

ONE DAY'S FIGHTING RESULTS IN GAIN OF 12 MILES TO ALLIES

(Continued from page 1.) and on the Rhine. In that direction, however, they have no railroad at their disposal, all the lines being either covered by the forts of Charlemont and Montmedy, or destroyed.

GREAT BATTLE NOT YET WON. London, Sept. 10-11 p. m.—The crucial battle of the war in France has not yet reached any decisive result.

Probably the fiercest one is against the French center, between Rheims and Verdun, while the British army are contesting the second hard fought engagement against the German right.

Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which provinces the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army and the French are taking advantage of this opening.

The great battle may continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria, in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned, lasted a fortnight.

GERMANS FIGHTING FOR TWENTY-FIVE DAYS. The German western armies have been fighting almost continuously for twenty-five days, and until the last phase of the campaign, on the offensive.

From Holland comes the news that sixty thousand German reinforcements are marching south. These troops may have an effect upon the tide of battle but there is reason to believe that the allied armies also are receiving a counter-balancing accession of strength.

CONCENTRATING AGAINST FRENCH CENTRE. That the Germans are concentrating all their strength in the eastern field of warfare against the main French front, appears to be confirmed by reports which have arrived through Holland.

An Ostend despatch says the Belgian army at Antwerp has taken the offensive, and driven the Germans back to the environs of Louvain. Another despatch says the Belgians have defeated a German garrison, composed of the Landsturm at Aerschot, a short distance from Louvain.

The House of Commons voted today unanimously for 500,000 more recruits. The country was surprised by the announcement that 430,000 men already had been enlisted since the beginning of the war.

NEARLY 2,000,000 IN BRITISH ARMY. When the government's plans are completed the British army for the continent, and for home service, will consist roughly of the following:

Regular army, 1,200,000; territorials, 300,000; reserves, 214,000; India contingent, 70,000; Canadian first and second contingents, 40,000; Australians, 20,000; and New Zealand, 10,000, making a total of 1,854,000 men.

This tremendous enrollment for a country which normally has only a small professional army, has thrown light upon the government's views regarding the duration of the war, or, at least, upon its determination to meet all possibilities.

A casualty list published tonight brings the army's losses to nearly 18,000 men, exclusive of the past three days fighting. Yet this bill toll from the small army seems in no wise to depress the country.

The news from the western theatre of war today was most gloomy. The German and Austrian reports minimize the importance of the occupation campaign to draw the Russians into Galicia.

Petrograd reports claim that Archduke Frederick's army lost 120,000 men; that the evacuation of Cracow had commenced and that the fall of both Cracow and Przemyel was imminent.

The British navy has accomplished a daring, although unproductive attempt to draw the German battle fleet into action. A great array of squadrons and flotillas made a sweep into the North Sea for two days, penetrating into the Bight of Helgoland, but failed to discover any German craft.

Belgium Retake Aerschot. Rotterdam, Sept. 10, via London, 7:00 p. m.—A despatch to the Courant dated Brecht, Holland, reports that a heavy engagement took place Wednesday at Aerschot, Belgium, nine miles northeast of Louvain, when the Belgians attacked the garrison there.

As a result of the fighting, the Germans evacuated the town, and the Belgians hoisted their colors and liberated 28 priests found in a church. Driven Back to Louvain. London, Sept. 10-10:07 p. m.—An Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"According to information from a reliable source, the Belgian army at Antwerp has assumed a triumphant offensive movement, driving the Germans back to the environs of Louvain." Attached on Withdrawal. London, Sept. 10-9:30 p. m.—A Reuters despatch from Ostend says that, according to soldiers who have arrived there it would appear that an engagement is in progress between the Belgians and the Germans, who are withdrawing towards France.

The German Account. London, Sept. 10-11:17 p. m.—An official despatch issued in Berlin and received here this evening by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, says:

"In an engagement at Cordesheim, on the railroad between Antwerp and Ghent, the Belgian troops withdrew. The country south of Antwerp has been flooded by the Belgians, to prevent the Germans marching into the town. The area covered by the flood is seventy square miles. The water varies in depth at different places, being from a few inches to several feet."

Kaiser's Cousin Wounded. London, Sept. 10-11:30 p. m.—Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia was wounded yesterday by a shrapnel bullet, according to an official Berlin despatch, which has been forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company. The bullet penetrated the thigh, but is believed not to have injured the bone.

Prince Josephia is the son of the late Prince Frederick Albert, regent of Brunswick, and a second cousin of the Emperor of Germany. He was serving as an ordnance officer on the fighting line when wounded and was transported to the nearest partition hospital. In 1908 he resigned from the army, at the request of the emperor because of his refusal to accept a commission in the army.

REGULAR BRITISH ARMY RAISED TO 1,200,000 MEN

Grant Asked For to Provide Only for Main Army Apart from Territorials and Colonialists.

London, Sept. 10-5 p. m.—Premier Asquith, in moving his resolution in the house of commons this afternoon to increase the army by 500,000 men, paid a warm tribute to the war office organization and dealt also with the various difficulties connected with the rush of recruits. Measures had been taken, he said, to meet the congestion. These included an allowance of 75 cents a day to those for whom no accommodation could be found in the barracks.

If the grant were passed he was sure that the response would be no less keen and ample than was that of the first levy. He should then be in a position to put something like 1,200,000 men in the field. That was the provision of the Mother Country herself, exclusive of territorials, the national reserve, and the magnificent contributions promised from India and the dominions. It was an effort worthy of a great sacrifice.

As to the expense involved the premier was sure that the house of commons would be ready to grant money as occasion arose, but he wanted it made clear that those showing a patriotic desire to help the country in the present crisis were not going to be treated in a negatively or unaccommodating spirit.

"On the contrary," said Mr. Asquith, "they will be welcome to every possible provision which will be made for their comfort and well-being so that they can take their part and play their part under the best possible conditions in that magnificent army which as everyone knows who has read Field Marshal French's despatch, has never done its work better and never shown itself more worthy in the long traditions of its splendid traditions than in the last fortnight."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, expressed the opposition's cordial support of the government's proposal.

RED CROSS SHIP TO SAIL WITH AN AMERICAN CREW. New York, Sept. 10.—Captain East, of the steamship Red Cross, announced this afternoon that he had succeeded in obtaining a crew composed wholly of American citizens, and that the ship would sail on her errand of mercy to the wounded of European battlefields on Monday or Tuesday next.

The German crew, whose presence on the ship was the subject of diplomatic protest from the French and British embassies, was paid off today.

FATAL AFFRAY OVER EUROPEAN WAR IN MAINE WOODS. Foreign Lumbermen Fall on Each Other, Killing One and Injuring Three.

Millinocket, Me., Sept. 10.—More than fifty lumbermen battled in the woods at Grand Brook tonight after an argument over the European war. One man was killed and three were injured, according to reports which came here. Grand Brook is fourteen miles in the woods.

Two sheriffs who went to the scene with deputies are reported to be on their way here with forty-three prisoners. The lumbermen are part of a crew of the Great Northern Lumber Company. Most of them are Poles and French-Canadians.

Small Deposits Welcome. If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1.

It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

The Bank of Nova Scotia. Capital \$5,000,000 Total Reserves \$1,000,000 BRANCHES OF THIS BANK IN ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, SYDNEY, and in Newfoundland, West Indies, Boston, Chicago and New York.

BRITISH LOSSES NOT SO HEAVY AS IN SOME BATTLES

At Albuera Wellington Won But Lost Nearly Half His Force

MORTALITY RATE. Total Deaths in South Africa Were 21,916 or 8.9 Per Cent of Forces Engaged—Germans Lost 4.6 of Forces in War of 1870—Average Mortality for Thirteen Campaigns About 5 Per Cent.

(News of The World, London, Aug. 30.) Heavy as are the casualties in the first engagement fought by the British troops, our men have figured in the bloodier battles. They represent, possibly, three per cent of the force engaged.

At Albuera Wellington lost 7,000 killed and wounded out of 21,000, and at Waterloo 23,000 out of 68,000, in a single day's battle in each case. Coming down to the Boer war, the principal losses were:

Table with columns: British Troops, Casualties, P.C. Spion Kop, Jan. 17 to 24, 1900, 1,437; Paardeberg, Feb. 18, 1,100; Stormberg, Dec. 10, 1899, 1,100; Reddersburg, Nov. 28, 1899, 461; Modder River, Nov. 28, 1899, 461; Mafeking, Dec. 11, 1899, 440; Sanna's Post, March 27, 1900, 350; Uliva's Nek, July 11, 1900, 285.

The following table shows the percentage of casualties in some famous British battles:

Table with columns: British Troops, Casualties, P.C. Waterloo, 1815, 20,500, 6.25; Albuera, 1807, 7,000, 33.33; Salamanca, 1812, 8,200, 2.98; Wagram, 1809, 23,400, 5.82; Chillianwallah, '40, 18,000, 2.88; Inkermann, 1854, 7,464, 2.37.

It should be pointed out that at Waterloo Wellington commanded 67,000 men, but of these only 23,000 were British, the rest consisting of the King's German Legion and Dutch and Belgian forces.

Hier Klug examined the experience of thirteen European campaigns between 1804 and 1878, and found a general average mortality of approximately five per cent. The maximum mortality was 10.8 per cent, in respect of the French army in the campaign of 1854-5, and the minimum mortality was that of the Austrian army in the campaign of 1878—namely, 1.8 per cent.

These percentages applied to the whole duration of the campaign, and were not the annual rates.

T. G. Acland and A. H. Shree prepared a valuable report for the Government on the mortality of the German army in the Franco-German war, from which the table here is extracted. There were engaged in the campaign of 1870-71 1,802,128 non-commissioned officers and men and 25,001 officers.

German Mortality in the War of 1870-1. Percentages.

Table with columns: Battle and Wounds, Disease, Tl. Generals, 2.6, 2.0, 4.6; Staff officers, 8.8, 0.8, 10.1; Captains, 7.7, 0.8, 9.5; Lieutenants, 7.8, 0.8, 8.6; All officers, 8.0, 0.8, 8.8; Allied, 6.6, 0.8, 7.4; N.C.O.'s and men, 3.1, 1.4, 4.5; All forces, 4.2, 1.4, 4.6; ranks combined, 3.2, 1.4, 4.6.

The percentage of deaths among the necessarily small number of Generals may be ignored, but two important facts stand out: 1. The much heavier mortality from battle and wounds of commissioned officers, and 2. The heavier mortality from disease of the non-commissioned officers and men.

In 1903 F. Schoelling and R. A. Rusher, and before them, in two years ago, prepared an exhaustive paper, compiled from the records of the war office, on the mortality in the last South African war. The table which shows the average number of deaths per 1000 men in the British forces was 21,916, of which number no fewer than 14,882 were due to disease.

The paper contained the following figures: South African War: Annual Mortality. Percentages.

Table with columns: Battle and Wounds, Disease, Tl. Officers only, 8.4, 1.9, 9.8; N.C.O.'s and men, 1.3, 2.5, 3.8; All forces combined, 1.3, 2.6, 3.9.

The death rate varied very considerably during the war. Thus, in the first year the death rate of officers was as much as 7.8 per cent.; in the second year it fell to 4.1 per cent. This fall is explained by the fact that the heaviest fighting took place in the first twelve months of the war, and that the war afterwards was mainly of a guerrilla type. The table which shows the average annual rate of mortality experienced throughout the war, is, therefore, no guide to the extra risk incurred in the first twelve months. It is worth noting that during the first twelve months of the regulars, on whom the brunt of the fighting fell, was no less than 8.4 per cent, for officers and nearly 8 per cent, for non-commissioned officers and men.

ARRANGING HERE FOR SHIPMENT OF POTATO GIFT FROM NEW BRUNSWICK. J. B. Duggett, provincial secretary of agriculture, is still in the city making preliminary arrangements for the shipment of 100,000 bushels of potatoes, New Brunswick's war gift to the Mother Country. He interviewed several merchants in the city yesterday but will remain here today to further the details.

Mr. Duggett said that he had no doubt about being able to secure the desired quantity but before purchasing it was necessary to arrange for the shipment of the potatoes. He said that no advice had yet been received from the Imperial authorities as to what point they desired the shipment to be made.

Mr. Duggett is securing warehouse accommodation, etc., for he believes that the shipment will be handled through St. John. He will leave this afternoon for Fredericton to report on the matter to the minister of agriculture.

it must be Bouril

Of all Stores, etc., at 100, 25 c.; 500, 70 c.; 1,000, 1.25; 2,000, 2.50; 5,000, 5.00; 10,000, 10.00. Bouril Cordial, large, 50 c.; 500, 2.50; 1,000, 5.00. 16-oz. Johnston's Fluid Beef (Vimboe), 1.25.

MAJOR COCHRANE OFFERS TO RAISE SCOUT REGIMENT. Late Brigade Major of Aldershot Anxious to Hear From Veterans or Seasoned Men Capable of Bearing Hardship.

Major R. Blair Cochrane, of 181 Prince William street, late brigade major at Aldershot, recently offered to raise a company of men for active scouting service on somewhat novel lines, and submitted the offer to the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, who has promised to give the matter every consideration.

Meanwhile Major Cochrane is desirous of hearing from any one interested in his proposal at his address in Prince William street. The following abstract of the conditions he drew up tentatively show originally:

- 1. Fifty to 100 men to be enrolled. 2. Age, 35 to 45; must pass medical examination. 3. I want hard, strong men who can live on nothing and look cheerful while doing it. 4. Preference given to old soldiers and sailors, woodmen, fongshovemen, trappers, etc., and those who know what day's work means; no tenderfoot required. 5. Ability to handle a gun and read a compass required. 6. Special preference who can follow a trail and find their way about in a wooded and thickly intersected country without getting lost, etc. 7. No man under 35 need apply.

Rev. Canon Smithers arrived in the city on Tuesday from Bathurst, where he had been to conduct special services at the reopening of St. Alban's church, Salmon river, on Sunday. The church has undergone extensive repairs and the work reflects great credit on Albin F. Bate who has spent three consecutive summers as lay reader in the parish of Bathurst. Canon Smithers left this morning for Fredericton.

War Prevents Breeding. Calgary, Alta., Sept. 10.—The University of Calgary is affected by the war to the extent of having to forego its building programme this year and its classes will have to be held in the public library.

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Right Wing But Tr Contin Behind French Shifts Kaiser and M --Russ

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