REMARKABLE PICTURE OF THE FLIGHT OF THE BELGIAN CIVILIANS BEFORE THE ADVANCE OF THE GERMANS TOWARD BRUSSELS

THIS PICTURE, WHICH ILLUSTRATES THE FLIGHT FROM TIRLEMONT, SHOWS CIVILIANS, PRIESTS AND RED CROSS HELPERS RETREATING TOWARD BRUSSELS AND GHENT.

This picture is a direct photographic enlargement from a negative obtained from a British correspondent in Belgium. On Tuesday, August 18, the German troops surged down upon Tirlemont, around which they had been massing for some days, presumably by rail and motor cars. The reports which had reached the inhabitants of Tirlemont of the happening at other surrounding towns and villages had not added to the peace of mind of the inhabitants, and soon the psychological moment for flight arrived. All kinds of civilians set out toward Brussels and Ghent. At times the road was full of carts bearing entire families, with pots and pans swaying and banging against the sides as the vehicles bumped over the pave. Younger wives and boys and menfolk who were still in the towns and villages walked. At the particular moment when the picture was taken Red Cross helpers mingled with the throng of priests and civilians.

ALLIES HOLD GERMANS IN CHECK IN ADVANCE TOWARDS THE COAST

(Continued from page 1)

It is believed, however, that as in this war the armies fight less for positions than for lines of communication, the Germans are striking for the outer railway system, now in French hands, which runs from Paris through Amiens and Arras to Hazebrouck Junction, and thence to Calais and the coast. Thus far, according to the French reports, the allies have repulsed every attempt of the Germans to achieve this object, and now have them pressed well back from the threatened railway.

Germans Getting More Reinforcements

The Germans are said to be sending further reinforcements from Germany to stiffen their lines and enable them to resume the offensive. The French are reported to have offered successful resistance to effectual use by the Germans of the advance they made to the river Meuse, at St. Mihiel.

All this is drawn from French sources, the Germans having been more silent than usual with regard to the operations in the west.

There have been no reports of fighting south of the Bruges-Ghent line, which is taken to mean that the forces which opposed the Germans around Ghent have been drawn southward, to join hands with their main body.

Any allied force fighting on the coast will have the assistance of British warships, but it is unlikely that these vessels will bombard German forces occupying Ostend or other coast towns, for it would mean the destruction of the towns without the gaining of any military advantage.

Basel, Switzerland, again reports a defeat of the Germans in the Vosges. There still is no mention of this in the official communications, although such a defeat has been reported several times from unofficial sources.

The promise that the pressure would be taken off France and Belgium when the big battle commenced in the east has again been delayed in its fulfillment. The Germans are before Warsaw—in fact, fighting has taken place only eight miles from that city, and, while their advance to the Nieman was a failure, the forces of Emperor William apparently have retrived some defeats of the Austrians in Galicia, and advanced as far as Jaroslau, seventeen miles northwest of Przemysl.

The German plan seems to be to have two armies advance within the course formed by the Vistula river, on the left bank of that river, while two other armies advance round on the right bank, to take the defenders of Warsaw on the flank. This, according to Russian accounts, suits the Russian general staff, who are said purposely to have withdrawn to the Vistula so that they would have the railways at their back, the roads at this time of the year being little more than quagmires.

Awaiting Decision of Battle in Poland

Both sides claim to have gained advantage in preliminary fighting, but these victories and defeats can have little effect on the general result of the battle, in which, it is estimated nearly five million men are engaged. The Russians, it is said, have two and a half million men, and the Austro-German force is declared to total nearly two millions. The armies cover a front of nearly three hundred miles.

The battle on the East Prussian frontier has ceased. The two armies are facing each other across the border, both doubtless being satisfied to remain where they are until the main battle in Poland is decided. This may not be for months, although the Germans, it is said, will attempt to achieve a quick victory, so as to release their troops for the western campaign.

One more keel has to be added to the British naval losses in the war, the cruiser Hawke having been sunk by a German submarine in northern waters yesterday. As in the case of the other ships which the Germans have destroyed by means of the submarine, only a few of her crew escaped. The Hawke, like the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, three other cruisers which have met the same fate, was a Chatham ship, so that town again is in mourning.

The cruiser Theseus, which was also attacked by the same submarine that sank the Hawke, obeyed the spartan, but necessary instructions issued by the Admiralty when so many lives were lost htrough the Cressy and Hogue going to the assistance of the Aboukir when the latter was torpedoed, and turned away from the perishing crew of the Hawke.

Of the ill-fated vessel's crew, three petty officers and forty-nine men are reported to have been rescued by a trawler, while one officer and twenty men are said to have escaped on a raft. The Hawke is believed to have had on board a crew of 400 men. The submarine which sank her is believed to have made good its escape.

Nothing further has been heard of the Russian and Turkish fleets in the Black Sea. Constantinople denies a report, which had reached that city, that the former German cruiser Breslau, which now flies the Turkish flag, has been sunk.

The last of the Belgian wounded, who total thirteen thousand, has now reached England, and the flow of fugitives also has come to an end, except for some who are coming from Holland and French ports. No satisfactory arrangement has been made for the return to their homes of those Belgians who crossed the frontier into Holland, although the Germans continue to try to induce them to do so.

LORD KITCHENER PLEASED WITH OUR TROOPS

London, Oct. 16.—(Gazette Cable)—Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, was seen by your correspondent today at the Savoy Hotel, the minister being in the company of Colonel Wilson, staff officer, and Col. W. G. Morden. The minister stated that he had been all day at the war office with Lord Kitchener, and that the Secretary for War was well satisfied as regards the Canadian troops.

Col. Hughes received sympathetically the complaint of your correspondent regarding the censoring of lengthy and important messages, and promised his best efforts to have the censorship relaxed.

Questioned concerning further recruiting in Canada, he said that the Dominion's contribution of troops would be brought up to 100,000 if necessary. On the minister's attention being called to the complaint made at Winnipeg recently by Colonel Mitchell, that western officers had been passed over, although the west had provided more men than had all the rest of Canada, Col. Hughes said: "I will not condescend to say anything except that they have no ground for complaint, and perhaps by the time the second contingent has been despatched, they will know it."

Col. Hughes mentioned that Col. Herbert MacKay, the remount officer who is now over here, had suffered from a severe attack of appendicitis, but has now happily recovered.

LIFT BAN PROHIBITING EXPORT FO PULPWOOD FROM NEW BRUNSWICK

(Continued from page 1)

muda, where the regulations are somewhat similar to those in the United States have been adopted, active efforts have been made by the Government for some time looking towards the removal of these restrictions and word has just been received by the Minister of Agriculture to the effect that a copy of the regulation has been forwarded by the Bermuda Government and on its receipt it is hoped that it may be possible to take such steps as will open the Bermuda market to this product of New Brunswick farms.

During the session of the government word was received that the fine spandral arch bridge across the reversing falls at St. John, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, is so near completion that it is expected the steel work will be connected tomorrow, forming a complete span across the mouth of the St. John river. The remaining work, which consists of minor details, will be finished at the earliest possible time.

The new steel bridge at Grand Falls constructed by the Provincial Department of Public Works and declared by engineers to be one of the finest structures in the Province, is also about completed and the magnificent new bridge across the Miramichi river at Newcastle will be finished in about two weeks.

Details in connection with the early completion of the St. John Valley Railway from Gagetown to Centreville also occupied considerable of the Government's attention and the hope was expressed that this portion of the line will soon be in operation.

CENSORS WILL ADD NOTHING TO WHAT WAR CORRESPONDENTS SEND

London, Oct. 16, 9.35 p. m.—Sir Stanley Buckmaster, director of the official press bureau during a conference today with American newspaper men assured them that the British censors would write nothing in despatches which was not put there by the authors of the messages. He said that extracts from London papers which already had been censored could be cabled.

Official reports from Germany will be permitted to go through to America unchanged, unless they seem to reflect unfairly and untruly on the allies, other than England. This stand is taken on the ground of fairness to the brothers in arms of the British. The press bureau is willing, said Sir Stanley, to permit the readers of American newspapers to have the same basis for opinion as the readers of the London papers.

CIGARS AND WINE AMONG DEMAND OF GERMANS AT ANTWERP

London, Oct. 16 (4.42 p.m.)—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends a despatch in which he quotes Councillor Langnor of Antwrep in describing the situation in Antwerp, as follows:

"Antwerp now has a garrison of 17,000 marines and 200 officers, commanded by an Admiral. As a war contribution the Germans demanded three hundred weight of potatoes daily 2,000 bottles of wine, bread for the whole garrison, 85,000 cigars, 8,500 kilograms of meat, and pay for the officers and soldiers, estimated at $10,000 daily."

BRITAIN LOST ANOTHER SHIP IN NORTH SEA

The Cruiser Hawke Sunk by German Submarine — Only Sixty-Three, Out of Crew of 400 Saved.

London, Oct. 16—The British cruiser Hawke has been sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. Out of a crew of 400 men, fifty were saved.

This statement has been officially confirmed. The Hawke was of 7,350 tons displacement. She was 360 feet long, of sixty feet beam and drew thirty-three feet of water. She was a sister ship of the Edgar, Endymion, Grafton, Theseus and Gibraltar, and was launched in 1891. Her armament consisted of two 9.2 inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, twelve 6-pounders, five 3-pounders, two machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her complement is given as 544 men, but she may well have had fewer on board when she went down.

The Hawke was commanded, according to the British Admiralty list of September, 1914, by Captain Hugh P. E. T. Williams, and among her officers were Commander Bernard A. Pratt Barlow and Lieut.-Commander Robert R. Rosoman.

The admiralty has given out the following announcement concerning the loss of the cruiser Hawke:

"His Majesty's ship Theseus, Capt. Hugh Edwards, was attacked by a submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea yesterday afternoon, but was missed. H. M. S. Hawke, Capt. H. P. E. T. Williams, was attacked about the same time and was sunk Three officers and forty-nine men of the crew have been landed at Aberdeen from a trawler.

"While the Hawke was laid down in June of 1889, she was launched at Chatham on March 11, 1891. Among her officers at the time of this disaster were eight naval cadets. The loss of the Hawke makes a total of six British cruisers destroyed by Germany in the North Sea since the beginning of the war.

Additional Survivors

London, Oct. 16 (8.45 p.m.)—The Admiralty announces additional survivors of the cruiser Hawke, consisting of Lt. Commander Rosoman and twenty men who were saved by a raft.

MAY ASK LEGISLATURE TO REDUCE NUMBER OF ALDERMEN

Newcastle, Oct. 16.—At a special meeting of the Newcastle Red Cross Society yesterday afternoon it was reported that the proceeds of Tuesday night's patriotic concert were $246. $300 was voted to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Newcastle town council met last night, $300 was voted for the Belgian fund and $200 for the Patriotic Fund. Counting the above, $1,000 in all will be sent today by the mayor to the relief of Belgium, $700 having already been collected for that purpose from private parties.

Ald. Doyle gave notice that at next meeting he would move to ask the legislature to authorize Newcastle to reduce its number of aldermen from eight to four, have a two year term for aldermen, the mayor and two aldermen to be elected each year.

J. A. McAuley of Lower Millstream was in the city yesterday.

George Corbitt of Annapolis Royal was at the Royal yesterday.

EASTERN GALICIA SHOULD BECOME A PART OF RUSSIA

London, Oct. 16 (7.05 p.m.)—Professor Pares, the authorized British correspondent with the Russian headquarters, sends the address delivered on October 15, by the Russian Governor-General of Galicia to the correspondents.

Speaking of the enormous advantage that can be derived from the use of the press, the governor said that he was sorry that the correspondents were going to stay so short a time, but promised them assistance in "the study of the country."

Of his policy towards Galicia, the governor said:

"Eastern Galicia should become a part of Russia. Western Galicia, when its conquest has been completed, should form a part of the Kingdom of Poland, within the Empire. My policy as to the religious question is very definite. I have no desire to compel any one to join the Orthodox church. If two-thirds majority in any village desires to conform to the Orthodox church, then they should be given the parish church. This does not mean that the remaining third should not be free to remain in its former communion. I am avoiding even any suggestion of compulsion."

NEW SEASON'S SKIRTS SHORTER.

All skirts are not narrow; neither are they all wide, which is another way of stating that according to the general style character of the suit a woman may select a moderately narrow or a moderately wide skirt, says a New York Press writer, in a review of the new fashions. With the redingote it has been thought advisable to maintain the straight and relatively narrow nether lines that have been in vogue for the last three or four months. Certainly, the new width is more comfortable; but except in dresses and in the separate wraps and coat widths the additional inches are not remarkable. Some of the suit skirts are lengthened by a circular empiecement, but they are the exception to the rule which shows the skirt straight hung from a shallow yoke of the suit fabric. The new skirts are amazingly short—fully six inches from the ground.

The lightweight gabardines of the spring and summer have taken on just a little more weight and have been used to develop smart tailor-mades as well as top coats of the English persuasion. Then there are the serge velours, the glove cloths, the peau de souris, the zibelines, broadcloths, and a bewildering variety of novelty reps and velours. One must not forget velvet—meaning of course, velveteen and corduroy, too. They are to be immensely popular if one may judge by the early models. Sometimes they are combined with satin surfaced cloths or with furs, or show qualnt, unexpected color touches in the waistcoat. They are beautiful beyond description, especially the new panne velvets, which have superseded the other kinds, in fashionable estimation.

THE DAILY FASHION HINT.

Some of the motor coats for this winter are in the most attractive colorings, as this one of rose wool velours with leopard skin collar.

Either of These Black Velvet Hats

Will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price,

$1.25

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DIED.

TRAVIS.—At the General Public Hospital, Margaret, widow of Chas. E. Travis, aged 63 years.
Funeral (private) Saturday, the 17th, at 3 p. m., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Tilton, 244 King St., East. Service at 2.30 o'clock.

McCONNELL.—In this city, on Oct. 16, 1914, Robert McConnell, aged 72 years, leaving six sons and two daughters to mourn.
Funeral Sunday afternoon, from his late residence, 605 Main street. Service begins at 2 o'clock.

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AN EXAMINATION

will be held of applicants for the position of official Stenographer at the Chancery Court room, St. John, on Tuesday, 3rd November next, at three o'clock, p. m.

Applicants are required to write 150 words per minute and transcribe notes correctly.

Appointments to present vacancies will be filled from successful candidates.

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