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German Cannonading Smashes Windows Only 17 Miles From Paris

Germans in V Shaped Mass Force Their Way Nearer To The Capital

Allies Make Valiant Resistance Against Overwhelming Numbers

British Forces Still Intact and Inflict Immense Damage on the Germans—English Troops an Army of Athletes in Top Form

London, Sept. 4.—The correspondent of the Times at Dieppe, under Thursday's date, indicates that the Germans are less than twenty-five miles from Paris. He says: "All day yesterday the head of wedge, which now forms the German right, was furiously forcing its way to Paris, battering the rear of the retreating French through Creil, Senlis and Crepy-En-Valois. The cannonading broke windows in Chantilly, which is only seventeen miles north of Paris. The Germans are also near Soissons."

Another despatch to the Times from Beauvais, forty miles northwest of Paris, says that the Germans entered Clermont, thirty-five miles from Paris, at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and at the same time their cavalry was operating around Beauvais. The veil of secrecy over the western area of the fighting—the country north of Paris—never has been harder to penetrate than during the last twenty-four hours. There is no evidence at hand to show that the persistent advance of the Germans has been appreciably checked; on the contrary, at least at one point the German contact is now within twenty miles of the outer fortifications of Paris.

Late news despatches from Dieppe describe the German right as at the rear of the retreating French, through Creil, Senlis and Crepy-En-Valois, towns distant twenty-four, twenty and thirty-five miles respectively from the boundaries of Paris proper. The fortifications of the French capital extend roughly ten miles beyond the city limits. The allied armies probably now occupy a line of stage both to the east and west of Paris.

PRESSED BACK BY WEIGHT OF NUMBERS

London, Sept. 4.—A correspondent of the Telegraph, writing from Forest-Les-Baux, twenty-five miles northeast of Rouen, under Wednesday's date, says: "The allies continue to show valiant resistance to the overwhelming forces of the enemy. The allies are compelled by their weight of numbers to continue to fall back. It is an orderly retreatment, but it is not a retreat. The German army has gradually narrowed its principal attacking point until it has become an arrow head or 'V' shaped mass pointed directly for Paris."

"When I left the scene, the scene, the southernmost end of the enemy's line was near Creil, which is less than four hours' run from Paris by train. In front of the enemy was the river with its bridges waiting to be blown up and still further in front was the army ready for a stubborn resistance. On the enemy's flanks were other armies of the allies, numerically inferior but full of fight."

"Last night the enemy's cavalry patrols were in a position, in the department of the Oise, thirty-two miles northwest of Paris. The British forces are still intact and inflicting immense damage on the enemy. The British forces bear the strain of continual fight even better than the French. They appear to be an army of athletes in top form."

Escape of British Troops

London, Sept. 4.—The Ostend correspondent of the Chronicle quotes one of the officials at the American consulate as the authority for the account he sends his papers of the escape of a party of British troops who were captured by the Germans.

"Seventeen British troops were captured by the Germans near Waterloo, the story runs. 'The Germans marched them to the nearest cafe, where the prisoners were made to wait while the Germans partook of refreshments. The celebration over their capture became a debauch, and most of the Germans became intoxicated, whereupon the British fell on the Germans, took away their arms, killed several and then fled.'"

Two Unlikely Reports

London, Sept. 4.—There is an unconfirmed report in Basel, Switzerland, from Bern, setting forth that General Lieutenant Von Deimling and the German forces under his command, have crossed into Switzerland, to prevent their capture by the French.

London, Sept. 4.—In a despatch from Rouen, a correspondent of the Chronicle says he has learned that the French authorities in Paris are considering the surrender of the city to the Germans to avoid the destruction of property from artillery fire.

Phelix and Pherdinand



WEATHER BULLETIN

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

Partly Fair

Fresh southwest to north west winds, showers today but partly fair, Saturday, generally fair and cool. New England forecasts—Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight; moderate fresh winds.

Empire Committed to Long War Is Belief in Minds of English

Overseas Resources Promise a Decisive Factor for Victory

Power of Britain and Russia Eventually Must Wear Out Strength of Germans Speculation as to Enemy's Designs Before Paris

London, Sept. 4.—The conviction is growing in England, that Great Britain is committed to a long war, the newspapers declare, that the power of the British Empire and of Russia eventually must wear down the numerical forces of the enemy and that the resources of Canada, Australia, and India, promise to prove a decisive factor in the long run.

The casualty list of the British forces operating on the continent, issued last night, shows that the British losses in the second battle, were apparently the same as in the first making the total 10,000.

From Switzerland comes a report that nearly 100,000 Austrians are being carried westward in trains to support the left wing of the German army operating against France.

An Athens correspondent contradicts the reports that Austria is withdrawing her troops from the Serbian frontier, to meet the Russian advance. He asserts that Austria is sending reinforcements there to prevent the Serbians from entering Bosnia.

The withdrawal of the French government to Bordeaux, military men consider, was the most practical move, however trying it might be to the pride of the nation. The hope of the allies is that Paris may be defended as the base of the chain of armies across the country, and that its investment may be impossible. At Bordeaux the government can work under more normal conditions.

The German plan, according to popular speculation is not to besiege Paris, but to attempt to force a breach in the chain of fortresses with their newest Krupp guns, and gain entrance to the capital as they did at Liege and Namur.

ASQUITH CALLS ON BRITAIN'S MEN TO AID COUNTRY IN HOUR OF NEED

London, —11 p. m.—In the historic Guild Hall of London, Premier Asquith today started the crusade to stimulate enlistment under the British flag which he intends to push throughout the country. He is calling upon every able-bodied Briton of military age to come to the help of his country in the hour of need.

The premier opened his address with the heartening announcement that up to today between 250,000 and 300,000 recruits had responded to the call of Lord Kitchener, the secretary of war.

Some St. John Volunteers Coming Home

A few of the volunteers from St. John with their Canadian army driving home, one of those turned back says that the object of the commanding officers at Valcartier, Que., have been rejected. The number is not large. Writing home, one of those turned back says that the object of the commanding officers is to send only the most capable men, physically and mentally, and that many who would pass under an ordinary inspection from both these viewpoints will likely be rejected because of the rigorous inspection.

Competency in militia details is being thoroughly exacted, one of the chief sets essential being skill in target practice. Of course musketry instruction, he says, is improving many who were more or less inexperienced with the rifle. Some have been rejected because of stature, the young man wrote, not that they were not up to the required height, but there were so many to select from who were of better physical appearance, and presumably stronger physical condition. "I am greatly disappointed at not being able to go to the front, and in this regard I am not alone. There are about twelve from my unit from St. John who will not be taken across the sea, and all feel quite downcast on account of it. However, it was not because we did not try. I understand that some of the St. John boys who were disqualified for one reason or another, are returning home this week, and will likely be back in time to attend the exhibition, though they did not think so when they left."

It is thought likely that some of the members of the local detachments who left with the understanding that they would go to Europe will be included in the number to be taken to Bermuda.

Some have already expressed an inclination to this end, as it has been rumored that they will be relieved of garrison duty there after a proper seasoning and taken to the old country with the R. C. A., in whose ranks they will be enrolled. The selection of men for this unit is now being made, and they will leave for the overseas service direct.

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RUSSIANS OCCUPY LEMBERG; AUSTRIAN LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Smashing Blow To Enemy By Czar's Forces

Austrians Retreating After Desperate Fighting in Galicia, Leaving Nearly 5,000 Dead on the Field—Many Guns Captured by the Russian Armies Who are Successful All Along The Line

London, Sept. 4.—A Petrograd special to Reuter's says the commander-in-chief has notified the Emperor, that the Russians have occupied Lemberg.

The message was as follows:—"With extreme joy and thanking God, I announce to Your Majesty that the victorious army, under General Ruzhik, captured Lemberg at eleven o'clock this morning. The army of General Brusiloff has taken Halicz."

"I beg Your Majesty to confer on General Ruzhik, in recognition of services preceding the battles, the fourth class of the order of St. George and for the capture of Lemberg, the third class of the same order; and on General Brusiloff, the fourth class of the same order."

FIGHTING OVER 200 MILE FRONT

London, Sept. 4.—The Petrograd (St. Petersburg) correspondent of the Times in a report on the operations around Lemberg, says:—"The forts of Lemberg have fallen and other Austrian armies have been engaged in Northern Galicia, near Lubin. We may yet have to chronicle the complete disruption of the dual monarchy's armed forces."

The operations extended over an enormous front of 200 miles, and probably a million and a half of men were engaged.

The Austrians' extreme right sustained enormous losses, but the most terrible blow was dealt them by the gallant Russian army, which, starting from Rovno, thence toward the Southwest, spreading fanwise so as to involve the region north and south of Lemberg, menacing the rear of the Lublin army and threatening to cut its communications.

To parry this movement, the Austrians transferred several army corps from the west side of the Vistula, and moving them behind Lublin, buried them at Ruzhik.

"The result of this movement is chronicled in today's official bulletin of victory. The Austrians' desperate onslaught on Ruzhik's army has been attended with a whole series of disasters, notably the destruction of the sixth army corps at Laschoff, a few miles east of Tomaszow."

RUSSIANS TAKE 32 CANNON

Petrograd (St. Petersburg) Sept. 4 (via Paris).—An official statement issued by the government says concerning the operations of the Russian army in Galicia, official reports that the enemy is retreating after the desperate fighting near Halicz, leaving 4,500 dead on the field. The Russians took thirty-two cannon and railway material.

On the south in front of Warsaw, the Austrian attack was repulsed and the offensive taken by the Russians.

AUSTRIANS PANIC STRICKEN

London, Sept. 4.—A Russian official communication issued on Thursday and carried here in a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd (St. Petersburg), says:—"On September 1, the Austrian troops tried to break through the Russian centre between Lubin and Kholm, but failed. They were forced to beat a hasty retreat, the Russians capturing one ensign, eight maxims and 1,000 prisoners."

On the following day, hard fighting was resumed, with renewed energy. Prisoners taken by us report that the second Austrian army, constituting the covering force to the east of Lemberg, is perfectly panic stricken.

In the neighborhood of Lemberg, on September 2, twenty more guns were captured by the Russians, making a total of 170. On this front the Russian advance continues uninterrupted.

A Reuter despatch from Petrograd contains an official communication, issued by the Russian government. It says:—"According to latest reports, the battles of September 2 resulted in Russian victories. In order to counteract Austrian intentions, a vigorous attempt was made which resulted successfully, the enemy retreating precipitately. Our trophies are a flag, mitrailleuses and many prisoners."

Milan, Italy, Sept. 4.—The Secolo's Bucharest, Roumania, correspondent, usually well informed, says the Russians have occupied Csanowitz, an eastern crown land of Austria-Hungary, without resistance and are now marching southward from that city in the direction of Suceava in the same province and near the Roumanian border.

Stranded Ones Get Home.

London, Sept. 4.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says the Great Eastern steamer Dresden was preparing to leave the Hook of Holland on Friday morning, with a large number of stranded Englishmen. Only British subjects having certificates proving their nationality were allowed on board.

A royal decree in Amsterdam forbids the exportation of rice flour, which is being used in Holland as a substitute for wheat flour. The prohibitive prices asked for foreign wheat is the cause.

A Jewish Hero

London, Sept. 4.—A Petrograd despatch to the Central News says that a Jewish medical student of Vilna, named Omas, received the military cross of St. George for saving the colors of his regiment in the last extremity during the terrible fighting in East Prussia. Omas was badly wounded and his commander telegraphed the doctors to do everything possible to save the life of "Omas, the hero."

Austrians Terribly Punished

London, Sept. 4.—The Post's Petrograd correspondent writes that the prisoners brought to the Russian base reported that part of the Russian forces entered Lemberg quite in accordance with the plan of the commander-in-chief. The Austrians, according to the report, opened the last stage of the week's conflict around Lemberg by a determined attack on the Russians between Kuhl, Lubin and Kholm. About a week

SOME ST. JOHN WAR POST CARD REACHES CITY

Volunteers Coming Home

Rigorous Inspection at Valcartier Cause of Rejection

Twelve from One Unit

So Many to Pick From That Men Who Ordinarily Would Pass Are Not Accepted—May Go to Bermuda

A few of the volunteers from St. John with their Canadian army driving home, one of those turned back says that the object of the commanding officers at Valcartier, Que., have been rejected. The number is not large. Writing home, one of those turned back says that the object of the commanding officers is to send only the most capable men, physically and mentally, and that many who would pass under an ordinary inspection from both these viewpoints will likely be rejected because of the rigorous inspection.

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Only News is Contained in Few Official Bulletins

BREATHLESS SUSPENSE

Last 24 Hours Has Introduced No Definite News of the Progress of the Battle in Northern France—Hopeful of the Russians

London, Sept. 4.—The armies of Germany, Austria, Russia, France and Great Britain are still in a death grip of four colossal battles.

Europe is in the iron grip of militarism and her peoples whose national lives are being determined, are forced to waive all human interests for military strategy. A few brief bulletins convey all the important facts that the peoples of Europe know about the upheaval on the continent, yet they recognize that the interests of their armies so far overshadow all individual notions that they wait with Spartan patience. English newspapers in the lack of definite news of the battle, are filled with stories about wounded soldiers who saw some scrap of the great conflict, and reports from correspondents far behind the fighting lines.

The election of Pope Benedict XV. in Rome obtains few lines on the inner pages of London papers, while an interview from Paris with a wounded British officer who said the allies during the last twenty-four hours had pressed back the German attack is read with eager interest.

The last twenty-four hours have introduced no definite news of the progress of the battle in Northern France. The public is prepared that the German advance continued to the outer lines of the defenses of Paris. There it is expected that the allied armies will make a stand on the line from Verdun on the east to the west, and will all their might to hold the German advance.

Hopeful Edges on Russians

The British public has turned hopeful eyes toward the east, where the triumph of Russian arms in the Austria province of Galicia has been amply confirmed. In addition to the battle of Lemberg, in which the flower of six Austrian army corps were destroyed, it is evident that there has been a simultaneous victory at Tomaszow, a town of some importance, 80 miles southeast of Lodz in Russian Poland. It appears that the Russian army has been amply confirmed in the Austrian offensive through Russian Poland, destined to effect a junction with German forces from East Prussia.

The message German reports received here indicate that the Germans are more than holding their own on the border of East Prussia, but the Russian general staff, according to the point of view held in London, does not seem greatly concerned over the status of the campaign in this territory, evidently being willing to await the outcome of movements further eastward before throwing Russia's full strength against Prussia.

GERMAN WAS WITH THE TROOPS IN CAMP SUSSEX

Vogel Said to be Under Arrest at Southampton

Frederick N. B., Sept. 1.—A report from Southampton states that a middle aged German named Vogel, residing in this city and it is said he has been placed under arrest by Woodstock authorities. He is suspected of being a spy. Vogel was for some time a resident of this city and it is said he spent part of his time preparing plans of the topography of the country. It is also said that he went to camp with the New Brunswick militia regiments. Of late he has been going about as a tramp. He is said to have a wife and children in St. John.

A deaf mute named John Cummings was attacked by a bull dog this morning and his face was badly lacerated. Chief Justice Seck of Saskatchewan, who has been a guest of Chief Justice Landry in Dorchester, is here today.

LIGHTERING THE CARGO FROM THE SHENANDOAH

A start was made this morning on the lightering of the cargo from the steamer Shenandoah, grounded at Navy Island. The cargo contained in the forward holds, consisting chiefly of cement and wire netting, is now being removed, and the entire forward part of the ship will be emptied of cargo so that some idea of the extent of the damage can be arrived at. Although there is a great deal of water inside the steamer, she was floating clear of the bar at high tide this morning. The pumps in the engine room have been at work incessantly and have been able to keep the water away from the fire.

HON. JOHN McNEIL HAS PASSED AWAY.

Halifax, Sept. 4.—Hon. John McNeil, member of the legislative council, died last evening at Mahou, Inverness county.

ELEVATOR INQUIRY

David Fleming, assistant inspector at the I. T. R. elevator on the night of the fire gave evidence at the inquiry this morning and told of closing the big door to the elevator about ten o'clock with the assistance of Mr. Cummings. Harry Brazilian told of helping to fight the fire. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

GOING ON MISSION

Rev. Edward Scully, C. S. S. R., of St. Patrick's, Toronto, arrived in the city this morning. He spent the day at St. Peter's rectory, North End, where he was formerly stationed, and will leave this evening for Antigonish, N. S., where he will conduct a mission. Father Scully will be in these parts on missionary duty for a month or two.