

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

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## FORWARD MOVEMENT FAILING, ALLIES FALL BACK ON THEIR FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

### BELGIANS MAKE PLEA AGAINST ATROCITIES

Report From Antwerp That Delegation Will Proceed to England to Formally Present Evidence

Germans Change Brussels Time to Suit Themselves and May Also Establish Provisional Government—French People Ask for Early News of Reverses.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)  
Antwerp, Aug. 24.—The London Chronicle correspondent says: "I am informed on high official authority that the Belgian government has sent a special diplomatic representative to London for the purpose of laying before the British government full documentary evidence of German atrocities in Belgium."  
GERMAN GOVERNMENT FOR BRUSSELS.  
Antwerp, Aug. 24.—A characteristic detail illustrating German methods is that they have established German time in Brussels. They also announce their intention of establishing a government and post-office in Brussels.  
DRAIDY INVENTION OF FRENCH SCIENTIST.  
London, Aug. 24.—A remarkable tale comes from Paris of an invention by a French scientist of a gas bomb which kills every living thing within three hundred yards from the point where it bursts. The story at least illustrates Paris war time gossip.  
The story goes that the French are prepared to make use of this new invention if the Germans continue to use gas from bullets and new tooth bayonets, which it is alleged they are freely using. It is declared that the bomb was tested on thirty sheep, all of whom are now dead. The bomb burst two hundred feet away, but all succumbed to the deadly gas.  
PRISONER'S TRIBUTE TO FRENCH CANNON.  
Paris, Aug. 24.—A non-commissioned officer who is among the German prisoners at Montpelier pays a tribute to the tremendous effect of the new French 75 millimeter cannon. They have the mobility of a field gun, and despite numerous attempts German spies have been unable to get details of them. The officer says: "Your batteries demolished in a few minutes entrenchments that our soldiers had spent days in constructing. The majority of the men defending them were killed, and the rest fled. With such cannon you can go to the world's end."  
"As for us we are happy to be prisoners, preferring the protection of French bayonets to the yoke of Prussian officers."  
GERMAN DIPLOMAT WANTS ITALIAN PRESS.  
Rome, Sunday, Aug. 23.—The German ambassador here has been trying to persuade the Italian press to advocate Italy's intervention on behalf of Germany against Great Britain and France. The bait which he held out consists of Tunisia and Algeria. So far he has completely failed.  
Not a single newspaper, even those which were Austrophile before the war, have published a single article in favor of his views.  
ASK FOR TRUTH OF REVERSES.  
Paris, Aug. 24.—Criticism of the official news bureaus for suppressing intelligence of disaster to the French arms has already emanated from Ex-President Combes and Le Temps.  
Stephan Fichon now joins the chorus of disapproval with an editorial in the Petit Journal, headed, "Let the public be trusted." He says: "There is one manifestation of public opinion, which has been growing more marked for several days, to which the government ought to pay attention. It is generally agreed that the official communiques do not give a sufficient idea of the events to which they refer."  
"No one suggests for a moment that information be given likely to prejudice the action of the general staff, either concerning the movement of the troops or the result of the fighting, but it is noticed in relation to facts that the communiques are likely to test the people's strength of mind."  
"The people realize that owing to the immense range of operations they cannot invariably be successful. It is therefore prepared to receive bad news as well as good news. So why wait before mentioning a withdrawal or even a check due our troops until the public is disturbed by often interesting rumors from independent or hostile forces? Please tell the truth from the beginning."

### Heavy Losses Along Whole Battle Front in Two Days Fierce

Fighting, in Which British on Left Wing in Belgium Held Their Ground "With Traditional Steadfastness"—Offensive Movement Deferred For Time Until More Favorable Opportunity—Germans in French Territory in Vicinity of Nancy and Six Miles From Lille—Russians Making Advances in East and West Prussia—Japan Begins Blockade of Kiap-Chau—Austrian Emperor in Critical Condition—Namur Has Fallen.

The French and British troops opposing the invasion of the German army in Belgium have suffered a serious reverse, according to the official announcement issued by the French war office. In the battle line, which extends from Mons to the Luxembourg frontier, several army corps, composed of both British and French, took the offensive on Sunday against the Germans, but their plan of attack failed and the troops retired on the covering positions.  
The losses on both sides are reported as extremely heavy, and the French officials describe the Germans as being obliged to establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine.  
The French have abandoned those portions of Alsace and Lorraine which had previously occupied, and now look for heavy fighting in French territory.  
Detachments of German cavalry, operating on the extreme right, have reached Roubaix, a few miles north of Lille. This territory is defended only by reservists.  
The London Times this morning announces the fall of Namur. At Tsing Tau, capital of Kiao-Show, the German protectorate in China, the German forces have prepared for a bombardment by the Japanese fleet by dynamiting all the tall structures here, which might be of assistance to the attacking forces as sighting points.  
They have also taken all possible measures to oppose the advance of a Japanese field army.  
There is a report, emanating from Rome and Avlona, that the Albanian insurgents have entered Avlona and raised their flag.  
Emperor Nicholas of Russia is reported to have gone to the headquarters of the Russian army, which has taken the offensive in full strength and is said to be advancing rapidly in east and west Prussia.  
A late despatch from Copenhagen gives further reports from Austria that Emperor Francis Joseph is in a grave condition.

### RETREAT ON COVERING POSITIONS.

Paris, Aug. 24, 11.30 p.m.—The French war office issued the following announcement tonight:  
"The French and British, the plan of attack having failed owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions."  
BRITISH ARMY HELD GROUND WITH TRADITIONAL STEADFASTNESS.  
West of the Meuse the English army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness.  
"The French assumed the aggressive with two army corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a murderous fire. They did not give an inch, but counter-attacked by the Prussian guard, they were obliged to retire, only, however, after inflicting enormous losses."  
"The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily."  
"East of the Meuse our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made a vigorous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the River Semois."  
"On order of General Joffre, our troops and the British troops withdrew to the covering positions. Our troops are intact; our cavalry has in no way suffered, and our artillery has affirmed its superiority. Our officers and soldiers are in the best of condition, morally and physically."

### WILL RESUME OFFENSIVE AGAIN.

"As a result of the orders which have been issued, the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French army will remain for a time on the defensive, but at the right moment, to be decided upon by the commander-in-chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive."  
"Our losses are heavy; it would be premature to enumerate them. It would be equally so to enumerate those of the Germans, who suffered so heavily that they were obliged to abandon their counter-attacks and establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine."  
"We delivered four attacks yesterday from our positions north of Nancy, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy."  
"In regard to the general situation, we have the full use of our railroads and retain command of the seas. Our operations have enabled the Russians to come into action and penetrate the heart of West Prussia."  
"It is to be regretted that the offensive operation plans failed to achieve their purpose as a result of difficulties impossible to foresee. It would have shortened the war, but our defense remains intact in the presence of an already weakened enemy."

### FRENCH TERRITORY SUFFERS INVASION.

"Every Frenchman will deplore the temporary abandonment of portions of Alsace and Lorraine which we had occupied, and certain parts of the national territory will suffer from events of which they will be the theatre."  
"The attack is inevitable, but temporary. Thus detachments of German cavalry belonging to an unattached division operating on the extreme right have penetrated to Roubaix, (six miles north of Lille), and the Tourcoing district, which are defended only by territorial reservists."  
"Our valiant people will know how to find courage to support this trial, with unflinching faith in final success, which is not to be doubted. In telling to the country the whole truth, the government and military authorities give it the strongest proof of their absolute confidence in victory, which depends only on our perseverance and tenacity."

### ALLIES RETREAT ON COVERING POSITIONS

London, Prepared for Bad News, Beginning to Realize Seriousness of War

Germans Claim Signal Victory But French War Office Admits Only Loss of Three Towns and Modified Front—Weight of Germans Pressed Back Allies' Front at Charleroi—No Confirmation of German Victory at Neufchatel.

London, Aug. 24, 11 p.m.—This day of waiting has brought home the realities of war to the British home people. Not before has the whole nation been so deeply moved. Many thousands have relatives and friends in the army; they know that the casualties must be great, that the death roll will probably be heavier than in the case of any British force since the Crimean War.  
The only information of events the country has had is contained in brief official bulletins, of a vague character, and these have not been cheering. Throughout London the people are tonight in much more serious mood than at any time since they faced the war. There are no scenes of gaiety in the theatres and restaurants tonight, and the crowded streets are very quiet.  
This does not mean that there is any less determination on the part of Britons—only that the people are beginning to realize what this war may cost them. On every side are heard declarations that the country must be prepared for a long and exhausting struggle.  
While not many reproaches come from the supporters of Lord Roberts' crusade for compulsory military service, not a few admit that they never realized how small a part the British army counted in a great European struggle.  
Thus far England has felt the war less than any European nation engaged, probably less than Holland and Switzerland, but now, waiting for the issue of the battle and for the lists of killed and wounded, the English people understand all that it means.  
Every boat from Belgium comes crowded with impoverished refugees, who have fled before the German invasion. An organization is being formed to care for these people and part of the Prince of Wales' relief fund, which amounts to more than \$7,500,000 will be sent to Antwerp for sufferers who have taken refuge there.  
Thousands of Belgians have crossed the French border for asylum, and a committee will arrange for their relief.  
England and France apparently propose to care for their smaller ally, who thus far has borne the brunt of the hardships which the war entails.

### GERMANS OCCUPY FRENCH TOWNS.

Paris, Aug. 24, 3.10 p.m.—An official announcement made this afternoon says that Luneville, Amanance and Dienlourd, in the department of Meurthe and Moselle, have been occupied by the Germans. The French front otherwise has not been modified.  
GERMAN ACCOUNT SAYS GREAT VICTORY.  
Washington, Aug. 24.—The German embassy today received the following message from the foreign office in Berlin:  
"The army of the German crown prince has won a decisive victory northwest of Biedenhofen over five French army corps. The retreat of the southern French wing on Verdun has been cut off. The French troops were repulsed across the River Meuse in complete rout. The crown prince's army, giving chase, took many prisoners, and it is declared the French troops are no longer able to face the terrific fire of the German infantry."

### TERRIFIC ATTACK ON NAMUR.

London, Aug. 24, 6.20 p.m.—A despatch received here from Paris says that according to official announcement in the French capital, the Germans are making a great effort against Namur, which is resisting vigorously.  
All the Liege forts are still holding out.  
The entire Belgian army has been concentrated and entrenched at Antwerp.  
LONDON PREPARED FOR BAD NEWS.  
London, Aug. 24.—The official announcement by the war office news bureau this evening that the allies had fallen back along the Sambre Valley to the French frontier, caused considerable sensation, but the public has been prepared to receive news of initial reverses in the great fight, and the anxiety caused by the formal announcement was less than it would have been had the news come without warning.  
It would seem that the pressure from the German centre west of Namur had caused the allies to give way there. The Sambre Valley is the direct line from Namur to Mauberge, where the French second line of entrenched positions is held by large forces. The Germans have apparently forced their way past Charleroi.  
If the reports of German successes from Hetz towards Verdun and from northwards at Neuf-Chateau are true, the line has been broken in three places, but there is absolutely no confirmation of these latter reports so far.

### HEAVY FIGHTING AT CHARLEROI.

London, Aug. 25, 2.50 a.m.—"Since yesterday the Germans have been attacking Charleroi, which the French are holding," says the Daily Mail's Ostend correspondent, telegraphing Monday. "The Germans invaded the town from the Montagny side and came out by the turning bridges in front of the railway station."  
"There was a hot fight for the possession of the bridges as well as for the railway station and other buildings."  
"German shells are falling in the town. The houses on the left of the Hotel Europe, as seen from the railway station, appeared to be seriously damaged. A mass of French artillery and troops in endless lines poured out, it is said, toward Chatelet, and the Germans were driven back with serious loss."

### An Expert's Comment on Day's News

The Telegraph has assumed for exclusive duty the duties of a military expert who has to hand the best available information concerning the campaign now in progress in Europe. It is hoped that it will be able to give the public a more complete and accurate picture of the events now taking place than any other newspaper.  
Copyright, 1914, Aug. 24.  
The first great trial of strength along the Franco-Belgian frontier is now under way. Official declarations from Paris confirm the logical development of events resulting from the occupation of Brussels.  
The Germans entered the Belgian capital on Friday. They have had three days in which to present themselves in force before the allied line, which they may assume as running from Lille almost directly east, through Tournai, Mons and Charleroi to Namur. From Brussels to Mons is thirty-eight miles; from Brussels to Charleroi is thirty-five miles; from Brussels to Lille is sixty-eight miles. The German army west of the Meuse may be at the present moment in contact with the Allies at Namur, Charleroi and Mons, while its extreme right is engaging on a longer route west and south of Brussels to Lille, in an attempt at flanking the allied forces.  
East and south of the Meuse there is a simultaneous German advance against the line, Namur-Dinant-Mexeries-Montmedy and Longwy. This movement in turn threatens the right of the allied line entrenched with guarding the northern frontier west of the Meuse.  
Now that the great clash in Belgium is on, interest naturally centres in the probable relative strength of the opposing forces along different sections of the battle line. For this purpose we can do no better than to go back to the distribution of the German forces as we knew them to be with fair certainty about two weeks ago. We may imagine a great right-angled triangle with its apex roughly at Cologne-Verrier, near Liege, one leg running parallel with the top of this page through Brussels to Lille; one leg parallel with the edge of this page, south to Biedenhofen near Metz, and the base of the triangle running diagonally from the upper left corner to the bottom right corner of this page. This base would correspond to the French frontier from Lille to Biedenhofen. We may imagine this triangle as divided into two smaller triangles by the Meuse River. Dinant would be approximately the point where the Meuse cuts the base line of the original triangle. Two weeks ago the German corps were distributed as follows: Five corps, about 225,000, were in the westernmost of the two triangles. Five corps were in the eastern triangle, between the Meuse and the Moselle. Eight corps were just below the edge of our imaginary map around Metz. Two or three corps with the Austrians were in Alsace.  
For the moment we may leave the Metz or Lorraine army and the Alsace army out of the reckoning, and concentrate our attention on the ten army corps in Belgium on both sides of the Meuse, with a total strength by this time of probably half a million men. All of last week there were reports of heavy crossings of German troops across the Meuse from the eastern into the western of one two smaller triangles. These would be the two German corps located in Belgium Luxembourg. So that, allowing for the forces necessary to watch the Belgians, we may assume a German army of about 200,000 advancing southward against the line from Namur to Lille.

Granulated cornmeal, 6.00	8.10
Liverpool salt per sack	8.10
ex store	1.10
1.15	
CANNED GOODS.	
The following are the wholesale quotations per case:	
Salmon, pink	4.75
Salmon, red spring	4.85
Finian haddies	4.50
Kipper herring	4.50
Cham's	4.00
Oysters, 18	1.50
Oysters, 28	2.50
Corned beef, 18	2.25
Peaches, 24	1.50
Peaches, 36	2.12 1/2
Pineapple, sliced	2.02 1/2
Pineapple, grates	1.87 1/2
Singapore pineapples	1.55
Lombard plums	1.07
Raspberries	2.02 1/2
Corn, per bushel	1.00
Peas	0.90
Strawberries	2.25
Tomatoes	1.10
Pumpkins	0.92 1/2
Squash	1.07 1/2
String beans	0.92 1/2
Baker beans	1.40 1/2
PROVISIONS.	
Pork, domestic mess	29.50
Pork, American clear	31.50
American plate beef	24.00
Lard, compound, tub	0.11 1/2
Lard, pure, tub	0.14 1/2
Molasses, fancy Barbis	0.14 1/2
dos	0.34
SUGAR.	
Standard granulated	7.00
United Empire gran.	6.90
Bright yellow	6.80
No. 1 yellow	6.70
Paris lumps	6.60
FLOUR, ETC.	
Roller oatmeal	6.25
Standard oatmeal	7.05
Manitoba, high grade	7.15
Ontario full patent	6.85
GRAINS.	
Middlings, ear lots	80.00
Mid., small lots, bag	31.00
Brn., small lots, bag	29.00
Common, in bags	2.20
Pressed hay, ear lots	6.00
No. 1	17.00
Pressed hay, per ton	17.00
No. 1	18.00
Oats, Canadian	0.98
FISH.	
Small dry cod	4.50
Medium dry cod	5.25
Pollock	8.25
Grand Maitin herring	8.00
half-bills	8.00
Smoked herring	8.00
Pickled shad, half-bills	9.00
Fresh cod, per lb	0.09 1/2
Blonkers, per box	0.90
Halibut	0.10
Kipper herring, per dozen	0.90
Swordfish	0.12
Salmon	0.18
OILS.	
Palmine	0.00
Royalite	0.00
Turpentine	0.00
Extra lard compound	0.00
Extra No. 1 lard compound	0.00
Premier motor gasoline	0.00

### HOPEWELL HILL NOTES

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Dunning and family, left this morning on their way to their home in Boston. Upland hay is now pretty well gathered and operations have begun on the Shepley marsh.

G. W. Newcombe, merchant of this place, has bought the property belonging to Amos Woodworth at Chemical Road, consisting of farm and wood land. Mr. Woodworth went west a couple of years ago, and is now located in Winnipeg.

It is understood that David Tingley, son of Miles E. Tingley, has bought the residence here, belonging to the estate of the late Hueston Stewart. The Hopewell Cemetery Company have enlarged their property by the addition of a lot of land adjoining purchased from Ludlow Reid.

### Forty Workmen Killed.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Forty British and American workmen were killed today in the collapse of the new concrete customs house at Ceiba, Honduras, according to a despatch to the state department.

### Adaptations of the old-time princess model are being shown among the new gowns.

### GUNSMITHS

KINIBALDI & OGDEN SMITH, 43 King square, Guns, Rifles and Revolvers repaired. Also for hire, sale or exchange. Ammunition. Special Line English guns.

### HIBITION

12th ALL LINES

principal features, THE MOST EXCITING people of this province. Particular and it will be far above the arranged superior to anything else is—MOTOR POLO, intensely There will be in addition many back exhibition. Attention has been growing with each day, judging from the applications and, this feature in itself commands

### EVENING TIME LAUGHTER

John Exhibition YEAR

### NAMUR FALLS BEFORE CONCENTRATED ATTACK

New York, Aug. 25.—A London cable to the American says: "In its summary of the war situation the London Times states: 'Namur has fallen. This, in the words of the official communication, necessitates the withdrawal of a portion of the allied troops from the line of Sambre to their original defensive position on the French frontier.'  
"The government press bureau also announced yesterday that British forces were engaged all day on Sunday and after dark with the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, and held their ground."  
"Namur is a strongly fortified city at the junction of the Meuse and Sambre. It was confidently expected to present a formidable obstacle to the German advance."  
"There is as yet no explanation of its sudden fall. No doubt the Germans have attacked the allies in this part of Belgium with all their available forces."  
"The battle now raging from Mons to Cere will last several days, and it will be necessary to await a definite result before a sound conclusion can be reached as to the full effect of this first real engagement."