HORROR WASTE BRUTALITY

St. John, Nothing But a Hear nan Rage When One of Thei len—Prominent Citizens Shor dence Tells of Murder of Red

reports that on Tuesday a Go drew in disorder to the city of Lou-ance of the city, mistaking the nature ymen whom they mistook for Bel-

authorities, the Germans, in order to as the inhabitants who fired upon them, blice, all had been disarmed more than

e destroyed immediately. The inhabgs and some were made pri trains the destination of which are bombs set fire to all parts of the city, iversity buildings, the library and

The city, which had a population of lis of the Low countries, is now nothing

TED STATES.

est against the burning of Louvein by conal law and the laws of humanity was e today by the Belgian minister.

submitted to the United States and other that after an engagement at Moneel, a surses, killing two and wounding the

two other nurses, when a German offainted. On recovering con dead beside her, with bullets in their e the insignia of the Red Cross. ig that the act is in violation of the ites the savage character of the

BRIGHTER OF SITUATION

General French Setting at Rest by Paucity of News from Front is of Efforts for Peace Which Ambassador But Not by His

both sea and land there came today ed in England to be a promising augury

lorth German Lloyd line, sailing from British cruiser High Flyer.

Sir John French, commander-in-chief of been able to set at rest much of the anxiety of French official statements regarding roseate view of the prospects of the battle the mettle of his French ally. HROUGH.

as been felt in London can be traced le for days past, within a few hours' the silence of those who are aware of vs practically nothing, except the bare nications furnish the bulk of the

stinctly disquieting, now seems to have and an attempt to cut British communi-

m the Alsatian frontier, while the nev come from Russian sources.

foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, paid owsky, the former German ambassador rnoon, saying that the diplomat had

real authority at Berlin did not rest with nment decided on Aug. 2 the only

ould remain neutral. the neutrality of Belgium. Am tish government to alter their decis

suggestions, and whether any effort had

lon't want to have a mist e any suggestions different to those

AN WOUNDED.

the money needed for the British h in a few minutes at a me

ussian capital is well angements are progressing to be m Petropaviosk, Orenburg, and

The Sent-Meekly Telegraph

& The Rews

VOL. LIV.

EXHAUSTED AND BROKEN MAY FALL PREY TO ALLIES

Fearful Carnage Inflicted by British Army in Attacks on Monday and Tuesday Staggered Germans SUMWING-UP and Advantage Gained Temporarily Was Not Pressed Yesterday---French in Good Position or Right May be Able to Swing Against Germans' Flank--- In the Meantime Paris Prepares for Seige but Hopes it Will Not Come-Russians Inflict Losses of 100,000 in Lemburg Battle-Report Russian Army Landed at Ostend.

As the lines around Paris are tightened, and the German forces draw closer to the French capital, the official statements to the press grow briefer, and are more and more lacking in details.

So far as the public is concerned little is actually known as to how the armies in the field are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character, as, for instance, the announcement of the French war office that there has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Complegue and Senlis since Wednesday, and that the situation in the northeast has not changed.

The two towns are on the Oise, respectively forty-five and thirty-two miles northeast of the French capital, and they appear to mark the points nearest to Paris to which the German advance guards have

With the removal of the government to Bordeaux, all efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the capital by the Germans, in addition the French authorities have ordered aeroplane patrols, to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are flying in the neighborhood of Paris, and others are kept in readiness, with guns, to attack any of the invaders.

GERMANS EXHAUSTED AND SPIRIT BROKEN.

A cable from The Telegraph's special correspondent from the Department of the Somme in which the fighting has centred for the last week confirms the news sent the night previously that the German armies, forced on long marches without sleep and rushed again and again to attack the entrenched allied forces in masses were becoming deteriorated and waver as they are sent into the

It cannot be contested, however, that their eavalry is forty miles of Paris and that Compense, La Fere and Amiens, I upon to form the second line of French defence are all in the of the enemy. Whether the exhangted condition of their troops and their exposed flank may lead the allies to attempt a brilliant counter movement for the cutting of their lines cannot be positively stated but such an outcome is foreshadowed by the same correspondent who chronicles the evacuation of La Fere and the Somme valley.

The Russians place the Austrian losses in the battle which gave the Czar's troops control of Lemberg at 100,000 and there is no doubt that this conflict will go down in history as one of the greatest bat-

tles the world has ever known.

The attitude of Turkey is still awaited with anxiety, and

Petrograd (St. Petersburg) despatch says she is mobilizing on the Persian boundary, but slowly. Another list of British casualties is officially reported at Londo comprises casualties numbering 5,228, of whom 470 are killed at unded, and 4,758 are missing. The list shows a large percentage

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR WESTERN FIGHTING

New York, Sept. 3—A Russian army of 72,000 men, transporter from Archangel, Russia, was landed at Aberdeen on the east coal of Seotland, on August 27, and were conveyed on special trainly that them to Ostend, in Belgium, according to officers and passengers of the Cunard liner Mauretania, which reached here tonighten.

Every precaution was taken by the English and Russian military authorities, persons on the Mauretania said, to keep the fact that foreign soldiers were being transported to England from becoming known, and the service on the east coast railway lines was suspended during the seventeen hours the troop trains were on their

The passengers said that the trip of the Russian troops from Archangel to Aberdeen occupied three days. It was generally believed by those on the Mauretania who made these statements that the Russians would be joined at Ostend by British marines waiting there to receive them and that the combined forces would co-operate with the Belgian army at Antwerp.

NO MOVEMENT AT COMPIEGNE ON THURSDAY.

Paris, Sept. 3-11.45 p. m.-In an official statement issued today

the war office says:

"There has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiegne and Senlis since yesterday. Precautions have been taken to stop any offensive movement of the enemy.

"Measures have also been taken to provide for the pursuit of German aeroplanes, especially these of the armored type, which will be prevented from flying over Paris.

"The situation in the northeast is the same as yesterday."

GERMANS OCCUPY AMIENS.

London, Sept. 5—2.55 p. m.—A despatch from Amiens, France, to the Daily Mail dated Tuesday, Sept. 1, declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens, after three days' fighting.

The despatch adds that the success of the Germans at Morruil made the capture of Amiens certain. The entry was not contested. The mayor, after receiving a German envoy, announced the surrender of the city and urged the citizens to make no disturbance.

SEES CHANCE TO CUT OFF GERMANS.

London, Sept. 3-3.01 p. m.-An undated French despatch to

the Times, says:
"The valley of the Somme has been abandoned. La Fere has been taken, after a bloody combat. We were obliged to retire Saturbeen taken, after a bloody combat.

"The right wing of the Germans," says the correspondent, "is too far advanced and there is a chance that it will be cut and caught between two fires if the British should be found in force. Our centre is resting very well and the right wing of our army appears to be taking the offensive."

BRITISH RETIRE FROM COMPLEGNE.

London, Sept. 3—3.15 a. m.—(Delayed)—The Paris correspondent of the Mail sends the following despatch:

"I have just returned from Compiegne. The English have left the town. The bridges over the Oise were blown up this (Monday) morning. The Germans were expected there hourly.

BRITAIN, ROUSED TO PASSION, NOW RUSHING TO ARMS

50,000 Enrolled at Recruiting Stations Within Last Three Davs

MARTIAL SPIRIT ABROAD

ord Kitchener Will Be Able to Sen Reinforcements Whenever Neede and Public is Moved to Great Determination to Push the War to a Well as on Sea-Considered That

unt Officer Says if Prices Are

Special Correspondent in Field Sees Flower of Kaiser's Army Wavering in Battle

ersistence in Massed Attacks in Face of British Withering Fire Caused Even Most Effective Troops to Halt--Unable to Follow Up Advantage Gained by Sheer Weight of Numbers--llow Highlanders Treated Body of Roving Uhlans.

Department of Somme. France, Sept. 3-Appalling losses have to envelope and destroy the British force forming the left wing of the allied army. Monday's fighting was none less desperate than

the British commander. The enormous pressure directed against our front caused a changing of position. In our new position we are holding on and defying the whole concentrated might of the enemy

It has been a merciless combat throughout, but the superiority of the British artillery fire, coupled with the indomitable pluck of the British infantry, told in the end, and enabled our splendid fellows o successfully carry out the role intrusted to them, viz: to delay the

German advance by disputing every inch of the ground.

A few more such delays as Sunday and Monday, and the fourth ferman army invading Northern France will have destroyed itself

No army that ever existed could endure and survive the terrible osses sustained by the Germans in the last few days. Whole divi-ions of infantry have disappeared, blotted out of existence by the deadly fire of the British.

FEARFUL PUNISHMENT BEGINNING TO TELL.

The enemy still clings to its favorite formation of attacking el mass. It is of little wonder if demoralization is beginning to make its appearance in the shattered German ranks. Their infantry has lost its 'elan'. It no longer displays any vigor in pushing home their attack. The fearful punishment to which the German infantry has been subjected is beginning to tell.

In the final assaults of Monday on the British position the as-

saulting columns on coming within the zone of our infantry frespeedily manifested signs of unsteadiness. They showed a disinclination to face the gruelling, they were seen to waver, and more than once broke and fied in confusion despite the attempts of their

As a result of this prolonged battle the North German army can As a result of this prolonged battle the North German army cannot be said to have gained any marked or decisive advantage over the British army, which has offered so heroic and so stubborn a resistance. The German right has been able to advance a few miles further south and that is about all. During Tuesday morning there seemed to have been a lull in the fighting, but it is difficult to say if the self imposed truce will be of long or short duration. Unquestionably the staughter of the German effectives has been very great and the expenditure of artillery and rifle ammunition enormous.

UNSAFE DISTANCE FROM SUPPLY BASE

The Germans in Northern France are at a great and undoubtedly unsafe distance from their supply base. They have been unable to avail themselves of the Belgian railways and for the daily requirements of so vast an army, there is an unsufficiency of animal or motor asport. Every day's delay in the forward movement serves to diminish the German's chances of ultimate success, and to render more precarious the position of the invading forces in Northern

It cannot attempt to retire without running the risk of irritrievable diseaser. For that reason it is almost certain to resume the offensive and seek to crush the allied line even though annihilation should subsequently await it. Under the walls of Paris spies are active. In this district several were caught yesterday. Tuesday morning a detachment of Highlanders surprised a body of Uhlans at a farm house and killed or captured them all.

As regards the "other ranks," it is said that 2,682 men are returned as liaving been sent back to their hase as unfit and that a large proportion or these would be included in the number shown as missing in this and the previous return from general headquarters.

In the report of casualties received tonight the names of the officers were given. Only their next of kin have been informed and the names will be published as soon as possible. No names in the other ranks have yet been received, but a number of wounded already have been brought home.

DUGAL CHARGES

Evidence Now With Commissioners After Hearings Extending Over Three Months

F. B. Carvell in Masterly Review of Evidence Refers to Alleged Diversions of Large Sums of Money and Claims to Have Saved Province at Least \$500,000—Premier Flemming's Despicable Role—His Conduct Would Not Go Unpunished in Canadian Political Life or in Any Other Province—Defending · Counsel Present Their

The Dugal inquiry into the charges against Premier Flemming and memners of his government, which has been replete with sensations from start to
linish, was brought to a dramatic close with the telling speech of F. B. Carcell, leading counsel for Mr. Dugal, yesterday afternoon.

The final day of the public hearing was devoted to the arguments of counsel in the Valley Railway case, and Mr. Carvell's address to the commission

vas a statement which should command the attention of every resident of the

half a million dollars was one of the most interesting of Mr. Carvell's statements and he quoted the facts and figures to prove his assertion.

ense sum is made up of entries totalling more than \$150,000 which Mr. Carvell asserts should not be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds guaran teed by the province; by the \$100,000 still due on the debt to the trust or by the \$400,000 of additional aid to which the company is not entitled bewhich. Mr. Carvell asserts, would be made available to the company by the ethods of bookkeeping employed by the company.

But for the glare of light thrown on the transactions of the railwe

noters by the investigation, Mr. Carvell declared that every cent of this mo ould have been taken by Mr. Gould and his associates and this great addition burden placed upon the province.

Mr. Carvell argued that many payments, legitimate in themselves, were not to be included in the cost of the railway upon which the government aid is based, and that the province had no right to assume the liability for them.

These amounts included the payments for the preliminary survey, amounting

\$30,000 and many of the heavy charges for legal expenses. In addition to this were the payments for which, he asserted, there was no justification, the payment of interest on money borrowed and not used for construction, the Seely payment of \$4,000, the \$1,000 to the Gleaner, the \$3. 000 to Mr. Winslow, the \$15,000 paid to Mr. Gould for salary, the \$1,800 to him for office expenses at Presque Isle, and various expense accounts of from \$100 to \$1,100.

Then there is the amount of \$62,000, cunningly concealed, as Mr. Carvell said, in the progress estimates this year to provide a ten per cent, profit for the construction company. This amount has been paid, but there is also the entry of \$338,000 for the same purpose representing ten per cent, on previous work, which has not yet been paid, but which Mr. Gould said he intends to secure if he can. Mr. Carvell pointed out that the province is financing the entire cost of the road which Mr. Gould will own when completed, and denounced his attempt to secure a ten per cent, bonus along with the gift of the road. RAKING OFF ANOTHER \$100,000.

Of the \$350,000 horrowed from the Prudential Trust Company the accountant of the construction company was able to show only about \$250,000 used for construction purposes, but the construction empany has agreed to repay the entire amount and has paid all but \$97,000 out of progress estimates. If steps are not taken to prevent it, Mr. Carvell asserted that this additional \$100,000 would eventually be found in the bill which the province must foot. (Continued on page 6, first column.)

BRITISH LOSSES TO DATE

London, Sept. 3, 9.50 p.m.—The official bureau issues a further state-

ment of British casualties as follows:

Killed—18 officers; 62, other ranks.

Wounded—78 officers; 312, other ranks.

Missing—86 officers; 4,672, other ranks.

The first list announced Wednesday, was as follows.

The first list announced Wednesday, was as follows.

Killed—36 officers and 127 men.

Wounded—57 officers and 629 men.

Missing—95 officers and 4,183 men.

Making total to date: Killed, 243; wounded, 1,076; missing, 9,036; or total casualties of 10,355.

The official bureau explains that the missing mentioned in the list of sualties are men not accounted for and include unwounded prisoners and agglers as well as men killed or wounded.

As regards the "other ranks," it is said that 2,682 men are returned as

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

St. Martins, Aug. 31—Miss Alice Cochrane, of Boston; is spending her vacation at her home here.

Miss Vera Bradshaw has gone to Fredericton to attend normal school.

Miss Essie Black is attending normal school at Fredericton.

F. S. Keirstead, of Sussex, has taken that of the superior school here.

Miss Obstantial and Miss Lyle Kennedy returned on Saturday attenton and Miss Lyle Kennedy returned on Saturday attenton.

F. S. Keirstead, of Sussex, has taken that of the superior school here.

Miss Obstantial in Miss Cyle Kennedy returned on Saturday attenton, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Barrett, and Miss Miss Miss Miss Miss Mind Windlay morning, to visit her mother, Miss Cyle Love is visiting her sister at Fredericton.

Miss Annie DeLong and Miss Jessien Brown have returned from Halifax.

Miss Ends Black is spending several weeks in St. John.

Miss Annie DeLong and Miss Jessien Brown have returned from Halifax.

Miss Ends Miss Dunn will remain in Chip.

Miss Agnes Dolan, of St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Nugent.

Mrs. W. Jenkins and daughter, of Hampstead (N. B.), are the guests of Mrs. James Ostobern.

Mrs. Ernest Rourke and children spent the week with friends in the village.

Mrs. W. F. Buckley entertained about the village of the superior school here.

Mrs. J. C. Boyer and son, John, are visiting relatives at lawn tea on Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. R. G. Girvan, at visiting relatives at Sussex.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sussex.

Suffered Terribly Until She

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 28—Many friends and acquaintances attended the funeral few days before returningto Digby. The wharf was gay yith boxes of flowers, on Wednesday morning, several gardens here being contributors to the Kaights of Pythias' noval committee. Mrs. G. C. Keith returned an Wednesday in a load of hay. The safety for the things of Pythias' noval committee, which was conducted by Rev. H. E. DeWolfe, pastor of the Henders and yrom a visit of a few days in Frederiction and was accompanied by Masters Ronald and Jerry Keith. Harry Allingham, of St. John, is the guest this week, of his daughter, Mrs. G. R. R. Reid.

The humeral of Mrs. Wm. L. Dawson of the Henders of the decased here and was very largely attended. Rev. Mr. Dewolf Mrs. J. A. Casswell was hostess on Mrs. Mrs. Henders and Mrs. Wholeson of Riverside, is Mrs. Miss Miles Nora. Shaw. In March Mrs. Vibert will take the many friends and acquaintances attended the funeral few monday. Hopewell Hill, Aug. 28—Many friends monday. He present year of department four monday. He present year there having gone forward.

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 28—Many friends monday. He present year there having gone for having monday.

Campbellton Aug. 29—The provincial beautiful monday from a having the receipt of the local society was held on the relative of their checks of \$100 bounty from the society of the Heopewell Baptist Society, Miss Slipp, of St. John, paid at the hone of Mrs. J. W. Morthon, during the earlier of the local society was held at the hone of Mrs. J. W. Morthon, during the earlier of the local society was held at the hone of Mrs. J. W. Morthon, during the earlier of the local society was Market of the control of the control

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Sept. 1-Mrs. McKin-

being 395.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Moore, of New York, are on a visit to Mr. and Mrs.

M. J. Moore.

Miss Florence and Master Robert Machium, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Smith.

Smith.

Saturday to resume charge of her bome in Moncton Saturday, accompanied by her little nephew, Kenneth McGregor.

Charles Palmer and John Orr have purchased the schooner Stella from Clarence Reid, of Pugwash (N. S.)

Mrs. Smith, of Salem (Mass.), is visit-

GRAND FALLS.

ROOFING

It needs

no painting Put Amatite on your farm buildings and vou need never worry, for you have a good roof.

It is a comfort also to know that you won't have to paint these roofs, for frequent painting costs almost as much as a new roof. Amatite is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch, the best water-proofing material known, and it has a real mineral surface. Write today for sample.

The Carritte-Paterson Mfg. St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

FOR ALL WE HAVE AND ARE

BY RUDYARD KIPLING

(Special Cable.) London, Sept. 1-Rudyard Kipling contributes the following London, Sept. 1

For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate,
Stand up and meet the war;
The Hun is at the gate! Our world has passed away In wanton overthrow; There's nothing left today
But steel and fire and woe. Though all we know depart,

The old commandments stand,—
In courage keep your heart,
In strength lift up your hand.

II.

Once more we hear the word That sickened earth of old,-No law except the sword Unsheathed and uncontrolled, Once more it knits mankind, Once more the nations go To meet and break and bind A crazed and driven foe.

Comfort, content, delight,

The ages slow bought gain,
They shriveled in a night.

ential evidence o The only other ent of Ross Thon ville to Gagetown to the I. C. R. for Today argumen se, but the publi

MORNING

The Royal Comm terday morning. keown (chairman), were present with M. Stevens, K. C., and for Mr. Dugal, and and Fowler, K. C.,

Mr. Car

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Section

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F. B. Carvell, put asked the commission

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Counsel f

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The court ordered ceed.

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Mr. Teed—I have
Mr. Carvell—We
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Mr. Carvell—Prod

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Mr. Carvell—Prod
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Mr. Carvell—Let
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Q.—Mr. Flemmi
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tracts and to whom tions with Mr. Go tracts were let.

Q.—Did you hav the sub-contractors were let?

A.—I may have.

Q.—Did you hav the contractors were let?

A.—No.
Q.—Did he ever
to be paid to you
money?
A.—No.
Q.—Was any mo
or by some one e

A.—I cannot sa Q.—You swear noney from Mr.

It needs no painting

Put Amatite on your farm buildings and you need never worry, for you have a good roof.

It is a comfort also to know that you won't have to paint these roofs, for freas much as a new roof.

he Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited, John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

LWE RD KIPLING

Kipling contributes the following

hildren's fate, meet the war at the gate! passed away g left today know depart, andments stand,your heart, lift up your hand.

the sword knits mankind, the nations go reak and bind

and dismays

ne task for all, e life to give; f freedom fall? England live?

NOVA SCOTIA OFFICER FATALLY

PILES CURED AT HOME BY

PREMIER REFUSES TO ANSWER INCRIMINATING QUESTIONS IN COURT

Mr. Carvell Asks for His Commitment for Contempt, But Regarding Premier as Accused, Commission Does Not Send Him to Jail.

Counsel for Mr. Dugal Scores Failure of Government to Produce Books of Company--Auditor and Chief Engineer on Stand--Still Much Work to Be Done on Fredericton-Gagetown Section of Railway.

Today will see the end of the public aspect of the Royal Commission's inquiry into the Dugal charges. All the evidence is now complete so far as it has been possible for Mr. Dugal's counsel to make it in face of the obstinacy with which the books of the railway company from New York have been withheld from the commission.

held from the commission.

F. B. Carvell, pushed to the limits of endurance and patience, yesterday asked the commission to take the extreme step in the circumstances of committing the directors of the company for contempt of court in disregarding the order to produce the books. The chairman, however, declined to take this measure, saying it might be that the directors were not in a position to make their influence felt, but he suggested that the government might threaten to cut off the company's contributions if they persisted.

The fact remains that the commission is to close without the production of essential evidence obtainable, say the council for Mr. Dugal, in the books.

The only other item of public interest in yesterday's hearing was the statement of Ross Thompson that the section of the Valley Railway from Centreville to Gagetown will be completed at a cost of \$4,507,223, and handed over to the I. C. R. for operation on Oct. 15.

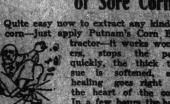
Today argument on both sides will be heard, and the long hearing of one of the most remarkable Royal Commissions ever appointed in the dominion will close, but the public will await with keenest interest the findings of the commissioners who have not yet given any indication as to when these will be published.

The contract of the contract o

A.—I may have.
Q.—Did you have a conversation with Contractor James H. Corbett in Monch on May 18, 1912?
A.—I don't recollect.
The hotel register was produced to show Mr. Rlemming's signature, but it did mot seem to refresh his memory.
Q.—Mr. Flemming, did not Mr. Corvell—That is not true; I do not believe that Mr. Corbett ever said it for both believe that Mr. Corbett ever said it for hotel and put \$10,000 on that day in a room in the Brunswick hotel, Moncton.
A.—A. No.
Q.—Did he ever pay you \$10,000?
A.—No.
Q.—Did he ever pay you \$10,000?
A.—No.
Q.—Did he ever pay you, \$10,000?
A.—No.
Q.—Did he ever pay to you, or cause in the hotel and put \$10,000 in you grip?
A.—No.
Q.—Did he ever pay to you, or cause to be paid to you, any amount of the hotel and put \$10,000 in you grip?
A.—No.
Q.—Was any money ever left by him or by some one else on his behalf for you.
A.—I cannot say.
Q.—Was any money ever left by him or by some one else on his behalf for you.
A.—I cannot say.
Q.—You swear that you never got any money from Mr. Corbett that month.



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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGO.

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Advancing French Way---Inflict and Captu servisi People

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nes this morni ing as much in opposing armies.

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this method of The Belgian to protest again King George, ar and has warmly GERMANS AR Paris, Sept.

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sented proof, v ment a report humanity, but by Germany its ment, while re man governmen "A squadr

London, Sept. from Bucharest.

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tral News at Lor says the Russian that the battle frontier will be d Austrians would eral insurrection whatever may be trians will not fall making a strong even the troops e and Servia.

ONE GERMAN HAS LOSSES OF London, Sept. spatch to the Eve enhagen asys tha casaulty list in I losses of the For Koenigsberg as a German regiment Sixty-fifth Landw the Fusiliers from lost several hund

Major-General Vin, during the n Wied, ruler of Munich, on their FRENCH AVIA London, Sept. spondent at Ant newspaper says appeared over B a hail of Germa

the town, dropp phlets containing courage. Deliver then made off, at a daring perfo The corresp

ns and cafe

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Germany and Austria exported \$60, c00,000 worth of goods to the Argentine Republic last year, and \$57,000,000 worth to Brazil. This trade, nine-tenths of it German, is gone.

The North and South, in the three lays at Gettysburg, lost 39,000 in killed and wounded out of 150,000 men enaged. What were three days' losses in France with more effective arms and a million or more men on the firing lines?

"A public man cannot complain of a lack of public confidence when he finds it inconvenient to answer questions in a public inquiry because they would disclose private dealings between himself and those working on a public enterprise. Public men should be above sustation."

One would almost suspect that the Globe meant Mr. Flemming. But the Conservative party evidently has confidence in Mr. Flemming, for he is still Premier and Surveyor-General. Yet no-body supposes him above suspicion, or anywhere near that altitude. He evidently expects to lead the party when it goes to the country. What is the party going to do about it?

runs and explosives, said recently that the Germans would go to Paris, meaning that they could not be stopped short of the defences. But, he adds:

"I did not say, and I do not believe that Paris will fall, for before that can happen, it is my belief that the Russians, who are hammering at the German rear, will call back enough of the Kaiser's force from France to enable the Allies to get together in such numbers as to block Germany in France."

This from the Manchester Guardian:

men fought on the coast of Coroman and red men scalped each other by great lakes of North America."

The parallel is amazingly close. Jan is threatening war. China is stirri Brazil is making a peremptory dema for satisfaction from Germany, blamen are fighting each other in the hoof Africa, an expedition from Germ East Africa has seized a post in Brit East Africa, and an Anglo-French e pedition has occupied Togoland. I parallel runs yet further. All this happening because Frederick the Grea descendant and successor has attacked neighbor, Belgium, whom he had provised to defend.

From the London correspondent of the New York Herald after Mons:

"But even if it is the unexpected that has happened and the Germans should be able as a result to 'hack their way' to the gates of Paris, many weeks, however, behind the time table, there is not the slightest doubt here that the remarks

Splendid the fleets of the Teuton,
Queenly the ships of the Gaul;
But the gray, massive line of the Briton
Is longest and strongest of all.
Fierce, swift the torpedo boats gather
On the rear and the flanks of the

line; Above the aeroplanes hover, Below lurks the death-dealing mine.

Shut out the dread horror from all.

The lands where man's vengear y-wroken War's merciless harvest must reap.

The British aeroplanes are a wonder-

WITH ALLIES ENTRENCHED IN 75-MILE RADIUS

Advancing Forces of Kaiser Within Seventy-five Miles of BRITISH AGAIN French Capital but This Last March Will be Fight all the Way---British Troops Engaged Again on Monday and Inflicted Terrible Losses---French Troops Win on Left and Right--Russians Win Brilliant Success in Galicia Capturing 30,000 Austrian Prisoners-Last Line of Reservists Called Out in France-Bombs Rain on Paris but People Indifferent.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

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

From the British capital no word is forthcoming regarding what are considered as the most momentous operations of the war.

From The Telegraph's special correspondents, however, there comes this morning interesting news of the armies in the field, giving as much in detail as the censor will allow the position of the opposing armies.

opposing armies.

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

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

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

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

GERMANS ARRESTED AT RETHEL.

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

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

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

ment a report of the war methods, which are not only contrary to humanity, but in violation of the convention of The Hague, signed

"The committee has decided to ask the United States govern-ment, while remaining neutral, to protest energetically to the Ger-

man government.

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

London, Sept. 1, 7 p. m .- A despate

Thin Red Line in Khaki Bars

HEAVY LOSSES

Correspondent in Field Saw Monday's Fighting in Which Germans Massed British and French Armies in Good Their Attack on British Troops and Received Terrible Punishment, Although in End General French Was Obliged to Fall Back—Fresh Troops in Time for Battle Entered Fight

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Sept. 1—Martin H. Donohee, telegraphing to the Chronicle from the town of "Blank" in France, Monday,

FOILED ON FLANK, GERMANS DRIVE AT ALLIES' CENTRE

Three Armies in Rough Circle Converge on Shortest Road to Paris

ALLIES CONTENT

Position Will Be Able to Check Advance or Inflict Such Terrible Losses That German Armies Will Be Crippled-Lefere, Rethel and the Meuse West of Verdun the Points of Contest-Fighting Probably in Progress.

(Special Cable by Ashmead Bartlett, Chief War Correspondent of London Daily Telegraph).

The special sp

Germans Face Allies In Desperate Effort To Gain Paris Road

Allies, in Strongest Position Since War Began, Threaten to Inflict Terrible Losses on Kaiser's Troops, Who Now Realize Price They Must Pay to Reach French Capital-French Trap Force at Mezieres and Disable 95 Guns-War Tax of \$20,000,000 on Lille and Roubaix-Germahs Have No Supporting Force Behind.

(By Alfred Stead. Special Cable to New York Herald.) Ostend, Monday—The whole question of the immediate success or failure of this campaign now lies in the forces massed between Amiens and Paris. The allied armies, whose duty it is to arrest the German attack, are there. Are they of sufficient strength? If not, then Paris will undergo a second alego and the war will be prolonged.

If the Germans are checked seriously they are defeated and will soon be rected.

On Friday evening the German advance cavalry was at Peronne, near Amiens. Today their infantry may well be there also.

There is no light on the situation here, but we must never lose sight of the fact that the German advance may be effectively stopped in France. In theory the further they are allowed to go, the better. But can they be stopped? That

is the question today.

The decision of the council for the national defence to transform Pasis into a military and fortilied camp is excellent policy, but it is not reassuring, since it should either have been done from the earliest moment of the war, or it will give rise to the belief that the campaign has not gone according to the French

The situation in Belgium remains much the same. The battle around Malines served a useful purpose in several ways. It gave experience to those Belgian forces which had not yet fought, it relieved the inaction and raised the morale of the forces and attracted a considerable number of German troops. The latter was the greatest result achieved, since victory rested with neither

This, among the first efforts to harass the Germans in the rear of the main attack, was excellent and it must have served to detain some 80,000 men in the neighborhood of Brussels and Louvain.

The Belgian army, now intact with a total possible striking force of 200,000 men, is a menace which the Germans cannot ignore altogether, intent though they are upon a knockout blow to France at Paris.

GERMANS PLACE WAR TAX OF \$20,000,000 ON LILLE.

Orchies (sixteen miles south of Lille)—This is the centre of the district through which the German army has passed during the last tew days, and there is not a single German soldier to be seen. That is an astonishing part

there is not a single German soldier to be seen. That is an astonishing part of this war. Masses of troops go through a town and a few days later there is a train running to the same town as if there is no war.

On Thursday 40,000 Belgians passed us at Tournai. On Friday a ransom of £80,000 (\$400,000) was demanded by the Germans, the mayor and other citizens being held as hostages, and only two hours was given to produce the cash. Bank notes were refused, and in the two hours only £70,000 (\$350,000) was collected. An extra half hour of grace was granted by the invaders, and a house to house collection by the women of the town produced the last £10,000 (\$50,000), and all in gold and silver.

000), and all in gold and sliver.

Tourcoing is to be mulet to the tune of £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000), and Lille and Roubaix to £4,000,000 (\$20,000,000).

The only military value of my journey in an automobile south of Lille was to reinforce my conviction that the Germans are not guarding their lines of communication at all; that they are already well advanced, since only the rear guards were encountered, and that the allied forces are well to the south.

FRENCH BLOW UP BRIDGES AND DISABLE 95 GUNS.

"Cannot say that the Germans willnot get to Paris, but I do know the sort of pathy they will find every inch of the way.

"From what I have learned of the operations, I believe that by the time this message appears there may be news of the swashing of a German army

ALLIES IN STRONGEST POSITION OF WAR.

W. T. Massey, special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Ami

"When the next great battle is fought the enemy will have one of the hardest tasks of the campaign, assuming that the Germans continue to prosecute the offensive in the same regions as the battles of the last week. I have good reason for stating that the line now held by the allies is infinitely stronger than any along which they have faced the foe so far. Not only are the positions more favorable, but the numbers will be less to our disadvantage, Whatever happens, that fact can be gated with certainty."

"The allies are awaiting the astack with confidence. The German host has had a taste of their quality, and unless the enemy alter their form of attack their losses will be enormous and the morale of the force will be further shaken. They know now the march to Paris will not be easy."

TAKE PRIZES OF \$350,000,000

London, Aug. 31—An analysis of the attack on the enemy's shipping since the war began shops that 196 German and 13 Austrian ships have been captured and taken to British ports, while 34 German ships were seized by the Belgians at Antwerp.

The largest German ships captured by the British have a combined net tomage of nearly 500,000. The captures comprise several very valuble cargoes. The

The highest cost claimed for the road is \$38,000 a mile and this is covered by the Dominion subsidy, the first guarantee of \$25,000 a mile and \$8,000 of the second guarantee. There is still \$2,000 of the second guarantee available if the cost can be shown to be so great as to require it, and Mr. Carvell pointed out that the wording of the act makes it possible to apply this amount for the entire 200 miles of road to the ninety-four miles not yet built, and he asserts that the methods of the company will make it possible for the management to claim this additional amount if they are not checked.

Mr. Carvell argued that actual diversion of funds had been established, and that the proposed and evidently planned diversion will be even more serious.

not be proved because of Mr. Corbett's absence from the province and his relusal to come to St. John to give evidence.

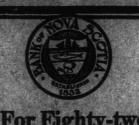
Mr. Carvell's arraignment of the premier should be sufficient in itself to drive that discredited politician from public life.

A solemn warning was given by Mr. Carvell to the effect that unless the raifway is continued to St. John and Grand Falls to make it part of the Transcontinental system the road, instead of being an asset to the province will be a liability which will hang like a mill stone around its neck.

The argument for the complainants was opened by Mr. Stevens with a masterly review of the evidence. He was followed by M. G. Teed, K. C., who defended the financial transactions of the company, with the exception of the Gleaner and Winslow payments, and a general defence of campaign contributions. G. W. Fowler, K. C., M. P., followed for the defence in support of Mr. Teed, and buttressed his arguments with an old-style attack on the opposing counsel and the previous provincial administration.

When Mr. Carvell concluded his argument the Royal Commission rose after sitting altogether for thirty-five days of which twenty-four had been devoted to the Valley Railway case and eleven to the timber charges. The date of the first organization meeting was June 4, that of the first in the hearing of the timber charges, June 16, while the Valley Railway case began on June 23.

The case is now closed, the evidence is in and the arguments are made, Doubtless by this time the people of the province have passed their own judgment upon the matter, but there is still to come the official findings of the independent commission appointed for the purpose.



COUNTRY MARKET.				
lew potatoes, bush ., 0.6	0 to	0.65		
eef, western 0.1	31/2 "	0.143/		
eef, country 0.0	7 "	0.10		
lutton, per lb 0.0	7. "	0.09		
ork, per lb 0.1		0.11		
pring lamb 0.19		0.13		
eal, per lb 0.0	9 "	0.11		
eggs, hennery, per doz. 0.0		0.30		
ub butter, per lb 0.2		0.26		
reamery butter, per lb 0.2		0.28		
owls, fresh killed, per				
lb 0.1	8 "	0.20		
pring chickens 0.0		0.25		
ettuce, per doz 0.4	0 "	0.55		
Bacon 0.2		0.24		
Iam 0.2		0.21		
Curkey 0.2		0.25		
ucumbers, doz 0.0		0.10		
New beets 0.0		0.40		
New carrots 0.0		0.40		
Comatoes, lb 0.0		0.04		
eas, per bushel 0.5		0.75		
Cauliflower, doz 0.7				
Beans, per bushel 0.5		0.75		
Colome native domen . 0 (

elham Nursery Co., MAIDS AND HO WANTED by Septe wood school, Rot maids; references re Miss Curry (houseke Rothesay, N. B.

GUNSM SINIBALDI & OG King square. Gu volvers repaired. Als exchange. Ammuniti glish guns. Now Is the Tin

Plan for We will not give a this year as a number long distances would

TEACHERS

WANTED—A secon teacher for this te ing salary, to Robert A tary, Birch Ridge, Via Dated this 1st day of

WANTED Second
male teacher for
6, parish of Johnston,

Apply at once to Willi retary, stating salary. poor. William Stewar

WANTED-At Ro school by 14th S maid preferably over references required. A Rothesay College, Roti

WANTED-A secon female teacher for

female teacher for district No. 2, parish of stating salary, to Ale head, secretary of tru Kings county, N. B.

WANTED-Young a training school insane. Address P. Cocster, Mass.

RELIABLE represe

meet the tremend fruit trees throughout at present. We wish to four good men to repr and general agents. To taken in the fruit-gro New Brunswick offers

NURSES V

AGENTS W

ities for men o offer a permanent pos pay to the right men. ton, Toronto, Ont. THERE is a boom in New Brunswich liable Agents now in edistrict. Pay week Pay wee

Then, our summers ing the hot seaso



ENSLOW-In this inst., after a short ill at her mother's resid reet, Martha Barb thirteen years, leaving their loss. TEED—Died at C

81, 1914, John Marin Mrs. J. F. H. Teed. HOLDER-On A Home for Incurable in the 84th year of daughter, Mrs. Mail to mourn. MAHON-At St.

inst., E. May, wife BROWN-At his laide street, on the Brown, aged 66 year wife, three sons and WRIGHT-At

Sept. 1 instant, Edn of Leonard Wright, in the 32nd year of husband and one chi CARD OF Mr. and Mrs. Ale Lakeside, desire to e thanks to their nu their kindly sympa

floral gifts, on the Mr. and Mrs. J. avenue, Lancaster press their many tion to numerous and sympathy show infant child.

(Morley Roberts, i

When we hear the Men shall come fro From Quebec and From Ungava, All the lands abo Which old Hud

Drop the peevy, ax Never mind the Wh Leave the woods Where the logn Scares the wapit Browsing when Where the tides of Where the northwa Where the hills r Leave the farm

Waving by the s Unto strife w Some day—peace! He Who knows sh Now the eastwar Whether unto

We who answe

Trustingly to Mon
To Quebec and
To Vancouver,
All the lands ab
One old Briton

AY PROBE

OF PRODUCE IN

The local markets have all been affeeted much during the last week, many of the changes being due indirectly to

i	COUNTRY MARKET.	
i	New potatoes, bush 0.60 to	0.65
ì	Beef, western 0.131/2 "	0.14%
ł	Beef, country 0.07 "	0.10
i	Mutton, per lb 0.07 "	0.09
l	Pork, per lb 0.10 "	0.11
	Spring lamb 0.12 "	0.13
	Veal, per lb 0.09 "	0.11
į	Eggs, hennery, per doz. 0.00 "	0.30
	Tub butter, per lb 0.25 ."	0.26
	Creamery butter, per lb 0.26 "	0.28
	Fowls, fresh killed, per	
	lb 0.18 "	0.20
	Spring chickens 0.00 "	0.25
	Lettuce, per doz 0.40 "	0.55
	Bacon 0.21 "	0.24
	Ham 0.20 "	0.21
į	Turkey 0.20 *	0.25
Ŕ	Cucumbers, doz 0.00 . "	0.10
	New beets 0.00 ".	0.40
	New carrots 0.00 "	0.40
	0.00 6	

CANNED GOODS.

TEACHERS WANTED

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1178, Wor-cester, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

GUNSMITHS

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer



MARINE JOURNAL PORT OF ST JOHN.

CANADIAN PORTS Hawesbury, Aug 28—Ard, sch Will-n Davidson. Chatham, Aug 29—Ard, str Glen-dge, Connor. Portland.



Refers to Fact That St. John Sent One-Fourth of Maritime Province Volunteers at Valcartier

SOME REMINISCENCES

Rayal Gevernor General Complimented Artillery at Partridge Island on Battery Drill and Also Spoke Highly of Appearance of 62nd Detachment.

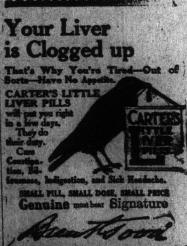
CONDENSED

Miss Mabel Peters.

TOO MANY OFFICERS AT VALCARTIER

Examining Board to Weed Out 1,000 of the 1,500 in Camp

Many Are Likely to Enlist as Privates So Eager Are They to Go to the Front-Four Hundred of the Recruits to Strengthen the Garrison at Bermuda—Over 2,000 Volunteered to Go.



"They Won't Be So Cocksure Next Time We Give Them Hell"

This Remark of Wounded British Soldier Sums Up Lesson Learned by German Uhlans in Four Days' Battle

British Troops Achieved Remarkable Task of Holding Position Without Support of Artillery While German Cavalry Employed Machine Guns-More Proof of Base Expedient to Overcome 700 British at Tournai-London Daily Mail Says Indian Troops Only "Drop in the Bucket," and That the Whole Empire Should Answer to Call.

(Special Cable.)

source the illuston which has been drummed into every German that ighting qualities of British troops are negligible beside the mighty race nose business is war.

itish line of steel is not such easy work as harassing a countryside shorn by order of its menfolk.

murder of its menfolk.

German cavalry, estimated to number 5,000 men, may have overwhelmed a little British force of 700, which was hourly awaiting relief, but not before its own ranks had been sadly thinned nor yet without having recourse to the base expedient of mounting quick firers in Red Gross wagons.

It was not for the 700 to reason why. The supporting force never appeard. They just stood their ground to a man and it seems that but 300 remain. When all was lost there ensued no sauve qui peut. Galmly harassing their pursuers with a murderous fire all that was left of them retreated with the wounded of their convoy intact.

POSITION IN REAR OF TOWN.

It is a simple story, a last stand one, that should thrill every British heart rom New Zealand to Alaska. On Wednesday morning British troops had aken up a position slightly in the rear of the town, upon high ground. On the extreme right of a semi-circular position were two big guns of garrison artillery. At first these found a splendid range, dealing death by wholesale to the invaders, who were some miles away. Then with the steady German advance the range was lost toward 1 p. m.

The fight had begun at 11,30 a. m. The position became critical for the heroic British defenders. As every vital minutes slipped by anxious eyes looked back for the promised help that was never to come.

Even at a terrible disadvantage, at least ten to one in infantry and artilery, the artillery was holding its own when hordes of Uhlans seemed to suddenly sweep down through the town. They galloped with amazing disregard for themselves on to the very muzzle of the enemy's field guns.

There must have been 3,000 of them here alone. A survivor tells me:

"The last I saw was one of our officers holding a revolvee in either hand

"The last I saw was one of our officers holding a revolver in either hand iring away, screened by the guns. He alone must have accounted for a dozen Uhlans. They were falling on all sides of him!"

MANY PREFER CHARGE.

There can be no doubt in regard to the charge preferred by the British soldiers in regard to the machine guns on Red Cross wagons. No fewer than five survivors have been emphatic in their indictment. The infantry suffered heavily from this new exclusively German weapon of was. It was indeed the appearance of a third ambulance gun that necessitated the retirement of a few ttered scores of infantrymen that remained if the convoy and the wound-

Towards 2 p. m. some 300 gallant survivors, the majority of them wounded, began to fall back. They reached a safe position by nightfall.

The Uhlans kept up a continuous attack and at midnight two hostile airmen began dropping bombs on the British camp, but fortunately without causing its destruction. Perhaps I may be permitted to give verbatim the following eloquent summing up from a gunner who was shot in both legs:

"They won't be so cocksure the next time we give them hell."

I have been able to gather details of severe engagements in which British troops were concerned. On Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock detachments 3,000 strong bivouacked after a forced march of seventeen miles. Through lack of air scouts (I am asked to emphasize this point) the exact position in the neighborhood of hostile troops in superior numbers was misjudged.

Within an hour with the ubiquitous Uhlans leading the way, the Germans swarmed down on our fatigued men, approaching within fifty yards. With the quick lirers the British position, however, was strong and the Germans were repulsed, leaving a wall of dead.

By all accounts the German plan of campaign is being carried out regard-

By all accounts the German plan of campaign is being carried out regard-less of human life. The German artillery fire is spoken of as deadly, but the

infantry is beneath contempt.

After repulsing attack after attack and not suffering considerably, the British force was able to select and save a base five miles distant. That the attacking force was more or less crippled is clear, for they made no effort to follow up their opponents.

BRITISH BORE BRUNT OF ATTACK.

London, Aug. 29—All reports received here bear out the stories that the British contingents in France bore the brunt of the German attacks at Mons and Cambrai and in a way bear out the editorial statements in a morning paper that the Germans made a dead set at the British troops and attempted to overwhelm them. The fact that several British regiments were decimated in various encounters lends further confirmation to the reports.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Arras, the capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, in a despatch of Thursday's date, tells of the lighting in the vicinity of Cambrai. He says:

"Cambrai was occupied yesterday by the Germans, despite the efforts of the English. The defence of the frontier from Lille to Valenciennes was until twelve hours ago entrusted to the British, who did all in their power to halt the advance of the enemy, but conditions were unfavorable. CAVALRY AT EVERY POINT.

"The British had neither artillery nor machine guns, but they were ordered to hold Cambrai at all costs, and heaven knows they tried. The force opposed to them was one of the most highly trained and best equipped in the world. It consisted of a cavalry division supported by a battalion of infantry, with artillery and machine guns. The movements of this force have been so audacious and rapid that in four days cavalry has appeared at almost every point along

the road from Lille to Cambrai.

"The British force fought desperately for three hours and was then compelled to fall back on Arras. I met them as they were retreating slowly before a body of cavalry with machine guns, which were decimating their ranks. The retirement was conducted skillully and coolly and with the assistance of Belegian troops who came up in the nick of time.

"There is now a sufficient force to oppose any further attack on Arras and Bethune, twenty miles to the northwest, but it is not unlikely that for strategic purposes, some portions of this northwest territory must be abandoned.

"The people of the entire vicinity are much alarmed, and many are fleeing at every rumor of the approach of the Germans. The panic and stampede of the civilians are causing confusion and impeding the military operations."

The Daily Mail said editorially Saturday morning:

"The concentration of the Germans in immense strength to crush the small British force is now an established fact. The result of the fighting which followed this concentration is not yet fully known. The latest report only brings events to Wednesday, on which date our two army corps were engaged by no fewer than live German corps and two cavalry divisions. These were stupendous odds as each individual German corps is stronger than a British corps. pendous odds as each individual German corps is stronger than a British corps.

SWASTING RUSSIAN

Paris, Sept. 2-3.35 p. m.-"In the north there are no signs of ostile troops at Arras, Lille, Bethun, Douai, and Lens," according to an official announcement made today.
"Parts of several German army corps in Belgium," the statemen

ontinues, "are moving eastward into Germany."

The official statement adds: "In Lorraine our advance continues on the right bank of the Sanon. In the south the situation is unhanged. In Upper Alsace the Germans appear to have left. Before Belfort there is only a thin curtain of troops.

"Another German eavalry corps has pushed on as far as the line from Scissons to Anizy Le Chateau. In the region of Rethel and of the Meuse the enemy is inactive."

BRITISH WIN AT ONE POINT IN BATTLE

London, Sept. 3—12.15 a. m.—The official press bureau has issued the following:

"Continuous fighting has been in progress all along the whole me of battle. The British cavalry engaged with distinction the avalry of the enemy, and brushed them back and captured tenguns.

"The French army has continued the offensive, and gained cound in the Lorraine district. In other regions of the war the massian army is investing Koenigsberg. The Russian victory, which complete at Lemberg, has already been announced."

BORDEAUX IS TEMPORARY CAPITAL.

Paris, Sept. 3—12.02 a. m.—A proclamation has just been issued by the government announcing that the government departments will be transferred temporarily to Bordeaux.

The Paris Bourse was closed today.

Aviators have pursued a German aeroplane over Paris. There was an exchange of shots in the air, but the Germans succeeded in

RITISH CAPTURE TEN GERMAN GUNS.

Paris, Sept. 2—3.15 p. m.—"A German cavalry corps marching oward the forest of Compiegne, on the left wing of the allied forces, magaged the English Tuesday, Sept. 1. The English captured ten

This statement was given out officially today.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT RATHER REASSURING

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2-The following official

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2—The following official communication was issued by the Russian war office tonight:

"After a battle lasting seven days the Russian army seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg, about ten or twelve miles from the town. The Russian troops then advanced towards the principal forts.

"After a battle yesterday which was fiercely contested, the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandoning heavy and light guns, parks of artillery, and field kitchens.

"Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy, who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The Austrian army operating in the neighborhood of Lemberg was composed of the third, eleventh and twelfth corps and part of the, seventh and fourteenth corps. This army appears to have been completely defeated.

"During the pursuit by the Russian troops the Austrians, who beat a retreat from Gulla Lipa, were forced to abandon an additional thirty-one guns.

"Our troops are moving over roads encumbered with parks of artillery and convoys loaded with provisions of various kinds.

"The total number of guns captured by the Russians around Lemberg amounts to 150."

The above despatch was sent direct from St. Peterburg by the St. Peterspatch received in New York direct from the Russian Espital since the declar

4,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN BATTLE.

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2, 3 p. m.— general staff anounces that the Austrian lifteenth division was completely routed near Lustchoff on August 28, and that 100 officers and 4,000 soldiers were taken prisoners.

The official statement adds that the commander of the Austrian division, the commander of a brigade and the chief of staff of the division were killed. Of the 4,000 men made prisoners, 600 had been wounded. The Russians also captured twenty guns and the flag of the Sixty-fifth regiment. BERLIN GUARDED BY SEVERAL ARMY CORPS.

London, Sept. 2, 5.20 p. m.-A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam declares that telegrams received there from Berlin set forth that the German capital is being guarded by several army corps.

London, Sept. 2, 2.35 p. m.—The Russian embassy here has received from general staff at Petrograd the following account of the Russian reverses in

"Our offensive continues in our western position in Eastern Prussia. Our cops have destroyed the railroad stations at Landsberg, Rocel and Bischofsein, and the Heilsberg-Zinten and the Bartenstein Koenigsberg railroads.

stein, and the Heilsberg-Zinten and the Bartenstein-Koenigsberg railroads.

"In the southern portion of East Prussis the Germans brought up reinforcements along our whole front and attacked our two army corps. These corps suffered a check, caused by the heavy artillery which the Germans brought up from neighboring forts on the Vistula.

"Our contact with the enemy remains unbroken, and fresh Russian troops are arriving on the Austrian fronts.

"The stubborn fighting continues."

MONTENEGRINS ON OFFENSIVE, PURSUE AUSTRIANS.

Cettinje (via London), Sept. 2, 8.12 p. m.—Although numerically inferior Montenegrins have defeated the Austrians near Bilek in Bosnia.

General Vokovitch, according to the announcement, has taken the offensive nd is marching on Tchainitch in pursuit of the Austrians. AUSTRIAN LOSSES AT JEDAR 40,000.

Nish, Servia (via London), Sept. 2, 9.15 p. m.—An official statement issued today gives new and fuller details of the battle of Jedar. The Austrian force, it says, was composed of 200,000 men and held a favorable position. By its retreat it admitted defeat. The Austrians left on the field of battle 10,000 dead and more than 2,000 wounded.

"Altogether," continues the statement, "forty thousand of the enemy were placed hors de combat. We have sent to the interior more than four thousand men whom we took prisoners and have captured sixty guns, much ammunition, the material for the construction of a 600 metre bridge, and a train. "The battle was of great importance because it was decisive. The enemy retreated to Santzek."

AUSTRIANS GUILTY OF ATROCITIES.

Paris, via London, Sept. 2, 6.56 p.m.—A despatch from Petrograd, says the Novoe Vremya charges that during the bombardment of Belgrade the Austrians destroyed a Maternity hospital, over which the Red Cross flag was flying, killing one hundred children.

NAME CHANGED IN A DAY.

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2, via London, 2.40 p.m.-The name St. Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 2, via London, 2.40 p.m.—The name St. Petersburg does not appear in any Russian newspaper today. Thus has the imperial edict changing the name of the Russian capital from St. Petersburg to Petrograd on account of the German form of the name under which the city has been known since its foundation, been observed.

Other cities in Russia with German names, such as Schlusselburg, etc., have asked that their appellations be Russianized. It has been suggested also to discontinue the use of German words such as "Kammerhere" in court communications and substitute the Russian equivalent.

Mourning dresses are increasingly observable on the streets of the Rus-The cross of the military order of St. George has been conferred upon

twenty members of an infantry company who distinguished themselves in the fighting in East Prussia. After a Russian battery had been disabled through the wounding of many of the men and the killing of all its horses, the men decorated dragged off the guns under a raking fire from the Germans. Emperor Nicholas has bestowed the Order of St. Vladimir on General Romenkampil, commander of the Russian forces in the Vilna district, for



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TOLL OF LIFE FEARFUL ON EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS

London, Sept. 2—Advices have been received here from St. Petersburg to effect that the Russian general staff frankly confesses to disaster to two my corps, including the loss of three generals.

London, Sept. 2 (9.40 a. m.)—A despatch to the Daily News from Rome

GERMAN ADVANCE CONTINUES London, Sept. 2—The Times correspondent at Dieppe, France, has telegraphed his paper as follows:

"In the main northern theatre of the war, the German advance appears to continue without slackening its pace.

"It must indeed be an over-wearied army that the Germans are bringing towards the forts of Paris.

"They have made an effort which nearly deserves to be called superhuman. Nothing like it ever was seen in war.

"Yet we may be sure they have spent themselves in vain."

Killed—86 officers and 127 men.

Wounded—57 officers and 629 men.

Missing—95 officers and 4,188 men.

This report was received in London from the headquarters in France of the expeditionary force. British Cavalry Losses.

London, Sept. 2-The official casualies suffered by the cavalry brigade and ached to a circus which was performing in Trieste when the war broke out, reached London today after many exiting adventures.

In relating his experiences, Mr. Arthur said that in crossing Austria, he had

ur said that in crossing Austria, he had seen many persons suspected of being spies killed by infuriated mobs. Among them were some women. At one town he witnessed the arrest of three hundred Servians, who were charged with poisoning wells. They were lined up before walls and shot.

At Munich, according to Mr. Arthur, the Indians were arrested and badly handled by a mob before the police were able to afford them adequate protection. The mob had raised the cry that the Indians were spies.

IN INHUMAN MANNER

London, Sept. 2, 9.30 p.m.-William

Arthur, of Lander (Wyo.), accompanied nine Sicux Indians, who were at-

"You don't seem enthusiastic about elevatin gthe stage." "No," said the theatrical manager. "The more you try to elevate the stage, the more depressed the box-office seems to become."

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VOL. LIV

Most Critical Sta Halted and Oth -Disaster Mu Chess Game W Coast May Ha ward.

London Sept. that the battle now and of great strage The Chronicle

"The battle fro from Nauteuil-le-Ha alf way to Soisson dun, being a total "The allied ar of a circle and the

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of France and are "It would not quarter, was advan sibilities in this he Allies will cer The Star's m initiated from the

> SETTING RULES The Daily Ne not to say dramat ing through Belgi interpose themsel

necessary from mo

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German

London, Sept. 8mpany says: "The Germans south of Namur). alleged shots had be "The Germans Dinant, the city. 'H of 100 prominent ci

"The Germans the heights. While its of the city we "Among those aving factory, and killed in the present ager, M. Wasseize, two sons, was shot.
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DINANT, DESTRO

the heights resulted

at, destroyed welve miles on the railwown of Givet and the It occupies a narr River Meuse and a which is crowned t leations of which n considerably creets are consecuted and a content of the content ts houses are built he declivity. A ca centh century, rich nterior; two hosp school are its princi Among the princi-lishments are paper a salt refineries, oil m works for the cuttin lack marble which

unt is a city