

The Evening Times Star

VOL. IX. No. 284 ST. JOHN N. B. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914 EIGHT PAGES—ONE CENT

THE GERMAN ARMY A LITTLE NEARER PARIS, BUT RUSSIANS ARE SWEEPING ALL BEFORE THEM

FRENCH CAPITAL WILL SOON BE THE PIVOT OF THE HOSTILE FORCES

Lafere, One of The Weaker Fortresses, Evidently In Hands of Germans But Feeling of Confidence is Increased by News of the Great Victory of the Russians in Galicia—Gallant Action of the British Officers

Military experts agree that Paris will soon be the pivot of the hostile forces operating in the area of the west. Even the downfall of the French capital is not expected to end the operations. The feeling of confidence was greatly increased by the news of the great victory of the Russians in Galicia. Reports from Petrograd (St. Petersburg), tell of the entry of Russians into Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. These appear credible, as news of the defeat of the Austrians in that district has been received from several sources. The battle of Lemberg probably was the greatest ever fought. Evidently it resulted in a decisive and perhaps overwhelming defeat of the Austrians. The battle line extended over 200 miles, and it is estimated that 1,500,000 men were engaged. According to an official despatch received by Emperor Nicholas from Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, the victory was won after seven days of fighting. The climax came when the Austrians were routed in a final desperate assault on the Russian centre, which was held by General Brusilov. The Austrians army in Galicia was acting in close co-operation with two German army corps facing Breslau and seeking to envelop the Russian forces in Poland. Their plans, however, met with a series of disasters, ending in a complete rout when an attempt was made to pierce the Russian centre. In the west, the line now held by the left flank of the allied armies in the valley of the Oise runs diagonally from a point northeast of Paris to Compiègne, and thence through Noyon (14 miles northeast by north of Compiègne) to La Fere. Lafere, one of the weaker of the French fortresses, evidently is in the hands of the Germans. Farther east and north the allied armies apparently hold their own in the neighborhood of Tonn and Reims (24 miles northeast of Rheims). The right of the allies rests on the fortified Franco-German frontier. The names of the allies who fell in the four days' battle last week will not be announced until they have been communicated to relatives. The average loss of officers in proportion to the men is the story of South Africa over again. It indicates that the officers refused to take cover.

REAL MOVEMENTS OF ALLIES UNKNOWN London, Sept. 3.—The battle whose issue is destined to decide whether history will repeat itself in a second siege of Paris is still in progress, according to the latest official communication here. Future military historians will write hundreds of volumes about the details of this battle, but all the British public knows concerning this titanic struggle—the most momentous one that British soldiers have fought since Waterloo, and the fiercest one ever fought—is contained in one sentence of an official report issued last night by the press bureau. This sentence was that "continuous fighting has been in progress along almost the whole line of battle." To this generally the French official communication adds the fact that the allied forces have fallen back toward the southwest to avoid an action which might have been engaged under unfavorable conditions. How far and to what line the allies have gone is unknown. There can be no revelation of military secrets, nothing which a patriotic censorship could criticize, in stating these facts, because the German army which is engaging the allies knows precisely where their first line is drawn, and the purpose of the censorship is only to suppress facts which might give enlightenment to the enemy. The brief official bulletin of last night is the first word the British people have received from their government concerning the present battle. The last previous bulletin was Field Marshal Kitchener's statement, issued on Sunday night, throwing a welcome light on the previous four days' battle which ended Saturday and which reflected the greatest credit on the generalship and discipline of the British army.

GERMAN ADVANCE AMAZING London, Sept. 3.—The Daily News correspondent wiring from Gournay Bray, a small town near Rouen, says: "The German advance is amazing. A great battle is raging with what result I know not. But I do know that the French and British armies are intact and still confident of ultimate success. "Incredible as it seems, the tremendous masses of men that the Germans have hurled at the allies, have not overwhelmed them. It seems that while the Germans have the weight, the allies certainly have the wit and science, and these with reinforcements, will eventually win. "General Pau had fine success, but in the centre and left centre, the allies were not so successful, being obliged to retire."

GERMAN MACHINE GUNS CAUSE TERRIBLE HAVOC London, Sept. 3.—The Daily Mail's correspondent behind the British lines describes the charge of the Ninth Lancers, which occurred at an unnamed spot during the recent series of tactical retreats, as a second Balaklava. He says: "Terrible havoc had been caused in our ranks by shells from a battery of eleven German guns, posted inside a forest near the Belgian frontier. "It seemed impossible to silence their fire until the Ninth Lancers made their attempt, riding straight at the guns, after debouching into the open and charging under a hail of machine and lyddite.

JAPANESE TAKE SEVEN ISLANDS NEAR KIAO CHOW

Have Also Swept Up Over a Thousand Mines LAND 4,500 MEN AT LUNG KOW TODAY

Reason Why Bombardment of Cattiao Has Not Begun—Garrison Sorties Fail—Report That Governor of Samoa Has Surrendered London, Sept. 3.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Tokio, via Petrograd, (St. Petersburg), says that the Japanese have occupied seven islands situated near Kiao Chow. The Japanese according to the despatch, have swept up more than one thousand mines, which had been scattered by the Germans in the waters adjoining their Chinese stronghold. The Seaport of Cattiao Rome, Sept. 3.—Telegrams from San Giovanni Di Medua, Albania, a seaport, twenty miles south of Scutari, state that bombardment of the Austrian seaport of Cattiao has not begun because the Anglo-French squadron is awaiting the Montenegro fleet to support their artillery to Mount Lovchen. The move is intended to put Cattiao between two fires. The garrison at Cattiao has tried several sorties against Antivari but all were frustrated by the Montenegrins. The Austrians, the despatches state, lost many men, and two cannon in these sorties. Japan Lands

Chefoo, China, Sept. 3.—Japan landed 4,500 additional men at Lung Kow today. Of these forces 500 men are marines the others being soldiers. Lung Kow is a new Chinese port, situated 100 miles north of Tsing Tau, in Kiao Chow. Between 1,000 and 1,500 Japanese troops had been landed at Lung Kow previous to today. The Japanese control the telegraph lines out of Lung Kow. Says Governor of Samoa has surrendered London, Sept. 3.—A despatch received from Wellington, N. Z., declares that the governor of New Zealand has received a message stating that the German governor of Samoa has surrendered and that he has been sent with other German prisoners, to the Fiji Islands. The landing of British troops in Samoa was carried out with expedition. The Union Jack was hoisted over German Samoa at half past twelve in the afternoon of August 29.

got through, although the German artillery mowed them down frightfully. "The German machine guns have been tremendously effective in all engagements thus far. Men who saw the South African war, say the hottest firing there was childish compared with what the British troops have undergone since their arrival in France. So far as I can learn, thus far the Germans have lost twenty-six of these guns."

FRENCH CAPITAL REMOVED TO BORDEAUX Paris, Sept. 3.—President Poincaré and his cabinet, have left for Bordeaux, the new French seat of government, where they will arrive in the morning. SAYS ENEMY HAS BEEN DISAPPOINTED New York, Sept. 3.—A cable from London to the Tribune says: "The Daily Mail publishes a despatch from its Paris correspondent which contains the following story related by one of the motor car drivers in the service of the general staff which has been touring all around the theatre of operations of the British troops: "The story that the main body of Germans is within seventy miles of Paris is almost certainly the result of tales of fugitives, who seeing detached patrols of Uhlans in their district, spreading the report that the German army is there. "These patrols are really no more than unsupported little bodies of men, scores of miles from the nearest German force, who are sent out with strict orders never to return to the main body until they are recalled, unless sent back with a definite message."

The correspondent then says of the struggle on the allies left: "The line of the allied front originally ran through Ambria and Lecraux. Under the tremendous pressure of numbers by the Germans, who threw away the lives of their men, the result could not be maintained. The allied left was thrust back and had to give ground. This wing consists of four army corps. After it reached its position, a pivoting movement took place. "The right section of these four corps of the left wing, resumed the operations of the left wing, and the offensive was thrust back upon the attack by the tenth German army corps, and the Prussian guard, which lost heavily. "The left section, in which was a British force, was, on the contrary, driven further back on—and its line now runs north and south from—encircling this point, and in which this part of the allied line has been bent by sheer force (Continued on page 2, fifth column)

Cardinal Del La Chiesa Has Been Elected Pope

Ordained a Priest December 21, 1878 and Has Had Distinguished Career —To Assume Name of Benedicte XV

Rome, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Del La Chiesa has been elected pope in succession to the late Pius X. The new pope will assume the name of Benedicte XV. Cardinal Giacomo Del La Chiesa, who was today elected Pope by the sacred college in succession to Pius X, who died August 20, was created a cardinal May 25, 1914—he is the Archbishop of Bologna, Italy. He was born at Pegli in the diocese of Genoa, November 21, 1854, and was ordained a priest December 21, 1878. He served as secretary of the nunciature in Spain from 1888 to 1897, in which year he was appointed secretary to the late Cardinal Rampolla. He was appointed substitute secretary of state in 1901, and in 1907 he was elected to the post of adviser to the Holy office. In 1907 he was appointed papal nuncio of Madrid in succession to Mgr. Rinaldi, but this appointment was cancelled three days later. This incident has occurred just before he was made archbishop of Bologna. When Mgr. Del La Chiesa was given this post, it was declared in Rome that it was mainly with the object of combatting modern religious ideas. Bologna being the headquarters of the national democratic league, whose members advocated what is known as "Modernism" in religion. In January of 1914, while still at Bologna, the present Pope issued a pastoral letter, strongly condemning the tango. It has been 174 years since the last Pope Benedicte. On his election to the Papacy, in 1740, Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. It is an interesting fact that the new Pope was archbishop of Bologna while Pope Benedicte XIV was born in Bologna.

DECLARES NO ARMY COULD LONG ENDURE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY GERMANS IN LAST FEW DAYS

London, Sept. 3.—The Chronicle's correspondent at the front writing from an unnamed town in the department of Somme, Tuesday, says: "The superiority of the British artillery coupled with the pluck of the British infantry, is rapidly telling on the German attackers. A few more days such as Sunday and Monday, and the 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 been shattered and the Germans are beginning to show demoralization. "On the latest assault the Germans manifested unmistakable signs of unsteadiness, were seen to waver and frequently to break and flee in confusion. As a result of this prolonged battle the German line has advanced a few miles, but has not gained any marked or decided advantage."

THREE MILLION FRENCHMEN ARMED READY TO DEFEND PARIS

London, Sept. 3.—The British people continue to accept with stoicism the lack of news concerning the operations of the British army on the continent. The government has repeatedly assured the public that all news consistent with the nation's interest, would be given out, and the people are accepting that assurance. The French official reports throw no more light on the operations than those of the British. The French reports say the action on the right of the northern wing, has resulted in checking the Germans for a time. The movement against the allies' left wing, that that part of the allied army is retreating to the south and west, indicates that the Germans have not yet outflanked them. Apparently the Germans have abandoned the west of Belgium to pour all Antwerp and not believed here, because there seems to be no dominating strategic reason for a move. Germans are unlikely to waste more than a screening body to prevent a serious Belgian sortie against their line of communication. The occupation of Brussels will probably have its moral effect, but an assault on Antwerp, would be a side issue with so little effect upon the main plan of campaign, that it would be useless expenditure of men and money. Three million Frenchmen are under arms to defend Paris. They still have confidence in the English. The list of killed, wounded and missing British officers from the crack regiments, which were engaged during the four days' battle of last week, brings mourning to many noble and aristocratic homes. This however, is the price of war, which the country appears willing to pay. Recruiting in Great Britain has received impetus from the events of the past fortnight.

Enormous Losses of Germans Reported

London, Sept. 3.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Copenhagen says that the thirteenth list of losses suffered in the war is printed in the German press. Commenting on it, the statement is made that the losses are very heavy and one instance is given where a whole infantry regiment, which has been stationed at Zabon is lost. The 48d Prussian infantry regiment, it appears, also suffered very heavily, while among the wounded named is General Hoff Garten of the Nineteenth Infantry brigade, and his adjutant, both are seriously wounded. The Mecklenburg grenadiers sustained important losses, and it seems, says the Telegraph despatch, that more than 20,000 Mecklenburg troops have been lost.

HEAVY RAINFALL THIS MORNING

Many people going to work this morning were caught in a thunder shower about eight o'clock. It lasted until nine o'clock. During that time 0.7 of an inch of rainfall was recorded at the local observatory. The fog was very heavy early this morning and the atmosphere was still quite thick at noon. The fog today was the thickest for some time. Since yesterday morning the total rainfall recorded is 1.46 inches, while the total rainfall for August was 2.98 inches, so that for the first three days of this month we have had half as much rain as for the whole month of August.

NEWFOUNDLAND PULP AND PAPER MILLS RUSHED

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 8.—A brisk demand for the product of the paper and pulp mills in the interior of Newfoundland, has resulted from conditions growing out of the war in Europe. Steamers are rapidly arriving to take on board cargoes for England. It is expected that the mills will be obliged to supplement their present equipment and it is anticipated that new pulp and paper concerns will shortly be in operation. The demand is due chiefly to the increased needs of the newspapers in London and other British centres.

SUCCESS AFTER SUCCESS AGAINST AUSTRIANS, IS REPORT FROM PETROGRAD

Confident That Czar's Forces Will Take Vienna -- Further Particulars of Great Battle in Galicia -- Serbia Denies Report From Austria

London, Sept. 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Post sends the following on the operations on the Russian front. "Russia is scoring success after success, against Austria, and is momentarily expecting news of a signal victory. The commander-in-chief on the Austrian front, apparently plans to drive in strongly with one army on the east, starting from the Russian province adjoining Roumania, and in the meantime, merely aims to restrain the Austrian advances into the Polish provinces, thus keeping Austria on the alert along the line of two to three hundred miles. Russians Continue Offensive

London, Sept. 3.—A despatch to Reuter from Petrograd, (St. Petersburg) gives the following announcement. "The battle on the east front in Galicia was participated in by the Twelfth Austrian corps, which had only been transferred from Roumanian frontier on August 25. The Austrian army has been reinforced by numerous bodies of the Landstrum. "Our troops continue the offensive increasingly, and our cavalry division has penetrated far into the interior of East Prussia, destroying means of communication. They have also occupied a station in the Koerscheln region and Soldau and Sensburg. The German forces remain inactive." Say They Will Occupy Vienna Rome, Sept. 3.—News received here from Durazzo, Albania, says that the insurgents have again bombarded the town. Two projectiles fell near the Royal Palace, which is still guarded by Italian soldiers. A report received here from Belgrade states that the Serbian government has been officially notified that the Russian plan will infallibly lead to the occupation of Vienna. The news from Serbia also declares that great excitement prevails in that country, over the reported Austrian defeat. Men from 15 to 65 years old, have been called to arms. Serbia officially denies the statement made in Austria, that 1,000 Serbians had been made prisoners, saying that the Austrians made only sixty prisoners at Shabatte, but that when they were taken from Serbian territory, they took with them their number of peaceful inhabitants whom they depict probably as Serbian soldiers.

NEW BRUNSWICK; GIFT TO BE 100,000 BUSHEL POTATOES

Government Decides After Consultation With Military Authorities—Valley Railway Matters Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 3.—Acting Premier Clarke announced at noon that New Brunswick's gift in aid of the Empire would be 100,000 bushels of potatoes. This decision was reached after consultation with the military authorities. Various suggestions were made as to the form the New Brunswick gift should take, but it was finally decided that potatoes would be most suitable. Potatoes grown in this province are generally considered to be the best in Canada. Ross Thompson and other Valley railway officials were in consultation with acting Premier Clarke this morning on railway matters.

FUND COMMITTEE LEARNS OF SOLDIERS LEAVING TWO WIVES

Although there was a definite understanding that the married men of Canada would not stand so good a chance of being taken with the overseas army division for foreign service, it did not prevent at least one St. John man from going to the front, leaving behind him two women to whom he had given his name in wedlock within the last six years. One is now in Fredericton, numbered first in his matrimonial record, while the other, tallied second in his diary, is residing in St. John. These facts were brought out this morning at the meeting of the executive committee of the Patriotic Fund when Commissioner Wigmore reported in behalf of the investigating committee. He said he had made inquiries and had found the facts to be as stated. The relief committee had been giving aid to wife number two, who has a child. It was not known whether the soldier had complied with the regulations of the militia department and gotten consent from his better halves, before he went to war, but the presumption was that one at least had given approval. The query arose as to what should be done in the matter of supply, and it was decided to continue to help the soldier's second wife. It was said that he had been married to her three years ago, while he had separated from his first spouse six years ago in Fredericton.

WAR NOTES The Swedish steamer St. Paul, a coal carrier, has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Her crew escaped. One of the directors of the Casino at Monte Carlo has been arrested as a spy and the Casino is closing. With the single exception of Kell Hardie, the English labor party and all the Radical leaders are supporting the government.

REV. R. A. ARMSTRONG SUFFERS FROM BURNS

Friends of Rev. R. A. Armstrong will regret to learn that he has met with an accident at Orillia, Ontario, where he has been visiting with his wife and family for several weeks. He received painful burns. As a result his return to the city will be delayed for a few weeks.

MISS ESTELLE MACNEILL AND H. M. BRIDGES WED

In the Cathedral this morning Miss Gertrude Estelle MacNeill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John MacNeill of 28 Cliff street, became the bride of Harry M. Bridges, of the C. F. R. general offices, this city, and son of Henry T. Bridge of the local postal service. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wm. Duke in the presence of only immediate friends of the contracting parties. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a black and white checked suit with white hat, and was attended by her sister, Miss Winifred G. MacNeill, dressed in wisteria chamoisee with coral trimming and hat to match. Frank T. Bridge, a brother of the groom, was best man. W. J. MacNeill, brother of the bride, and M. F. Kelly, acted as ushers. After the ceremony a dainty wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Bridge left on a honeymoon trip to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore. On their return they will reside at 25 Middle street, West Side. Among the great array of beautiful and costly presents received were a parlor chair from the members of the City Cornet Band, silver tea service from the C. F. R. general office and engineering staffs, and a beautiful bronze ornament from the staff of J. & A. McMillan, where Miss MacNeill was employed. The groom's present to the bride was a baby grand piano. The best wishes of a host of friends will be extended to Mr. and Mrs. Bridge.

WEATHER BULLETIN Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Sturges, director of meteorological service. Synopsis—Showers have been almost general from Eastern Manitoba to the maritime provinces. Local frosts occurred during the night in Saskatchewan. Partly Fair

Maritime—Fresh southerly to south-westerly winds, partly fair today and on Friday; but a few showers. New England Forecasts—Fair tonight and Friday, cooler tonight, moderate west winds.