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All Satisfactory But No Word Of Victory At The Aisne Yet Received

Expectations of London and Paris For Decisive Announcement Not Yet Realized

Now Regarded There is no Danger Over Piercing of Allies' Lines as Reported Some Days Ago—Heavy Bombardment by Germans Near Antwerp—No Great Result

London, Oct. 1.—Although expectations of decisive news from the French battle front, rife in both Paris and London yesterday, are not yet fulfilled, the official bulletins are still regarded in competent quarters here as satisfactory. The German army which crossed the Meuse between Verdun and Toul, seems to have made no progress, and the uneasiness which was at one time felt over this apparent piercing of the allied lines has now disappeared in the belief that the allies have strongly corked up the hole made at St. Mihiel.

In the west progress is reported in the extension of the flanking movement, though sensational reports from Paris that the German right had been broken and that Von Kluck was thinking of surrendering, evidently outran the facts.

WHAT BERLIN SAYS

London, Oct. 1.—An official statement issued from German general headquarters, under date of the evening of September 29, is given in a despatch to Reuters from Berlin via Amsterdam. It says: "The hostile forces advancing to the north and south of Albert (a town in France, 15 miles northeast of Amiens), have been repulsed. The front battle line is without news.

FORTHY GERMAN SHIPS OFF WINDAU

Paris, Oct. 1.—A Petrograd special to the Havas Agency, dated Sept. 30, says: "The details of the naval engagement which occurred on September 24, off the coast at Windau, a Russian seaport in Courland on the Baltic, have been made public. It appears that a German squadron, comprising forty ships of all classes, appeared off the harbor and were prevented from landing forces by heavy fire from the forts. One officer and two sailors were killed, and three were wounded.

ALLIES CRUISERS AT THE DARDANELLES

London, Oct. 1.—A despatch from Constantinople to Havas Agency states that the newspapers explain that the fleet of the Dardanelles is due to the fact that English and French cruisers are steaming about the mouth of the Dardanelles and examining merchant steamers. It is asserted that these vessels will remain closed until the allied fleet departs.

IN BELGIUM

London, Oct. 1.—An official communication issued at Antwerp according to a despatch to Reuters says: "The German artillery during the day continued the bombardment of the first line of forts on the south. Our works suffered little and we are still in condition to make effective resistance.

WAR BILLS ARE LARGE

London, Oct. 1.—For the first half of the financial year, ended yesterday, the British nation has accumulated approximately \$880,000,000, a decrease of \$18,500,000 as compared with last year, while the expenditures aggregated \$970,000,000 showing an increase of nearly \$200,000,000 due to the war.

AUSTRIAN FOOD SHORTAGE

London, Oct. 1.—The food question is a grave one in Austria, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail. The Austrian emperor has issued an edict empowering the government to take all measures necessary to alleviate the situation. The price of corn is double that of normal times and is increasing at the rate of three per cent daily.

BARBARIETY NOT WARFARE

Bordeaux, Oct. 1.—Abdul Aziz, the deposed Sultan of Morocco, has added his name to the list of those protesting against the reported atrocities committed by the Germans in the invasion of France and Belgium.

THE LAST WORD

Slight advances by both wings of the allies' armies are indicated in an official statement issued by the French war office at 2.45 o'clock this afternoon. At the same time, the general situation is described as unchanged.

WEATHER BULLETIN

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

Synopsis—A pronounced area of high pressure now over the Great Lakes is likely to remain almost stationary. The weather is fine throughout the dominion with decidedly higher temperature in the western provinces, and somewhat lower temperature from Ontario eastward.

Fair and Cool

Martime—Moderate to fresh north-west and west winds, fair and cool today and on Friday.

BLOODY REVENGE FOR SEDAN DEFEAT

Slaughter of Germans in Second Battle on Historic Field

FRENCH TRAP THE ENEMY

Mine River Bridges But Leave Them Standing Until Several Regiments Cross; Then Cut Off Retreat and Cut Germans To Pieces

London, Oct. 1.—During the strategic retreat of the allies southward from the Belgian frontier, the French troops expected from the Germans bloody revenge for the French defeat at Sedan, forty-four years before.

On this same battlefield, according to the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Germans suffered one of the worst defeats of the present invasion. He says they were led into a trap which cost them thousands of men. The French could have held their position indefinitely but strategy required them to continue falling back with the remainder of the allies along the line. Here the story of the second battle of Sedan, as told by the correspondents.

"The French general ordered his troops to cross the river on the bridges and take up positions on the opposite heights. The bridges were mined, but were left standing until several regiments of the German army had crossed. Then they were cut off and the Germans were retreating hastily. The mine River Bridges But Leave Them Standing Until Several Regiments Cross; Then Cut Off Retreat and Cut Germans To Pieces

The French regiments then advanced with quick steps and the merciless slaying continued until dusk. Many Germans threw down their arms and attempted to swim the river, and large numbers were drowned. When nightfall came, the French brought up searchlights and continued the work of carnage.

The artillery threw shells at the rate of a dozen round a minute into the German ranks, and varied the tactics by throwing incendiary shells into a forest where part of the German forces had taken refuge. The burning woods lit up the night and the German soldiers were seen to be running in all directions. "In the morning the German forces were found to have suffered the loss of only a handful."

London, Oct. 1.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Amiens under date of Sunday, in describing the bloody fighting around Peronne, which has been taken and retaken at various times, says: "It is impossible to hear of the dogged courage of the French troops without a thrill of warm admiration."

"At eleven o'clock one morning," he says, "the French advance was subjected to a terrible concentrated fire, and it seemed impossible for the troops to hold their ground. The French artillery had been ordered to open fire on the German positions, and at two o'clock the shells began to fall around the cross roads, where the staff was located and the general command was being issued."

"No," he said, "so long as I stay here to hold on." "He said the same thing when three French divisions were in flames. He said and meant it, and he saved the day. At three o'clock he was there still and his men held their own. At four o'clock the German fire slackened a little, and an infantry attack was pushed forward."

"That evening," he says, "the French were occupying the position which the German guns had held all day. The general had held on."

NEARLY NINE MILLION MEN NOW UNDER ARMS

Some of the Nations in the War

New York, Oct. 1.—The cost of \$5,000,000 a day for maintaining the German fighting machine is about double the maximum reached by the United States during the last year of the Civil War. The figures are exclusive of the loss to individuals deprived of pacific employment.

French economists have recently been estimating the expense of the war machine of the nations now in conflict, with the result that their estimates ran from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 a day, or about \$4,000,000,000 for the first six months' campaign, including the initial cost of mobilization.

It is estimated that there are now more than \$500,000,000 under arms for land warfare and \$400,000,000 for sea warfare. The cost of each man mobilized amounts to \$250 a day. This gives about \$225,000,000 daily, or \$60,000,000 a month, or for six months \$3,600,000,000. But this figure, says General Guyot, does not include the cost of maintaining the armies and fleets.

On August 4, the day the ultimatum was sent by Great Britain to Germany demanding an assurance that the neutrality of Belgium be respected, which was followed by a German rejection, and declaration of war against her by Great Britain, the German Reichstag authorized extraordinary credits to the extent of \$2,250,000,000 to be obtained by a loan, and a further sum of \$70,000,000 to be drawn on the gold and silver supply of the empire. A tax of five per cent on the stocks and notes issued by the Reichsbank over and above its reserve and metal was subsequently suppressed, and the loan was secured by an issue of bank notes uncovered by a reserve of gold and silver.

It has been stated in Vienna that the Austrian army costs \$4,000,000 a day, but the Austrian treasury was emptied by the mobilization during the Balkan wars, which drained the financial resources of the empire. It is hard to see where the Austrian monarchy can find the \$120,000,000 required to keep up her armies, and fleet, as no news of fresh financial legislation has been received.

German Warships Begin An Attack on Japanese Position

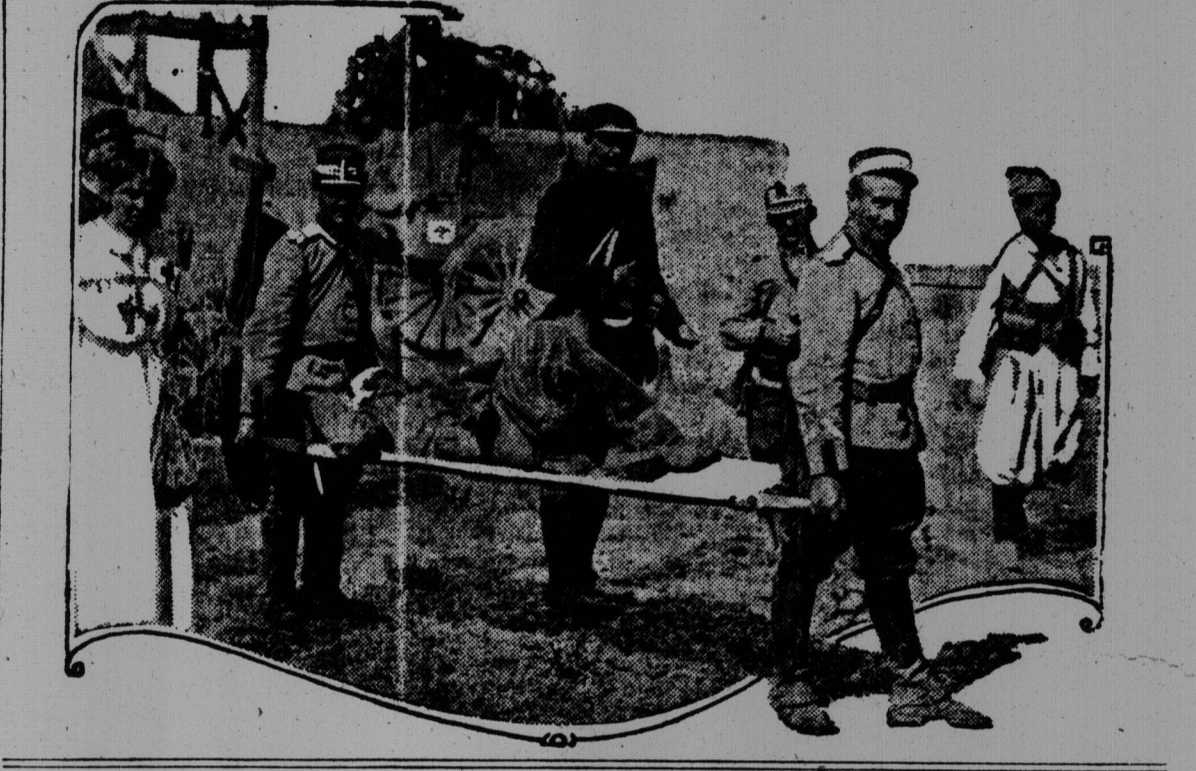
Severe Engagement Being Fought Near Tsing Tau—Japanese Mine Sweeper Blown Up

Tokio, Oct. 1.—A severe engagement has been opened by the German warships which cannonaded the Japanese positions near Tsing Tau, the seat of government of Kia Chau, the German leased territory in China. Two officers were killed. German aeroplanes attacked the warships.

The German War Office announces that an artillery duel at Tsing Tau continues. A German torpedo boat destroyer sank in the harbor yesterday (Wednesday). Apparently this ship was not in action.

Tokio, Oct. 1.—It was officially announced late this afternoon that a Japanese mine sweeper off Kia Chau was blown up and sunk. Three men were killed and thirteen others were wounded. Another Japanese mine sweeper was damaged, one man killed and six injured.

FRENCH SOLDIERS CARRYING WOUNDED GERMANS TO FIELD HOSPITAL AT THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE



THE DAY SAVED BY GALLANT GENERAL COLONEL McAVITY HAS BEEN WORKING TO HAVE INFANTRY REGIMENT FROM PROVINCE

Retreat Not In Vocabulary Of This Commander

London Newspaper Correspondent's Praise Of Troops in Heavy Fighting Around Peronne—Shells Falling Around Staff But General Held On

While the announcement of Colonel H. H. McLean, M. P., to the effect that he had been making every possible effort to have a cavalry regiment raised in New Brunswick to represent this province at the front, evoked much enthusiasm and interest, it may be said that for some weeks a similar movement had been under way and considerably advanced with the intention of having an infantry contingent go from here to be known by the name of the province as well. In fact this project had been well advanced, having been promoted and fostered by Colonel J. L. McAvity, O. C., of the 62nd regiment St. John Fusiliers, acting in conjunction with the local government.

This matter, while known to some, has been withheld from publication until there had been concrete information on which to proceed, as the scheme has been only in its preliminary stages. It met with a hearty reception from those to whom Colonel McAvity spoke and there is reason to believe that it may yet be successful. These statements explain the several visits made to different parts of the province by the 62nd's commanding officer, as they were in the interests of the project.

Colonel McAvity, when the first news of trouble came, offered his services to the militia department. He was active in attending to the arrangements here and there, and sending away the first detachment from the 62nd, besides attending to local military defence. He just whether both or either of the schemes will be brought to a successful issue, he would take to the front himself. Colonel McAvity and Colonel McLean, he found many to support him. His idea was that the infantry re-

giment could be mobilized with comparative quickness at Sussex, put through a course in seasoning and training, and be made ready for active foreign service in shorter time than unit of another branch of the service, and it would be a very effective addition to the forces from Canada.

The regiment which he has proposed to muster, and which may yet be assembled, the preliminary plans succeed, would number about 1,000 men, and Colonel McAvity thinks he would have little difficulty in securing that strength. He has had several interviews and negotiations with the provincial government through Acting Premier Clark in regard to it, and has spared neither time nor personal expense in its promotion. The project may yet develop as a very feasible and favorable scheme.

The proposal of Colonel McAvity is that a cavalry regiment be raised from the 8th Hussars and 29th Dragoons, both very efficient bodies of mounted men. Its cost of organization he has estimated at about \$175,000 for 340 officers and men, and he has urged the provincial government to lend its aid towards the organization. He believes there would be many citizens through the province who would interest themselves in the promotion of such a scheme, and were it successful, the force would be given over, fully equipped with arms and accoutrements, to the dominion government, which would pay its reason across and see to its transport. He just whether both or either of the schemes will be brought to a successful issue, he would take to the front himself. Colonel McAvity and Colonel McLean, he found many to support him. His idea was that the infantry re-

SEPTEMBER LOWER BUT HALF YEAR SHOWS GAIN

Although there was a slight decrease in the Customs revenues for September, as compared with the corresponding month of the fiscal year of 1914 show the same increase of \$15,212,111 over the same months in 1913, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Revenue. Rows: April-September, 1914 (\$818,484.65), April-September, 1913 (\$803,172.54), Receipts for the month of September (\$97,704.46), Customs duties (\$97,704.46), Sick mariners' fees (\$122.22), Total (\$97,826.68).

ITALIAN VENDETTA MURDER IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Another Italian vendetta murder was committed here last night and the police met with the same silence to which they have grown accustomed among those who might furnish evidence by which to trace the perpetrators.

Antonio Dandemo, his wife, Rose, and his brother, James, were returning home last night from a theatre when a storned bullet, going at its head as commanding officer, Mrs. Dandemo died in a hospital today; Dandemo is said to be dying, while James Dandemo was wounded in the head. The Dandemos were strangers in the neighborhood.

THREE MORE PEACE TREATIES TO BE SIGNED

Washington, Oct. 1.—Three more of Secretary Bryan's peace commission treaties are on the way to completion. One with Greece will be signed soon; the Russian ambassador will confer with Mr. Bryan over the details of another, and still another between the United States and Sweden is being prepared.

Was Postponed

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 1.—The McMahon-Belyea shooting case was postponed until this afternoon.

C. B. ALLAN OFFICIAL SECRETARY OF FUND

In accordance with a resolution passed yesterday by the full committee of the Patriotic Fund, the executive met this morning in regard to the merging of the local fund with the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Judge Forbes was in the chair. On motion of Senator Thomas, seconded by E. A. Schofield, the special committee that has been dealing with the question of merging the funds, was empowered to complete the merger.

C. B. Allan, who has been acting as treasurer for the local fund, was appointed permanent secretary of the fund for St. John and the matter of arranging for his official appointment was also left in the hands of the special committee. The executive adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

TO SING AT PATRIOTIC FUND CONCERTS IN UPPER CANADA

Mme. Kathleen Furlong Schmidt will leave this evening for Montreal to sing at the Red Cross Society concert on Saturday evening and on the following Tuesday will also be the soloist in Ottawa at the great patriotic fund concert under the governor-general's patronage. From Ottawa Mme. Schmidt will proceed to Toronto to take part in the Toronto Red Cross Society concert.