

## Cake Boxes

These very useful articles

\$1.65, \$1.90 each  
1.25, 1.60 each  
70c, 80c, 85c each  
and key, \$3.00 each

CO. LTD.  
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quality in the class of goods we are  
MADE IN ST. JOHN why should we  
elsewhere?

MADE IN CANADA. "MADE IN NEW  
MADE IN ST. JOHN" campaign is on  
active buyer overlook the fact that

## Wood Ranges

"the highest class and largest variety  
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ity cannot be equalled in a range. Over  
in and vicinity, thousands throughout  
ANCES all giving excellent satisfaction.

his high class line, or write for our

CO., LIMITED

Managing Director.  
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## Grates—Tiles

DELING you will need some of these  
ance fixtures, and we should be glad to  
line.

THE LATEST DESIGNS.  
OPEN FIRE LININGS,  
IRON (BLACK OR BRASS),  
GUARDS, GAS LOGS, ETC.

ange of Tile for the Fireplace, Bathroom

& Fisher Ltd.

Y IN CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

PLAY OF  
Millinery Accessories  
SECOND FLOOR.

## Flannel Shirts

Will Give Solid Comfort When Cold

very popular and will appeal to men  
the winter season. The shirts are  
yokes, gusseted and double stitched  
shirt values shown today. Following

double cuffs; some have separate  
\$1.50 to \$3.75  
no collars ..... \$1.75 to \$2.50  
..... \$1.00 to \$2.00  
ights, with separate double collars,  
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atched. Each ..... \$1.00 to \$1.75  
with reversible collars or sateen  
..... 90c. to \$1.00

INGS DEPARTMENT.

## WATER COATINGS AND MISSES

6 inches wide. Yard ..... \$1.35 to \$2.65  
..... \$3.00  
..... \$2.50  
..... \$2.50  
..... \$1.75  
..... \$1.60  
..... \$1.65  
..... \$2.20  
..... \$2.75, \$3.35, \$3.75, \$4.25, \$6.75  
..... \$5.75, 4.50, 5.25, 5.50, 5.75, 6.00, 6.50, 6.75  
..... \$5.80  
Children's Coats in sky blue, rose, pink and biscuit  
..... \$1.50  
..... \$2.00

SECOND FLOOR.

Allison, Limited

# The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

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SECOND SECTION

PAGES 9 To 16

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## BRAVE BELGIANS IN ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS



### FALL OF PRZEMSYL IS INEVITABLE

Whole town afire and capitulation expected any day  
—Zeppelin airship destroyed by British in raid on  
German airship station at Dusseldorf — German  
Army headquarters moved to Luxemburg.

London, Oct. 9, 8.10 p. m.—The admiralty announced tonight that naval airmen had made a successful attack on the German airship shed at Dusseldorf. A bomb, dropped through the roof of the shed, destroyed a Zeppelin. The flames that resulted were observed by the airman rising to a height of 500 feet.

King Albert Reported Wounded.

London, Oct. 9, 8.50 p. m.—A wireless message from Berlin says that it is reported there that King Albert of Belgium has been slightly wounded.

London, Oct. 9, 7.55 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says:

"The Belgian government has addressed to the Neutral Powers a vehement protest against the action of Germany in monopolizing all the air-stuffs found in Brussels and its environs, thereby reducing the native population to famine."

London, Oct. 9, 7.05 p. m.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from the Hague says that the second chamber has approved a credit of 50,000,000 florin (\$30,000,000) to cover the expenses of mobilization.

German Army Headquarters Removed From Luxemburg.

London, Oct. 9, 5.22 p. m.—A des-

### FORT CONDE FALLS AFTER 16 DAYS' SIEGE

Captured by Allies—An important feature of the Aisne fighting — London hears end of great battle is in sight.

Paris, Oct. 9.—The allied lines are pressing slowly forward and fierce fighting almost continuous in character continues in the southwest angle of the line where the German line under Generals Von Boehm and Von Kluck turns sharply northward.

This and the statement that all along the battle front the situation continues satisfactory was the substance of General Gallieni's information as announced to the press yesterday.

Fighting apparently is confined to the two wings. The French forces are endeavoring by a concerted move to pierce the German line above Compiègne-Remains on the west. The line extends almost to the Holland frontier if cavalry outposts are included.

London, Oct. 9.—The Times' correspondent south of the Aisne says:

"At one centre—and that the most important—the British victory on the river Aisne is now complete. The Germans have evacuated their trenches, leaving in some of them many soldiers who died from a severe visitation of typhoid. They left two of their heaviest guns in the quarries, heavily cemented in place."

"Two salient events marked the part of the fighting of which Soissons was the centre: first, the capture by the allies of Fort Conde after a siege of 16 days, and second, the remarkable slaughter by the British in the last of a series of German attacks."

"It is agreed that wherever the Germans have dealt severe havoc to allies around this position their success was due wholly to a spy system. The allies soon found out that the Germans were able to diagnose their movements readily, and instituted a systematic search for offenders. They captured seven spies, one of them a woman, who used electric flashlight signals from a window."

patch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that the Berlin correspondent of the Telegraf reports that the German army headquarters are now at a French town 50 kilometres from the front, to which they were removed from Luxemburg. A special courier service has been arranged between Berlin and the headquarters, and messengers make the rounds in three days.

Amsterdam, Oct. 9 (by way of London 5.23 p. m.)—The British minister at The Hague has asked the government to permit the free passage of a hospital ship to convey wounded from Antwerp to England. This, it is explained, was the only foundation for the report that Great Britain had asked the Dutch to allow British warships passage to Antwerp.

London, Oct. 9, 11.20 a. m.—The Belgian commission, which recently visited the United States and Canada to protest against alleged evict acts on the part of the Germans in Belgium, left London for Ostend today.

Fall of Przemyśl Imminent.

Rome, Oct. 9, (by way of London, 5.18 p. m.)—The Russian ambassador, while denying the report that the garrisons of Przemyśl and Galicia had surrendered to the Russians, added, "however, the whole town is afire, and its capitulation is now inevitable."

"It is not altogether true to say that the battle of the Aisne is over, even now, but in the last few days considerable areas have been deserted by the Germans, and great wedges of the allies forces are now advancing."

London, Oct. 9.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Dunkirk, France, dated Wednesday, says:

"Beginning at dawn and continuing until six o'clock this evening, heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Bethune, 17 miles north of Arras."

"The railway company managed to get a train through to Lille during the night, but a second attempt failed, owing to the presence of German cavalry patrols all along the line. German cavalry are reported near Dixmude."

London, Oct. 9.—According to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam, another aerial raid has been made by the allies on Cologne and Dusseldorf, both important German Zeppelin airship bases. The telegram follows:

"A despatch from Cologne states that hostile aeroplanes threw bombs at the Zeppelin hangers at Cologne and Dusseldorf on Thursday afternoon. The former was uninjured, but damage was inflicted at Dusseldorf."

(The previous aerial raid on Cologne and Dusseldorf was made by British naval airmen from Belgium on September 23.)

### WILL USE CANADIAN WOMEN'S GIFT TO BUY MOTOR AMBULANCE CARS

War Office informs Duchess Connaught of acceptance of gift and appreciation of Army Council.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The war office has informed Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught that the army council most gratefully accept the generous gift of twenty thousand pounds from the women of Canada and ask that warm expression of their thanks may be conveyed to donors. The army council propose to spend the whole sum in the purchase of motor ambulance cars, half to be used in France and half in England, and they would arrange that each car should be inscribed "Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance." It is estimated that forty cars could be purchased out of the gift.

BELGIANS DESTROY THE RAILWAY LEADING TO BRUSSELS, BREAKING THE GERMAN LINE OF COMMUNICATION.



FRENCH ENGINEERS, SHELTERED IN A TRENCH, FIRING ON THE ENEMY. PHOTO BY MEURISSE.

### SHIPPERS SHOULD BEAR THIS IN MIND

Provision in War Risks Insurance Scheme re Routes, etc., is for Protection of cargoes as well as of ships.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 9.—Further advice received by the government from the Imperial authorities show the importance of shippers bearing in mind that the provisions of the war risks insurance scheme that ships must conform to the orders of the admiralty as to routes, ports of call, stoppages, etc., is designed to be and is in fact a protection for cargoes as well as for the ships.

The following announcement has been made by the war insurance office of the Board of Trade:

"It is an essential feature of the

### YUKON SENDING MACHINE GUN CORPS IN SECOND CONTINGENT

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 9.—The first troops of the second Canadian contingent to leave home for the purpose of going to the front are a picked machine gun corps from the Yukon who will cover a distance of 7,000 miles before they reach the field of war. They are practically all South African veterans and left Dawson today for Victoria where they will go into training until they are summoned to join the contingent when about to sail. Mr. D. H. Boyle, the well known Yukon miner, gave two of the machine guns for the corps.

Property Valuations.

W. E. Anderson returned yesterday from Halifax, where he was called in consultation in connection with expropriation proceedings now pending over properties taken by the government for harbor development. Mr. Anderson gave those with whom he consulted valuable information about property values in St. John. These Halifax property cases are all to be argued before the exchequer court.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young of 143-12 Brussels street, wish to return thanks to their many friends for kindness in their late bereavement.

## AT VALCARTIER CAMP



Photo shows Col. V. A. S. Williams, A. D. C., A. G., Commandant of the camp, inspecting the canvas city in one of the Canadian militia's many Ford cars. Left to right: Lieut. Taylor, A. D. C. to the Commandant; R. S. Dyball, C. P. A.; S. C. chauffeur; Col. McNeigh, Col. Sweny and Col. Williams.

### JOFFRE BELIEVES IN ACTION, NOT WORDS

Under the heading "Napoleon's Understudy" a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post publishes this sketch of General Joffre, the gallant leader of the French troops in the allied army:—

"The greatest general of all time—Napoleon—was a little, squat, fat man, and a Frenchman; and I have the honor to report that the present French general—Joffre—is also a little, squat, fat man. That means what it may mean, as the event will show; but so far as patch and equanimity are concerned, there is the resemblance. Tres bien! as the French would say."

"And, as has been remarked frequently, the French are a versatile as well as a volatile people; likewise loquacious. Wherefore, being versatile, these same French have versatilely pulled an anomaly in the crisis now existing—that is to say, being a volatile and a loquacious—not to say loquacious—nation, the French have put at the head of their army the only living Frenchman who never says a word."

"They have a President who shoots a passionate declaration on every occasion and a War Minister who weeps for, with and over the children of the country each time a French soldier stabs a German with a bayonet; but they have wisely confined these exhibitions and exhibitions to the rear. The man in front for France—Joffre—says nothing in every patrol of the educated warrior, he can say nothing in English and German and Italian—and does just that."

"Barring the heavy mustache that decorates him in company with numerous orders and insignia, Joffre is truly Napoleonic in form and figure. He is short and fat, full of eye and congested of speech; but he is harder than any nails ever made by any nail-maker. He has been at the head of every minute of that time he has been preparing for the struggle in which he is now engaged. And he has made no personal parades or ridden abroad on any prancing steed."

"Instead, for example, after the army manoeuvres last year in France he came to his headquarters, and calling for his secretary, issued an order of about thirty words in which he dismissed, without recourse, five of the greatest leading generals of France. He fired them—gave them the sack, as the English put it. He watched their work and it did not suit him."

"Boys," he said, in a manner of speaking, "you wear your epaulettes with exceeding grace, and you look well on horseback; but as spiders you are back in the days when they fought with the rapier and the rondel. You are herewith discharged. Do you get me?"

"A Non-Gallic General

"They got him and they got out. Likewise, numerous other antiquated things have left the French army in the three years that Joffre has been at its head. You see, though intensely French, he is totally non-Gallic. No sympathies run away with Joffre. He always has his enthusiasms and his temperament under double wraps. When he gives an order he wants that order executed exactly as he gives it, and when he does not give an order he wants that not executed in the same manner. There is none of the Mon cher camarade! business about him. His comrades are dear enough, maybe; but if they do not do their work they need not come around."

"Joffre was a youngster of eighteen at the Polytechnique when the Franco-Prussian war began. He joined the artillery and was put on fortification work. After the disastrous close of the war he was set to reconstructing the fortifications of Paris and the works at Enghien. Marshal MacMahon went out to inspect those forts one day and was pleased. He called Lieutenant Joffre to him, put his hand on the youth's shoulder and said: 'I congratulate you, Captain Joffre! And Joffre was but twenty-two.'

"They sent him to Pontalier to assist in the defenses. The soldier in him came out. 'It is excellent,' he said, 'this fortification business, but I don't

want to be making forts all my life I want to command soldiers.'

"Presently his opportunity came. He was put into the field in the Franco-Indo-China wars and he won many victories. After that he saw service in Dahomey, in Madagascar, in Formosa and at Timbuktu, where he reformed and led the shattered columns of Colonel Bonnier and turned defeat into victory."

"So far as actual fighting goes, all his experience, until the present, has been in colonial wars, but when he returned to France, late in the '90's, he attacked with such vigor and with such intelligence the army problems that presented themselves that in 1914 he was made generalissimo, and now the success or failure of the French campaign is up to him."

"Ordinarily French generals put up sixteen sheet stands of bills on the billboards, alluding to themselves as Bon magnifique! In the Franco-Prussian war there was no news of the soldiers; all the news was about the generals. And so it has been for years until Joffre took hold, when that sort of thing ceased immediately. So far as being made a public idol, which usually is more to be desired by the French general than anything else, Joffre is practically unknown to the ebullient populace. Take Pau, for example. All France knows him with his massive head and his empty sleeve, but if Joffre should visit the boulevards when not in uniform he could sit for hours unnoticed in any cafe."

Brooks No Interference.

"He is the protagonist of silence. If you have been watching the despatches from the front up to the time this was written, you will be before the great battles in Belgium, you may have observed that the despatches say, 'The French troops,' and that the despatches do not say, except in rare instances, 'The French under the command of General Chapeau or General Favori!'

Joffre is not letting on where his brigadiers are or who they are, for he knows the Germans have accurate tabs on every French commander or any capacity or any position and know his weaknesses or his strength."

"As Sir John French, under the direction of Lord Kitchener, has done with the English troops, so Joffre has done with the French troops. He is fighting them to the extent of his abilities, but he is not telling where he is fighting them, how he has disposed of them, what troops are at any particular place or what generals direct them."

Silence is Joffre's policy, as it is England's. If a Frenchman is killed in battle Joffre aids telegraph to the stricken mother: 'Your son has fallen. That is all. There is no word to tell her where her son fell or what were the circumstances of his death.'

"Joffre is absolute master. So long as he is in command he will be in command. The French Minister of War was quoted the other day as saying: 'I assure you, if I were to take a motor car and drive into the zone of operations without General Joffre's permission General Joffre would turn me out.'

"Joffre will not share responsibility or power in the field or at the front. He will be the boss so long as he is boss, and his one idea is that in war neither fear nor favor, neither politics nor pull nor pity, should influence any action of his. He is a Frenchman who operates along harsh Anglo-Saxon lines. So it has come about that the French soldiers, having been for years extremely communicative, have now reversed themselves under the direction of this thoughtful, taciturn, almost meditative man, and are fighting without any flummery and without any fireworks; for Joffre is no political soldier—no warrior of the boulevards. He is a real fighter; and believe me, he has some real fighting to do, as Weber and Fields might say."

Indoor Baseball.

An indoor baseball team made up from members of the Y. M. C. A. will go to Partridge Island this afternoon to play against a team from the artillery stationed there. The men on the island have organized an indoor baseball league and the game this afternoon will be an opener for the season. Next Saturday volley ball will be played.