

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 8, 1914

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THE WAR NEWS.

Events of supreme importance in the war in France are now transpiring, and if the cables of the last twenty-four hours may be relied on the situation grows more favorable for the allied armies. The German armies are in the segment of a circle extending from northeast of Paris by way of Vitry to the fortress of Verdun near the German border. The French are holding successfully their position at Verdun and along the whole front toward Paris, while the left wing of the allied armies east and northeast of Paris is driving back the German right wing. The German efforts to break through the centre south and eastward have failed. Their forward movement on Paris has been changed to a movement south and east. The reports are somewhat conflicting, since one describes the Germans as being forced back from the direction of Paris and another describes them as fighting with their backs to Paris. Have the allies succeeded in turning the flank of the German northern army, or has a new army come down from the coast to strike them in the flank and in the rear? The London Chronicle says: "It would not be surprising if a new army, developed in this quarter, was advancing rapidly southeast." If this be the case it would explain the German movement to the southeastward from Paris, and it would also show that the position of the German armies in France had become extremely critical. It seems certain that the fortunes of the day during the last forty-eight hours have been in favor of the allies, and that unless the Germans are able very quickly to drive through the allied centre, dividing the armies opposed to them and afterward overcoming them in detail, the French government may safely return to Paris and watch the tide of battle receding across the German frontier. If the war effort should confirm the report from Boulogne that the allied armies inflicted a defeat upon the Germans at Precy and annihilated the Imperial Guard, it would mean that at least one of the German armies may practically be thrown out of the reckoning in connection with future operations in France.

It is certain that the allies have advanced their left wing, and have successfully repulsed German attacks along their whole front. The attacking power of the Germans is steadily weakening, while the allies are able to bring up reinforcements and strengthen their position. The whole outlook therefore is more favorable for the allied armies. Today's despatches confirm the statement that the Germans are being forced back from the vicinity of Paris. An Antwerp despatch says that German troops continue to pass Liege on their way back to Germany. It is also stated that the supplies of the German armies are nearing exhaustion, and that the last reserves are armed with rifles of an old type and are short of ammunition. There has been further fighting in Belgium, and here also the Germans have been repulsed. After seizing and destroying the town of Termonde they withdrew from it to attack a Belgian force, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The Belgian army has been recruited and strengthened, and is now said to be more formidable than at the outbreak of the war. If there should be any ground for the suggestion that a new army, possibly combined British and Russian, is marching into France from the coast, then the losses already sustained by the Germans are as nothing to what they will sustain before they get back to their own country.

The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle expresses a belief that the purpose of the Germans in their movement away from Paris is to get out of reach of the Belgians and the British and destroy the French armies which are nearest to Germany, and thus be able to march either to Paris or Berlin as policy might then dictate. To accomplish this he believes they are converging all their armies in that direction. Time will tell what foundation there may be for this theory.

From the eastern theatre of war comes further news of Russian success. While the official statement sent out from Paris yesterday to the effect that nearly half a million Austrians had been annihilated is not confirmed, there is a report to the effect that the Austrian losses in the vicinity of Lemberg amount to a total of 168,000 men. The Russians are now operating thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg, and the Austrians are retiring before them. There is probably good ground for the report that deserters from the Austrian army are daily increasing, and that there has been open mutiny in some regiments when they were ordered to the front. The Poles, Slavs and Czechs of Austria have no sympathy with German ambitions. Germany has failed to come to the assistance of Austria in any effective way, and the latter country must now be beginning to realize that she has been sacrificed to German ambitions. If the report is true that Germany has refused to grant Austria's request for a loan, the fact will have a further tendency to dampen the enthusiasm of Austria for this war. There are further reports to the effect that relations between Austria and Italy are daily becoming more strained, and if there is

any truth in the report that a number of Italians have been put to death in Austrian territory the fact would do much to kindle the war spirit in Italy. Germany is still coquetting with the Turk, in the hope that Turkey will declare war, but that country still professes a desire to remain neutral. Quite a different policy is pursued by Germany in connection with affairs in the far east. There she is threatening China with future reprisals if the latter permits Japanese troops to enter Chinese territory to attack the German possessions. It will be a long time, however, after the present war closes, before Germany is able to make any reprisals against China or any other country.

Today's reports tell of the destruction of Dinant, another fine old Belgian town, by the Germans, for the alleged reason that civilians had fired into the town from the heights, although it is not shown that any Germans were killed. Hundreds of citizens of Dinant, including one party of a hundred prominent men, were shot, and the town given to the flames. The deadly German mines in the North Sea have sunk another merchant vessel, but what is more serious the British cruiser Pathfinder struck one of these mines and was lost, and only the captain and fifty of her crew of two hundred and sixty-eight men were saved. The cruiser struck the mine at a point only ten miles from St. Abb's Head on the coast of Scotland. It is believed that the Germans are using trawlers and other fishing boats to plant mines. Fortunately the loss of the Pathfinder is the only disaster of any importance thus far inflicted upon the British fleet.

The Japanese are not behind in aerial warfare. It is announced that they will use aeroplanes in the attack upon the Tsing Tau forts.

There is a rumor that the Kaiser and two of his chief advisors have fallen out and that the latter have tendered their resignations. The Kaiser's resignation will be accepted in due time. Germany will have none of him after this war.

The report that the Crown Prince of Germany was killed while leading the Imperial Guard in a battle with the English in France does not agree with a previous statement that he had been sent east to take part in the operations against the Russians.

Louvain, Dinant and Termonde in Belgium have been given to the flames by the Germans. These atrocious acts are contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and will be remembered to the everlasting shame of Germany. There was no provocation, no excuse. The killing of citizens was cold-blooded murder.

The cheering news comes from England that, while the number of unemployed is double that of last year at this season, the pressure has lessened, and conditions are better than they were a short time ago. While British trade has suffered enormously, in common with that of the whole world, the conditions hereafter may be expected to improve.

Universal regret is caused by the news that the gallant King Albert of Belgium has been wounded. If any one deserved to come through this war without personal injury and live to see his country compensated in some degree for upholding national honor, it was the King of the Belgians. Note the contrast between the ruler of this little country and the war lord of Germany. There would be few to mourn if the latter met the fate to which he has consigned so many hundreds of thousands of his subjects.

The great crowd at the exhibition yesterday showed that the directors of the association were wise in going on with the fair. The thousands of people not only from the city, but from many parts of the province who thronged the buildings and grounds yesterday enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and it was very evident they had money to spend. If the weather is favorable, the fair may prove a much greater success in point of attendance than had been anticipated. It is as well worth seeing as former fairs, and quite a number of its features show distinct improvement. The citizens generally should give it their hearty support.

HOW TO MAKE CONCRETE

(Power.)

A good way to determine the amount of sand and cement necessary to add to a given grade of crushed stone for foundations, etc., is as follows:

Fill a box or other receptacle of a known size level full of broken stone. Then put in enough sand to fill the voids. This will determine the amount of sand necessary. Next put as much water into the box as will in turn fill the voids which the sand has left. This will indicate the amount of cement required. An additional 5 to 10 per cent. of cement should be used to allow for its not being thoroughly distributed in the mixing process, but it should not be considered as strengthening the concrete.

It will be found that the proportions vary considerably with the different grades of stone and sand used. Therefore, the proportions so often arbitrarily referred to may or may not be the best to use in a given case.

A VETERAN WHO WAS WITH LORD ROBERTS

Laid Low With Rheumatism—But Cured By "Fruit-a-lives"

Chatham, Ont., April 8rd, 1913

"I am a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, volunteering from the Royal Artillery into the Royal Engineers, and served under Lord Roberts during the Indian Mutiny, and am a pensioner of the British Government. Pierce hand-to-hand fighting and continual exposure left me a great sufferer from rheumatism, so much so that my legs swelled up, making it impossible for me to walk.

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"THE MARSEILLAISE."

"The Marseillaise" was written by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a young French officer of engineers, penned on the night of April 27, 1792. It was written in Strassburg, the principal city which was taken from France by Germany in the war of 1870-71, and around which the present conflict will rage.

Ye sons of freedom, awake to glory!
Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandsons
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath;
March on! march on! all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings confederate raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze;
And shall we hearily view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing?
To arms! to arms! ye brave, etc.

O Liberty, can man resign thee?
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dragons, bolts or bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! ye brave, etc.

LIGHTER VEIN!

That Important Point.
Mrs. Small was on her maiden voyage to Margate, and the manner in which the captain handled the good ship filled her with awe.

"You must pardon my ignorance," she remarked, boldly venturing to address him as he came down from the bridge, "but there is something which puzzles me exceedingly. How do you find your way across this immense ocean, 'it's not really very difficult, you know. We do it by means of the compass. The needle, you see, always points directly to the north."

Mrs. Small was suspicious. Although she had spent most of her fifty years of life in a little village in the Midlands, she had heard of the mariners' tales of "pulling the legs" of those who work on land.

"The Hon. Percy Fitzwhistle, with a view to 'nursing his constituency,'" as he said, though he had been ignominiously defeated at three elections, arranged a local cricket match every year.

The game was played in Fitzwhistle Park, and the Hon. Percy took part in it—in fact, he opened the game. It was an understood thing that the home team went in first, and that the Hon. Percy was first man to bat for the home team. Sort of broke the ice, doncher know.

A giant from the next village sent a ball hurtling down. It was the full ball of the game, and it caught the Hon. Percy a mighty blow on his blue-blooded leg.

"How's that?" yelled the field.
Percy looked threateningly at the umpire, who was also the butler. The butler bowed slightly.

"Not at home, sir," he said.
"What do you mean, Parker, you idiot?" asked the hon. one.

"I mean, you're 'out,' sir!"—London Answers.

Economy of Space.

Jenkins had ceased to complain. Years of patient straphanging had hardened him to the inevitable, and he had long ago ceased even to expect a seat in return for his fare as he returned home from the city in the evening. And now he was growing an old man, bald, docile, and near-sighted.

But one evening he was forced mildly to expostulate. The train was even more overcrowded than usual, and Jenkins was greatly inconvenienced by the man sitting below the strap from which he was hanging.

"Excuse me, sir," he ventured, "but would you mind moving your portmanteau from the gangway? I really can hardly find room to stand."

"Move my portmanteau," gasped the stranger—"move my portmanteau! Those, sir, are my feet!"

"Is that so?" said Jenkins. "Then perhaps you would pile them one above the other?"—London Answers.

A memorial to the musicians who perished in the wreck of the Titanic was unveiled at the headquarters of the National Orchestral Association, Archer Street, Soho, London, by London Ronald. It takes the form of a decorative mantelpiece in one of the club rooms, with a large central panel executed in bronze, showing in relief the figure of music and fame. Beneath is a tablet with an inscription, giving the names of the eight men who went down with the Titanic, April 15, 1912, heroically doing their duty to the last.

The suggestion has been put forth, and receives general approval, that Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain should receive a peerage that would be heritable by the children of her late husband. The statesman was offered a title (in one instance an earldom) by three sovereigns, but preferred to remain known by his own name until the end; his widow, it is possible, may not feel so strongly on the matter, especially as in this way her husband would be posthumously honored.

The cost of cleaning London streets has materially decreased since motor traffic superseded the horse.

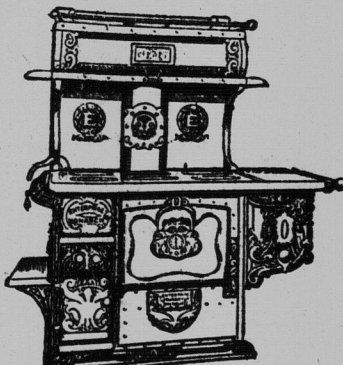
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PITTYPAT AND TIPPYTOE

All day they come and go—Pittypat and Tippytoe! Footprints up and down the hall. Playthings scattered on the floor. Finger marks along the wall. Tell-tale smudges on the door. By these presents you shall know, Pittypat and Tippytoe.

How they riot at their play! And a dozen times a day. In they troop, demanding bread—Only buttered bread will do, And the butter must be spread. Eeches thick with sugar, too! And I never can say "No." Pittypat and Tippytoe.

Of the thousand worrying things, Every day recurrent brings! Hands to scrub and hair to brush, Search for playthings gone amiss. Many a wee complaint to hush, Many a little bump to kiss; Life seems one vain, feeble show, To Pittypat and Tippytoe!

And when day is at an end, There are little duds to mend; Little frocks are strangely torn, Little shoes great holes reveal. Little hose, but one day worn, Rudely yawn at toe and heel! Who but you could work such woe, Pittypat and Tippytoe?

But when comes this thought to me; "Some there are that childless be," Stealing to their little beds, With a love I cannot speak, Tenderly I stroke their heads— Fondly kiss each velvet cheek, God help those who do not know A Pittypat and Tippytoe!

On the floor and down the hall, Rudely smutched upon the wall, There are proofs in every kind. Of the havoc they have wrought, And upon my heart you'd find Just such trade marks, if you sought; O, how glad I am to see, Pittypat and Tippytoe.

—Eugene Field.

At Goshland, near Whitby, Eng., Christopher Marwood, J. P., one of the best known ship-owners and managers in the country, died. The deceased was a seventy-three years of age, commenced life as a grocer's assistant. The fleets under his management comprised the Rowland and Marwood Steamship Company and the International Line Steamship Company.

On the railways of the United Kingdom last year twenty-three persons were killed and thirty-eight injured by falling from trains in motion, twenty-one were killed and 148 injured through falling between trains and platforms, and thirteen were killed and 995 injured by

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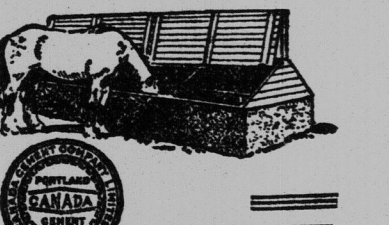
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