

# The Sun-Weekly Telegraph

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## GERMAN FLANK MOVEMENT PERCES LEFT OF THE ALLIES

### BRITISH TROOPS DISPLAY GREAT VALOR IN BATTLE WITH SUPERIOR FORCE

#### Allies Strongly Entrenched From Maubeuge to the Central Vosges but Have Been Unable to Protect Lille and Valenciennes on the Extreme Left—In the Centre the French Offensive Movement Appears to Be Successful—Russians Continue to Gain—General Joffre Praises British Troops.

London, Aug. 28.—1.10 a. m.—The conflict of millions appears at last to be in progress. Even such news as the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse pales beside the titanic battle evidenced by the tribute of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, to the British arms, and the realization that the Allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, with the Germans hardy further away than New York is from Philadelphia.

The new battle is undoubtedly an attempt by the Germans, with the hugest army ever employed for a swift attack, to sledge hammer its way through the Allies' defensive barrier, while trying to outflank them between their left and the seaboard.

The Pall Mall Gazette's critic says that the fighting has been on a front of twenty miles along the line between Cambrai and Lezatcau, and between the rivers Scheldt and Sambre, while the Germans have been steadily attempting an outflanking movement by forced marches.

Meanwhile the Russians are drawing nearer to Berlin. Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia, on the far Manchurian plains, was the enormous battle fought in such impenetrable silence as far as concerns the outer world.

Only the vaguest generalities are given to the peoples of Great Britain and France by their respective governments. Probably the German people know little more of what their armies are accomplishing.

All the information the British public obtained today was the report from Sir John French, announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, that the army was engaged on Wednesday against a superior force and fought splendidly.

While the Germans are said to have occupied the French cities of Lille, Valenciennes and Roubaix, the official report from the war office does not mention this and it is given only in one report from the Daily Express correspondent at Ostend, but is probably true.

Apparently the French troops in the Vosges district have resumed the offensive.

#### HIGH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH TROOPS.

The French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, in a communication to Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, pays high tribute to the valor of the British army, which, he says, "did not hesitate, but threw its whole strength against forces of great numerical superiority."

It is reported that British marines have occupied Ostend, to prevent Germans from getting a foothold on the English channel.

The German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse has been sunk by a British cruiser off the west coast of Africa.

The situation between Japan and Austria is described in Tokio as "a rupture of diplomatic relations, not war."

#### FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES ON FIFTH DAY.

Paris, Aug. 27.—10.25 p. m.—The following official bulletin was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the Vosges district our troops today resumed the offensive and drove back the Germans, who yesterday had forced them to retire on the Saint Die side."

"The Germans yesterday bombarded Saint Die, which is an unfortified town."

"In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive movement has continued uninterrupted for five days. The German losses have been considerable; 2,500 bodies were found on a front of three kilometres southeast of Nancy, and 4,500 bodies on a front of four kilometres in the region of Vitrymont."

#### LONGWY FALLS AFTER THREE WEEKS BOMBARDMENT.

Longwy, a very old fortress, the garrison of which consists of only one battalion, which has been bombarded since Aug. 6, capitulated today, after holding out for over twenty-four days. More than half the garrison was killed or wounded. Lieut.-Colonel Darche, governor of Longwy, has been nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor for heroic conduct in the defence of Longwy.

"On the Meuse our troops have repulsed with vigor several German attacks. A German flag was taken."

"The Belgian 40th army attached to Namur and a French regiment which had joined it have joined our lines."

"In the north the British have attacked forces greatly superior in number and were obliged, after brilliant resistance, to withdraw a little in the rear on their right."

"Our armies maintained their positions in Belgium. The army of Arras, by its offensive, has drawn off and held before it several German divisions."

#### BRITISH HOLD STRONG LINE AFTER CHANGES.

London, Aug. 28, 12.40 a. m.—The British press bureau at 12.30 o'clock this morning gave out the following statement:

"The French operations of war over a distance of some 200 miles have necessitated certain changes in the position of our troops, who are now occupying a strong line to meet the German advance supported by the French army on both flanks."

"The morale of both parties appears to be excellent, and there is little doubt that they will give good accounts of themselves in the positions they now hold."

### GERMANS FIND 100 GUNS TAKEN IN RUSSIAN ADVANCE

#### Historic Tilsit, Where Prussia was Humbled in 1807, Also Falls Into Hands of Victorious Troops of Mighty Czar—Germans Abandon Town After Town as Cossacks Advance—Nearing the Capital of Galicia.

Paris, Aug. 27.—An official statement by the war office this afternoon says:

"The German troops retired from the region of Mazuren, in East Prussia, after the Russian victory. A Russian advance is unretarded in that country, which presents difficulties and the outlet of which is the west was occupied yesterday. It is confirmed that 100 cannon were taken from the enemy."

#### OFFENSIVE DEVELOPS 'INCREASING SUCCESS.'

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 27.—5.22 p. m.—The following official communication was made public here today:

"Our offensive, both in East Prussia and Galicia, developed increasing success on Aug. 25. The Germans hastily retreated everywhere toward Koenigsberg and Allenstein."

"In Galicia our troops are marching rapidly on Lemberg; they are approaching the city quickly. Our cavalry has pursued the enemy everywhere on our line, our advance frequently are engaging the Austrians, who each time have been beaten and routed. This city is simply a way station towards southern and western towns."

"Americans and other foreigners in the capital are beginning to understand that their presence in the city will not be desirable."

#### RUSSIAN EMBASSY HEARS GOOD NEWS.

New York, Aug. 27.—The military attaché of the Russian embassy today issued from the Russian consulate here the following statement on the operations of the Russian army:

"The Russian advance in Eastern Prussia continues successfully. On Aug. 26 the Russian army occupied Tilsit, Nordenburg, Bischofsburg, Senzburg, and the station of Rothfisch, on the main railway line from Russia to the fortress of Thorn."

"In Galicia the Austrian rear guards have been driven behind the River Lipa."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 27.—7.10 p. m.—It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Tilsit a town sixty miles northeast of Koenigsberg, East Prussia.

#### PRUSSIA HUMBLED ONCE BEFORE AT TILSIT.

Tilsit, the East Prussian town which the Russians are reported to have occupied again, has been in their hands before. It is chiefly known as the place where the celebrated peace of July 9, 1807, was signed, by which King Frederick William III lost half his kingdom to Napoleon.

Tilsit is situated on the Memel or Niemen, sixty miles north-west of Koenigsberg, and has varied industries; a small nature yet considerable in their total. It used to have a very large trade with Russia, but that has fallen off since the system of arbitrary tariffs was put into force in the German empire under the direction of

Prince Bismarck. Its market gardening is considerable and the annual harvest is still of much importance.

But Tilsit owes its importance in history at any rate to the peace treaty, the preliminaries of which were settled on a raft in the river by Emperor Alexander of Russia and Napoleon. That treaty registers the very lowest point of Prussian humiliation under Napoleon.

By it was constituted the kingdom of Westphalia to which Napoleon afterwards nominated his gay brother and the Duke of Warsaw, Frederick William, as king, and which was divided into the second and third partition of Poland and the whole of the territory to the west of the Elbe. An enormous war indemnity was also demanded and Prussia drained the dregs of humiliation.

#### BRITISH MARINES LANDED AT OSTEND.

Germans Will Not Occupy Channel Resort Without Fight, After All—Valuable Branch of Service.

London, Aug. 27.—It is stated that British marines have occupied Ostend to prevent the Germans from getting a foothold on the English Channel.

New York, Aug. 27.—A cable from London, published in the Evening Sun this afternoon, says:

"England has stripped the reserve ships of the North Sea fleet of marines to aid in the fighting of Belgium. Because of alarm over the danger of a ship raid, to which England would be exposed should the Germans establish a permanent base in Ostend, the British 'sailor soldiers' have been sent to reinforce the Belgians now there."

"In the house of commons this afternoon First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill announced that marines were now at Ostend. He said that the expeditionary force was a large one, but did not give any figures."

"The Royal Marines, who are reported to have landed at Ostend, are a small but remarkably effective branch of the British army. They have always given a good account of themselves, though until the South African war they had not been called upon for much active service since the early days of the nineteenth century when they were of great value in the Napoleonic wars."

"They are foot soldiers who are held in readiness to board any vessel for service anywhere on land or as a landing party. They are thus in an emergency more, after years of obscurity, again proving the adaptability of the British army to meet all calls upon its resources."

"The Royal Marines are divided into two branches, the Royal Marine Artillery, and three divisions of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, whose divisional headquarters are Chatham, in arms."

### ASOUTH PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE BELGIANS

#### British Premier, in One of the Greatest Speeches of Career, Speaks Also of Causes of War

#### BRITAIN FORCED

Sword Sprung from Scabbard Only When It Appeared That Yielding Would Mean Subservience to Naked Force—Resolution Adopted by Both Houses of Parliament Expresses Britain's Determination to Support Belgium—Lord Crewe Says Germany Must Pay for the 'Uttermost Farthing' for Outrages.

London, Aug. 27.—In the house of commons this afternoon, the Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, the prime minister, rose amid cheers and moved the following resolution:

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty praying him to convey to his majesty, the King of the Belgians, the sympathy and admiration with which this house regards the heroic resistance offered by his army and people to the western invasion of his territory and an assurance of the support of this country to support in every way the efforts of Belgium to vindicate her independence and the public law of Europe."

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said:

"Very few words are needed to commend to the house the terms of this address. The war which is now shaking to its foundation the whole European system, originated in a quarrel in which this country had no direct concern. We strove with all our might, as everyone now knows (cheers) to prevent its outbreak, and when that was no longer possible, to limit its area. It is of importance that it should be clearly understood when it was, and why, it was intervened. It was only when we were confronted with the choice between keeping and breaking solemn obligations, in the discharge of a binding trust, and a shameful subservience to naked force, that we threw away the scabbard. We do not regret our decision (cheers)."

"The issue was one which on great and self-respecting nation, certainly none, had and nurtured like ourselves, in this ancient home of liberty, could not without undying shame have declined."

"We were bound by obligations, plain and paramount, to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a small and useful state. Belgium had no interest of her own to serve (cheers) and except the one supreme and ever-riding interest of every state, great or little, which is worthy of the name—the preservation of her integrity and her national life (cheers)."

"History tells us that the duty of asserting and maintaining that great principle, which is, after all, the bed-rock of civilization, has again and again, in most critical periods in the past, fallen upon states relatively small in area and population, but great in courage and resources (cheers)—on Athens, Sparta, the Swiss cantons, and, not less gloriously, centuries ago, on the Netherlands (cheers)."

#### HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE BELGIANS.

"Never, I venture to say, has the duty been more clearly and bravely acknowledged, and never has it been more courageously and heroically discharged than during the last two weeks by the Belgian king and the Belgian people. They have faced, without flinching and against almost incalculable odds, the horrors of eruption, devastation and of outrage (Loud cheers)."

"They have stubbornly withstood and successfully arrested the furthest wave after wave of gigantic and overwhelming force in the defence of Liege (Loud cheers). In the zenith of liberty, the Belgians have won for themselves the immortal glory which belongs to a people who prefer freedom to ease and security, even to life itself. We are all proud of their alliance and of their friendship. We salute them with respect and honor (Renewed cheers). We are with them heart and soul because, by their side and in their company, we are defending at the same time two great causes, the independence of small states, and the security of international obligations. We assure them today, in the name of this United Kingdom, and of the whole Empire, that they can count to the end on our whole-hearted and unflinching support (Loud and prolonged cheers)."

"Hon. Law, seconding Premier Asquith's motion, said:

"This motion will command the warmest approval, not only of the house of commons, but of the nation engaged in this struggle, which was not sought by them, and which neither their wisdom nor their forbearance could have averted."

"The Belgian army has offered a resistance of unsurpassing heroism, and which has been as conspicuous as heroic, and which has won the admiration of the whole world."

#### FRENCH PRESS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Press opinions of the new ministry is summed up by the Matin.

"It is a ministry of national defense in which our most eminent statesman take part."

"The Journal's opinion of the French press, which is full of articles rivaling one another with enthusiasm. The Journal strikes the keynote with the words: 'If the Russian steam roller has started more rapidly than was expected, we must admit that the assistance furnished by the British army also surpasses all our expectations.'"

"Stephen Pichon, concludes an editorial in the Petit Journal headed, 'English Co-operation' with this exhortation: 'Let us only make time for Russia to reach Berlin, and we are not far from final success. We have always said so, and England's indomitable firmness will have been one of the conditions determining that result.'"

Portsmouth and Plymouth with a depot at Deal. Thus they were situated in the very places from which they could be sent to Ostend at short notice."

"The Marins have long been a dormant power in the army; that their existence is almost unknown to many people. Owing to the changed conditions of service, too, they have been looked upon with some sort of mistrust by other arms of the services and it is an old joke now to talk of the 'horse marines' while the phrases 'tell that to the marines' shows the innocence they were once credited with by their companions in arms."

breakfast was served after which the happy couple motored to Richmond and left there on the 9.45 train for an extended wedding trip to Boston.

The presents were numerous and consisted of cash from parents and brothers, cut glass, silver, linen, and hand-brocaded from sisters and other friends.

#### NEWCASTLE SCOTT ACT REVENUE BUOYANT

Newcastle, Aug. 27.—At town council last night the chief of police, W. O. Chamberlain, reported Scott Act fines for July as follows:

Miramichi Hotel, John Whelan fined July 20, \$30 and costs—paid.

Windsor Hotel, Frank McDonald fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.

William Durrieck, druggist, fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.

Eddy Morris, druggist, fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.

One case against James Arneberg, restaurant, was dismissed on account of leaving town.

One St. John wholesale firm was fined \$50 and costs—paid.

Total fines and costs, \$267.

In the police court, there were twelve cases of drunkenness. Eight paid fines amounting to \$66. Three went to jail. The magistrate's fees, \$90. Balance of \$30 paid to town treasurer.

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York—Steel steamships and Bunker Hill.

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#### ITAN STRAMSHIP LINE.

Steel Steamships Massasa and Bunker Hill.

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this feature in itself command-

#### EVENING TIME

LAUGHTER

#### John Exhibition

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