIOTIC FUND

- J. N. Golding, Sr., \$5.00
- Walter H. Golding, 5.00
- Mrs. W. H. Golding, 5.00
- Ottie W. Golding, 3.00
- Eric Golding, 2.00
- Jackie Golding, 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Whelpley, 5.00
- A. N. L., .50
- Miss Black, .25
- Miss Helen A. Wark, 25.00
- R. E. Armstrong (monthly), 5.00
- Col. H. H. McLean (one half of his subscription), 250.00
- A. G. McMullin, 3.00
- J. S. Cooper, 3.00
- George McKinney, 3.00
- Edward C. Woods, 10.00
- Friend, 1.00

From Fairville Drug Company, Glenora H. Allan manager, donation from babies' page on subscription list—
Miss M. Frances Dorothy Allan, \$1.00
Master J. Baxter Allan, 1.00
Miss Margaret Patricia Fitzsimons, 1.00
Miss Margaret Patricia Fitzsimons, 1.00
Miss Mary Olive Flewelling, 1.00
Miss Marion Blanche Maxwell, 1.00
Miss Floyd Priest Hand, 1.00
Master Jack Duffield, 1.00
Miss Nettie Glenora Niles, .50
Miss Catherine Mill Tilton, .25
Friend, .88.25

JUVENILE COURT
Victor Cobham, charged with escaping from the custody of the Boys' Industrial Home about a month ago, was brought before Magistrate Ritchie this morning and was remanded. He was arrested last evening by Policemen Briggs and Ross.