

# Weather Forecast for Today

Light moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

# The Daily Herald

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## DRAWING ENEMY ON TO DEFEAT

Paris Temps Says General Joffre's Plan is to Draw Germans to Very Gates of Paris Then Strike Hard.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Paris again today showed its remarkable adaptability to circumstances. Though allusion to such a contingency had been strictly forbidden in the newspapers, that the government would be transferred to Bordeaux, it was an open secret several days ago among the newspapermen and public officials and in military circles. Among these persons the effect of the announcement had been largely discounted. The public, after its first surprise, is viewing the situation with composure and tonight there seems to be better feeling all around.

Military secrets are being so well guarded that all reference to them is largely speculation, but it is a reasonable supposition that General Joffre prefers to accept a decisive battle against the Germans in front of the forts and the entrenchments of Paris.

The Temps this morning printed another article in which it predicts final success for the Allies. The newspaper's reason for its optimism are contained in the following:

Diminution of pressure by the enemy on the extreme left of the Allies' line, exceptional activity in the centre, and the progress of the French troops in Lorraine and on the right bank of the Meuse which passes a few miles north of Luneville, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. These circumstances are taken by the Temps as evidence that the enemy has been hard hit and is suffering from losses in men and lack of supplies.

The Liberte quotes an English officer who arrived here this morning from Pierrefite, twenty miles southwest of Pau, as saying he was wounded in a fierce battle near Compeigne, in which the Germans were driven back several times with severe losses. He said that in the movement in which he was wounded by a shell, the French and English offensive was successful over a front of several miles, the Germans retreating toward the left.

## BRIDGES OVER OISE DYNAMITED

London, Sept. 3 (Delayed).—The Paris correspondent of the Mail sends the following:

"I have just returned from Compeigne. The British have left the town. The bridges over the Oise were blown up this afternoon (Monday). The Germans are expected at any hour.

"One important section of the battle which drove back the Allies' left was fought at Bapaume on Thursday and Friday. On Friday morning the Germans brought up many machine guns in a dense fog, and in a 6-hour battle the French suffered severely. A British force unexpectedly arrived and occupied the French position and allowed the weary French to retire. Then, though hard pressed, the British continued to fight a magnificent rear guard action."

## Thousands Flock to The Colors

London, Sept. 3.—Calm, methodical undemonstrative Britain, so slow to arouse, is getting into a passion which is carrying the nation to a point of deathless determination to defeat the Germans. The glorious and gallant fight the small British force has been making to stem the German flood toward Paris has touched the country's imagination, aroused the martial spirit and caused a rush to the colors.

Hitherto the country has not seemed to realize to the full portent the events across the channel, and, as in the South African war it has taken a lot of pounding of their own forces to bring the people to a point of patriotic anger which the situation demands. Now they have reached that point. The recruiting of the last three days has probably been

greater than it was during the last fortnight. Today the recruiting stations were overwhelmed by hundreds of men who stood in waiting lines. It is reported that fifty thousand have been accepted in the last three days. It is a glorious uprising of the whole nation, which has come to the full realization of the necessity of not only clearing the seas of the enemy's ships, but helping the Allies on land, as well. With this condition prevailing Lord Kitchener will find it possible to send a fresh regiment to the front every day.

The Russian advance is highly encouraging and it is considered impossible that Germany can long withstand such tremendous sacrifices of men as she has been undergoing since the war began.

## TURKS IN CLASH WITH ARMENIANS

Petrograd, Sept. 3.—The Turkish mobilization on the Persian boundary is slow. Many Christians have refused to join the movement. The Turks are forcibly enrolling all persons of military age. There has been a serious conflict between Turks and Armenians at Bitlis, in Turkish Armenia.

AMERICANS GOING HOME. Havre, France, Sept. 3.—The United States cruiser Tennessee sailed from here today for Falmouth. She had on board about 1000 Americans.

## BRITISH DEAD ON FOREIGN FIELDS

London, Sept. 3, (9:50 p. m.).—The official news bureau issued a statement of British casualties as follows:

Killed—18 officers, 62 other ranks.  
Wounded—78 officers, 312 other ranks.  
Missing—86 officers, 4,612 other ranks.

London, Sept. 3.—The following additional casualties among the wounded officers and non-commissioned officers were announced tonight:

"Wounded officers: Blackers, Lieut. C. F. Connaught Rangers; Carter, captain R.C., Duke of Wellington Regiment; Dennish, second lieutenant A. A. M., Royal Field Artillery; Kennedy, captain C.F.C.O. Scottish Borderers; Mitchell, second lieutenant L. F., Fifth Dragoons Guards; Rowan, captain P.S., Wiltshire Regiment; Dandillians, captain R. H. Northumberland Fusiliers.

Non-commissioned officers: Atkins, corporal W.H., Royal Field Artillery; Catchpole, corporal M., West Kent Regiment; Thomas, corporal A., Royal West Kent." London, Sept. 3.—The official bureau explains that the missing mentioned in the list of casualties are men not accounted for, and includes unwounded prisoners and stragglers, as well as men killed or wounded. As regards the "other ranks," it is stated that 2,632 men are reported as having been sent back to their bases as unfit and that a large proportion of these would be included in the numbers shown as missing in this and the previous report from general headquarters.

In the report of casualties received tonight the names of the officers were given. Only their next of kin have been informed and the names will be published as soon as possible. No names in the other ranks have yet been received, but a number of wounded have been brought home.

## PRISONERS VOLUNTEER FOR EMPIRE'S WAR

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—Hundreds of men incarcerated in Canadian penitentiaries and on patrol wish to redeem themselves and wipe out the offenses they are going to the front to help fight the Empire war. Already large numbers of those on parole have volunteered, while over 200 first offenders and others who are still doing time have applied for parole so that they can volunteer for the front.

## COWARDS SCORED BY COL. HUGHES

Recommends Rawhide as the Best Treatment for Cowardly Critics who Could Not be Dragged to the Front in Chains.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—Colonel Sam. Hughes, minister of militia and defence issued the following statement tonight:

"Many splendid officers throughout the country are being annoyed by contemptible insinuations against the courage and zeal of many officers and men in the service who cannot get to the front.

"The British government in response to the offer of Canada to assist, agreed to accept 22,500 men. The government of Canada transmitted that call to the militia of the country. The minister of militia laid down at the very outset:

"A—That every man must go voluntarily.

"B—That he, the minister of militia, or his officials would not ask, and have not asked any men to go unless he volunteered.

"C—That no man would go who was not physically well qualified.

"D—That no man would go whose wife or family objected.

"There are seventy-five thousand regularly enrolled volunteers in Canada and several hundred thousand men who have had considerable training in past years.

"The response to the call is shown in the fact that where 22,500 men were asked for, there are today on the grounds at Valcartier upward of 32,000 men, besides the Princess Patricia Regiment, one thousand men, and the regiment at Bermuda, one thousand men, all practically ready to take the field.

"There are today upwards of one thousand officers, more than are wanted at Valcartier, gentlemen occupying the highest positions in the business and political affairs of the country, anxiously seeking positions which they cannot obtain. There are thousands more at home who have applied and been refused.

"It is an easy manner for every coward who could not be dragged to the front with logging chains and who could not be induced under any conditions to go, to sneer at these officers and men of the force who wish to go but cannot possibly do so.

"The minister of militia has refused thousands the privilege of going for various reasons, some were physically unfit, some had large families and others would have left their families in distress.

"These officers and men may be required later, but for the first contingent none such are taken.

"In response to the call for 22,500 men there are today at Valcartier, within three weeks of the issue of the call, 32,000 men, that is, about ten thousand more men than are wanted or asked for, in the field, besides six thousand six hundred men in service garrisoning fortresses, bridges, public works, etc., throughout Canada; one thousand men in the Princess Patricia Regiment and one thousand men are going to Bermuda, total under arms today of 40,600 men, second to none in the world.

"In addition to these, there are one hundred and fifty thousand men at their homes who have volunteered and are ready to march at a moment's notice to the front.

"It has been somewhat of a puzzle to the minister of militia and defence why officers who have been insulted throughout the country by a few cowardly critics, did not rawhide them as did Major Sam Sharpe, M. P. of Bridge.

"Major Sharpe long ago wired to the minister volunteering to go. He was not informed of the conditions, but in spite of all opposition, persisted in his offer to go and is now in camp. It has been learned that Major Sharpe might not pass the medical examinations, but in spite of everything he insisted upon going into the camp in hope that he might serve at the front.

"He has the blessing of the minister of militia and defence for rawhiding the cowardly critics. Others similarly situated will also have it. A coward is impervious to any decent treatment, the only way to reach him is by means of a rawhide."

GOING TO BORDEAUX.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The Temps announces its intention to follow the government to Bordeaux and publish there.



COL. J. A. CURRY, M. P., commander of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, who is going 1,070 strong to fight the Germans.

## NEW REGIMENT FOR THE ISLAND

Col Roy, D. O. C. Pressing For Sanction of New Vancouver Island Regiment—Nanaimo Company Ready.

Colonel Roy, D.O.C., at Victoria, is once more trying to obtain departmental sanction for his efforts to form a Vancouver Island infantry regiment. Companies are organized at Cowichan Lake, Duncan, Nanaimo, and Sidney, waiting for the recognition which Colonel Roy has asked for them, but the formation of the new regiment has not yet been gazetted. The time, he considers, is particularly opportune for the formation of such a battalion, and he has written to Ottawa again urging that sanction be given. Even without the recognition which they so much desire, Colonel Roy states that companies are being drilled regularly by experienced instructors residing in the various districts.

The shortage of uniforms and other supplies is being taken up at Ottawa by Colonel Roy, and unless the department is able to ship supplies at once the D.O.C. announces that independent steps will be taken here to meet the deficiency.

## GERMANY URGES SWEDEN TO FIGHT

London, Sept. 3.—Telegraphing from Stockholm, the correspondent of the Star says:

"There is great anxiety felt in the Swedish capital because of the efforts Germany is making, as shown by articles in the German newspapers, to induce Sweden to abandon her attitude of neutrality and take the field as an ally of Germany. The object sought is to weaken the Russian attack in East Prussia by means of a Swedish attack on Finland."

## WILL PROVIDE FOR WIFE AND FAMILIES

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The government has approved of a separate allowance of \$20, a month being paid to wives and families of married men serving with the Canadian expeditionary forces. This will be paid direct to the wives and families by the paymaster-general's office, department of militia and defence, Ottawa. Rolls of the married men are now being prepared at Valcartier and as soon as they are received at Ottawa the work of issuing checks will begin. This allowance will also be paid to the wives and families of those left at Valcartier after the contingent sails. The government reserves the right, however of withholding this allowance from any who are in receipt of pay from two sources.

In addition men may assign part of their pay to their wives and families and rolls of this assigned pay are now being prepared as soon as received. The assignment made by men to their wives and families will also be issued direct from Ottawa. This special separation allowance of \$20, a month is in addition to regular pay.

STEAMER, PRESIDENT FLOATED.

Anacortes, Wash., Sept. 3.—The steamer President, which went ashore two miles south of here at 10 o'clock last night, was floated at 7 o'clock tonight. It is believed she is undamaged. The steamer will go into dry dock at Seattle for examination.

## CONTESTING EVERY FOOT OF GROUND

British Troops Make Stubborn Resistance and Slaughter of Germans is Tremendous—The British Rifle Fire is Deadly.

London, Sept. 3 (By Martin M. Donohue).—Name of town excised by censorship, department of Somme, France, Tuesday, September 1: "Appalling losses have been incurred by the fourth German army corps which has for two days sought to envelope and destroy the British forces forming the left wing of the allied army. Monday's fighting was none the less desperate than that of Sunday. Fresh artillery and fresh infantry were sent to the assistance of the British commander. The enormous pressure directed against our front caused a changing of position. In our new position we are holding and defying the whole concentrated might of the enemy to dislodge us. It has been a merciless combat throughout, but the superiority of the British artillery, coupled with the indomitable pluck of the British infantry, told in the end, and enabled our splendid fellows to successfully carry out the role entrusted to them, viz., to delay the German advance by fighting every inch of the ground.

A few more such delays as Sunday and Monday, and the German army invading France will have destroyed itself entirely. No army which ever existed can endure and survive the terrible losses sustained by the Germans in the last few days. Whole divisions of infantry have disappeared, being put out of existence by the deadly fire. The enemy still clings to its favorite formation of attacking en masse. It is of little wonder if demoralization is beginning to make its appearance in the shattered German ranks. Their infantry has lost its elation. It no longer displays any vigor in pushing home their attack. The fearful punishment to which the German infantry has been subjected is beginning to tell. In the final assault of yesterday on the British position the assaulting columns on coming within the zone of our infantry fire speedily manifested signs of unsteadiness. They showed a disinclination to face the grueling, they were seen to waver and more than once broke and fled in confusion despite the attempts of their officers to rally them. As the result of this prolonged battle, the German army cannot be said to have gained any marked or decisive advantage over the British army, which has offered so heroic and so stubborn resistance. The German right has been able to advance a few miles further south and that is about all.

During the morning there seems to have been a lull in the fighting but it is difficult to say if the self-imposed truce will be of short or long duration. Unquestionably the slaughter of the Germans has been very great and the expenditure of artillery and rifle ammunition enormous. The Germans in northern France are at a great and undoubtedly unsafe distance from their supplies. They have been unable to avail themselves of the Belgian railways and for the daily requirements of so vast an army there is an insufficient supply of animal or motor transports. A few days delay in the forward movement seems to diminish the German chance of ultimate success and to render more precarious the position of the invading forces in northern France. In cannot attempt to retire without running the risk of irretrievable disaster. For that reason it is almost certain to resume the offensive and seek to crush the allied line even though annihilation should subsequently await it. Under the walls of Paris spies are active. In this district several were caught yesterday. This morning a detachment of Highlanders surprised a body of Uhlans at a farm house and killed or captured them all.

VISITED BRITISH WOUNDED

London, Sept. 3.—King George and Queen Mary paid a visit to London Hospital, White Chapel, today, where the soldiers in the west end who were wounded in the battles in France, are being treated. There are 300 men in this big hospital.

The King and Queen gave the most minute attention to the accommodations provided for the soldiers and conversed freely with the wounded men.

## CARDINAL CHIESA IS NOW POPE

Rome, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Della Chiesa has been elected pope in succession to the late Pius X. The pope will assume the name of Benedict XV., and his coronation will take place on Sept. 6.

The full title of the new pope, in addition to Benedict XV., will be Pope Bishop of Rome and Successor of St. Peter, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominion of the Holy Roman Catholic Church.

## CANADA'S FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the month of August shows that despite war conditions, revenue is keeping up better than might be expected. The total revenue for the month was \$14,196,104, being a decrease of only \$351,749 as compared with August of last year, but there were increases in postoffices and other sources of revenue. The real effect of the war on customs revenue will, however, hardly be shown until next month when many cargoes were on the ocean when the war broke out. The cessation or cancellation of import orders will be reflected in the customs figures from now on.

The revenue for the first five months of the fiscal year totalled \$60,378,118, a decrease of \$11,250,339 as compared with the corresponding period last year. The net debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$332,061,933, an increase of only \$118,118 during the month, but an increase of \$31,311,038 as compared with August last year.

The statement shows government temporary loans outstanding amounting to \$8,273,333, representing advances from Canadian banks.

## DRAFT PLAN OF AERIAL BATTLE

Paris, Sept. 3.—Paris was disappointed today. No German aeroplane flew over the city. Crowds gathered in the Place De La Concorde, the Place De La Bourse, the Place De L'Etoile and the Quai Des Tuileries from four o'clock in the afternoon until seven to watch for an aeroplane but none came.

Several French machines patrolled the city, ready to engage the enemy. Many of the people of Paris have been astonished that the French aviators have not given chase to hostile machines flying over the city. It is explained, however, that only a plunging fire is effective against aeroplanes and that over a city a machine gun attack causes risk to five per cent and in some cases more. The officials of the lines say the steamers return empty from America and that the high rates of war insurance make the extra charges necessary to pursue the German aviators into the open country and have the argument out there.

ATLANTIC RATES RAISED

London, Sept. 3.—All trans-Atlantic rates have been advanced twenty-five per cent and in some cases more. The officials of the lines say the steamers return empty from America and that the high rates of war insurance make the extra charges necessary to pursue the German aviators into the open country and have the argument out there.

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On Sunday afternoon fighting was resumed along the whole line. The German vanguard had by this time been supported by fresh army corps, which had been brought from Belgium. At least one million men

## TWO PIONEERS PASSED AWAY

Mr. John Thompson, and Mr. Michael Connolly Died in City Yesterday—Were Old Residents of Nanaimo.

THOMPSON. A native of Blackburn, Staffordshire, England, Mr. Thompson came to Nanaimo in the year 1854, being one of the party aboard the Princess Royal, the remaining survivors being Mr. George Bevilockway, Mrs. John Meakin and sons Fred and John. Mr. Samuel Gough and Mrs. A. T. Norris.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Thompson followed the life of a miner and in 1884 he became janitor of the Post Office being superannuated about two years ago. He leaves to mourn his loss his widow, one son, Mr. Sam Thompson, Kennedy street, and three daughters, Mrs. Mellado and Mrs. Bell, of Victoria and Mrs. Waters, of Cumberland.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, leaving the family residence at 2:30, the Rev. Frank W. Hardy officiating. D. J. Jenkins is in charge of the arrangements.

CONNOLLY. The death occurred in the Nanaimo hospital yesterday morning of Michael Connolly. He was a native of Ireland, and had reached the advanced age of 86 years. For the past thirty-two years he has been a resident in this town.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, leaving Jenkins' undertaking parlors at 8:45 and arriving at St. Peter's church at nine o'clock.

## LABOR MEMBERS FAVOR THE WAR

London, Sept. 3.—The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress has issued a manifesto expressing approval of the efforts which the labor members in the House of Commons are making in conjunction with the representatives of other parties to stimulate recruiting. The manifesto states that in the event of the voluntary system of military service proving inadequate in the present time, the needs would result in greatly strengthening the advocacy of compulsory service.

Accordingly the manhood of the nation should rally to the defence of the country in such numbers as "will demonstrate to the world that a free people can raise to the supreme heights of great sacrifice without the whip of conscription."

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## River Oise Choked With German Dead

Dieppe, Sept. 3 (By Philip Gibbs).—Let me describe briefly the facts which I learned the day before yesterday. When I escaped from Amiens when the tunnel was broken and the Germans entered into possession of the town on August 28, the front of the allied forces was in a crescent south of Amiens, on the heights and thence in circular line to the south of Mezeris. The British forces under Sir John French were at the left of the centre, supporting the heavy thrust forward of the main German advance while the right was commanded by General Pau.

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were on the move, pressing upon the allied forces with a ferocity of attack which has never before been equalled. Their cavalry swept across a great tract of country by squadrons, like the mounted hordes of Attila, but armed with the dreadful weapons of modern warfare. Their artillery was in enormous numbers and their columns advanced under cover of it, not like an army, but rather like a moving nation. I don't think, however, with equal pressure at all parts of the line. It formed itself into a battering ram with a pointed end and this point was thrust at the heart of the British wing.

It was impossible to resist the onslaught. If the British forces had stood against it they would have