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TEN PAGES—ONE CENT

ALL GOES WELL IS THE CHEERY ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY THE PARIS WAR OFFICE THIS AFTERNOON

Allies Have Re-taken Most Of The Positions They Were Obligated to Give Up

Cavalry Forces Spread Out Almost to North Sea and Battle Now Extended to Belgian Soil — Some of Canada's Troops Landed Today

Paris, Oct. 8.—The following official announcement was made in Paris this afternoon:

FIRST: On our left wing in the region of the Department of Nord, the enemy has made progress at no point. At certain points he has moved, particularly to the north of Arras, where the fighting is developing under conditions favoring us.

Between the Somme and the Oise, in the vicinity of Roye, the enemy is still in force, but we have retaken the major part of the positions we were obliged to give up.

To the north of Aisne, the numerical strength of the German troops seems to have diminished.

SECOND: On the centre, between Rheims and the Meuse, there is nothing to report. On the heights of the Meuse, between Verdun and St. Mihiel, the enemy has drawn back to the north of Verdun. He still holds St. Mihiel and some positions to the north of the St. Mihiel on the right bank of the Meuse.

THIRD: In the Woëvre district the violent attacks delivered by the enemy to the west of Apremont have failed.

On our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, there has been no change.

RUSSIA: In Russia, along the front of East Prussia, the Russian offensive continues. Very spirited fighting is going on on the frontier to the west of Suwalki.

ROMANIA: The German forces have been forced to withdraw north to Arras by the allies' offensive movements. The Germans have been unable to advance at any point. The conflict is going on under conditions favorable to the allies.

GERMANY: The main Russian army in Poland has taken the offensive against the Austrian-German forces along the Vistula. The Russian attack on the Germans driven from Suwalki is increasing. Five Przemyśl forts have been silenced.

ANTWERP: General bombardment of Antwerp has been begun by the Germans. Surrender of the city has been refused.

OSTEND: Fierce fighting has occurred around Lille. The German cavalry is reported to have lost 2,000 in an unsuccessful attempt to take the city. The Belgian government has been removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

CANADIAN LAND: London, Oct. 8.—A confirmation of a report that a German aeroplane has been dropping bombs in Antwerp killing many persons and wrecking buildings is obtainable. A portion of the 33,000 Canadian troops have been landed in England.

PEKING: Several German batteries at Tsing Tau have been silenced by the Anglo-Japanese bombardment.

VIENNA: Reports from Budapest tell of the surprise of Austrian frontier guards by Russians at Ustek pass.

BERLIN REPORT: London, Oct. 8.—A Berlin despatch to Reuters contains an official statement given out at general headquarters in Berlin last evening. It follows:—

"The engagements on the right wing in France, have not led to any decision. The attacks of the French in the Argennes and from the northeast of Verdun have been repulsed.

"On Antwerp the attack has crossed a section of the river Nethe. The attacks of the Russians on the government of Suwalki have been repulsed. The Russians losing 2,000 prisoners and some machine guns.

"In Poland in the minor successful engagements west of Ivangorod, we captured 4,800 prisoners."

BOMBS DROPPED IN PARIS SUBURBS: Paris, Oct. 8.—A German aeroplane, flying over Paris and the suburbs of Asnières and St. Denis at nine o'clock this morning, dropped two bombs, one of which wounded three persons. The others did no harm. Hostile air craft have usually avoided Paris and vicinity early in the day because of the dangerous atmospheric currents then present. The French troops stationed in the city and suburbs have been commanded not to fire upon the aeroplanes for the reason of the incidental danger to the public from falling bullets.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS: Vienna, Oct. 8.—Reports from Budapest show that the Russians completely surprised a small body of frontier guards armed with antiquated rifles who were holding Lisiek pass. The Russians suddenly emerged from hidden forest paths, a detachment of Cossacks leading the infantry, which had with it machine guns. The Austrians were speedily forced to retreat before this superior force.

GERMAN MAJOR-GENERAL KILLED: Berlin, Oct. 8.—Major General Augustus Zelman, commander of the second Bavarian field artillery, was killed in action on September 26.

AT TSING TAU: Tokyo, Oct. 8.—The following official despatch was issued here this morning: "At Tsing Tau, the German fire is slackening. During the fighting the rope holding a German captive balloon was cut and the balloon floated away."

GERMANY BEATEN, SAYS HEAVY: New York, Oct. 8.—Timothy M. Healy, Irish M.P., expresses confidence in the ultimate defeat of the Kaiser's armies in the campaign in France. "The Kaiser," the Irish leader said, "has lost all the admiration which the world had bestowed upon him and Germany by the manner in which she attacked Belgium to make a short cut to Paris. The success of her strategy depended on that move. She has lost. She intended to hold Paris for a ransom of a thousand million dollars, with the alternative of burning the city."

"I regard Germany as a beaten power. Judging the situation from a political and diplomatic viewpoint, it is apparent that the Kaiser is no statesman. He blundered in abandoning the policy of Bismarck. He has shown the policy of an individual who, because he happens to be a monarch, claims as his birthright the ability to direct every military and diplomatic move of an empire."

STEAMERS SEIZED: London, Oct. 8.—A despatch from Hong Kong to Lloyd's Agency says the German steamer Tannenfels and the American steamer Ripsaw have been brought into that port as prizes.

Germany Sends Strong Force To Effect Capture of Antwerp

Believed Plan is to Form Second Line of Defense --- Thousands of Refugees Leave For Holland---King Albert, Says Report, Will Stay in Besieged City

Antwerp, Oct. 8.—(Via The Hague and London).—The unexpected fierceness of the German attack on Antwerp which, it is reported, is being made by five army corps, has given rise to the opinion among the higher military officials here that Germany intends to establish a second line of defence running from Antwerp to Brussels, Namur and Metz, upon which it will be possible to retreat in case the German army has to retire from its position along the river Aisne in France.

London, Oct. 8.—The Germans succeeded in crossing the river Nethe early on Tuesday, according to the Times correspondent in Antwerp. Telegraphs under date of Tuesday night he says:—

"At four o'clock this morning the Germans succeeded in making good their footing on the north side of the river Nethe. Three during the night small detachments had got across and were driven back or wiped out."

"Two thousand Germans were on this side of the river, I believe, by six o'clock this morning, and since then, by all accounts been coming over in numbers. Presumably Antwerp will now have to submit to a bombardment or perhaps to a siege."

"Two boats will leave in the early morning with the last of the English and French colonies and with both of the consuls-general on board. The burgomaster has issued notice that no restriction will be placed on the departure of the civilian population and great numbers of people will probably go to-night or tomorrow while the roads to Ghent and Holland are still open."

"Presumably the boats mentioned will be the last to leave so Antwerp is putting its house in order. We still cling to the hope that the enemy may not be driven back across the river tonight or tomorrow."

BOMBS DROPPED INTO ANTWERP: Antwerp, Oct. 8.—The condition of panic among the populace was increased today by the appearance of the German aircraft which dropped bombs, destroying several houses and killing a score of people.

London, Oct. 8.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ostend says that on Monday King Albert made a thorough inspection of the defensive works of Antwerp. He remained for twenty-four hours in one of the principal forts.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 8.—A telegram from Ghent says that the military governor of Antwerp has issued a proclamation calling on all able bodied men between the ages of sixteen and twenty to take service to join the army in defence of the fatherland.

The proclamation reads: "The interests of the national defence demand imperiously that our regular army should be reinforced. It is therefore necessary, I appeal to the patriotism of eligible men between the ages of sixteen and thirty years to take service with our regular troops as volunteers, during the duration of the war."

The Handelsblad learns from Antwerp that the commander of the German forces investing the city, announced on Wednesday afternoon, that the bombardment would begin at three o'clock on Thursday morning. The Germans, even with their second largest guns, are able to reach the city.

London, Oct. 8.—The correspondent of the Times at Rotterdam confirms the report that there are 100,000 fugitives from Antwerp in Holland.

King to Stay: London, Oct. 8.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Antwerp, states that King Albert remains in the city during the bombardment.

The military governor, General De Guise, has posted a proclamation recommending that the inhabitants make their cellars habitable and take precautions against the falling of shells and the outbreak of fire.

The Ostend correspondent of Reuters writes that it is believed in well informed circles that Antwerp will be able to hold out. Volunteers are enrolling daily.

Success for Montenegrins: Paris, Oct. 8.—A Havas Agency despatch from Cetinje says that Montenegrin detachments operating in Herzegovina inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians and occupied important strategic positions near Gatsko. After hard fighting the Montenegrins occupied Ablak, Stepen and Ključ, taking a large number of prisoners and much ammunition.

The despatch stated that an Austrian aeroplane while seeking to observe the French batteries, was hit with shells and fell into the sea.

Refugees: London, Oct. 8.—The correspondent, who left Antwerp at midnight on Tuesday, arrived in London last night. He says: "I left by the last boat unwillingly, but the only foreigners remaining were a few Americans, attached to the consulate. The last we heard of Antwerp, was the steady roar that punctured the stillness."

"On the voyage over the refugees were mostly huddled uncomplainingly down in the hold in the forecastle and along the narrow decks and companionways. All day we were without news and the only incident of the trip was when we were overhauled by a destroyer."

The Hague correspondent of the Express says that refugees from Antwerp and describes terrible scenes of desolation and despair among the thousands of Belgians on the road between Rosendael and Rosendael, some walking, others riding on rafts. At the Rosendael station, the correspondent says, hundreds are sitting weeping, having lost practically everything in the rush of leaving their homes, and many, mad with grief and anxiety, have increased the duties of the authorities, who were taken unawares by the extraordinary influx of refugees, to all who are doing everything possible to alleviate suffering. Thousands are already housed at Rosendael in public buildings and barracks, while at Breda and smaller cities other thousands are being cared for.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—General Von Bessler, who is directing operations at Antwerp, has called from the retirement list of 1911. He is a brother of the Prussian minister of justice. He distinguished himself in 1870 in the sieges of Metz and Paris. He served for many years as chief of one of the engineering corps and as a general inspector of fortresses.

SITUATION GRAVE: Great German Guns Proving Too Much For Belgian Guns One Writer—Another Takes Different View: London, Oct. 8.—"A grave view of the situation is taken by the authorities," writes the Antwerp correspondent of the Daily News.

"The great guns have told the tale. The fighting around Antwerp has been a battle of Krupp's against men. Day and night, the fighting has continued unceasingly. The shells against the forts while the shrapnel and shell have made many of the trenches untenable."

"The Belgians frequently fought bravely and moved up and occupied the forts. The Belgians frequently fought bravely and moved up and occupied the forts. The Belgians frequently fought bravely and moved up and occupied the forts."

"The Germans with the eventual retirement of the Belgians. In their present position, the Germans, even with their second largest guns, are able to reach the city."

"It is rumored that Emperor William has offered the iron cross decoration and 80,000 marks to the first man entering Antwerp."

Fighting Elsewhere: "For twenty-four hours the Germans have made scarcely any advance. They bombarded the village of Lutich fiercely but the Belgians held the place until it was flames before they evacuated it."

"Near Termonde the Germans are still fighting desperately to cross the river Scheldt. The latest news is that they have not yet succeeded."

"The Germans are pressing forward on the east. They crossed the river Nethe on the east, and are held at bay only by the desperate efforts of the Belgians."

GERMANS SEEK TO KEEP INITIATIVE

That is Meaning of Cavalry Fighting on Belgian Frontier

VON KLUCK'S DANGER

In Present Desperate Struggle His Efforts Are to Protect Line of Communications—British Force Mostly at Work in Soissons District

London, Oct. 8.—The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent says that the Germans are sparing no effort in this war to retain the power of initiative. That is the real meaning of the cavalry fighting on the Belgian frontier officially reported yesterday. "They are not content," he says, "to parry the blows and to await the movements of their adversaries; they are active in many parts of their line and the appearance of great masses of their cavalry, evidently accompanied by guns, in the Armentieres region shows their ready purpose of aggression."

"This advance brought the enemy into a position from which, if unopposed, they might have menaced the rear of the allies. It is in the critical region where the battle has raged so furiously on Von Kluck's right. While the German general has been receiving blows and doubtless returning them he has had his eye upon his rear, and his efforts to protect his communications have determined the course and intensity of the present struggle. If the allies reach his communications his plight which is serious already, will become desperate. Not only would his resources be an end but he would have no means of replenishing them."

"The German general staff are aware of the danger to their communications. Von Kluck would produce neither cart-wheels nor shells and munitions to make good the losses incurred in battle. It is on this ground that the Germans are making a great aggression of force on their right wing, and doubtless an immense strain has been thrown on their transport and supply services. It is here that the battle rages most furiously."

"The appearance of a great cavalry force with horse and machine guns in the rear of either of the armies would probably change the phase of the situation."

"So enormous is the demand for German soldiers in both theatres of war and so great have been the losses that the Germans must be outnumbered by the British expeditionary force in most part of their line must imply the weakening of it in another. They cannot receive any new blow save fall, and a whole world of meaning may exist in the French official statement that in the district of Soissons that the British expeditionary force is making progress has been made."

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German Cavalry Broke Through Lines of Allies But Were Driven Back Again

Terrific Fighting Told of In Despatch From The Battle Front

By Today Line of Fighting Was Expected to Extend Into Belgium — Germans' Army Was 2,000,000 Strong — Story of a French Company Striking Indication of Nature of Fighting

On the Battle Front, Oct. 7 (via Paris, Oct. 8).—The fiercest fighting which has marked the conflict in the French theatre of war, has taken place since Monday on the western wing of the allied armies. New forces of German cavalry and infantry, which have appeared on the front of the allies' lines, have used every resource and every effort to attain success. They have thrown themselves again and again at the French and British, who have brought equally strong bodies of troops forward to oppose them.

"The battle is no longer one of machine-like strategy of two armies, but a contest centering in the powers of endurance of two bodies of human beings, each as determined as the other not to give up its struggle before victory is achieved. Here and there, the lines have faltered one way or the other under the shock, but again have lightened up and become firm."

GERMANS BREAK THROUGH: "At one point the German cavalry even succeeded in breaking through the allied lines at a place which must remain undisclosed, but not in sufficient strength to make their feat of appreciable importance. The retirement of the allies, was, however, fully up to the plans of the general's staff. The breach in the line was at an acute angle, and the Germans were placed in a very precarious position from which they were ousted with great loss later in the day."

"All through last night and today the fighting proceeded, continuing until this evening, when a period of calm set in."

"Never perhaps in military annals have so many men come to close grips with cold steel and kept up the struggle so long. On both sides many remarkable instances have been recorded of daring bravery, and the French and British troops, who themselves, showed unparalleled coolness and courage without exception, when the fury of the battle died down expressed admiration for the fearlessness of their German opponents."

"The terrific nature of the fighting may be seen from the fact that one company of French infantry started the war with 190 men, and a full complement of officers. Since then, it has received drafts bringing the total up to 324. Today the company is composed of 90 men commanded by a sergeant, all the higher officers having disappeared."

MILLIONS OF MEN: An official announcement made known today for the first time the vast numbers of the German forces fighting against the allies in Belgium and France. They are composed of no fewer than twenty-five army corps of the active German army, eighteen army corps of reserves, several divisions of the Landwehr and large detachments of the Landsturm. Under normal conditions this number of units make a grand total of nearly 2,000,000 men. From this total, however, losses must be deducted. The number of allies facing the Germans has not been made public, but it is known to be very large.

"In an abandoned German trench opposite the British lines, unvisited since September 15, was found today a German regimental flag beneath a great heap of dead. The emblem was taken to the headquarters of the British field marshal, Sir John French."

"It is generally expected that by tomorrow (Thursday) the fighting on the western wing will have extended to Belgian soil, as the cavalry of both armies is operating with increased swiftness."

GERMAN RE-INFORCEMENTS: London, Oct. 8.—The Mail's Ostend correspondent telegraphs that on Tuesday German troops were being transferred through Belgium to strengthen the attack on the allies' left. The tide of battle, says the correspondent, rolls heroically in from Arras to Lens and beyond.

Douai, which was attacked by the Germans fifteen days ago, was captured on last Thursday. The inhabitants were treated with severity on the pretext that civilians had fired on German troops from their houses, some forty of which were burned. All small villages in the vicinity were utterly destroyed.

TWENTY-SIX DAYS OF FIGHTING AT AISNE: London, Oct. 8.—The Times' correspondent commenting on the battle of the north of France, says:—

"After twenty-six days, the formidable battle of the Aisne still continues without having given any definite result. This part of the immense front now stretches from the neighborhood of Noyon toward Lassigny up to the Belgian frontier, formed in part by the river Lys."

"The enemy, feeling menaced by the movement of our armies, has concentrated in Belgium, as he did in Champagne, all the forces not actually occupied in guarding the line of communication, while he attempts to contain the Belgian army in the entrenched camp at Antwerp, in order to prevent it from assisting the allies in Lys and the upper Scheldt."

"He has made a vigorous effort to break the enveloping movement of the Anglo-French army, in the region of Lille, and has made the tactical error of attacking violently the French left wing, before effecting the fall of Antwerp."

"The possible consequences of this dangerous proceeding is accentuated by the despatch of the best army corps Germany possesses against the allies. The German effort was tenacious and delivered with desperation and already tormented north of France was again the scene of sanguinary encounters which, by their vigor and vastness, will live in history."

TELLS OF PLAN TO BREAK JAIL: Wholesale Escape of Prisoners at St. Andrews, N. B., Frustrated

Calais, Oct. 8.—A wholesale jail delivery was frustrated at St. Andrews, N.B., a day or two ago, by information given the jailer by a youth who was confined in the institution. Four men, two awaiting trial for stealing a horse and wagon from people in Bonny River, N.B., another held on a charge of rape and the fourth for a lesser crime, had in some manner secured a file and saw with which they had cut through three of the bars blocking the way to freedom.

The youth who gave the information was held for trial on a warrant alleging malicious mischief and was to have escaped with the rest of the prisoners, but his courage failed him and he was the jailer of the intended break. The plot, to escape also included, it is said, the doing up of the jailer. Naturally he now feels grateful to the boy who warned him of his danger.

The two men charged with horse stealing are the same who terrorized the border towns by the reckless driving of an auto which was stolen by them from Boston people in Bonny River, and who are wanted by the Boston police.

The Supreme court opened at St. Andrews on Tuesday, Oct. 6, and it was the intention of the prisoners to be far away from that place on the date set for the convening of the court.

HAS BULGARIA TAKEN UP ARMS FOR GERMANY? Russian Papers Allowed to Publish More Than is Case in England

London, Oct. 8.—In a comparison of the censorship in England and Russia, the Times military correspondent says: "We are able to discuss the campaign in the west with far less freedom than our Russian contemporaries. Free Russia, the last home of liberty of the press, has become positively enviable to us in England. Russian reports are far more full than ours and Russian comment is far more untrammelled and therefore more illuminating."

"We shall have a good deal to say about English censorship when the liberty of the press is restored, but no one doubts that in the present critical phase of operations in the west General Joffre is really justified in exercising dictatorship in news and comment. It is normal for all dictators to be distrustful of their closest friends, and we have no cause to complain if our dictators treat us after the manner of their kind."

THE WHEAT MARKET: Chicago, Oct. 8.—Wheat prices showed a little strength today in the response to the cables, but the effect failed to last. There seemed to be no snap to the buying. On the other hand pressure to sell was not at all urgent. After opening 1-8 to 1-2 up the market receded to slightly below last night's level and then made a moderate rally.

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

Synopsis:—The weather is showery in the western provinces and also in the northern Ontario. Elsewhere the temperature is comparatively uniform throughout the dominion.

Fine. Maritime—Moderate westerly winds, fair today and on Friday; not much change in temperature.