

Three German Armies Converging on Paris In 75 Mile Radius

Allies Strongly Entrenched to Meet the Enemy — British Troops Inflict Heavy Losses—Belgium and France Protest Against Use of Bombs From Aeroplanes

When the whole world is awaiting definite news from the battle line, the French war office contents itself with the simple statement that as a result of the turning movement of the German army, and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, the French troops have again retired.

From the British capital no word is forthcoming regarding what are considered as the most momentous operations of the war. From The Telegraph's special correspondents, however, there comes this morning interesting news of the armies in the field, giving as much in detail as the censor will allow the position of the opposing armies.

Forced to abandon the flanking movement to the left to save the cutting of their communications or an attack in the rear the German armies have faced the allies in the centre and are making a desperate effort to break through on the shortest road to Paris. An expert in the field says that three armies are pressing the allied lines, the farthest north being at Lefere where they are probably opposed by British troops, the second concentrating at Rethel and the third, under command of the crown prince just west of Verdun on the Meuse.

These armies appear to be converging in a rough circle with Paris as the centre and a radius roughly of seventy-five miles. In that circle in chosen positions are French and British troops prepared to bar, and probably now engaged, in fighting grimly and steadily in the defence of Europe's gayest capital and there is nothing surer than that this new short road to Paris will prove to be in the end a long and a costly one for the Kaiser.

A British correspondent was fortunate enough to see our troops in action on Monday, it is thought just north of Lefere, and he describes the joyous spirit and the deadly accuracy with which they fought, piling up the German dead before them in heaps.

While Berlin claims a German victory over the Russians in East Prussia, in the capture of 70,000 men, the Russians claim an important victory over the Austrians on the Galician side, with 30,000 prisoners.

Another German aeroplane has been dropping bombs into Paris, and, according to the French official statement, the American ambassador has organized a committee, and has sent a protest against this method of warfare to the government at Washington.

The Belgian special commission, on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities, has been received by King George, and has presented him with an address, setting forth some of the happenings in Belgium during the present campaign, and has warmly thanked Great Britain for its intervention.

GERMANS ARRESTED AT RETHEL

Paris, Sept. 1.—11.45 p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"On our left wing, as a result of the turning movement of the German army, and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, our troops retired toward the south and southwest. In the region of Rethel our forces have arrested the enemy momentarily. In the centre and on the right the situation remains unchanged."

An American committee, organized by the American ambassador, and including the most conspicuous members of the American colony, asked the minister of war for proof that bombs were dropped on Paris from a German machine. The minister of war presented proof, which decided the ambassador to cable to his government a report of the war methods, which are not only contrary to humanity, but in violation of the convention of The Hague, signed by Germany itself.

"The committee has decided to ask the United States government, while remaining neutral, to protest energetically to the German government."

"A squadron of armored aeroplanes has been organized to give chase to the German aeroplanes which have been flying over Paris."

SOME OF THE TOWNS UNDER FIRE

JEMAPPES—Belgian frontier town, a few miles southeast of Mons. Figured in military history of France when French revolutionists here defeated Austrians in 1712.

LUBIN—Third city of Russian Poland. Manufacturing centre with 60,000 population, 100 miles southeast of Warsaw.

TURCOING—Textile town on Belgian frontier, eight miles from Lille. Connected with Roubaix by canal and railway. Its 30,000 mills employ about 12,000 people. Was scene of battle between Austrians and French in 1794.

MARIENBURG—City of 15,000 in East Prussia, south of Danzig, reported to be occupied by Russian troops. Lies on the Nogat river. Its great Schloss is most noted building.

DANZIG—Capital of West Prussia, guarded by a strong fortress and a regular garrison of 6,000. Lies three miles from the Baltic on the Vistula. Important commercial city of 180,000, exporting large quantities of grain and sugar.

CAMBRAI—Fortified French city of 80,000 on the right bank of the Scheldt. Lies 121 miles north from Paris. Gave its name to "cambic" cloth, invented in the 15th century, of which it is still a large producer.

LE CATEAU—On direct line from Paris to Namur, on the river Sambre. 16 miles from Cambrai. Its population of 11,000 is engaged in woolen and merino manufactures.

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE

Washington, Sept. 1.—Great Britain has asked the United States to take care of her diplomatic interests in Turkey, in case of a declaration of war on the allies by the Porte, which is momentarily expected.

200,000 in Arms.

Rome, Sept. 1, via Paris, 1.30 p. m.—A telegram received in Rome from Berlin announces the mobilization of the Turkish army. Following the advice of Field Marshal Baron Von Der Goltz, it is said the Turkish government will form an army of the first line composed of only 200,000 men, all Mohammedans.

GERMANS WERE DECEIVED.

Thought Mines Would Deter Any Large Operations.

London, Aug. 31.—The Times' naval correspondent says the German cruisers and destroyers which had formed the outer guard of her fleet behind Heligoland have recently shown increasing activity to some extent. They appear to suppose that the mines they have scattered indiscriminately in the North Sea must deter our seamen from any large operations. They have deceived themselves. The battle-cruisers, of which it may be assumed there were sufficient present to have engaged the German battle fleet if it had come out, covered the operations.

Our destroyers engaged the enemy's destroyers and our cruisers the cruisers which formed their support. How long

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25c. Yard China Silk.....Sale 18c. yard
65c. Yard 27 inch Jap Silk.....Sale 39c. yard
60c. Yard Paillette Silk.....Sale 39c. yard
\$1.00 Louisienne Silk.....Sale 49c. yard
\$1.00 Taffeta Silk.....Sale 49c. yard
\$1.25 38 inch Paillette Silk.....Sale 65c. yard
85c. Satin.....Sale 49c. yard

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8c. and 10c. Cotton Bunting—Colors: Red, Blue, Green and White.....Sale 5c. yard

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25c. Children's Tan and Grey Lisle Gloves.....Sale 15c. pair
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65c. Ladies' Long Grey Lisle Gloves.....Sale 10c. pair
90c. Ladies' Long Black Silk Gloves.....Sale 58c. pair
\$2.00 Ladies' Long Kid Gloves—Black, White, Tan and Grey.....Sale \$1.00 pair
\$2.00 Ladies' Tan Kid Gloves—3.4 Length.....Sale 89c. pair
\$1.50 Reynier's Famous Kid Gloves—All colors.....Sale \$1.00 pair
\$1.00 Ladies' Grey or Tan Kid Gloves.....Sale 59c. pair
75c. Men's White Kid Gloves.....Sale 39c. pair

WHITEWEAR

29c. Women's H. S. Cotton Drawers.....Sale 19c. each
75c. to \$1.00 Women's Cotton Gowns.....Sale 59c. each
60c. Corset Covers—Embroidery Trimmed.....Sale 39c. each

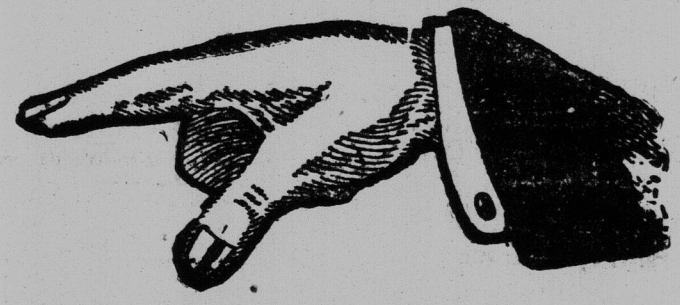
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MUCH WORK YET ON VALLEY RY.

Not Making Very Much Progress, Says Com. Fisher

CHIEF ENGINEER A WITNESS

Tells of Cost to Complete Road—Argument Over Adjournment For Closing Session

The afternoon session of the Dugal enquiry into the Valley railway affair was devoted to technical matters. Paul F. Blanchet continued his evidence on his audit and S. B. Wass, chief engineer of the railway gave evidence regarding the amount of work to be done to complete the road, and its cost.

Paul Blanchet, accountant and auditor was the first witness called in the afternoon. He was asked a number of questions as to bookkeeping items by Mr. Carvell to elucidate the method of payments and of how certain estimates could be best obtained. The evidence was of a highly specialized and detailed nature, needing constant reference to a mass of figures that had been prepared.

Mr. Carvell's questions were specially directed to the explanation of deductions from the sum of \$850,000 to enable them to find out the amount of the interest the government should pay.

"We have been told," said Mr. Carvell, "that that \$850,000 went into construction, but we don't believe it did, and we want to see where it went. However, it is a matter for argument."

In reply to a general question as to whether he agreed with the way in which Mr. Carvell arrived at his conclusions from the figures Mr. Blanchet said he agreed.

Mr. Teed entered upon a detailed cross-examination of the witness. It was largely a tangle of figures in which the commissioners and counsel on the other side asked many questions.

Mr. Carvell said that the objections raised by Mr. Teed were only on the difference between "Twicedium and Twicedled." In view of the question raised as to the method of bookkeeping adopted and the form of disbursements he would like the commissioners to recall Mr. Hoben.

Answering Mr. Stevens as to the examination of the authority for payments, Mr. Blanchet said he did not see in the case of Mr. Gould, who received \$14,000 or \$15,000, see any resolution of the directors. He did not see any authorisation in other cases. In a general way he said that he intended his audit made since the last session of the commission to be read in conjunction with the evidence he had then given.

Engineer Wass.

S. B. Wass, chief engineer of the St. John & Quebec Railway Co., since April, answering the chairman, said that prior to April he was assistant chief engineer and was familiar with the whole road. He had been asked to give as exactly as possible an estimate of the cost of completing the section of the road between Gagetown and the southern end of Hill's division (two miles below the Barony), and had done so. From Gagetown to Fredericton it would require \$90,000, and from Fredericton to the other end of the limits, \$54,114.76. In that estimate he had left out of account the section in the city of Fredericton because they did not know what work would be done. Taking the small section of about two miles between Gagetown and Hart Lake, witness went into details as to what would still have to be done. He then gave figures for the whole of the section, showing a good deal of work still to be done. The fact evoked from Com. Fisher the remark: "You do not seem to be making very great progress."

Witness said that the contract work at Hart Lake had held the rest back lately.

This mass of figures was then the subject of minute questioning by Mr. Teed and Mr. Carvell, but the evidence was far from being of interest, and though the court was one time fairly lively, spectators moved quickly away until from a quarter past three until nearly 5 o'clock. When the commission adjourned would be closed today, but Mr. Carvell said that all he could undertake was to "get the whole evidence in" as he wanted some time to consider the mass of figures.

Judge Wells said he did not want to have a formal postponement if it could be avoided, but the commission adjourned without further indications of the conclusion of their business being given.

WAR AFFECTING

TORONTO PRICES

God Liver Oil Doubled in Price and Barium Chloride Quintupled.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—The declaration of war by Japan immediately brought up the price of camphor to \$1 per pound, cod liver oil has advanced from \$17 to \$81 a barrel, cream of tartar and tartaric acid are soaring to unheard of prices. Opium and drugs are scarce, the former has gone up \$2 per pound. Shoemakers' wax will probably command fifty cents a pound in the next few days, and barium chloride has jumped from \$32 a ton to \$150.

GOVERNMENT CALLS OFF

SALMON CLOSE SEASON

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The government has called off for this year the usual closed season for salmon fishing in the Fraser River from Aug. 25 to Sept. 15. This is by arrangement with the British Columbia government.

OFFICERS MUST RETAIN RANK

Cannot Resign to go to Front as Privates

WORK FOR ALL OF THEM

Three Brigades Going Forward—One Remains as Nucleus of Second Contingent—Separation Allowance For Married Men

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Owing to the necessity of retaining a sufficient number of officers in Canada for instruction purposes and to command additional units to be organized in the future, officers now in camp at Valcartier will not be allowed to resign their commissions and go with the first overseas expeditionary force, as many of them desire to do so.

At the present time there are at the big camp about one officer for every twenty-five men, not all of whom, however, are well trained. It will take about 700 officers to command the first contingent, all of whom must be trained men. This means that over 1,000 officers now in camp, will not be able to accompany the force, but as the minister stated yesterday they may all count upon being given an opportunity to serve the empire at an early date, either in Canada or abroad.

30,000 in Camp.

Valcartier, Sept. 1.—Plans were given out tonight by Col. Williams regarding the organization of the Canadian expeditionary force. Following the announcement of Colonel Hughes yesterday, camp has been organized into sixteen battalions, instead of twelve, as planned originally, and four brigades, instead of three. Only three brigades will be taken with the first contingent, other brigades or battalions, probably 8,000 men, being left behind to form the nucleus of a second division.

Colonel Williams stated that the surplus of volunteers, there now being over 30,000 men in camp, and 2,000 or 3,000 on the road, made it necessary to form an extra brigade. The fact that one brigade will not be taken to the front will act as an incentive for the various battalions to work hard in order to be chosen.

Rhodes Scholars

A squadron of Rhodes scholars now attending Oxford University, will probably go to the front in a fortnight or so. They are now drilling at Salisbury.

Separation Allowance

The governor-general of Canada, H.

R. H. the Duke of Connaught, in the city yesterday gave most complimentary praise to the local militia officers for the able manner in which they had assumed control of the local defence situation, and the promptness they had made in placing things in readiness. The governor general announced that the dominion government had arranged a payment of 75 cents a day separation allowance for the wives of men going to the front.

U. S. MAY BUY SHIPS

Washington, Sept. 1.—The right of the United States to buy merchant ships of any nationality for neutral uses cannot be disputed by any nation, declared Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury department, today before the house merchant marine committee, supporting the administration's merchant marine bill. Mr. McAdoo refused, however, to discuss the diplomatic phases of the situation, when asked if protests had been received from Great Britain or France against the possible government purchase of German vessels.

LEFT FOR VALCARTIER AFTER HIS MARRIAGE

Ridley College Student Left Bride of Few Hours Behind.

St. Catharines, Sept. 2.—When the train bearing the 7th Field Battery left for Valcartier this afternoon it carried among the volunteers for the front a bridegroom of a few short hours in the person of Herbert Fairfield, a student of Ridley College, and well known as a successful member of college track and field teams. The young artilleryman, who is a son of G. H. Fairfield, the well-known St. Catharines stationer, was married in the morning by Rev. Canon Ker, chaplain of the 18th Regiment, to Miss Dorothy Goodman, daughter of H. C. Goodman, member of one of the oldest families of this city, from whom he parted almost immediately after the ceremony to leave for the front.

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FOR PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

The following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Poter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

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