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and The News

VOL. LIV.

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NO. 9

ALLIES, WITH VICTORY IN THEIR GRASP, GAIN STEADILY AGAINST GERMAN LEFT AND RIGHT

GERMANS MUST NOW EVACUATE FRANCE

Only Question to be Decided is How Badly They Are Beaten Says Veteran War Correspondent

Victory in Air Thrills Paris and Wireless Messages From Von Kluck, Intercepted, Tell Pitiable Tale of Defeat—British Infantryman Now Despises the German Soldier, Having Fully Proven His Own Superiority Over Kaiser's Troops.

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, War Correspondent of London Daily Telegraph. Special Cable to St. John.)

Paris, Oct. 1.—An extraordinary change has come over Paris during the last few days. Although the greatest battle of the war is now raging from St. Quentin to Argonne, and thousands of French soldiers are laying down their lives for their country, the people of Paris have suddenly regained some of their customary buoyant spirits. There is no getting away from the fact that there is victory in the air. Official bulletins of the steady progress of the French left wing and of the repulses of the German attacks all along the huge front are being received with the greatest enthusiasm. All indications point to the fact the German commanders realize for the first time they are in desperate positions. Their attacks during the last few days are delivered at an decisive point with overwhelming numbers, but haphazard all along the line, showing they have been driven desperate seeking a weak spot in the allied line at every point without a particle of success.

At first the Germans, who had made a tremendous concentration of troops on their right wing, having received the large reinforcements from Alsace-Lorraine, made some progress, but during the last three days the French have steadily advanced.

VON KLUCK'S MESSAGES ADMIT DEFEAT.

We know how matters are going from the intercepted wireless despatches from General Von Kluck, in supreme command of the right wing, to this effect:

"The forward movement of my troops has been checked by the enemy developing forces of quite unexpected strength, amongst whom were a large number of black troops."

The tremendous concentration which the French have made on their left wing has taken the Germans completely by surprise. They themselves assumed the offensive against the French left, confident they could drive it south across the Marne, away from Paris, only to find themselves not only checked and actually driven back to the northeast. Roughly, this is the position today.

The armies, holding an immensely strong, entrenched position extending from Soissons to Rheims, the Germans facing them with even a stronger position, because the heights, more commanding, provide better artillery positions. Along this line neither side is able to make any progress. Both are waiting for the decision of the battle between the Somme and the Oise. Could Von Kluck have succeeded in driving back the French left wing on Paris, the Allies would have been obliged to abandon their positions north of the Aisne. In this he singularly failed.

The German right wing has no fortresses or entrenched position. Its movements must conform with the progress of the French towards the north. Unless this movement can be checked the Germans will be obliged to retreat from the whole line extending north of the Aisne from Soissons to Rheims.

The movements of the Crown Prince's army in the plains of the Marne, east of Rheims, seem to be rather in the nature of a diversion than a serious effort to cut through the centre of the French line. Day by day the positions of the German armies in France become more critical. This is the last time they can hope to take the offensive; after that they are faced with the problem of withdrawing their huge masses of disheartened, weary troops back into Germany through Belgium and Luxembourg.

It is quite obvious that the general offensive along the whole line is the last desperate bid for fortune by gamblers who already see the game is up unless they can restore their position by a final plunge.

BRITISH INFANTRY IMMENSELY SUPERIOR.

All officers returning from the front speak of the tremendous moral supremacy the British infantry have established over the Germans. Before the war they had heard so much of Germany that they believed they would find a most formidable adversary, equal, if not superior to, themselves. On the other hand the Germans were taught to despise the English and believed themselves immeasurably superior. Now the situation is completely reversed. Our men hold the German infantry in the most profound contempt and will sometimes leave the trenches and walk about the front with the German lines only a few hundred yards away. All the German prisoners speak of the awful effects of our infantry fire.

There can only be one issue to the combat; all the factors now favor the Allies. The Germans have not gained a yard of ground anywhere, have suffered rather enormous losses, possess no superiority of numbers, their men disheartened are fighting with nothing like the spirit of a few weeks ago. The allies have suffered very heavily but the spirit of the French troops is admirable. The German army must retire from France in a few days. The question is: How decisive can the allies make their victory?

Official Statement Briefly Confirms Reports of Continued Allied Advance on Oise and in Argonne District—French Artillery Now Being Used to Great Advantage—One Killed in Brief British Casualty List while Germans Lose Three Major-Generals in List of 8,000—Russians Concentrate on Gracow—Belgians Hold Their Own at Antwerp Forts—Indian Troops at Front.

London, Oct. 1, 9:50 p. m.—The battle of the Aisne, now passing the end of its third week, will soon outstrip in respect to time that great contest fought at Muiden nearly ten years ago. But still no decisive result has been achieved by either side.

The French official communication issued this afternoon, which was condensed into about thirty words, was one of the shortest given to the public since the war began. It records that progress has been made by both right and left wings of the allied armies, but gives absolutely no details of the extent of the progress between the lines.

Military experts, however, read that the great claws, as they have been described, continue to open out to clutch at the outspread wings of the German army, and particularly the right wing, which, forming the upright portion of the L, now has its back to the east and is fighting with desperation to prevent the French left from encircling or smashing it along most of the front, estimated at 180 miles in length.

The artillery has played by far the greatest part in the struggle, but on the German right the lighter guns, cavalry and infantry are doing most of the fighting, and doing it with a stubbornness and disregard of life that people have so often said in recent years modern soldiers would never display.

There have been unprecedented artillery duels between the Rivers Oise and Aisne, and between the Oise and the Somme, which have taken a heavy toll of the opposing armies, followed by cavalry and infantry charges, in which first one and then the other side would gain, or be compelled to give ground.

END MUST SOON COME.

Still they have held on the German wing being extended further westward as the French made another move to work around it. With an unlimited supply of troops this might go on for an indefinite period, but with the forces at the disposal of the two allies this operation must soon come to an end.

The German official account says that the Germans have defeated the French north and south of Albert. This doubtless refers to an engagement which correspondents have mentioned, admitting that the French had suffered a temporary reverse, but had later regained the ground. Tonight's reports, that further progress had been made indicates that they have penetrated north of Albert.

On the allied right, in southern France, where progress is also reported, the French have been fighting to compel the Germans, who succeeded in crossing the Meuse at St. Michel, to return to the western side of the river.

The fact stated in last night's communication that the French had occupied Scheeprey and Rupt de Mad, suggested that this had already been accomplished. But it has not been officially announced, which doubtless would be done if it had occurred.

Along the extended front, from the Oise to the Meuse, with the exception of the fighting mentioned on the wings, nothing has happened that the French staff considers worthy of mention. It cannot be that the troops in these positions are entirely idle. In fact, it is known that an artillery duel is going on continuously, but probably neither side has been able to move forward, while the infantry have always been on the alert to meet attacks and counter-attacks.

FRENCH ARTILLERY NOW HAS ADVANTAGE.

For a time the Germans had the better of the artillery fighting, as they possessed the biggest guns. This is now said to have been overcome, for the French have brought up additional artillery, including some big naval guns, which are credited with being able to out-range the German guns by 700 yards, and which are being used to drive the Germans out of their strongly fortified positions.

Both sides appear to be full of confidence. The Germans, who are bringing up reinforcements to meet the attempts to outflank them, see in what appears to be almost impregnable positions, and are using them skillfully and fighting hard to retain them.

The Allies on the other hand, place their hopes in the arrival of reinforcements on their left and the possibility of finding a weak spot in the German front. The Indian troops should now be with the British army, the official bureau having today permitted the publication of the fact that they landed in France on Friday last.

Of course, it is not known whether the Indian troops are going, but it is believed that the left wing will be stiffened by them. Some of the territorials have also reached Field Marshal French. These include the London Scottish, one of the best of England's volunteer regiments, recruited from Scotchmen in London. They have reached a high state of efficiency, and in their ranks are some of the best marksmen in the empire. Among them are a number of men who competed for the Palma trophy with the United States a few years ago.

A call has also been made for British railwaymen to go to France and assist in the workings of the railroads there. So that, before long, there will be a considerable, instead of a small British army in France.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

With the German attack on the outer fortifications on Antwerp, Belgium has again become the scene of serious operations. The invaders, so far, have confined their attack to the forts protecting the river crossings between Malines and Antwerp.

A German report says that two forts have been silenced, but the Belgians deny this, and declare that the forts stopped firing, as a ruse, and that when the German field artillery approached to take them they re-opened fire, decimating the Germans, who had to retire, leaving behind several guns.

There is no indication of the strength of the Germans at that point, but it is presumed that they have launched no main force against the formidable defences of the temporary capital.

According to a Rome despatch the Russian Ambassador in that city has issued a statement to the effect that the Russians have destroyed the Austrian army in Galicia, and that they are now turning their attention to the taking of Przemysl and Gracow.

A great battle is impending before Gracow, and upon its result will depend the future movements of the Russian army. Victory to the Russians would permit of a junction of these forces with the Russian central army, and an advance into Silesia.

GERMANS CHECKED ON NORTH.

In the north, the Russians have, according to Petrograd accounts, checked the German advance, and driven the Germans back thirty miles to the region of Osovetz. Their operations in this district have been greatly impeded by the marshy nature of the country, which prevents the movements of heavy guns and transports.

Austria has made immediate response to Italy's demand for an explanation (Continued on page 5.)

GERMAN PRESS PAVES WAY FOR BAD NEWS

Retreat Upon New Positions May Be Necessary, Warns Responsible Papers

Note of Contempt for First Time Dropped in Speaking of British Troops Who "Will Not Stop"—French Gaining Command of Fortified Quarries—Russians Break German Centre in East Prussia.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 1.—There is a wonderful transformation in the tone of the whole German press, articles appearing today obviously being intended to prepare the way for a great retreat in France.

An official message says the fighting during the last few days has been continued with redoubted ardor around Noyon, the action quickly taking on unlooked for proportions.

The Vossische Zeitung says the Germans are making superhuman efforts to break through the lines of the allies, and that in all probability the fighting of the next few days will be decisive. "The allies," it proceeds, "have retreated a little, but at the same time are undertaking a gigantic attack with Verdun as the centre."

The Berliner Tageblatt more frankly suggests that the Germans are far from having their own way, and are in a difficult position. It says: "Reports of very extensive attacks by the French on the flanks of our armies are not calculated to relieve our anxiety. We know that our fighting advance lines are almost impenetrably protected and are preparing against flank attacks, and we hope, therefore, that the result of the movement will be successful to our army."

If new French and English forces should penetrate still further in a northeasterly direction, we have troops enough to fall back to our strong positions and protect ourselves by a flanking attack."

"The influence of the English mass of troops is showing itself more and more. They are working through by force of masses and they don't stop either. Why not admit as an old military proverb says, 'Much enemy, much honor in victory.'"

"Victory must remain with us, and the more difficult it is, the more worthy won. The middle of the fighting line is for the time being, silenced. The hard work has passed on both wings. Around Verdun a decisive movement is approaching. We have carved a way through, but find the foe on a high plateau, west of the Meuse in a very strong position."

"THE PRACTICABILITY AND ADHESION OF THE FRENCH DEFENCES, WHICH ALWAYS MAKES ITSELF FELT, JUSTLY DESERVES CONDEMNATION AND HAS TAUGHT EVERYBODY, WHO EXPECTED AN EASY PIECE OF WORK, A LESSON."

This is the first time the German papers have ever referred to the British army except in tones of contempt.

French Drive Germans From Quarries at Point of Bayonet

London, Oct. 2.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in France describes the fighting between the allies and the Germans in the quarries where the Germans have been entrenched.

"From some of these natural fortresses," he says, "the Germans have been driven at last. It is rumored that they left others owing to the unburied dead, whose bodies poisoned the air. A quarry near the forest of Aigue was attacked under cover of a mist by the French who drove out the defenders after desperate fighting. Another quarry was won similarly by the French, who set fire to several buildings and attacked the batteries under concealment of the smoke."

"A prisoner taken here, who was formerly a professor in one of the universities, said that the casualties during the past fortnight have been terrible. French bayonet charges have left the plains along the Aisne strewn with dead."

Russians Break German Centre Inflicting Loss of 20,000

London, Oct. 1, 11:35 p. m.—A Petrograd despatch to Renter's Telegram Company, says:

"In the Suwalki district from the left flank of the Germans, the Russians foiled two determined attempts to force a passage of the Niemen river between Olita on the north and Druskeniki on the south. Military critics point out that with the capture of Augustowo and Koptzyewo, the Russians have broken the German centre."

"The German line extended from Ossowetz to Simno, and the Russians with great bravery have expelled the Germans from their entrenchments on the lakes, which are divided by only from two to five miles of dry land."

"According to the newspaper, the German losses at Druskeniki amounted to 20,000. The rains have mired the roads, so that many German guns have been embedded and lost."

ALLIES WINNING A GERMAN COLONY IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Capital and Another Centre in Kamerun Surrender Unconditionally to British and French Troops Rich Territory Six Times as Large as New Brunswick.

London, Sept. 28—5:15 p. m.—The official press bureau of the war department this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Operations of his majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of Kamerun, and of Bonaberi to Anglo-French forces."

Kamerun is one of the most important of the German possessions. It lies in equatorial Africa and for that reason offered to the Germans a supply of things in trade that none of her other territories could though the Germans were so notoriously bad colonists that they never made the best of the splendid land. It has an area of 191,000 square miles, more than six times as large as New Brunswick, and a native population of about 1,800,000. The imports were comparatively large \$6,000,000 and the exports in 1912 were nearly \$5,000,000.

Kamerun lies between South Nigeria on the north and French Congo on the south though there is a small strip of the coast adjoining that is in the possession of the Spanish. The old capital of the territory is Bona and the language spoken is chiefly Duala.

Thus by this capitulation the Germans have seen all their African possessions attacked and two of them submit to the forces of the allies without condition, Togoland having been captured during the first week of the war.

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

(Continued from page 1.) signal to his friends by means of an improvised semaphore code. Had this man not been seized it is probable he would have signalled to the German artillery at the time of their arrival the exact location of the headquarters and staff. A high explosive shell would then have mysteriously dropped on the building.

"Women spies have also been caught secret agents have been found at the railroads observing entrainments and detachments. It is a simple matter for spies to mix with the refugees moving about their homes; difficult for our troops, who speak neither French or German, to detect them."

"The French have found it necessary to search villages and also casual ways, lanes on the roads for carrier pigeons. Amongst the precautions taken by us to guard against spying is the publication of the following notice, printed in French and posted up:

"1. Motor cars and bicycles not carrying soldiers in uniform may not circulate on the roads."

"2. The inhabitants may not leave the localities where they reside between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m."

"3. Inhabitants may not quit their homes after 8 p. m."

"4. No persons may on any pretext pass through the British lines without an authorization, countersigned by a British officer."

"Events have moved so quickly during the last two months that anything connected with the mobilization of the British expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless, the following extract from a German order is evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of the secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the time in England."

"Tenth reserve headquarters, Mont St. Guibert, Aug. 20, 1914, 23:40—Corps order 21st August: The French troops in front of the Tenth Army Corps have retreated south across the Sambre. Part of the Belgian army has withdrawn to Antwerp. It is reported that an English army has disembarked at Calais and Boulogne, en route for Brussels."

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For Hunting, Surveying, Cruising, Railroad Work Or Hard Outdoor Wear

We have a variety called from the manufacturers making the best in these lines. Our guarantee of their worth and reliability goes with every pair.

12 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$6.00
10 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$9.00
9 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00
10 inch Oil-Tanned Shoe Packs with Soles and Heels, Palmer's best, \$5.50 Per Pair
Other styles in Palmer's Shoe Packs, \$2.75 to \$7.50
9, 12, and 16 inch Duck Rubber Hunting Shoes with leather tops from, \$2.75 to \$7.50
Mail Orders Solicited.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN
19 KING STREET.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion. NO GRAFT! NO DEALS!

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 3, 1914.

ON THE BATTLE LINE.

The official news from the front says the Germans have gained no ground, while the French and British have advanced here and there.

Both sides are making a supreme effort on the West. If the Allies are victorious there, the army of Von Kluck and the rest of the German line will be forced to retreat in a hurry north and east to the line of the Meuse.

The United States government is dealing promptly with all banks that are hoarding money at this time of depression, and unjustly curtailing the credit of small business interests.

GERMAN ATROCITIES. Were it not for the circumstantial evidence produced by the Belgian Commission of Inquiry it would be impossible to believe that the charges of atrocities made against German officers and soldiers could be true, so horrible and repulsive are the accusations which have been made.

VALOR IN BATTLE. Courage is of many kinds, and all kinds are admirable. The courage of the British and French in the frightful struggle that has now consumed two weeks on the Aisne is the not the least of them.

without which no race at our stage of civilization can keep its honor clean and its heritage free.

Let those who are far from the flash of the death-dealing gun remember the high nature and the priceless value of this grim courage that day after day keeps the "fighting edge" of the Allies keen in the ceaseless and pitiless storm of wounds and death.

Belgium turned to war, and a month of it found the world ringing with their praises. Then came the wonderful retreat of the British and French, and a series of rear-guard actions the like of which the world had never seen.

Since the Allies became pursuers instead of pursued, and since they began the great struggle at the Aisne, they have shown sterling courage in every form of fighting. They have met every test, not only with credit but with distinction.

Let all who are at home remember that they who are defended by so brave an army at the front should strive to be worthy of it; we at home have duties to keep, in order that our country may be quick and generous in sending supplies and reinforcements to the men in the field, in looking after those dependent upon them, and keeping the business and industries of the country going on as usual.

THE BANKS AND THE COUNTRY. The United States government is dealing promptly with all banks that are hoarding money at this time of depression, and unjustly curtailing the credit of small business interests.

INCREASE THE CROPS. The Canadian wheat crop of 1913 should be the greatest in the history of the Dominion. The area to be sown in wheat and rye this fall in Europe will be seriously reduced.

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ture, with which the Commission of Inquiry charges German officers and troops. But there are other and blacker charges, regarding the supremely fiendish treatment of women in many places, which must fire all who read of them with a desire to punish the British nation whose officers and soldiers can be guilty of such heinous acts.

Even in modern war it is not unusual that exaggerated charges of cruelty are made by one side against the other, but the report of the Belgian Commission, based upon the testimony of eye-witnesses, compels the conviction that many of the charges in this instance are all too true.

CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM THE FRONT. The latest reports from the battlefield in France are conflicting. The British War Office while not objecting to the publication of the Paris despatch that the German right wing has been completely broken and is being pursued by the Allies, refuses to accept any responsibility for it, and the official press bureau declares there is practically no change in the situation.

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT. In a striking address before the Toronto Canadian Club last week, Mr. J. W. Flavell, manufacturer, financier, president of the National Trust Company, and a director of one of the largest banks in Canada, who was in London when the war began, told how the greatest financial crisis in history was handled by Mr. Lloyd George.

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is believed 10,000,000 acres will be sown to wheat this fall. Times were never brighter for the farmers in North America, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will take advantage of the opportunities presented.

ENGLAND PROUD OF THEM. A great reception evidently awaits the Canadian troops which are in England. The London Daily Mail says: "A report went round England a few days ago that the first portion of the Canadian contingent had arrived and had been quietly sent to a station here. The report caused a feeling of great disappointment, which was happily allayed by the official denial a little later. We do not want the Canadians' contingent to arrive quietly. We want it when it comes, to march through London, when we will give it a reception which will sound throughout the world."

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from any port in the world to any port in Great Britain, or from any port in Great Britain to any other port in the world other than those in the countries which were at war, the security of the Imperial government against loss from the King's enemies, in return for a nominal premium. "This insurance policy," declared Mr. Flavell, "was a stroke of genius."

WAR WIDOWS. Sir—I shall esteem it a favor if you are able to arrange for the insertion of the subjoined letter to the women of Canada, both because recent events have shown how united are the interests of the empire and because female migration therein is equally necessary for the prosperity of both the dominion and of the old country.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA. Dear Sir—May I crave the indulgence of your space to appeal to the women of Canada to help some of their less fortunate sisters at the present time of trouble and anxiety?

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A Letter to The Women of Canada

83 Oriental Street, Poplar, E. London, - Sept. 16, 1914. To the Editor of The Telegraph.

WAR WIDOWS. Sir—I shall esteem it a favor if you are able to arrange for the insertion of the subjoined letter to the women of Canada, both because recent events have shown how united are the interests of the empire and because female migration therein is equally necessary for the prosperity of both the dominion and of the old country.

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FIRST PATRIOTIC BIBLE COMPANY LAUNCHED HERE

Tuesday, Sept. 29. The Canadian Patriotic Bible Club, Company No. 1, was organized last evening in St. John with a limit of 100 members, but so strong is the tide of patriotism running now that the list of 88 names of applicants was taken for the formation of a second company as soon as possible.

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SURVEY SHO

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WAR WIDOWS. Sir—I shall esteem it a favor if you are able to arrange for the insertion of the subjoined letter to the women of Canada, both because recent events have shown how united are the interests of the empire and because female migration therein is equally necessary for the prosperity of both the dominion and of the old country.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA. Dear Sir—May I crave the indulgence of your space to appeal to the women of Canada to help some of their less fortunate sisters at the present time of trouble and anxiety?

NOTE AND COMMENT. Harvard is beginning its 278th year as a college. It has a wonderful record as an educational institution.

THE BANKS AND THE COUNTRY. The United States government is dealing promptly with all banks that are hoarding money at this time of depression, and unjustly curtailing the credit of small business interests.

GERMAN ATROCITIES. Were it not for the circumstantial evidence produced by the Belgian Commission of Inquiry it would be impossible to believe that the charges of atrocities made against German officers and soldiers could be true, so horrible and repulsive are the accusations which have been made.

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Two

FREDERICK. Paris, Sept. 29. Prince Frederick V. first days of the battle had his headquarters at the Baroness de Bary, Marie, famous at objects. The writer, says the paper, "The Crown Prince whole place. He strange and precious war and gold souvenirs family. He caused pictures and pieces some of these costly battle of the Baroness after Temp, that the German stamped with his helmet of the Russian cup the chapel of the

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FIRST PATRIOTIC RIFLE COMPANY LAUNCHED HERE

Tuesday, Sept. 29. The Canadian Patriotic Rifle Company No. 1, was organized last evening in St. John with a limit of 100 members...

It will thus be seen that a really good working scheme for a useful corps was formulated. The main idea is to form a body of men who if wanted shall be available for defence held together by the spirit of comradeship...

O Keeper of the Sacred Key

The Civil War, which ended in 1865, produced many remarkable lyrics. Of these the noblest is the opening and closing stanzas follow:

I see the torn and mangled corpse, The dead and dying heaped in scores, The headless rider by his horse, The wounded captive bayoneted through and through without remorse.

I hear the cries and the thanks; I see the mad charges on the flanks, The rents, the gaps, the broken ranks, The vanquished squadron driven headlong down the river's bridgeway banks.

I see the death grips on the plain, The grappling monsters on the main, The tens of thousands that are slain, And all the speechless suffering and agony of heart and brain.

I see the dark and bloody spots, The crowded room and crowded cot, The bleaching bones—the bodies rot, And writ in many a nameless grave, a legend of forget-me-nots.

I see the gorged prison den, The dead-line and the pent-up pen, The thousands quartered in the fen, The living death of skin and bone that were the goodly shapes of men.

And still the British Dew must fall, And His great brightness with the Pall, Of His great Judgment over all, Till the Dead Nation rise transformed by Truth to triumph over all.

And Last—and Last, I see the Dead, Thus saith the Keeper of the Key And the Great Seal of Destiny, Whose eye is the blue ecstasy, And leaves the Pall of His Great Darkness over all the Land and Sea.

SURVEY OF WAR FIELDS SHOWS ALLIES IN LEAD

London, Sept. 29, 9.50 p.m.—The fighting of the past few days, which took the form of heavy offensive operations, has not changed to any marked extent the positions of the opposing armies in Northern France.

The lengthy official communications issued today by the French general staff makes this plain. The lines of the allies are roughly sketched in the statement, and it is gathered that the French right still rests on Pont-A-Mousson, and from there turns southward to cross the Meuse near St. Mihiel, where the Germans have succeeded in pushing a contingent forward.

These the front proceeds northward to encircle Verdun from which fortress it strikes directly westward to Rheims and thence northward across the River Aisne, at Berry-Au-Bac. It follows the Aisne to Soissons and fans from there northward, crossing the river Oise at Ribesourt, to Roye, Albert and Comblis. The two latter places are north of the Somme.

In the west, the wings are in very close touch, the Germans holding Lesigny, which lies between Ribesourt and Roye, which are in possession of the French, and also Chaulnes, which is in an almost direct line between Roye and Albert.

GERMANS MAKING SUPREME EFFORT. It is here that the allies have been attempting a wide turning movement, to prevent which the Germans have apparently sent out strong opposing forces. The French announcement says the Germans have continued their day and night attacks, only to be repulsed, but it is evident that they are showing plenty of light and are making a supreme effort to prevent the allies from working around their right.

To the north of the Aisne two well entrenched armies still face each other, neither being able to make much headway while in the centre, the artillery duel continues in the district between the Argonne and the Meuse.

The French claim slight progress—an indication that they are making heavy attacks to compel the Germans to withdraw from St. Mihiel, where they might break, if they did not break, the French front.

The French report that they captured a number of prisoners yesterday, but do not say where this capture was effected. Both sides profess to be well satisfied with the position, which must, however, prove very wearing on the troops. Naturally fresh troops are being brought up continually, but it is dangerous for either side to withdraw many men from the fighting line, even to give them a short respite.

The Germans have already strengthened their right, at the expense of the rest of their line, and many more men will have to be sent to assist them, and must come from Germany or Belgium. To take men from Belgium, with the active Belgian army ready to take the offensive at the first sign of weakness, would be a hazardous undertaking.

ALLIES EXPECT TROOPS FROM INDIA

The allies, as is known to all the world, are expecting reinforcements of well trained troops from India, but when they are due is not disclosed. They may arrive in time to turn the balance in favor of their side.

A further account of the operations in France up to five days ago was issued by the official press bureau today. It pays high tribute to the work of the allies, who, since the outbreak of the war, on both sides, have succeeded in keeping the special staffs informed of the movements of the opposing forces.

Having investigated Przemysl, the Russians are reported to be making their way, not only through the Carpathians to sweep across the plains in North Hungary, but in strength, toward Cracow, which they should reach before the week is out, unless the Austrian field army should succeed in checking the advance. Their arrival at Cracow would be the signal for a battle along the Russian-German frontier.

GERMANS READY TO GIVE BATTLE

The Germans are in force at Cracow, where the Austrians would form their extreme right, and they have considerably reinforced their front, extending north of that fortress through Kalisz, Russian Poland, to Thorn, in the province of West Prussia. Further north they have crossed from East Prussia and have got as far as the River Niemen, where they are reported to have suffered a reverse. The two armies, however, are in close touch right across the country, so that a battle along this extended front cannot be long delayed.

The Russian emperor's immense armies will oppose the Germans at every point, and themselves will try to invade Germany in more than one district. Of the operations around Sarajevo nothing has been heard today, but the Servians and Montenegrins must soon be ready for a grand assault on that city which, beyond all others, the Servians would like to occupy.

The Austrians are also being attacked at Cattaro, where, in addition to land operations by the Montenegrins, the French and English fleets are making an effort to reduce the fortress.

There is more talk of Italy, Rumania and Turkey becoming involved in the war, but for the moment Italy is being held back by the government. Turkey, it is believed, would like to take a hand in the hope of recovering some of the territory she lost in the Balkan wars, but the moment she does, Greece would be in arms against her, while this would also be the signal for Rumania to be in arms against her, while this would also be the signal for Rumania to be in arms against her.

The British government is taking steps to put a stop to the supplying of coal to the few German cruisers which are at large. On different occasions the government has made representations to the governments of the countries from which the vessels get their supplies, and is also hunting down the coalers.

Dutch steamers are being examined, and in this way a check has been put on commodities being shipped to Germany through the Netherlands, and the big Dutch steamship lines announce that they will only accept cargo from America consigned to the Netherlands government, which, to avoid a breach of neutrality, must see to it that this cargo does not get into Germany.

Fishing by neutral vessels on the east coast of England and Scotland has been prohibited.

Two Stories of The Kaiser's Sons

FREDERICK WILLIAM. Paris, Sept. 29, 7.20 p.m.—Crown Prince Frederick William, during the first days of the battle of the Marne, had his headquarters at the Chateau of the Baroness de Baye, near Champagne.

The Crown Prince plundered the whole place. He stole medals, old arms, rare and precious vases, tapestries, cups and gold souvenirs most dear to my family. He caused to be packed choice pictures and pieces of furniture, but some of these cases were left in the hasty flight of the Germans.

The Baroness affirms, according to the Temps, that the German Crown Prince stamped with his heel upon the portraits of the Russian emperor and empress in the chapel of the chateau.

CRUISER EMDEN SINKS FIVE BRITISH CRAFT OFF INDIA

London, Sept. 29.—With reference to the Emden sinking five British steamers and a collier, the official press bureau has issued the following statement: The admiralty announces that the German cruiser Emden, during the past few days, has captured and sunk in the Indian Ocean the British steamers Turner, King Lad, Ribiera and Foyle, and captured the collier Bursk.

The crews of the above vessels were transferred to the steamer Dryadale, which also was captured but later released in order to take the crews to Colombo, where they arrived this morning.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS DO NOT CONFIRM GOOD NEWS OF ROUT OF GERMAN RIGHT

Paris, Sept. 28, 3 p.m.—The French official statement issued this afternoon says: "On our left wing along the River Somme, the Germans attempted numerous attacks which the allies repulsed."

The text of the statement is as follows: "First—On our left wing to the north of the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy both by day and by night delivered several attacks which have, however, been repulsed. To the north of the Aisne, there has been no change."

"Second—On the centre in Champagne and to the east of the Argonne, the enemy has restricted his activities to heavy cannonading. Between the Argonne and the Meuse there has been slight progress on the part of our troops, who are confronted by strongly organized positions."

"Third—On the heights of the Meuse, in the Woivre district, and on our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, there has been no notable modification in the situation."

"Generally speaking, our line runs from the east to the west through the region of Pont-A-Mousson, Apremont, and the Meuse, through the region of St. Mihiel, along the heights known as the Chemin Des Dames."

"On the right bank of the Aisne this line draws near to the Aisne and continues into the region of Soissons, between Soissons and the forest of L'Aigle it runs over the first plateau of the right bank of the Aisne. Between the Oise and the Somme this line runs along the front from Ribesourt (which belongs to us), to Lesigny (occupied by the enemy), to Roye (which belongs to us) and to Chaulnes (in the possession of the enemy)."

"To the north of the Somme the line continues along the plateau between Albert and Comblis."

"We again took numerous prisoners during yesterday. They belong principally to the 7th Active Corps and the 7th Reserve Corps—the German army, and also to the 10th, 12th and 19th German Army Corps."

NOTHING NEW SAYS FRENCH WAR OFFICE. Paris, Sept. 29, 11.10 p.m.—The French official communication, issued tonight, says: "There is nothing new in the situation."

MORE BRITISH OFFICERS PAY TOLL. London, Sept. 29, 8.45 p.m.—The following casualties among British officers have been reported from headquarters at the front: Killed, three; died of wounds, five; wounded, eight; officers previously reported missing who have now rejoined their commands, four.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON ALLIED LEFT. London, Sept. 29, 11.37 p.m.—The official press bureau issued tonight the following regarding operations in Northern France: "There is practically no change in the situation. The allied left have had some heavy fighting, but they are well holding their own."

JAPANESE GARRY POSITION AT TSING TAU. London, Sept. 29, 8.20 p.m.—The Japanese occupied all the high ground outside Tsing Tau (seat of government of the German concession of Kiaochow), overlooking the German's main line of defence before, noon Monday."

The Japanese continued to advance, but the German's main line of defence before, noon Monday."

"They began an attack on the advanced positions four kilometres (two miles and a half) from the enemy's main line, at dawn. In a sharp fierce flame from sea and land they drove the enemy from his position."

BATTLE RAGES IN AIR WHEN LULL COMES ON EARTH

London, Sept. 29, 8.15 p.m.—The official press bureau today gave out a statement which says: "The following descriptive account, which was communicated by an eye witness at present at the general headquarters, continued and supplements the narrative published yesterday of the movements of the British force and of the French armies in immediate touch with it."

"Wednesday, Sept. 23, was a perfect autumn day. It passed without incident. Although the enemy concentrated their heavy artillery upon the plateau near Passy, nothing more than inconvenience, however, was caused."

"The welcome absence of wind, gave us a chance of which they took advantage by gathering much information. Unfortunately one of our aviators who had been particularly active in annoying the enemy by dropping bombs, was wounded in a duel in the air. Being alone on a single seated monoplane he was not able to use his rifle, and while circling above a German two seated machine in an endeavor to get within pistol shot, he was hit by the observer of the German machine, who was armed with a rifle."

"He managed to fly back over our lines, and by great good luck descended close to a motor ambulance which at once conveyed him to a hospital."

ARTILLERY HORSES SCATTERED BY BOMBS. "Against this we set off the fact that another of our flyers exploded at once among some light artillery horses, killing several and stampeding the others."

"On Thursday, Sept. 24, the fine weather continued as did the lull in the action, the heavy German shells falling mostly near Pargem (twelve miles south southeast of Laon)."

"On both Wednesday and Thursday the weather was so fine that many flights were made by the aviators, French, British and Germans. These produced a corresponding activity among the anti-air craft guns."

"So still and clear was the atmosphere towards evening on Wednesday and during the whole of Thursday, that to those not especially on the lookout, the presence of aeroplanes high up above them was first made known by the bursting of the projectiles aimed at them."

"The puff of smoke from the detonation shells hung in the air for minutes on end like balls of fire, cotton wool before they slowly expanded and were dispersed."

"From the places mentioned as being the chief targets for the enemy's heavy howitzers it will be seen that the Germans are now inclined to concentrate their fire systematically upon definite areas, in which their aviators think they located our guns, or upon villages, where it is imagined our troops may be billeted."

With British Navy In the North Sea.



John James Riley, a jolly tar, who left his wife and five children living in the south end of the city, when he called for naval reservists came and reported for duty at home. He was assigned to H. M. S. Viper, and the picture has been taken at Devonport when his last letter was written to friends in St. John. Sir he said he expected a call at any time as the men were being sent out in batches wherever required.

BELGIANS WIN NICKNAME OF "BLACK RATS"

Amsterdam, Sept. 29. (Midnight)—The Germans have commenced their attack on the first line of defence of Antwerp, being joined by dispatches received by the American papers. Moll, which is an important railway junction near the Dutch border, was occupied by the Germans Sunday, and today the Germans, who again occupy Malines, began a bombardment of Liege, directly in front of Antwerp. They also continued their bombardment of Leuven and St. Catherine. It is believed that heavy Austrian artillery is being used.

Liege according to a message to the Headquarters has been under shell fire since early morning. The people first hid in the college but subsequently fled to Antwerp, being joined by fugitives from the surrounding villages.

It is reported that many houses have been destroyed and that some of the inhabitants have been killed and wounded. One shell fell on a hospital.

Amsterdam, via London, Sept. 29, 11.30 p.m.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Antwerp states that since 9 o'clock this morning the Germans have been bombarding Liege, a manufacturing town nine miles southeast by east of Antwerp. The entire population of Liege has fled to Antwerp. It is feared that the whole town is now in ruins.

Rotterdam, via London, Sept. 29, 11.50 p.m.—The Belgians were driven out of Moll, a town twenty-eight miles north-east of Antwerp, on Sunday, and the place is now occupied by the Germans, according to a despatch to the Rotterdamse Courant.

Food Scarce in Brussels. London, Sept. 29, 9.05 p.m.—The scarcity of food in Brussels has raised a grave problem, according to R. C. Hawkins, who has just returned from Belgium, where he completed arrangements for the transfer of a number of wounded Belgian soldiers to England.

"The situation in Brussels is one of great uncertainty," said Mr. Hawkins tonight. "There is the greatest danger of starvation. Food is scarce and 180,000 people are applying for rations which the German administration is finding it difficult to supply. There is further danger that the workmen of the city may rise in revolt."

Mr. Hawkins was greatly impressed by the spirit of the Belgian troops at Antwerp. Regarding conditions there, he said: "Every night a sortie is made and every morning brings its quota of dead and wounded, sometimes as many as 1,000, making a heavy drain on the German army. The Belgians at Antwerp cannot be exaggerated. The German outpost are reported as almost terrorized, not a night passing without some of them being picked off or some of their supply trains being blown up. All these incidents tend to upset the carefully planned arrangements of the German army. The Belgians at Antwerp have been nicknamed the 'Black Rats' on account of their destructive nocturnal attacks."

Civilians Suffer Most. "It is remarkable that in spite of the vigor of the military operations the greater proportion both of killed and wounded are civilians. The Germans undoubtedly have tried to strike terror to the hearts of the people of Antwerp in order that their determination to hold out to the end might be shattered, but the firm resolve of King Albert to resist all German offers has endeared him to the hearts of his people, and they are content to follow his lead. This was shown when his majesty refused even to receive the last German deputation."

Mr. Hawkins added that the Antwerp hospitals were full, and the fact that the German occupation of the Belgium, with the occupation of the Belgium, had annexed the Belgian Red Cross organization, including its funds, left its Red Cross branches in great difficulty. Consequently the Belgian government gladly accepted the proposal that convalescent wounded soldiers who, owing to the nature of their injuries, would be unable to rejoin their colors, should be brought to England.

ALMOST ABANDONED TO MERCY OF THE GERMANS

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.) Ghent, Sept. 29.—What is in some aspect the most remarkable incident in the whole course of the Belgian campaign up to the present occurred today. By an order of the Belgian military authorities, Alost, a town of 33,200 inhabitants, has been evacuated by the entire civil population. Not a single Belgian remained in the place by 3 this afternoon. Termonde, seven miles to the north, was wiped out with a completeness never known to history. And in the process, hundreds of defenceless people perished. To save Alost, three times the size, from a similar fate, the government has taken the wise, though sensational step of ordering its complete abandonment down to the last man, woman and child. If the Germans destroy it now they will be doubly cursed. Not a soul remains to challenge their right.

Yesterday there were 33,200 people, all civilians, quietly pursuing their vocations under the shadow of the coming terror, in Alost and the surrounding villages. When the place was entered by the German forces this afternoon it was as quiet as a sepulchre.

I spoke to the last out, two miles from the edge of the town. He was an elderly Englishman, who had been riding around on a bicycle to find out what damage had been done by shells to the great Gothic church of St. Martin. In the course of his investigation he was accosted by a Belgian officer.

"If you don't want your throat split come out of this," said the soldier, hustling him, bicycle and all, into an armored car.

What is happening in Alost tonight we can only guess but we know that when the German advance guard turned it found all the doors of all the houses open. All the furniture, with but few exceptions, still there, all the food and all the leaders ready to eat, all the wine to be drunk, all the beds to be slept in, all that an army could desire to satisfy its love of comfort and pride of conquest. I picture the soldiers drinking the wine of Alost tonight as they drank the wine of Termonde, piling the bottles high around the statue of the Flemish poet, Prudent Van Dues, where two days ago I still found them.

It is not possible yet to obtain fully coherent accounts of what led up to the great evacuation, but I attempt a general outline. Yesterday afternoon the Germans sent fifty spies disguised as refugees from villages further afield. They came and melted away. Then more spies appeared, bringing their household goods with them, on little carts drawn by dogs. Belgian lancers and bicyclists were in strong force in the centre of the town and the streets were full of people, many of them preparing them by their free will for the trek which afterwards became compulsory and universal.

ONE WOMAN LOST TWO CHILDREN. Suddenly the supposed peasants riving their little carts around, flung away the coverings and poured a hail of lead into soldiers and civilians alike. On the Ghent road this afternoon I saw a woman conspicuously by her sob, among tens of thousands in this most lamentable of processions. She had lost her two children—"shot here and here," said said, touching her neck and forehead. Several women were also killed.

Last night orders were given for every person in Alost and the adjoining villages to start for Ghent in the morning. From daybreak they have been streaming out by the high road. Yet even so pliable a crowd have escaped bombardment. At 10 o'clock shells began to drop into the town. A church is said to have been struck, but not badly damaged.

HERE IN GHENT TONIGHT ARE MANY THOUSANDS OF THESE POOR PEOPLE HERDED TOGETHER ON STRAW ON THE PALAIS DE FETTES, WHAT CAN WE DO FOR THEM? WHAT CAN THE WORLD DO FOR THEM?

Quiet and Cheerful Confidence Pervades London's Military Clubs.

London, Sept. 29.—Though up to the time of writing the censorship has not allowed the publication of any definite news beyond that contained in the official bulletins of what is happening in France, there prevails in military clubs and other centres of information in London a spirit of quiet and cheerful confidence. Reliable information goes to show this confidence is not unjustified.

There is no jubilation and no excitement. Englishmen are not prone to forget the lesson inculcated in the "Tommy's" slogan, "It's a long way to Tipperary." This gigantic struggle will not be one without appalling losses, but for the present the outlook is better than the most sanguine expected, and everywhere a confidence that excellent news will soon be coming from France.

J. L. Garvin, writing in tonight's Pall Mall Gazette, reflects the prevalent opinion. After pointing out that nearly a fortnight ago the German public was still encouraged by German bulletins to believe an overwhelming victory was at hand, and that for eighteen days the whole German forces had tried their utmost with a miserable result of failure and deadly loss. Mr. Garvin writes: "It is odd that the two great military nations seemed to have exchanged their supposed characters. Berlin at the start was full of levity and rage and cheap shouts of 'On to Paris!' Since then Germany has done nine-tenths of the weeping."

FRENCH COULD WITH FORTITUDE. The French are cold with fortitude and tenacity and their operations have been more anonymous than those of the Japanese. We have very little of their generals or of their deeds, yet Joffre's methods somehow seem to make a more and more dominating impression of a deliberate personality.

"On the German side the Kaiser-Byzantine regime of court favoritism as the Germans have often bitterly called it, has not been good for the promotion of men of signal talent and character. There is apprehension in Berlin, there is a mysterious spreading of hope throughout Belgium, there is an evident belief in Paris and Brno, that the invaders will be decisively beaten at every point of the present line of battle."

"We need not point out that it would be impossible for official silence or semi-official sophistry to conceal the meaning of such a disaster from the German people. That is the worst of a semi-despotic regime—nothing helps it but victory. Otherwise the defeated nation blames its ruler, not itself. The profound weakness of the present German political system would be revealed before the end of this war."

Austrians No Longer in War; Abandon Hungary To Its Fate.

London, Sept. 30, 2.10 a.m.—From the latest events in Galicia and along the Carpathians the conclusion drawn is that the Austrian army has abandoned Hungary to its fate, and has left the route to Budapest to be defended by the Hungarian national troops," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. The despatch continues: "The Austrians continue to retreat before the pursuing Russians, and appear to have given up not only the defence of their country in general, but also to have decided to abstain from further independent action."

"They are simply hurrying on to Cracow to join the right wing of the Germans and apparently intend to become a mere component part of the German army."

"Having passed the most difficult part of Ugek Pass, in the Carpathians, after dislodging the Honveds from their positions, the Russian troops have only some ten or fifteen miles to descend before reaching the Hungarian plateau, where there is not a single fortress or fortified position, except such as may be hastily improvised in the form of earthworks by the Hungarian defenders."

"In Berlin Before Christmas," Slogan Russian General Gives His Men

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 29.—"Cheer up, we'll spend Christmas in Berlin," is the encouragement which General Rennenkaupf has offered to his men, according to a report received here from Russian headquarters.

The general professed this word of cheer for "the purpose of helping his officers and soldiers stand fast during the present discomfiting and sufferings of war."

London, Sept. 29.—The British government has announced that it has received information that the German government has offered to accept the proposal that convalescent wounded soldiers who, owing to the nature of their injuries, would be unable to rejoin their colors, should be brought to England.

The Prodigal Son is about the only thing in history that really ever came back.

FRENCH ADVANCING ON GERMAN LEFT

London, Sept. 30, 1914 p.m.—The nineteenth day of the battle of the Aisne finds the allies almost pushing with all the strength they can bring to bear in their great effort to outflank the German right wing and force it back from its line of communications through Belgium.

There is evidence that this movement is beginning to tell and that unless something unforeseen happens this portion of the German army must fall back to another defensive line.

The French report issued this afternoon says that the action continues to develop to the northwest; so that the French left must now be pushing toward Cambrai, as yesterday it was in the neighborhood of Albert.

Even further north than this the French cavalry are operating, and last week a German force which was sent to Orchies, sixteen miles southeast of Lille, to punish France-Tireaux for an alleged attack on a German hospital at that place, met with superior forces and had to fall back.

The Germans, too, admit that they have been unable to stop the French advance against their right wing, and also that the allies have advanced on their right front. Indeed, there seems to be some agreement in the official reports of the belligerents on the events in the part of the battlefield.

The German reports refer to an advance of the allies, while the French communication says that a vigorous attack made by the Germans on Tracy-Le-Mont, northeast of the forest of Aiguze, was repulsed with heavy losses.

Of course, these reports may refer to different incidents, but they nevertheless agree that the advantage is with the allies.

In the centre, from Rheims to the Meuse, the armies appear still to be waiting for the outcome of the fighting on the wings, as there has been a lull in the battle there.

FRENCH ADVANCING ON GERMAN LEFT

Between the Argonne and the Meuse, and again in Woerze, there has been more severe fighting, and the French claim to have made slight progress, and to have advanced at several points, especially to the east of St. Mihiel.

Although the French staff is very sparing with its information, it is evident that the forces which advanced from Toul to oppose the Germans, who crossed the Meuse near St. Mihiel, have succeeded in getting behind the small contingent of invaders, who had successfully carried out an attempt to bend the French line at this point. Other offensive movements by the French between Verdun and Toul were, however, according to the German report, repulsed.

In Loraine, and in the Vosges, there has been no change in the situation, and here, too, the armies seem to be awaiting the result of the greater contest going on further west, where British military experts believe, the allies have at last firmly set the claws of their left in the German right wing, under Gen. Von Kluck.

The Russian armies continue to sweep through Galicia and, according to a report from Rome tonight, that provisions of the Austrian empire in the east of Austria troops. What is meant is that the field armies of Austria have either gone into the fortresses of Przemyśl and Cracow or retreated to the south and west.

The Russians have come across the country in great parallel lines and, masking Przemyśl, have swept the country clear as far as a line drawn from Douklo, in the south, to the neighborhood of Rzeszow, in the north, while other forces have pushed their way through the passes of the Carpathians into Hungarian territory. They have only to go a little further to get possession of the railway that runs from San through the mountains to Lublin, and thence through the heart of the country to Budapest.

MASK CRACOW AND PIERCE GERMAN

If they accomplish this, they will be able to join hands with the army which is approaching Cracow. According to Petrograd correspondents they intend to treat Cracow as they did Przemyśl and continue their march into Silesia. In the meantime they have for a week been fighting the Germans along the River Niemen, between Korne and Grodno, and have so far held them in check, while reinforcements have been reaching them.

The battle is described as being a furious one, but no details have been allowed to leak out. The German object in sending a strong force in this direction is to attempt to cut the railway line from Warsaw, through Vilna and Grodno, to Petrograd.

The Germans are even busier than the Russians far, besides the battles in France and Russia, they have begun an attack on the outer forts of Antwerp. For two days they have been shelling Forts Woluwe and Waver-St. Catherine, which cover the approaches to Antwerp. Behind Woluwe are the waterworks that supply Antwerp, but even the destruction of these would not be fatal to the fortress as a good supply of water has been provided for from other sources.

Concerning the progress of this attack, the official reports give widely different accounts. The Belgians say that the German attempts to advance have been repulsed and that their shells have had no effect on the forts. On their part the Germans declare that the Belgian sorties have been driven back. It probably will be some days yet before the full force of the attack will be able to stand to bear, and not until then can it be judged whether the forts can stand the fire of big modern siege guns.

The Germans have agreed not to damage or destroy historical monuments or churches if the Belgians will agree to use them for military purposes.

ITALY INFLAMED OVER MINE MENACE

The sowing of floating mines by the Austrians to harass the French and English warships in the Adriatic has resulted in the sinking of an Italian fishing boat, and the Italian government has entered a protest at Vienna. The incident has created bitter feeling in Italy, where it is said the mines have drifted from the Austrian to the Italian side of the Adriatic, and have terrorized the fishing industry.

Marquis Di San Giuliano, the foreign minister, who is one of the chief friends of the Triple Alliance in Italy, is seriously ill, and Premier Salandra has taken charge of the foreign office. It is suggested in London that this might bring some change in the policy of Italy, as the premier is said to be in favor of Italy joining with the allies, to which Marquis Di San Giuliano was strenuously opposed.

Semlin, the important Austrian town opposite Belgrade which the Serbians captured several weeks ago, was evacuated here since the Austrians threatened them to another quarter has again fallen into Serbian hands. This will relieve Belgrade from the almost incessant cannonading to which that city has been subjected.

Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, is coming within gun shot of the Serbian and Montenegrin armies, which are gathering around in the hope of adding that city to their conquests.

ADVANCING SOUTH OF THE WOERZE

Paris, Sept. 30, 11:17 p.m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"The general situation is satisfactory. There has been no change of any account on the front, except to the south of the Woerze, where we have occupied Scliberg, and in the valley of the Somme, as far as the slopes to Rupt De Mad."

BERLIN SILENT ON FRENCH CAMPAIGN

Berlin, Sept. 30, via London, 11:28 p.m.—No official news from the western battle ground has been received here since last night. The newspapers have not been informed by their correspondents regarding the general engagement which is progressing, and the details are not known here.

Archduke Frederick of Austria, commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces, in army orders today, declared that a new and great victory was imminent in the western camp of the Germans, according to despatches received here from Vienna.

GERMANS MUST WITHDRAW TO SAVE ARMIES

London, Sept. 30, 7:45 p.m.—The Times has received the following despatch from its Paris correspondent:

"The message is dated Sept. 25, and has been delayed by the censor. It analyzes the positions in the battle of the Aisne, and the terrible fighting which took place in the valley of the Somme. The correspondent, continuing, says: 'Movements hitherto concealed, or vaguely hinted at, are now unveiled, and the frontal attack of the allies on the German position, between the Oise and the Argonne, now sinks into the background. One thing is certain, and that is that the German armies are in a position of the gravest danger. The allies have succeeded in a masterly fashion in threatening both flanks of the enemy simultaneously, and he is compelled to fight for his life.'

"He may succeed in extricating his force intact, for he is still formidable in every way. To save himself, however, he can hardly maintain his centre in his present position and it looks as if he will unflinchingly have to retire in order to withdraw himself from the grip of the allies. If he is unable to do this he is beaten, and it will be only the wreck of his forces which will then reach the German frontier."

Malines, Belgium, has been re-occupied by the Belgians, according to a despatch from Antwerp. The same message states that on Wednesday the Germans renewed the bombardment of Liège, a manufacturing town nine miles southeast of Antwerp. In Liège the tower of the famous church of St. Gommarus, one of the finest late Gothic churches in Belgium, has been struck by shells. Most of this district has been completely deserted by the civilian population.

An Italian torpedo boat is reported to have been sunk by a mine between Venice and Comacchio, in the Adriatic, according to advices from Rome. There is no official confirmation of this report.

Factories in Italy manufacturing big guns are working day and night to finish the supply of modern cannon which has been ordered for the Italian army. The manufacturers hope to hasten the work to such an extent that within a few weeks the whole army will be provided with these cannon, and an order has been issued to hurry the preparations of the supply of provisions and ammunition for the Italian army.

"Thank You, William, We Slept Well. Nevertheless, We Shall Fight You."

London, Sept. 30.—A Times despatch from Petrograd says that after the capture of Tilsit, East Prussia, the Russians occupied the estate of the German Emperor, which comprises a model stud farm and an enormous garden such as the Russian soldiers never before had seen. The exhausted soldiers lay down on the carpets and slept soundly.

The following morning the men laughed heartily at the idea of sleeping on carpets in their boots, remarking: "Thank you, William, we slept well, but nevertheless we shall fight against you."

ONE DROWNED; TWO HURT WHEN SCOW CAPSIZES AND THROWS 12 MEN WATER

Ernest M. Pitt, of Bellevue Avenue, Goes to Death Under Overturned Craft at No. 13 Wharf—Partly Unloaded of Stone Ballast, Water Rushed to One Side and Turned Scow Over—Many Had Narrow Escape and John Godfrey and John McGovern Have Legs Broken.

Friday, Oct. 2. THE DEAD: ERNEST M. PITT, married, Bellevue Avenue.

THE INJURED: JOHN MCGOVERN, Fairville. JOHN GODFREY, Fairville.

One man was drowned, two had their legs broken, and others were badly injured yesterday afternoon when a scow laden with stone capsized on the site of No. 13 wharf, West St. John, with more than a dozen men on it.

Ernest M. Pitt, of Bellevue Avenue, was the victim of drowning. Although others managed to clamber from the upturning craft, he was too far from the edge and as the scow rolled over he was carried under it. He was unconscious when he arrived at the General Public Hospital about 5:30 o'clock, and died there soon after 9 o'clock.

John McGovern, of Fairville, and John Godfrey, of Fairville, had their right legs fractured below the knee. He had caught hold of the wharf when the edge of the rolling scow caught him and broke the bone. Had it not been that another man was clinging to his leg he would have been able to escape.

John McGovern, of Fairville, also injured his leg in making his escape, and it is believed that the bone was fractured. He also received other injuries and may have been injured internally.

It was Unloading Stone.

It was about 2:45 o'clock when the catastrophe occurred. The scow, which was owned by J. A. Gregory and used for carrying stone for the foundation of the new crib, had been moved early in the afternoon to the site of No. 13 wharf, where the crew of men was put aboard it to unload the stone. After some of the ballast had been removed from one side the water, which nearly filled the scow, rushed to the other side and the scow capsized within half an hour after the workmen went on it.

John Godfrey, one of the injured men, was interviewed by a Telegraph reporter last night soon after he was taken to the General Public Hospital. His story was as follows:

"The scow was towed down to No. 13 it had been half unladen with stone and it was partly filled with water so that it was very low, being only about six inches above the tide. I don't believe in the condition the scow was in should have got on it, but, however, as soon as it was alongside No. 13 we jumped aboard and started to unload the stone from the other side and the scow capsized within half an hour after the workmen went on it.

"After we had been working for about half an hour—a dozen or more of us—the weight relieved from the outer side caused the scow to roll over on its side. The water that was in it washed down

and upturned the craft. The workmen at once rushed to the side and tried to make the wharf, but about four of them were flung into the water—carried beneath the scow.

Trying to Save Others.

"Those who were successful in escaping immediately started to save the others. Two of them were got out without much difficulty and practically without injury. Pitt, however, was immediately beneath the scow, and so was McGovern.

"I was ten or fifteen minutes before I was got out of the water. I understand, McGovern was got out before this and suffered not so much from the water but on account of some boards which struck him. He was taken to his home in Fairville.

"They tell me that when Pitt was recovered by the workmen he was almost drowned, and besides had sustained slight injuries. He was rushed as quickly as possible to the hospital, but died there soon after.

"As far as I saw her going over and ran to the side of the wharf, I caught hold of a beam with one hand and a rope with the other, and would have been able to hoist myself up in time if someone had not caught onto my leg and held there. My leg was jammed by the side of the scow coming against the wharf and if some of the fellows hadn't caught hold of me I would have been dragged into the water myself.

"I saw a good many of the fellows climbing to the wharf and many of them rescued by a fraction of an inch. I saw one of two dragged back into the water, but they managed to escape. It's a miracle to me how so many escaped, for the thing turned over so suddenly."

The Victim.

Mr. Pitt was a quarryman and was handling on some rocks almost in the middle of the scow. It was learned last night, and when the scow started to roll over he hadn't an opportunity to run to the edge and grasp a beam of the wharf as others did. He was whirled in the air and carried into thirty-five feet of water.

Every effort was made at the General Public Hospital to resuscitate him, but his death was hastened by shock and minor injuries. He passed away about 6:15 o'clock.

He was a married man, and leaves, besides his wife, one child, a son, one brother and two sisters. His brother is Frank, of Greenwich, Kings county, and his sisters are Miss Lena, in the west, and Miss Mary, in the east.

Although nothing could be learned about this phase of the matter last night, it is believed that an inquest will be held.

Weapon Wielded By Native Troops of India



From his early boyhood to his death the Ghorias carries at his hip the ever useful kukri. Whether it be to chop wood or cut up the family dinner, to slay an adversary, a chicken or a wild beast, this heavy knife, some five pounds in weight and nineteen inches long, is always ready. The peculiar shape, making it seem lashed in balance to a European in reality gives peculiar force to the blow when used by one of these little hillmen. Even lads can take off a calf's head at one sweep and some adults will sever a bullock's head at a blow. Cases are on record where Ghorias have slain tigers, single-handed, with the kukri as their sole weapon. Such a weapon will tear itself out of the grasp of one unused to it, but will shear through an iron bar in the hands of an expert. Who better the wearer of a German cuirass when the kukri bites home!

Kipling, in his story, "Drums of the Fore and Aft," gives some idea of how the mad Ghorias fought with the Highlanders and the "Fore and Aft" against the Afghans. When the black men from India get to the front these men of the kukri will be with them. They are totally unlike any other fighters in the world. They are born to the fray as a wolf is. Since England conquered these elements, in 1814, they have been among the most loyal of the native troops in India, which number from all races and castes and religions about 170,000 men. Of all these, the Ghorias are the most ferocious. They have no use for horses except to hamstring them for the enemy. They fight on foot as wild-cats do. They use the rifle as a preliminary.

The weapon which they depend to show what a Ghorias rifle is differs altogether from any other known in war. It is the kukri, a crescent-shaped blade which is more deadly than the sabre or the Cosack or the dirk of the Italian. When they go out on foot to meet a cavalry charge, the Ghorias grin. When their horses are fair on to them they grin some more and fire once with their rifles. Then they drop rifles and all. They are supposed to be dead. The cavalry sweep over them. Midst of the charge the mad little Ghorias rise again. One snick of a kukri hamstringing a horse at the same moment that the mannikin whittens to the saddle and snicks the life out of the rider.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Transfers of real estate in St. John county have been recorded as follows:

H. A. Bruce to Archibald McLean, property in Simonds.

Robert Catherwood to Jane, wife of Robert Catherwood, property in Lancaster.

M. S. Trafton to F. D. Foley, property corner Spruce and Wright streets, Kings County.

J. L. Coleman et al. to R. J. Foley, \$50, property in Hampton.

David Goldie to C. H. Brock, property in Rothsey, Elizabethtown and Elvada J. Mason, \$250, property in Stadholt.

R. T. McKnight to John Moore, \$100, property in Stadholt.

C. T. Nesvins to F. S. Heans, property in Westfield.

W. B. Perry to Lavinia Kierstead, \$500, property in Hampton.

GOVERNMENT NOT YET ARRANGED FOR WINTER MAIL SERVICE HERE

The St. John Board of Trade has been officially advised that owing to the disturbed condition of affairs consequent upon the war, no headway has been made by the postmaster general in the matter of the ocean mail schedule for winter. The postmaster-general says that so many steamers are being requisitioned by the imperial authorities that it is with extreme difficulty that a mail service is being provided from week to week, and it is quite impracticable to take up at the present time the question of winter service.

Mr. Meek, who had gone to the front door to answer the postman's knock, put his head inside the door of the room where his wife was sitting. "It's a letter for me, dear," he said. "Shall I open it?"

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ST. JOHN MARKETS

Prices of foodstuffs which jumped skyward without necessity at the first of the war, have been gradually receding to their normal state. For instance, in the case of potatoes there was an immense jump of \$11 and \$12 per barrel, but each week the excited inflation has become less so that now the price is becoming reasonable. In many other items there are similar changes.

The quotations yesterday from the wholesale merchants showed no soaring inclinations. On the whole, they remained pretty firm. Merchants are anticipating that during the coming months some lines of foodstuffs will be cheap and that on the average things will be about normal.

The quotations yesterday were as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.

New potatoes, bush	0.80 to 0.85
New western	0.10 1/2 to 0.14 1/2
Beef, country	0.07 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.07 to 0.09
Pork, per lb	0.11 to 0.13
Spring lamb	0.12 to 0.18
Veal, per lb	0.09 to 0.11
Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.90 to 0.95
Tomatoes, lb	0.00 to 0.11
Creamery butter, per lb	0.28 to 0.30
Flour, fresh killed, per	
H	0.20 to 0.25
Spring	0.16 to 0.20
Lettuce, per doz	0.40 to 0.45
Bacon	0.21 to 0.23
Hams	0.20 to 0.21
Turkey	0.25 to 0.35
Cucumbers, doz	0.00 to 0.10
New beets	0.00 to 0.40
Celery, native, dozen	0.00 to 0.60
Cabbages, per doz	0.00 to 0.30
Corn	0.00 to 0.20
Squash	0.00 to 0.01
Turnips (dbl)	1.00 to 1.15
Green tomatoes	1.25 to 1.40

GROCERIES.

Choice sardines, 1/2 doz	0.08 1/2 to 0.10
Pancho, doz	0.00 to 0.05
Currants, cleaned, lb	0.00 to 0.11 1/2
Cheese, per lb	0.15 1/2 to 0.16
Rice	0.00 to 0.05 1/2
Cranberries, per box	0.00 to 0.05
Bicarb soda, per keg	2.10 to 2.20
Beans, hand picked	0.00 to 0.50
Soybeans, yellow eye	0.00 to 0.75
Split peas, per bag	0.00 to 0.60
Pot barley, 1/2 doz	6.95 to 7.00
Cornmeal, per bag	2.00 to 2.05
Egg store	1.05 to 1.10
Granulated cornmeal	6.00 to 6.10
Liverpool salt per sack	1.00 to 1.15
Egg store	1.10 to 1.15

CANNED GOODS.

Salmon, pink	4.50 to 5.00
Salmon, red	3.00 to 3.50
Flman haddies	4.50 to 4.60
Kipper herring	4.50 to 4.60
Strawberries	4.00 to 4.25
Oysters, 2s	2.50 to 2.55
Corned beef, 1s	0.25 to 0.30
Peaches, 1s	1.70 to 1.75
Peaches, 2s	1.70 to 1.75
Pineapple, sliced	2.00 1/2 to 2.05
Pineapple, grated	1.87 1/2 to 1.90
Singapore apples	1.55 to 1.65
Lombard plums	1.00 to 1.10
Raspberries	2.00 1/2 to 2.05
Corn, per doz	1.00 to 1.02 1/2
Strawberries	0.95 to 1.00
Strawberries	0.95 to 1.00
Tomatoes	1.10 to 1.15
Pumpkins	0.92 1/2 to 0.95
Squash	1.07 1/2 to 1.10
String beans	1.00 to 1.10
Baker beans	1.40 to 1.45

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Canadian, mess	29.00 to 29.00
Pork, American, clear	28.00 to 28.50
American plain beef	28.25 to 28.50
Sard, compound, tub	0.11 1/2 to 0.11 1/2
Lard, pure, 56 lb	0.13 1/2 to 0.14
Molasses, fancy Barbados	0.38 to 0.34

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	7.00 to 7.10
United Empire	6.90 to 7.00
Soft yellow	6.80 to 6.90
Light yellow	6.80 to 6.90
Paris lump	0.00 to 0.08

FLOUR, ETC.

Roller oatmeal	6.75 to 6.80
Standard oatmeal	7.40 to 7.50
Manitoba, high grade	7.85 to 7.60
Ontario full patent	7.25 to 7.30

GRAINS.

Middlings, car lots	29.00 to 30.00
Wheat, small lots, bag	30.00 to 30.00
Bean, small lots, bag	30.00 to 30.00
Pressed hay, car lots	16.00 to 17.00
No. 1	16.00 to 17.00
Bag figs, per lb	0.10 to 0.15
No. 1	18.00 to 20.00
Oats, Canadian	0.85 to 0.68

FRUITS.

Marbut walnuts	0.17 to 0.18
Almonds	0.18 to 0.20
California prunes	0.06 to 0.15
New dates, per lb	0.00 1/2 to 0.16 1/2
Peanuts, roasted	0.11 to 0.14
California plums	1.75 to 2.25
Lemons, Messina, box	0.50 to 0.70
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60 to 0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00 to 4.50
Bananas	3.00 to 3.00
New figs, box	0.15 to 0.19
California oranges	4.00 to 4.60
California peaches	1.75 to 2.25
California plums	1.75 to 2.25
California pears	3.25 to 3.85
Oranges	4.00 to 4.25
Onions, Can, per 75 lb bag	0.30 to 1.35
Amer, per 100 lb bag	0.00 to 2.00

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.50 to 4.75
Medium dry cod	5.75 to 6.00
Pollock	0.00 to 3.50
Glacé Mazarin herring	3.00 to 3.85
Half-holt	0.15 to 0.16
Smoked herring	0.00 to 12.00
Pickled shad, half-bbls	8.00 to 0.04
Fresh cod, per lb	0.08 1/2 to 0.10
Bloaters, per box	0.90 to 0.90
Halibut	0.10 to 0.15
Kipper herring, per	
dozen	0.90 to 0.90
Swedish fish	0.15 to 0.15
Salmon	0.18 to 0.25

OILS.

Palatine	0.00 to 0.20 1/2
Royalite	0.00 to 0.16
Turpentine	0.00 to 0.81
Extra lead compound	0.00 to 0.06
Extra No. 1 lead compound	0.00 to 0.82 1/2
Motor gas	0.00 to 0.21
Lene	0.00 to 0.21
Pennoline	0.00 to 0.20 1/2



Follow Shackleton

Follow Shackleton's example. He is taking Bovril to the Antarctic because his men must get every ounce of nourishment out of their food. You, too, can be sure of being nourished if you take Bovril.

In a single bottle of Bovril is packed away the nourishing value of many pounds of beef, and in addition Bovril has the peculiar property of making other foods more nourishing.

Even a plain meal yields much more strength and nourishment if you are taking Bovril.

Shackleton's lead is a good lead—remember his words:—

It-must-be BOVRIL

ALLIES HAVE VICTORY IN THEIR GRASP

(Continued from page 1.)

of the sowing of mines in the Adriatic, promising to indemnify the families of the fishermen who lost their lives, and to adopt measures to prevent a repetition of such occurrences.

A quietness has also been given to the reports that the relations between the Allies and Turkey are critical, both the British and foreign offices and the Turkish embassy issuing denials, and explaining that these reports do not represent the views of the government. The British Naval Mission, which went to Turkey to re-organize the Turkish navy after the Balkan wars, has, however, returned to England, arriving today.

A fresh outcry has arisen against the severe censorship. It is pointed out that the Germans have allowed German, Austrian and Dutch correspondents to visit the front, while not a single British correspondent is with Field Marshal French's army. The Evening Star says: "This method of making war in the dark is depressing to the British public, and is not likely to stimulate recruiting."

DESPATCH RIDERS DRAWN FROM ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

At the Battle-ont, Oct. 1, via Paris, 9:31 p. m.—The generals in command of the allies are full of praise for the corps of despatch riders who, since the beginning of the great battle of the Aisne, have kept up communications between the various corps along the line now spreading from the Somme to the Meuse, and along the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine.

The corps of despatch riders is composed mostly of volunteers from British universities, many of them very wealthy youths, who night and day have made dashes throughout the country invested with German cavalry, carrying messages which have kept the brigades and army corps in close touch and enabled commanders to send reinforcements to points where they were most needed.

On many occasions these despatch riders mounted on motor cycles, through their audacity and speed have scattered reconnoitering parties of German cavalry, sometimes facing enormous odds in their dangerous work.

The recent terrible hand-to-hand conflicts on the western front have rendered it impossible to maintain the lines of communication between the allies have been able to bring greater power to bear, and not only have prevented the Germans from breaking through, but have gained ground steadily and now have the advantage.

German prisoners, who have been taken in large numbers on the western front of the line show that the reinforcements which have arrived recently, consist largely of older men, who are nearing middle age. Some of them are fathers with families, who had been away from the active army service for ten or fifteen years.

This seems to indicate that many corps have been withdrawn to meet the Russian advance.

The German practice of maintaining an incessant offensive appears, according to military men, to be having the result of wearing out their human material. Some of their corps have been almost wiped out of existence. The fighting, it is believed, started many German regiments at the commencement, has been unceasing—something previously unknown in military history—and before this fight started many German regiments had fought all the way down from Liege, Belgium.

The German attacks in the last 24 hours seem to have become less energetic.

MAKING SUPREME EFFORT AGAINST RUSSIA.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 1, 9:56 p. m.—According to despatches received here all the Bocheleian lines of communication are congested with German troops and war material which are being transported to the Russian frontier.

Germany is making a supreme effort to face the Russian advance and all civilian transport has been forbidden and Despatches from Vienna say that the Austrian staff is entirely dependent upon that of Germany, which has assumed supreme command in the campaign against Russia.

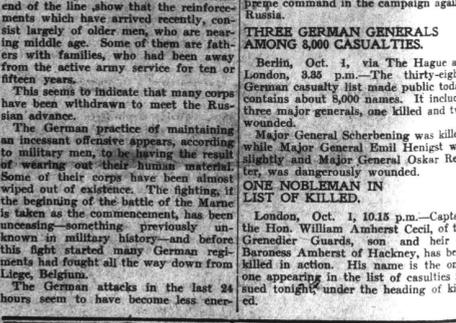
THREE GERMAN GENERALS AMONG 8,000 CASUALTIES.

Berlin, Oct. 1, via the Hague and London, 9:30 p. m.—The thirty-eight German casualties list made public today, contains about 8,000 names. It includes three major generals, one killed and two wounded.

Major General Scherbening was killed, while Major General Emil Henist was slightly and Major General Oskar Reuter was dangerously wounded.

LIST OF KILLED.

London, Oct. 1, 10:15 p. m.—Captain the Hon. William Amherst Cecil, of the Grenadier Guards, son and heir of Baroness Amherst of Hackney, has been killed in action. His name is the only one appearing in the list of casualties issued tonight, under the heading of killed.



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