

The Evening Times Star

VOL. IX. No. 304

ST. JOHN N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1914

TEN PAGES—ONE CENT

More British Troops Landed In France

Germans From Liege Come To The Firing Line

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BRITISH

Thirty Warships Sighted on The Cattagat Off Swedish Coast—Russian Bombarding Przemysl Day and Night

War weather report—Rains in northern France, snow furries in the Vosges, damp and cold in Galicia.

Paris, Sept. 23—British reinforcements have landed in France. The Germans have occupied the heights of the Meuse and are marching on St. Mihiel. The French have occupied the opposite heights before Verdun. German reinforcements from Liege oppose the British on the allies' left wing and the fighting is desperate. British and French cavalry have cut the German line of communication between Cambria and St. Quentin. Some German siege guns have been captured by the French. The bombardment of Przemysl continues day and night. The Russian advance guard is before Cracow. The Dutch liner Amstelwijk with German reservists on board, was captured by a British cruiser. A small British steamer, the India Prince, was sunk by Kron Prinz Wilhelm off the coast of South America. A mine has sunk the Austrian steamer Baron Gautsch in the Adriatic. Thirty warships were sighted on the Cattagat off the Swedish coast. Berlin, Sept. 23—Heaviest siege artillery is steadily reducing the fortifications at Verdun. The loss of life at Verdun on the German side is estimated at 10,000 killed and 15,000 wounded.

GERMANS LOSE SIEGE GUNS.

London, Sept. 25—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that in the hurried retreat from Paris the Germans lost several of their big siege guns with which they had intended to reduce the Paris forts.

Owing to the rains they were left stuck fast in the mud. French sappers have since been engaged in digging them out. They will be brought back to the French base.

What Berlin Says.

Berlin, Sept. 25—The following official announcement, dated September 24, has been given out at army headquarters: "In the western theatre of the war today there have been some minor engagements, but nothing of importance has transpired. There is no news from Belgium or the eastern war arena."

GERMANS ADMIT HEAVY LOSSES.

Paris, Sept. 25—The Matin publishes a despatch from Basle, Switzerland, credited to the Fourrier Agency, which says that Germans in fight from Lorraine declare that during the attack upon the entrenched camp at Verdun the Austrian and German artillery had 10,000 dead and 15,000 wounded. Many of the wounded died where they fell, it is stated, owing to lack of prompt treatment.

GERMANS WANT TO CROSS SWITZERLAND.

Rome, Sept. 25—The Giornale D'Italia publishes a report from Basle that Switzerland has refused a German request for permission to send three army corps across Swiss territory.

British Subjects in Germany.

London, Sept. 25—The Lord Mayor of London has received from Mrs. Gerard, wife of the American ambassador to Germany, a letter in which she says that virtually all British subjects now in Germany are on the register of the British emergency relief fund, of which she is president.

"All Britishers requiring help," she adds, "are being looked after by local committees formed by the American consul for their districts and directed by the central office, which is under the protection of the American embassy. This week we are despatching 300 more women and children and early next week we have reason to hope the authorities will allow invalids and men over forty-five years of age to leave Germany."

Saved from the Cap Trafalgar.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 25—The German steamer Waermann has arrived here after an African cruise, having on board eighteen officers and 282 other persons from the German steamer Cap Trafalgar, which was sunk by the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania. Some of the party were wounded.

WEATHER BULLETIN

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

Synopsis—There are some indications that a disturbance now in South Carolina will develop into an important storm as it moves northward. Rain is falling in eastern Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Elsewhere in Canada the weather is fair.

Showery and Cooler.

Maritime—Fresh westerly and north-westerly winds; showery; Saturday northwesterly winds and much cooler. New England Forecasts—Cloudy and somewhat cooler tonight; fair, moderate northwesterly winds.

ONTARIO'S PREMIER IS DEAD

Sir James Whitney Passed Away In Toronto at Noon



THE LATE SIR JAMES WHITNEY. Toronto, Ont., Sept. 25—Sir James Whitney, premier of Ontario, died at noon today.

Sir James Piny Whitney, premier of Ontario, died suddenly at his home, 113 St. George street. Lady Whitney and Miss Whitney were the only persons at his bedside. Dr. Herbert J. Hamilton had been hurriedly called, but when he arrived the premier had passed away. Sir James' death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, caused by hardening of the arteries.

Sir James Whitney was a son of Richard and Clarissa Leet Whitney, the former being descended from Henry Whitney, who came to America from Herefordshire, Eng., in 1640. He first saw the light of day at Williamsburg, Ont., on October 3, 1843. He was educated at the public schools in that town and also at the Cornwall Grammar School. He studied law and was very successful, practising his profession for many years in Morrisburg, and becoming one of the leaders of the bar in that section of Ontario.

In 1902 he received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Trinity University Toronto, LL. D. from Toronto University, and Queen's University in Kingston, the latter honor being conferred in 1903. He was married in 1877, a year after being sworn in as barrister, to Miss Alice, third daughter of the late Wm. Park, of Cornwall. He saw several years of service in the volunteer militia, and was also on active duty in the Fenian raids. In his later years he held the title of lieutenant colonel in the reserve militia. After once being defeated for the seat of Dundas, Ontario, in 1886, he had for this seat since 1888 up to the time of his death. He was leader of the opposition forces in Ontario from 1886 to 1905, when he became premier and president of the council. He was made chairman of the Ottawa Interprovincial Confederation and in 1908 was selected president of the St. John Ambulance Association. He was a vice-president of the Dominion Lord's Day Alliance and British Empire League, was knighted by King George during the Quebec Tercentenary celebration in 1908 and was present by invitation at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary in London in 1911, being presented to Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace in the same month. When the Borden cabinet was formed he refused to accept a seat offered him in it. In religion he was an Anglican, and was a delegate to the synod. Sir James was a member of the York Club, Toronto, the Albany Club, Toronto Club, and the Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto.

Again Bombarding Rheims Cathedral

Bordeaux, Sept. 25—It was announced officially in Bordeaux this afternoon, that the Germans last night recommenced bombarding the Rheims cathedral.

CARNEGIE'S PIPE DREAM

New York, Sept. 25—Andrew Carnegie reached New York today on the steamer Mauretania with a new version of how the war in Europe started.

"I'll tell you how the war started," said Mr. Carnegie. "The Kaiser was on a holiday on his yacht in the North Sea. While he was away, he received a telegram asking him to return to Berlin. When he returned the mischief had already been done.

"The trouble was started by the German military caste that rules the country. They are responsible for the war. The Kaiser gathered around him a group of men, who, unknown to him, acted in concert and in his absence took the action that could not be altered."

WEST SIDE WAREHOUSES

A start was made this morning on the new warehouses in connection with the new terminals on the west side. The work is being done by the Maritime Dredging and Construction Co., and they expect to have them completed in time for the winter port rush.

NICE WARFARE, THIS!

Bordeaux, Sept. 25—The French foreign office today made the statement that General Stenger, commander of the 36th German infantry brigade, has issued an order of which the following is a translation: "Make no prisoners. Shoot all who fall into your hands, singly or in groups, and despatch the wounded, whether armed or unarmed, as the Germans must leave no Frenchmen living behind them."

WILD PEARS AND RAW POTATOES THEIR ONLY FOOD

Austrian Prisoners Tell Russians of Sorry Plight

DEAD LIE DAYS IN TRENCHES

Town-Criers Take Place of Newspapers—Czar's Troops Continue in Pursuit of Austro-German Forces—Further Successes

London, Sept. 25—"The fiercest fighting previous to the Russian capture of Jaroslavl," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, "seems to have been at Soudays and Vishaya. It lasted a week. The Austrians occupied the hills commanding several miles of open country, and they swept the advancing Russians with guns and quick rifles. The Russians undauntedly pushed forward, however, and on the fifth day were able to bring their guns into action. The enemy's artillery was speedily overpowered and then came bayonet fighting in which the Russians were victorious.

"In the enemy's trench were found wounded and dead who had been lying there for days. Prisoners taken in the battle said they had been four days without food, their only sustenance being wild pears and raw potatoes.

"Owing to the stoppage of the newspapers in consequence of a shortage of paper, news concerning the war is being communicated to the people of Ladin by town criers.

London, Sept. 25—The Petrograd correspondent of the Post says that the Russians have captured Przeworsk, eight miles from Jaroslavl, and Lancut, twelve miles further west. "Probably by now," the correspondent continues, "they have taken Rzeszow, another important strategic point ten miles to westward of Jaroslavl.

"The Russian pursuit of the Austro-German forces is proceeding at a rapid rate. By crossing the river Vistula, they got within one march of the Vistula and the town of Tarnobrzeg, which is only a few marches from Cracow and has direct railway connections with Budapest and Vienna.

Petrograd, Sept. 25—An official announcement from Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, says: "On the southwest front the Russian forces have taken possession of the fortified position of Czesky and Foulstyn, which covered up Khyrov and other positions in the Radymno region, (between Jaroslavl and Przemysl), taking all the enemy's artillery.

"The Przemysl garrison has evacuated Bourgade and Medyka and has been repulsed in the eastern segment, toward the line of forts. There has been no fighting on the German frontier."

Fighting Listed a Week

Paris, Sept. 25—Telegraphing from Petrograd the correspondent of the Havas Agency says that among the engagements preceding the capture of Jaroslavl by the Russians that at Sadova on the Vistula river, was the most important. This fight lasted seven days without interruption. The Austrians were cut off from the summit of some wooded hills rising from a broad unsheltered plain. The Russians were forced to charge across this open plain in the face of a raking machine gun fire.

Their losses were tremendous and they were repulsed many times, until finally their guns found the range. Then their charge was successful.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES TO INDIA ARE HIGHER

New York, Sept. 25—Marine underwriters, because of the activity of the German commerce destroyers along the coast of India, have raised insurance rates to India and the Far East to five per cent. ago. For a time they were quoted as low as 2-1/2, although at the beginning of the war some companies charged 15 to 20 per cent. for the war risk.

The rate to South American ports has likewise been advanced to 8 per cent, wherein most cases it had been only 2 per cent or less.

FIVE GERMAN AEROPLANES CAPTURED

London, Sept. 25—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in France says: "There is considerable elation in the allies' lines over the capture of five German aeroplanes by a French cavalry patrol.

"Twenty cavalrymen, patrolling into a thickly wooded country, entered a clearing where the rich prize awaited them. The aviators and a number of mechanics, at the time, were overhauling five taube aeroplanes. The patrol made a dash to round up, but met with fierce resistance, and twelve cavalrymen were killed before the aviators were beaten. Their aeroplanes will never fly again."

Left Marne Because They Had To; Do Not Advance Because They Cannot

The Germans' Situation Tersely Described—Allies' Progress Slow Because Enemy is in Great Numbers and Well Armed in Strong Positions

London, Sept. 25—A correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing on Tuesday from outside of Paris, says: "The battle now proceeding is, of course, beyond description. No one can see it. It would take a good walker at least a fortnight to get from one end of the line to the other. You still come across croakers who are not yet convinced but that the Germans are playing a subtle game, that they have something up their sleeve and will presently give an alarming surprise which they now are carefully developing behind their lines, and come back to Paris.

"THE COMMON SENSE OF THE MATTER IS THAT THE GERMANS WENT BACK FROM THE MARNE BECAUSE THEY HAD TO, AND THEY DO NOT ADVANCE NOW, BECAUSE THEY CANNOT. THERE IS NOTHING MORE MYSTERIOUS IN THEIR PLANS THAN THAT, AND THE ALLIES CANNOT MAKE QUICKER PROGRESS BECAUSE THE GERMANS ARE VERY MANY, ARE WELL ARMED, HAVE STRONG POSITIONS, AND KNOW THAT, IF THEY BREAK NOW, THEY BREAK FOR GOOD.

"Their prolonged and formidable resistance, is not more mysterious than their retreat. Luck is almost as important in warfare as good soldiers. Admitting the value of that essential, it is safe to say the Germans will never get back to Paris. They will see Berlin first."

Immigration Matters Give Labor Congress Delegates An Interesting Morning

Changes Set Out in Committee's Report Find Favor and There is Criticism of Present Conditions and Methods

The submission of the report of the committee on immigration at the session of the 30th annual Trades and Labor Congress of Canada this morning brought out an interesting discussion in which there was bitter denunciation of the policy of the Dominion government in regard to their bringing settlers here.

There was also strong feeling against the bonus system as favoring the Salvation Army and other bodies seeking settlers from Europe and other centres by methods declared unscrupulous, unfair to Canadians and unjust to the European who leave homes on the other side of people were "dumped" into the country. J. Obed Smith, immigration agent of the government in London, came in for censure because of his policies in boosting immigration figures to Canada by methods declared unscrupulous, unfair to Canadians and unjust to the European who leave homes on the other side of people were "dumped" into the country.

The discussion on the report and its able presentation by W. R. Trotter, chairman of the committee on immigration, occupied almost the entire morning session. With a little alteration recommending the establishment of free municipal labor bureaus the report was adopted.

It is expected the congress will close today.

Reading Clerk Stevenson read a letter from the Saskatchewan delegates asking that when an organizer was appointed for that province he should be a member of the executive.

A letter from the Pottery Workers' union of St. John's, Quebec, complained of a lock-out because of refusal to accept a lower rate of wages and asked for the moral support of the congress. On motion of Delegate Rigg, it was agreed to comply with the request.

A letter from the Union Labor Stores Company asked for support in the purchase of goods bearing the union label.

Immigration Matters.

W. R. Trotter submitted an important report upon immigration as chairman of the committee on that matter. It recommended the abolition of the bonus system and immigration campaigns. The provision of free labor bureaus which recommended the restriction or abolition of private employment agencies; and the curtailing of immigration societies. The center of the report was the proposal of a central bureau of immigration to regulate the matter of immigration was recommended. The report was followed by a profitable discussion.

Delegate Armstrong of Winnipeg criticized the in-pouring of thousands of immigrants unskilled in any trade, which he said, the government had always contended it was unable to check. "Once the capitalist class was hit, though," he said, "it was a different matter. When they found that they had a big unemployment problem on their hands they could soon put the screws on."

Chairman Trotter deplored the statements of Obed Smith, of the Canadian immigration department in London, regarding affairs in this country. Advertisements in British magazines had been inserted featuring Canada as a land of gold and luxury even when it was known that conditions in many localities at the time did not warrant sending any further new settlers. The government hid itself behind a shield that "farm laborers" were all it sought to have come in. Concerning a statement that 25,000 unemployed had been marching in Winnipeg, the government's official representative in the British Isles had sought to make light of it by saying that those out of work did not total one-eighth of the number, and that they were "young men in from the country."

He had also told the people of England that there were no poor-houses in Canada because there was no need of them. The establishment of a central bureau of immigration in England was recommended by the speaker. He noted an instance wherein Colonel Lamb of the Salvation Army had advertised for 1,000 men from England to go to British Columbia. At the same time a similar advertisement from another source was placed in a Toronto newspaper and 1,200 replies were received from unemployed men desiring to go to the coast province. It was suggested that the Salvation Army drop their scheme to bring out the immigrants and favor the To-

ronto unemployed, but the reply was that they had already arranged for their going. Besides, said the speaker, if they brought the men from Toronto there would be no return, but they got a bonus from railways and a commission to fetch them from the old country.

Western Farm Helpers.

In the agricultural centres of the prairie provinces there was an unemployed problem also, despite the statements of the Dominion government in Europe that there were glorious opportunities for farm hands in Canada. Thousands of helpers from the east were rushed to the harvest fields and when the season was ended the vast majority of them drifted back to industrial centres and the unemployed problem again asserted itself.

Mr. Trotter gave a stirring advocacy of his committee's recommendation for the framing of a bill demanding an illiteracy test for immigrants to Canada. It would shut out many undesirable settlers. He strongly denounced the policy of the Dominion government in allowing their English immigration agent, Obed Smith, to make altogether unwarranted statements concerning conditions in Canada, and the opportunities presented for new settlers. He recommended having the government pass a vote of censure upon their official for his system of inducing immigration to the Dominion.

Delegate Simpson of Toronto was heard in denunciation of the immigration policies of the Salvation Army, saying they catered almost entirely to the capitalist class. He read from a newspaper clipping that Colonel Lamb, his international secretary, had proposed an enormous influx of settlers to Canada after the present war—a tragedy which would have to be richly paid by—not so much by the capitalist class but by the workers with bloody sweat and a sacrifice of life. He strongly disapproved of the system wherein the Salvation Army or any other body was paid a bonus in cash to bring settlers here.

Vice-President Bancroft favored the cessation of the immigration policy of the present government at Ottawa which was like a rubber stamp for the big financial and banking houses. Like Delegate Simpson, he was opposed to provincial exchanges, but approved of the system whereby there would be municipal control of immigration.

Fred Heatt of St. John gave his views on the subject, saying that "labor representatives were restricted from activities in immigration because the 'boss' was in control. Every 'sky-pilot,' Salvation Army leader, parson, and other followers like them was admitted to immigration offices at West St. John, but when a labor representative sought entrance he was informed he could not get in. He would like to see a change in these conditions in favor of the interests of labor."

Delegate Rigg moved an amendment to the report of the committee approving of municipal control of immigration bureaus, as opposed to the proposal of federal or provincial agencies. He spoke in favor of registration for unemployed as a means to lessen its growth. The census was not opposed to the development of immigration but to the artificial means by which it was established.

(Continued on page 2, third column.)