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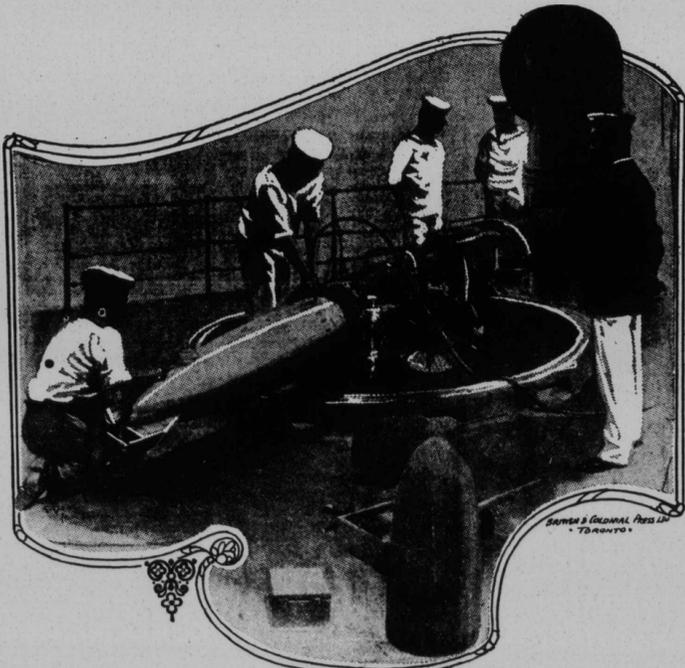
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TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES WHICH TORPEDOED BRITISH CRUISERS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY SUNK

CHARGING A TORPEDO



ON BOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP

Charging a torpedo with compressed air. The compressed air works the small screw on the end of the torpedo after the latter is discharged from its tube.

About Twelve Hundred Men Out of a Total of Two Thousand Are Believed to Have Been Lost—Only Eight Hundred Are Accounted For.

(Bulletin Special Wire)
Montreal, Sept. 23—Since the sinking of the three British cruisers yesterday in the North Sea, by German submarines, two of these submarines have been sunk by other ships.
About 1200 men are believed to have been lost, as only 800 are accounted for, out of a total of 2000.
The ill-fated cruisers were all of obsolete class, but were still useful cruisers.
Montreal, Sept. 23—The armored German liner Spreewald, with two colliers, which were sailing German ships, were captured by the British cruiser Berwick.
There is nothing new from the Aisne. British troops are all in good health, well fed and cheerful.

Montreal, Sept. 22—A dispatch despatch just received states that three armored cruisers were sunk today in the North Sea by German submarines, after which they were sunk by the British.
The boats of 12,000 tons displacement, 450 feet long, and were built in 1898. The despatch does not say in what part of the North Sea it took place, or under what conditions.

Montreal, Sept. 22—News from the front says that both armies are resting for a time. More than a week's continuous day and night fighting has resulted in little or no advantage to either side.

The allies have gained some slight advantages at different points, which have, however, been offset by advantages gained by the Germans elsewhere.
Montreal, Sept. 22—The King of Belgium had a narrow escape from capture recently. He was going around in his auto and noticed that his chauffeur was keeping pretty close to the German lines. Later when told to keep within the Belgian lines, he headed for those of the Germans, at full speed. The King whipped out his revolver and shot the chauffeur dead. On him were found papers showing that Germany had offered two hundred thousand francs to bring the King a prisoner.

Montreal, Sept. 22—Germany is still pursuing her barbarous tactics and has now destroyed the towns of Narve and Bettide, because the inhabitants declared their inability to furnish a war tax and food demanded by the Germans. A serious fight ensued in which many Germans were killed. The inhabitants were then ordered to dig graves and bury the dead. The survivors were then lined up at the edge of the trench and shot. The survivors were then called on to cover up the trench.

Montreal, Sept. 22—Some disappointment is felt at the lack of progress now being made by the Russians. Russia has an enormous army and is operating practically at home, yet she appears to be getting no farther into Germany than she was a

month ago. If Russia were making any really progressive movement, a large part of the German army in France would have to be recalled to deal with it.

Montreal, Sept. 22—3.45 p. m.—The Allies are taking a strong defensive action and are driving the Germans back.

The whole blame for the destruction of Rheims is placed on the French by the Germans.
Montreal, Sept. 21—While fighting is still going on fiercely there is nothing new from the seat of war. There is no apparent advantage on either side.

The feeling in Rome has become so bitter that guards have been placed around the German and Austrian embassies, the authorities fearing that the populace will smash them. It is now felt that Italy cannot stay out of the war much longer.

Montreal, Sept. 21—The excuse the Germans are offering for their destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims is that they claim the hottest artillery fire of the French came from the city and not from the forts.

Montreal, Sept. 21—The Russian "white" paper has now been issued, which corroborates Sir Edward Grey's statement that Germany refused overtures for settling the troubles before the war broke out. Everything goes to show that Germany wilfully fomented trouble instead of seeking to appeal it.

Montreal, Sept. 19—Today as yesterday comes the report that there is no change in the situation at the

seat of war. Both sides are still pounding away with unabated ferocity. The main efforts of the Germans are being directed against the British forces.

The casualties so far are said to be: Allies—fifty thousand, while the Germans have lost one hundred thousand.

Montreal, Sept. 19—Antivari, a Montenegrin town is being bombarded by Austrian torpedo boats.

An attempt was made to destroy the French wireless station there, but failed.

Montreal, Sept. 19—The situation in Austria is getting tense, and unrest is increasing rapidly. The people are angered at the appalling losses which their army is suffering, and it is feared that something akin to a revolution will result, unless some immediate alteration takes place.

Montreal, Sept. 19—The German Crown Prince has been severely reprimanded by the Emperor for needlessly exposing himself and his staff to danger by his eagerness to see fighting at close quarters.

The British casualty lists are being awaited with the keenest anxiety. Perlin also expects to find that a heavy toll has been taken of her officers.

Montreal, Sept. 19—Persistent rumors of the passage of Russian troops through Britain is accounted for by the war office by the fact that a large number of Russian officers with their suites all in full uniform, who have been detailed to watch the fighting with the British, French and Belgian armies, did come by way of Britain.

Montreal, Sept. 19—Word is received that McGill University is demanding one dollar apiece of each of her

Imperial Oil Co. Will Erect Storage Tank Here

Permission Granted by Town Council at
Regular Meeting Thursday Night---
Other Important Business

Town Council met in regular monthly session on the 17th inst., all the councillors present but Ald. Mackay and McCabe.
Communications were read from T. H. Bullock of St. John representing the Imperial Oil Co., who asked for permission to erect a storage tank for oil on the Mitchell property on the Marsh on the brook crossing wharf track and extending eastward about 100 feet; also from R. Corry Clark of the Clark, Skillings & Co., protesting against the proposed site of tank as a menace to public safety.
The Mayor said that, in conversation with the Imperial Oil Company's men, they had shown him letters from Peter Clinch and the Thompson Co., insurance experts, to the effect that the Imperial Oil Co. had a very safe method of storing oil. Mr. Clark objected to the tank because he feared it would increase his insurance rate. He (the Mayor) thought the matter might be delayed until the Company should be able to send someone to interview Mr. Clark and arrange that the tank should be put in such a place as not to increase the insurance rate of the Clark factory. He thought this could be done and the matter most amicably settled.
Ald. Miller said that the Co.'s agents had assured him that their tanks would be safe. One good tank would be much safer than the dozen private storehouses that are now scattered over the town. The matter should not be deferred a month. He moved that a committee consisting of the Mayor and three Aldermen, be appointed to consider and dispose of the matter.
Ald. McGrath wanted information from the Council's powers to deal with the matter. Had any citizen the right to protest, so long as the law was observed? It was important that the Town allow all reasonable facilities for business men.
The Mayor said that a Dominion Act regulated oil storage and authorized Town Councils to deal with it.
Ald. Doyle said that Mr. Bullock was anxious to have the tank erected this fall. He agreed with this, but

wanted the permission so given that no one's insurance would be increased thereby. Why not let the matter be settled by the whole Council for purposes?
The Mayor said that the motion meant that permission be granted on condition that no one's insurance should be interfered with.
Ald. McGrath saw no necessity for bringing the Co.'s agents here again to meet Mr. Clark. The Insurance law would protect Mr. Clark.
Ald. Doyle wanted no risk of having erection delayed.
The motion carried.
Following committee were appointed to act with the Mayor: Ald. Miller, Sargeant and Doyle.
Following bills were passed:
Finance—Union Advocate, advertisement, \$22.51.
Public Works: D. & J. Ritchie (lumber), \$299.68; D. W. Stohart, \$2.50; Newcastle Planing Mill, \$5.49; J. H. Sargeant, \$39.30—total \$346.97.
Park and Fire—Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., \$98.75.
Light & Water
Can. Gen. Elec. Co. \$119.56
T. McAvity & Co. 3.00
D. & J. Ritchie 11.30
Crandall Harrison & Co. 99.00
Stohart Merc. Co. 47.32
Total \$280.18
W. O. Chamberlain, chief of Police, reported 7 first offence Soot Act fines during August—3 against two local parties and 4 against wholesale firms for shipping liquor into Newcastle. Total fines collected \$350.00; magistrate's fees, \$21.00; constable's fees, \$82.36; witness fees, \$1.50—total \$455.75.
Police Court—18 arrests; 7 for drunkenness; 4 for stealing fruit from orchard; 1 for assault; 4 for smoking disturbance on street. 2 fines paid, \$16.00; magistrate's costs, \$54.00.
Ald. Doyle reported that a new floor had been put into the engine room.
Ald. McGrath asked for extension of time re amendment of by-law relating to boarding of animals in

pound. Granted.
The Mayor said that the fine for cattle running at large ought to be \$10 rather than \$1. The way cows were allowed to run was disgraceful. Some people even boasted that it was cheaper for them to let their cows run and risk two or three \$1 fines than pay for pasture.
Ald. McGrath said that cows were sometimes at large accidentally. It would not be right to treat all cases alike. He would prepare an amendment and then the Council could change it as it wished.
On motion of Ald. Kethro and Doyle, Mr. Wm. E. Fish, civil engineer, was heard by the Council re survey of the Town for taxation purposes.
Mr. Fish said that Ald. Kethro had asked him to come there to give the Council some idea of the manner, and costs of survey of the town. It would be quite a matter, involving much work. The town needed a survey (1) of the municipal boundaries, which are now simply described on paper; (2) to locate the original divisions of old grants; and (3) the subdivision of the latter into lots. From these could be made an assessor's map showing boundaries of all properties at street. Next, the exact limits of streets needed to be shown. Such a survey would cost much money. The work was tedious and expensive. Perhaps the Council might want something smaller, but a smaller survey would never be found satisfactory. The survey could be extended over several years, a small amount each year. When the survey was completed plans of each property were needed. He would strongly advise that whatever was done should be done right. As nothing very definite had been asked of him, he was giving but a general outline.
Ald. Miller—Can you suggest the cost of such a survey?
Mr. Fish replied that hunting up details of properties would be very expensive, and hard to estimate. A grant of \$500 or \$60 the first year would start the survey and get plans under way.
Ald. Kethro—Mr. Fish had said he would not be able to do the work alone—he would need help.
Ald. McGrath said that before work was begun, Council should decide whether Town was going to benefit any. He did not see what benefit the taxation system would come from surveying the town. From tenants the revenue was derived, and it was tenants we wanted rather than a beautiful town. A survey of streets would turn many occupiers out of doors, as many lots encroach on the streets.
Ald. Kethro—Why not have survey

Przemysl is Now Under Shell Fire

The Russians Are Determined to Knock
Last Prop of Tottering Germans

Petrograd, Sept. 21—Further advance of Russian forces was announced by the War Office today. A daring night attack, the culmination of a day's bombardment, overwhelmed the Austrian defenders of Dublico, on the San River, and the Russian forces captured thousands of prisoners and a score or more of guns, together with large quantities of supplies left behind by the Austrian retreat. Przemysl is now under attack from three separate directions. The war office statement declared.
"The bombardment is continuing, with our forces steadily advancing on the outer entrenchments. Grodeck, on the east of Przemysl, has been occupied, Sombor, to the south, has fallen before our armies, and we have established a line of further communication on the west through the capture of Dublico. The retreating Austrian forces burned Jaroslavl before their evacuation."

ard have boundaries rectified if necessary?
Ald. Sargeant—I thought this survey was for taxation purposes.
Ald. Kethro—So it is. Some are paying more taxes than they should and some less. The object is to have taxation made first. New streets also need to be opened up.
Ald. McGrath—Why a plan of the town for that?
Ald. Doyle said we needed a new and perfect plan. The assessors had nothing to go by. The plan of the town was a good idea, if it took five years to make survey. He did not agree with Ald. McGrath. There were lots of places in town where streets had been encroached upon. Some streets were nearly impassable because of such encroachment. Why the assessors could not perfectly

Official denial that General Martos had been instructed to burn all German villages in East Prussia, or that he has ever issued such instructions to his forces, was made by the war office this morning, in reply to Berlin statements.
Vienna, via Rome, (censored) Sept. 21—The evacuation of Jaroslavl by the Austrian forces was accomplished because of a desire to concentrate a new defence at Przemysl, according to war office statements today. "Our battle line in Galicia has never been stronger," the statement declares. "The new battle line from Przemysl to Cracow is engaged for strategic reasons. Our forces have retreated slightly along this line in order to occupy stronger positions. The evacuation of Jaroslavl was deliberate, the city having lost its strategic importance. The city was fired on our leaving."

value some properties was because they had nothing to go by. There was no extra money to spend this year. Estimates should be made for next year. The Committee should find out the probable cost.
Committee were given an extension of time.
Ald. Doyle said that he had been requested by some Mary Street residents to have a couple of incandescent lamps installed therein. He moved, seconded by Ald. Kethro, that the L. & W. Committee be authorized to make the installation.
Ald. Miller said that the L. & W. Committee had intended to do so.
Ald. Kethro said that a light was also needed at Gifford's Corner. People—and not drunk either—were falling off that corner for need of a light.

Whole Canadian Force Will Be Sent to Front

Government Decided That 10,000 Men More Than Planned
Will be Taken Abroad—Col. Hughes Says a Second
Contingent Will be Quickly Mobilized if Needed

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 21—Canada will send nearly 10,000 more men on the first contingent than was asked by the British war office. This announcement was made by Col. Sam Hughes tonight, and the decision was the result of a conference between Sir Robert Borden, the minister of militia, Sir George E. Foster, and Hon. Robert Rogers at the camp today.
It means that 31,200 officers and men and 7,700 horses will be transported to England, instead of a division of 22,500 men, which was the original plan of the government. It also means that every officer in training here will be taken abroad, which has caused great rejoicing among those who expected to be rejected. Every man in camp who is physically fit for active service will comprise the first contingent.

Asked whether any soldiers would remain in training at Valcartier, and if there would be a second contingent immediately mobilized, Col. Hughes said:
"We have decided that every man will be taken from this camp. The first contingent from Canada will consist of an army division of 22,500 men, but at the same time we have deemed it advisable to send the rest of the Canadians who will act as a reserve, instead of leaving them here, and not being able to use them at a time when they are greatly needed because of possible delay in transporting them."
"As to whether a second contingent will be mobilized, I cannot say. The services of 100,000 men can be obtained just as easily as were the services of those at present encamped here. A second contingent will be quickly mobilized, if necessary."

The first contingent will consist of nineteen battalions of infantry, including the Princess Patricia's Regiment. This latter regiment will go as part of the first contingent. The original intention was to send only twelve battalions. There will also be three squadrons of Strathcona Horse, three squadrons of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and the artillery of about 4,000 men, and many twelve, eighteen and sixty-pound guns.
Canada will also contribute about 369 machine guns. Already 150 have been given by wealthy Canadians, and it is expected that many more will be forthcoming in the very near future.

BAND CONCERT AND SOCIAL

Redbank Presbyterian Congregation had a pleasant Band Concert, social and supper last night in the Orange Hall, which netted them \$100 for the manse fund. The Newcastle band was up and a very enjoyable time was spent. This congregation are making steady progress in the discharge of their debt. The aim at rising \$1300 this year and have already realized \$700, which will shortly be enlarged by a liberal contribution from Whitely. To this fund Allison Settlement have contributed considerably over \$100.
The people are quite determined to try to get the remainder, and like the soldiers at the front, to whom they have given one of their own boys, Mr. Stanley Parks, they know that "dogged does it," before they realized the full amount they set themselves, and the conditions are now against them they are hoping to keep up their record.