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HORROR

WASTE IN BRUTALITY

St. John, Nothing But a Heap of Man Rage When One of Their Men—Prominent Citizens Shot—Police Tells of Murder of Red Officer.

The war information bureau announces the latest reports that on Tuesday a German plane threw in disorder to the city of Louvain, the inhabitants of which are today the victims of a massacre whom they mistook for Belgians.

The authorities, the Germans, in order to punish the inhabitants who fired upon them, all had been disarmed more than a week ago.

Nothing to any protest, the German command was destroyed immediately. The inhabitants and some were made prisoners, and the train the destination of which are the bombs set fire to all parts of the city, university buildings, the library and to the flames.

The city, which had a population of 100,000, is now nothing but a heap of ruins.

UNITED STATES.

Protest against the burning of Louvain by international law and the laws of humanity was today by the Belgian minister.

COURSES.

submitted to the United States and other nations after an engagement at Monci, a German nurse, killing two and wounding three.

ounded nurse, that in the battle on August 20, two other nurses, when a German plane of less than thirty feet. A bullet hit the nurse, and she was killed. On recovering consciousness, she died beside her, with bullets in her forehead the insignia of the Red Cross.

ing that the act is in violation of the principles of the savage character of the

BRIGHTER OF SITUATION

General French Setting at Rest by Paucity of News from Front—Efforts for Peace Which an Ambassador But Not by His

on both sea and land there came today news in England to be a promising augury.

Kaiser Wilhelm Der Gross, at one time North German Lloyd line, sailing from an armed merchantman which have been, has been put out of commission. She is the British cruiser High Flyer.

Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British army, is at rest at the anxiety of French official statements regarding the city where the British forces were known to have been, and the prospects of the battle of the Somme.

THROUGH.

has been felt in London can be traced to British authorities. Two million men are engaged for days past, within a few hours the silence of those who are aware of the practically nothing, except the base news localities, and successes to others.

French official announcements is further the various versions of the French statements furnish the bulk of the news from the agencies, and no two versions of them are communications to the fighting on the distinctly disquieting, now seems to have been, and an attempt to cut British communi-

from the Alsatian frontier, while the news come from Russian sources.

in forty miles of Lemberg, Galicia.

foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, paid Moscow, the former German ambassador, saying that the diplomat had real authority at Berlin did not rest with the government decided on Aug. 2 the only could remain neutral.

the neutrality of Belgium. Ambassador British government to alter their decision, could have been impossible without becoming a treaty and subsequently to a German

number of the house, who is the only one created a scene during the foreign secretary to know "whether the German government suggestions, and whether any effort had German government would have agreed to down."

don't want to have a misunderstanding, like any suggestions different to those of MAN WOUNDED.

of the money needed for the British hospital in a few minutes at a meeting held at says a correspondent of Reuter's Tele-

Russian capital is well provided with arrangements are progressing to bring from from Petrovick, Orenburg, and Moscow.

KAISER'S FORCES, DRIVEN WITHIN 40 MILES OF PARIS, EXHAUSTED AND BROKEN MAY FALL PREY TO ALLIES

Fearful Carnage Inflicted by British Army in Attacks on Monday and Tuesday Staggered Germans and Advantage Gained Temporarily Was Not Pressed Yesterday—French in Good Position on Right May be Able to Swing Against Germans' Flank—In the Meantime Paris Prepares for Siege but Hopes it Will Not Come—Russians Inflict Losses of 100,000 in Lemberg Battle—Report Russian Army Landed at Ostend.

As the lines around Paris are tightened, and the German forces draw closer to the French capital, the official statements to the press grow briefer, and are more and more lacking in details.

So far as the public is concerned little is actually known as to how the armies in the field are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character, as, for instance, the announcement of the French war office that there has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis since Wednesday, and that the situation in the north-east has not changed.

The two towns are on the Oise, respectively forty-five and thirty-two miles northeast of the French capital, and they appear to mark the points nearest to Paris to which the German advance guards have approached.

With the removal of the government to Bordeaux, all efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the capital by the Germans, in addition the French authorities have ordered aeroplanes patrols, to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are flying in the neighborhood of Paris, and others are kept in readiness, with guns, to attack any of the invaders.

GERMANS EXHAUSTED AND SPIRIT BROKEN.

A cable from The Telegraph's special correspondent from the Department of the Somme in which the fighting has centred for the last week confirms the news sent the night previously that the German armies, forced on long marches without sleep and rushed again and again to attack the entrenched allied forces in masses were becoming deteriorated and waver as they are sent into the battle.

It cannot be contested, however, that their cavalry is within forty miles of Paris and that Compiègne, La Fere and Amiens, looked upon to form the second line of French defence are all in the hands of the enemy. Whether the exhausted condition of their troops and their exposed flank may lead the allies to attempt a brilliant counter-movement for the cutting of their lines cannot be positively stated, but such an outcome is foreshadowed by the same correspondent who chronicles the evacuation of La Fere and the Somme valley.

The Russian place the Austrian losses in the battle which gave the Czar's troops control of Lemberg at 100,000 and there is no doubt that this conflict will go down in history as one of the greatest battles the world has ever known.

The attitude of Turkey is still awaited with anxiety, and a Petrograd (St. Petersburg) despatch says she is mobilizing on the Persian boundary, but slowly.

Another list of British casualties is officially reported at London. It comprises casualties numbering 5,223, of whom 470 are killed and wounded, and 4,753 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR WESTERN FIGHTING.

New York, Sept. 3.—A Russian army of 72,000 men, transported from Archangel, Russia, was landed at Aberdeen on the east coast of Scotland, on August 27, and were conveyed on special trains to Harwich, Grimsby, and Dover, where transports were waiting to take them to Ostend, in Belgium, according to officers and passengers of the Cunard liner Mauretania, which reached here tonight from Liverpool.

Every precaution was taken by the English and Russian military authorities, persons on the Mauretania said, to keep the fact that foreign soldiers were being transported to England from becoming known, and the service on the east coast railway lines was suspended during the seventeen hours the troop trains were on their journey.

The passengers said that the trip of the Russian troops from Archangel to Aberdeen occupied three days. It was generally believed by those on the Mauretania who made these statements that the Russians would be joined at Ostend by British marines waiting there to receive them and that the combined forces would co-operate with the Belgian army at Antwerp.

NO MOVEMENT AT COMPIEGNE ON THURSDAY.

Paris, Sept. 3.—11.45 p. m.—In an official statement issued today the war office says:

"There has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis since yesterday. Precautions have been taken to stop any offensive movement of the enemy.

"Measures have also been taken to provide for the pursuit of German aeroplanes, especially those of the armored type, which will be prevented from flying over Paris.

"The situation in the northeast is the same as yesterday."

GERMANS OCCUPY AMIENS.

London, Sept. 3.—2.55 p. m.—A despatch from Amiens, France, to the Daily Mail dated Tuesday, Sept. 1, declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens, after three days' fighting.

The despatch adds that the success of the Germans at Morril made the capture of Amiens certain. The entry was not contested. The mayor, after receiving a German envoy, announced the surrender of the city and urged the citizens to make no disturbance.

SEES CHANCE TO CUT OFF GERMANS.

London, Sept. 3.—3.01 p. m.—An undated French despatch to the Times, says:

"The valley of the Somme has been abandoned. La Fere has been taken, after a bloody combat. We were obliged to retire Saturday evening."

"The right wing of the Germans," says the correspondent, "is too far advanced and there is a chance that it will be cut and caught between two fires if the British should be found in force. Our centre is resting very well and the right wing of our army appears to be taking the offensive."

BRITISH RETIRE FROM COMPIEGNE.

London, Sept. 3.—3.15 a. m.—(Delayed)—The Paris correspondent of the Mail sends the following despatch:

"I have just returned from Compiègne. The English have left the town. The bridges over the Oise were blown up this (Monday) morning. The Germans were expected there hourly.

BRITAIN, ROUSED TO PASSION, NOW RUSHING TO ARMS

50,000 Enrolled at Recruiting Stations Within Last Three Days

MARTIAL SPIRIT ABROAD

Lord Kitchener Will Be Able to Send Reinforcements Whenever Needed and Public is Moved to Great Determination to Push the War to a Successful Conclusion on Land as Well as on Sea—Considered That Germany Cannot Stand Much Longer Against Such Heavy Odds.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Sept. 3.—Calm, methodical, unemotional 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, gallant fight of 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 the full importance of the events about the Channel, and as in the South African war it has taken a bit of pounding of their own forces to bring the people to a point of patriotic ardor which the situation commands. Now they have reached that point. The recruiting of the last three days probably has 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 50,000 men have been accepted in the last three days.

It is a glorious uprising of the whole nation, which has come to fully realize 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 steady flow of fresh men to the front.

The removal of the French government to Bordeaux received general approval in England.

It is a logical step in the circumstances; yet the military authorities are not disheartened in the slightest degree, nor are they surrendering their confidence in ultimate success.

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

BRITAIN READY TO BUY THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN HORSES

Remount Officer Says if Prices Are Reasonable a Large Number Will Be Bought.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—(Special)—Major-General Sir Frederick Benson, of the remount department of the war office, who is now in Canada to purchase remounts for the British army, states that arrangements are now completed for the purchase of horses at various points throughout Canada. If prices are reasonable, several thousand horses will be purchased monthly from now on.

An offer to pay the cost of four machine guns for the Canadian expeditionary force was received tonight by the minister of militia from Joseph Boyer, a prominent Tulon miner, formerly of Woodstock (Ont.).

GERMANS CANNOT STAND THE PACE

Special Correspondent in Field Sees Flower of Kaiser's Army Wavering in Battle

Persistence in Massed Attacks in Face of British Withering Fire Caused Even Most Effective Troops to Halt—Unable to Follow Up Advantage Gained by Sheer Weight of Numbers—How Highlanders Treated Body of Roving Uhlans.

(By MARTIN H. DONOHUE.)

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.) Department of Somme, France, Sept. 3.—Appalling losses have been incurred by the fourth German army, which for two days sought to envelope and destroy the British force forming the left wing of the allied army. Monday's fighting was none 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 on 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 fire, coupled with the indomitable pluck of the British infantry, told in the end, and enabled our splendid fellows to successfully carry out the role intrusted to them, viz: to delay the German advance by disputing every inch of the ground.

A few more such delays as Sunday and Monday, and the fourth German army invading Northern France will have destroyed itself completely.

No army that ever existed could endure and survive the terrible losses sustained by the Germans in the last few days. Whole divisions of infantry have disappeared, blotted out of existence by the deadly fire of the British.

FEARFUL PUNISHMENT BEGINNING TO TELL.

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 "elan". 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 assaults of Monday 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 a result of this prolonged battle the North 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 a resistance. The German right has been able to advance a few miles further south and that is about all. During Tuesday morning there seemed to have been a lull in the fighting, but it is difficult to say if the self imposed truce will be of long or short duration. Unquestionably the slaughter of the German effectives has been very great and the expenditure of artillery and rifle ammunition enormous.

UNSAFE DISTANCE FROM SUPPLY BASE.

The Germans in Northern France are at a great and undoubtedly unsafe distance from their supply base. They have been unable to avail themselves of the Belgian railways and for the daily requirements of so vast an army, there is an insufficiency of animal or motor transport. Every day's delay in the forward movement serves to diminish the German's chances of ultimate success, and to render more precarious the position of the invading forces in Northern France.

It 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. Tuesday morning a detachment of Highlanders surprised a body of Uhlans at a farm house and killed or captured them all.

SUMMING-UP IN DUGAL CHARGES

Evidence Now With Commissioners After Hearings Extending Over Three Months

F. B. Carvell in Masterly Review of Evidence Refers to Alleged Diversions of Large Sums of Money and Claims to Have Saved Province at Least \$500,000—Premier Flemming's Despicable Role—His Conduct Would Not Go Unpunished in Canadian Political Life or in Any Other Province—Defending Counsel Present Their Case.

The Dugal inquiry, into the charges against Premier Flemming and members of his government, which has been replete with sensations from start to finish, was brought to a dramatic close with the telling speech of F. B. Carvell, leading counsel for Mr. Dugal, yesterday afternoon.

The final day of the public hearing was devoted to the arguments of counsel in the Valley Railway case, and Mr. Carvell's address to the commission was a statement which should command the attention of every resident of the province.

That the inquiry will make possible a saving to the province of more than half a million dollars was one of the most interesting of Mr. Carvell's statements, and he quoted the facts and figures to prove his assertion.

This immense sum is made up of entries totalling more than \$150,000 which Mr. Carvell asserts should not be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds guaranteed by the province; by the \$100,000 still due on the debt to the trust company, not used in construction but assumed by the construction company, and by the \$400,000 of additional aid to which the company is not entitled, but which, Mr. Carvell asserts, would be made available to the company by the methods of bookkeeping employed by the company.

But for the glare of light thrown on the transactions of the railway promoters by the investigation, Mr. Carvell declared that every cent of this money would have been taken by Mr. Gould and his associates and this great additional burden placed upon the province.

Mr. Carvell argued that many payments, legitimate in themselves, were not to be included in the cost of the railway upon which the government aid is based, and that the province had no right to assume the liability for them. These amounts included the payments for the preliminary survey, amounting to \$30,000 and many of the heavy charges for legal expenses.

In addition to this were the payments for which, he asserted, there was no justification, the payment of interest on money borrowed and not used for construction, the \$25,000 paid to Mr. Gould for the Gleason, the \$3,000 to Mr. Winslow, the \$15,000 paid to Mr. Gould for salary, the \$1,800 to him for office expenses at Presque Isle, and various expense accounts of from \$100 to \$5,100.

Then there is the amount of \$62,000, cunningly concealed, as Mr. Carvell said, in the progress estimates this year to provide a ten per cent. profit for the construction company. This amount has been paid, but there is also the entry of \$338,000 for the same purpose representing ten per cent. on previous work, which has not yet been paid, but which Mr. Gould said he intends to secure if he can. Mr. Carvell pointed out that the province is financing the entire cost of the road which Mr. Gould will own when completed, and denounced his attempt to secure a ten per cent. bonus along with the gift of the road.

RAKING OFF ANOTHER \$100,000.

Of the \$350,000 borrowed from the Prudential Trust Company the accountant of the construction company was able to show only about \$250,000 used for construction purposes, but the construction company has agreed to repay the entire amount and has paid all but \$7,000 out of progress estimates. If steps are not taken to prevent it, Mr. Carvell asserted that this additional \$100,000 would eventually be found in the bill which the province must foot.

(Continued on page 6, first column.)

BRITISH LOSSES TO DATE

London, Sept. 3, 9.50 p.m.—The official bureau issues a further statement of British casualties as follows:

Killed—13 officers; 62, other ranks.
Wounded—78 officers; 312, other ranks.
Missing—86 officers; 4,672, other ranks.
The first list announced Wednesday, was as follows:
Killed—36 officers and 127 men.
Wounded—57 officers and 629 men.
Missing—95 officers and 4,183 men.
Making total to date: Killed, 243; wounded, 1,076; missing, 4,036; or total casualties of 10,355.

The official bureau explains that the missing mentioned in the list of casualties are men not accounted for and include unaccounted prisoners and stragglers as well as men killed or wounded.

As regards the "other ranks," it is said that 2,682 men are returned as having been sent back to their base as unfit and that a large proportion of these would be included in the number shown as missing in this and the previous return 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 already have been brought home.