

BRITISH TROOPS HAVE PERSONAL ASCENDANCY OVER GERMAN SOLDIERS

In Another Cheering Statement British War Office Tells Valor of Empire's Fighting Men

Losses 15,000 to Date But Many Are Men Missing Who Will Safely Rejoin Colors, and Losses Inflicted on Enemy Three Times as Great—Germans Simply Will Not Stand Against British Cavalry Charges—Infantry Fire of General French's Troops Effective in Open While the Artillery Engage Three Times Their Number With Great Daring—Position of Armies.

London, Sept. 6, 3 p. m.—The operations of the British army in France last week are reviewed in a statement issued by the official war information bureau today. The statement reads: "It is now possible to make another general survey, in continuation of that issued on Aug. 30, of the operations of the British army during the past week. "No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have, indeed, been battles in various parts of the immense front which, in other ways, would have been considered operations of the first magnitude. But in this war they are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces, caused by the initial shock on the frontier and in Belgium, and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the west theatre, while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern. "The British expeditionary army has conformed with the general movement of the French forces, and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French general staff. Since the battle at Cambrai on Aug. 26, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack, supported by an enormous force, the seventh French army has come into operation on the British left. "PRESSURE RELIEVED BY FRENCH. "This in conjunction with the fifth army on our right, has greatly taken the strength and strain and pressure off our left. "The French army, in particular, on Aug. 29, advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet and counter the German forward movement, and a considerable battle developed to the town of Guise. In this the fifth French army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy losses and in disorder three German army corps—the tenth, the Guard and a reserve corps. It is stated that the commander of the tenth German corps was among those killed. "In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed from it, the general retirement to the south continued, and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rear guard. "During the whole of this period marching and fighting have been continuous, and in the whole period the British casualties, according to the latest estimates, have amounted to about 15,000 officers and men. "MANY MISSING WILL REGAIN CALAIS SAFELY. "The fighting having been in open order upon a wide front, with repeated retirements, has led to a large number of officers and men, and even small parties, losing their way and getting separated. It is known that a very considerable number of those now included in the total will rejoin the colors safely. "These losses, if heavy in so small a force, have in no wise affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to one-third of the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy, and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements. "Drafts of 19,000 have reached our army, or are approaching the men on the line of communication, and advantage has been taken to fill up the gaps and re-organize the units. "The British army is now south of the Marne, and is in line with the French forces on the right and left. "NEGLECT PARIS FOR EASTWARD MOVEMENT. "The latest information about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris and are marching in a southeastern direction towards the Marne, and towards the left and centre of the French lines. "The first German army is reported to be between La Fere-Sous-Journe and Etilles Boffort. "The second German army, after taking Rheims, is advancing on Chateau Thierry, and to the east of the British troops. "The fourth German army is reported to be marching south and on the west of the Argonne between Supter and Ville Tourbe. All these points were reached by the Germans on Sept. 3. "The seventh German army has been repulsed by a French corps near Dionville. It would, therefore, appear that the enveloping movement on the Anglo-French left flank has been abandoned by the Germans because it was no longer practicable to continue such a great extension, or because the alternative to a direct attack upon the allied lines is preferred. "Whether this change of plans by the Germans is voluntary, or whether it has been forced upon them by the strategic situation and the great strength of the allied armies in their front, will be revealed by the course of events. "PERSONAL ASCENDANCY OVER GERMANS. "There is no doubt whatever that our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans, and that they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has devastated every column of attack that has presented itself. "Their superior training has enabled the British soldiers to use the open formation with effect, and thus cope with the vast numbers employed by the enemy. "The cavalry, who have had even more opportunities for displaying personal prowess and address, have definitely established their superiority. Field Marshal Sir John French's report dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm of the service. "The cavalry, he says, do as they like with the enemy until they are confronted with twice their numbers. The German patrols simply fly before our horsemen. "The German troops will not face our infantry fire. As regards our artillery, they have never been opposed by less than three or four times their numbers.

GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTS TURKEY TO BREAK FAITH

No Explanation of Reported Stranding of British Cruiser Warrior

NO SURPRISE

Offensive Action by Turkey Would Now Be Calmly Received—Son of Turkish Ruler to Ascend Vacant Throne of Albania But Independence Not Threatened.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The stranding of the British cruiser Warrior, reported to the German embassy today in a wireless message from Berlin, remained a mystery tonight. The message read: "British cruiser Warrior stranded, probably as a result of fighting with cruiser Goeben, while escaping from the Bosphorus." "The Goeben is a German vessel which with the Breslau escaped from British pursuers at the time the war began and sought refuge in the Dardanelles. Later the ships were said to have been sold to the Turkish government. "Diplomats were at a loss to explain the Berlin message. They believed it impossible that the Warrior could have been attempting to escape from the Bosphorus as Turkey has mined the straits and the ships would not have entered. Had the Goeben been allowed to go out and engage the Warrior, it was said, it would be a direct violation of neutrality by the Turkish government, if the ship still flies the German flag, and virtually a declaration of war on the allies. If the Goeben is under the Turkish flag it would have been an act of war. "No indication that Turkey has declared war was received from other sources. A message from Constantinople today to A. Bey, Turkish ambassador, contained no mention of the Warrior, and the ambassador said it conclusively proved that no declaration of war had been made, though he did not give out the text. "British officials here were keenly interested in the Berlin report, although it aroused no surprise. Great Britain had been expecting a declaration of war from Turkey, it is said, for many days.

A Big Cruiser.

The Warrior is an armored cruiser completed in 1907 of the Minotaur class, with a displacement of 13,500 tons and a speed of 22 1/2 knots an hour. Her engines have a development of 23,500 horse power and her armament consists of six 6.2 inch and four 7.5 inch guns. "The Warrior was thus among the second largest of the British armored cruisers. "Throne for Sultan's Son. "Rome, Sept. 7, via Paris, Sept. 7, 8:16 p. m.—A despatch received here from Durazzo says the arrival there of Ismail Pasha, former Albanian minister of war, is awaited. "He is expected immediately to offer to proclaim Mehmed Burhan Eddine a special son of Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, king of Albania. "Albania will remain independent of Turkey, although ruled by a Mussulman. Burhan Eddine is only twenty-nine years old. "Mr. E. A. Knight, of Toronto, returned after spending a very enjoyable vacation at Princehurst, Nauviggewack.

INCIDENTS OF BRITISH COURAGE.

"The following incidents have been mentioned: During the action at Le Chateau on Aug. 26 the officers and men of one of the British batteries had been killed or wounded with the exception of one subaltern and two gunners. They continued to serve one gun and kept up a sound raking fire and came out unhurt. "On another occasion a support of a supply column was cut off by a detachment of German cavalry. The officer in charge was summoned to surrender. He refused, and starting the motor off at full speed, dashed safely through, leaving only two horses. "It is noted that during a rear guard action of the guards brigade on Sept. 1 the Germans were seen giving assistance to our wounded. "The weather has been very hot with an almost tropical sun, which has made long marches trying to the soldiers. In spite of this they are looking well and hardy and the horses, in consequence of the amount of hay and oats in the fields, are in excellent condition. "In short, it may be said that the war, so far as it has advanced, has given most promising opportunities of adding to the reputation of British arms and of achieving notable and substantial success. But we must have more men, so as to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the empire."

FEW SUFFERING FROM RIFLE WOUNDS.

London, Sept. 6, 8:55 p. m.—Regarding the British soldiers who have been sent back from the front, the following official statement was issued tonight: "The Netley Hospital is at present occupied by some 800 patients, who have been sent home for medical treatment. Some of them are sick, some are suffering from sore feet and various injuries incidental to all campaigns. But scarcely 100 have gunshot wounds. "It is worthy of note that hardly any of the wounds have been caused by rifle fire, although previous experiences would have pointed to rifle fire as being most common. Shrapnel bullets account for nearly all the wounds and a great majority of those who were injured are not dangerously wounded. The loss of limbs, so far, has been very uncommon. "If we may generalize from the conditions at Netley hospital it would be true to say that from the majority of wounds the soldiers will make quick recoveries, and will return to their regiments. The fact that there are so few rifle wounds seems to confirm the statement that the German infantry aim badly."

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BRITISH PREPARE FOR MARCH ON GERMAN AFRICA

London, Sept. 7.—10:02 p. m.—The German in southern Africa, where there are 80,000 German troops, have been storing guns and ammunition for some time, preparing for military action. This has been made known to the British. It is said the Germans believe the Boers would aid them. "Although the Germans proceeded with great secrecy the British officials have been fully informed concerning their action and know the number of arms in their possession and their military dispositions. "With populous British territory on two sides of German southeast Africa, and with adequate military forces at hand, Great Britain is said to be well prepared for the situation. It is generally believed here that she will soon seek to take control of all German territory in Africa. "German East Africa is bounded on the north and in the southwest by British territory, and with the end of the British island of Mozambique, just off the coast, it is thought here it will be easy for the British to dominate the east coast, with the co-operation of land and sea forces. "It is said here that the Boer farmers living in South Africa are all loyal to King George."

COMPARATIVELY FEW ARE IDLE IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, Sept. 7.—A return issued by the board of trade tonight shows that the number of unemployed has virtually stopped. In the trades where insurance against unemployment is enforced the percentage of unemployment is 2.94, almost exactly the same as last week, and compares with 3.94 last year. "The number of persons seeking employment at labor bureaus actually has fallen off, but is still about double what it was a year ago. "Prices of food show little change. This is due more to increased freight and insurance rates than to a shortage of supplies. Meat and fish are arriving in almost normal quantities.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE EXHIBITION

Large Number Gather For The Ceremony—The Speakers—Display an Excellent One

The St. John exhibition of 1914 was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday evening. A crowd of fully 1,200 people gathered for the event, which was marked by speeches by leaders of the city and province. "At nine o'clock His Honor Lieutenant Governor Wood entered the big amusement hall attended by his secretary, W. C. Cullisbank and Lieutenant Perry McAvity, A. D. C., and accompanied by the directors of the exhibition association and a party of ladies and gentlemen who filled the seats on the platform. "Richard O'Brien, president of the association, opened the meeting with a brief address and introduced Mayor Prink as the first speaker. "The mayor congratulated the directors on the results they had achieved, and on their determination to have the fair this year in spite of the war. He urged that the citizens should all show the same spirit in carrying on their business and helping to build up the city until it becomes the greatest along the Atlantic seaboard. He closed with a patriotic and inspiring reference to the war, and to the volunteers who have gone from St. John. "Hon. George J. Clarke, acting premier, referred to the fact that the exhibition opens with the war clouds hovering over the empire and pointed out that it was as patriotic a duty to keep the wheels of industry moving and to gather the crops as to aid in fighting the battles of the empire. He dwelt briefly on the agricultural and road policies of the government, and suggested exhibitions of road making at the fair. "He announced that part of the Valley railway would be in operation this year and looked forward to the time when its completion would add to the traffic of this port and aid in its development. "Hon. J. A. Murray, minister of agriculture, spoke of the work of his department and some of the plans for the future. With regard to the gift of 100,000 bushels of potatoes by the province to the Imperial government he suggested that this could be increased by private subscription and that this might be a valuable way for the agricultural societies to show their patriotism. "Hon. John E. Wilson said that the present conditions made the exhibition more necessary than ever before and predicted that it would be a great success. "The lieutenant governor then pronounced the exhibition open. "During the evening vocal solos were given by Miss Amdur, A. C. Smith and Fred McKean, D. Arnold Fox acting as accompanist. The City Cornet band was present and rendered several selections while the crowd was gathering, and at the National Anthem brought the exercises to a close. "In Main Building. "Probably never in any previous exhibition here have the exhibitors expended such effort in making their booths in the main building attractive. The display throughout the numerous buildings is of a very high standard and—especially in the main building—the decorative work has been in the hands of capable decorators and dressers. Even in the case of those merchants whose practical exhibits it is difficult to make very attractive, such access has been realized and the general appearance of this branch of the fair will no doubt solicit admiration from the visitors. "The main entrance—from Sydney street—has been made to look splendid; the lawns have been arrayed with flowers and plants; flags have been hung about the face of the buildings and strung from the entrance; myriads of electric lights have been scattered over the face of the huge building and glimmering through the darkness they reflect upon a wealth of beauty and regarded from a distance where one can take in the whole situation at a glance, there is a scene of grandeur. "Upon entering the main building there is a pathway left open to the grounds at the rear. This has been carpeted and draped with flags and bunting, and throughout the floor and building in fact, disregarding the individual exhibits, the decorations are magnificent. The majority of this is overhead and consists of bunting, etc., draped artistically from the ceiling and walls. "The main pathway through this building has been termed 'Square Avenue' because the whole of the left side of the walk with the exception of one booth is occupied by stove merchants. In spite of the great difficulty which is generally experienced in arranging these places, there seems to have been some good feeling among these merchants and each has tried to outdo the other. The effect is laudable. The first of these places has displayed the Gurney-Oxford ranges, exhibited by J. Spinae & Co. Telephone Booths. "The offices and exhibit of the New Brunswick Telephone Co. take up a section next to this booth. Here the switchboards for the telephone communication in the buildings are situated and a staff of particularly attractive 'hello girls' form the most important feature of the booth for visitors. The railing about the place has been topped with the glass insulators used on the telegraph poles in the streets. The gates have been moulded into the appearance of the top of one of these street ornaments, having the pole through the centre and the bars with insulators running crosswise. A first glance at even the gate and railing would suffice to tell whose booth it was. "Emerson & Fisher and McLean & Holt have their exhibits located along one side another halfway along the main walk. The former, besides having stoves and all that go with them, have displayed various other lines of hardware merchandise in the interests of the local jobbers; Alfred Barclay, and the booth of the Women's Suffrage Association. "On the west gallery directly south of the child welfare exhibit are the booths of the National Clothing Company and Macaulay Bros. & Co., both featuring ladies' clothing and the fall styles. "In the alley between the main building and main building wing are to be found the exhibit of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., featuring ladies' clothing, millinery and furs, and G. E. Townshend Piano Company, featuring the Heintzman piano. "At the southeast corner of the gallery over the agricultural wing are to be found the exhibits of the St. John Art Club, and the Natural History Society and also the exhibits of women's work."

the building may be summarized as a "business section," as contrasted with the sections at both extremities of the lower floor, where the exhibits are for display only. T. J. Phillips, the Corona Candy Co., and such firms have neatly arranged and attractive places here. "Patrols Touch. "The most conspicuous place of all—that is for general appearance—is located in the southern end of the main floor in the section which corresponds with the dining hall at the northern end. The place referred to is Murray & Gregory's booth. It is located at the northern western extremity of the section. A touch of patriotism has been introduced into this exhibit which has been constructed in the very interesting form of a monument bearing testimony to the gallant chivalry of the British. "The base is painted in slate color and at each corner is a cannon standing pillar-like and forming the support for artistically designed top piece, bearing the flag of the crown. The top piece, "What We Have Well Held" on each side just beneath the cannon, and then lower down on the base, one on each side, are the following: "Camperdown, 1807; Creely, 1846; Trafalgar, 1805; Waterloo, 1815. The whole thing is decorated with flags, British, French, Russian, Belgian, Japanese, Serbian, and interwoven. This entire booth, which this feature, is well arranged, displaying art glass, mirrors and woodwork materials. "In this section of the building also are grouped several merchants displaying pianos and others with scales, adding machines, etc. All are arranged attractively of course and an array of gentlemen in the various lines is on the job looking for "prospects." D. Magee is rest, situated at the beginning of the wing and opposite to it is the display of the St. John Railway Company. The Imperial Oil Company has an exhibit near Murray & Gregory's, in which the articles displayed are made to appear very attractive. "There are numerous other smaller booths, all arranged well and presenting a neat appearance, but it would be difficult to enumerate them individually. "Gallery of Main Building. "In the gallery of the main building right over the front door is the big child's welfare exhibit which will attract a great deal of attention, especially from the parents of the wee small boys and girls. Directly south of this is an ice cream booth of the People's Dairy, beyond which is one of the Phillips' candy booths. Across the north end of the building are three exhibits of F. E. Holman & Co., wall papers, artificial flowers and paper roses, and J. Mason and Risch papers. Going south along the east side of the gallery are to be found the following other well trimmed booths: British and Foreign Bible Society, Ross Drug Company, featuring the Rexall preparations; Telegraph and Times; Diston Saus Company, a very fine exhibit of its kind placed in the exhibition by the manufacturers in the interests of the local jobbers; Alfred Barclay, and the booth of the Women's Suffrage Association. "On the west gallery directly south of the child welfare exhibit are the booths of the National Clothing Company and Macaulay Bros. & Co., both featuring ladies' clothing and the fall styles. "In the alley between the main building and main building wing are to be found the exhibit of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., featuring ladies' clothing, millinery and furs, and G. E. Townshend Piano Company, featuring the Heintzman piano. "At the southeast corner of the gallery over the agricultural wing are to be found the exhibits of the St. John Art Club, and the Natural History Society and also the exhibits of women's work."

While the last battle which is being engaged, falling back, from about thirty-seven miles to the open. "Both British and the British capture is being fought by. "In an engagement British Central A press bureau, west of the frontier be Prince oachim erick Albert, Reg man emperor, has ALLIES GAIN T Paris, Sept. says an official ed back the Ger and machine gun BRITISH WIN I Paris, Sept. tion was issued t "On the left the Marne, betw Thierry, pursuing of their advance, captured Mitrail "During the tion of the theat "Between Cl guard has been t "The action Camp De Mailly "In the cent situation. "In the Orm forces are mainte enemy has made, other hand, we h "The losses i and health of ou "There is no newspapers of the BELGIUM REPO London, Sept werp gives the f gian government "Military op satisfactory natu SAYS GERMAN "Bordeaux, S the Temps consi more than reassu ped, he says, bu Their troops are "The too m their infantry is "Their long movement of sup ward with the o of the Meuse whi

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