

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.

NO. 5.

## GERMANS ENTRENCHED FOR NEXT GREAT BATTLE; ALLIES, FLUSHED WITH SUCCESS, HAVE ADVANTAGE

### Shorter Battle Line This Time Than in Battle of the Marne With Fighting Front Extending From Noyon to Verdun -- Heaviest Fighting Looked For in West Where British Are Facing Von Kluck's Army Which is Also Threatened By French Troops Now Ranging Northwestern France -- Lord Kitchener Calls for More Troops to Carry War to Successful Conclusion -- French Fought Gallantly by Side of British During Week's Battle -- Austrian Armies in Dire Distress.

While no direct reports are forthcoming from the battle front in Northern France, it is apparent, from the meagre official statements issued, and from other sources, that the allied forces and the German armies are again drawn up for a great battle, which in the opinion of military observers may last for several days.

The Germans occupy favorable country, and are well entrenched. The allies, as well as the Germans, are receiving reinforcements, and both British and French are using their utmost endeavors to improve the advantage which they gained during the retirement of the Germans beyond the river Aisne and into the hills north of Rheims.

The official statement issued at Paris merely announces that there has been no change in the situation. An earlier official statement showed that the Germans were offering strong resistance on the French left wing, while on the centre they continued to fortify themselves, and in other districts, were well entrenched.

That the Germans are in strong forces, and have within them plenty of artillery is admitted by the French officials, and further emphasized by the fact that they have undertaken several counter-attacks in the past day or two.

On the late operations the British were able to clear, but an official account of the operations of the British during the period from September 10 to 13, has been issued by the official press bureau, showing that though the British had hard fighting, they made a steady advance, in co-operation with the French, through a territory which was crossed by numerous rivers and offered many obstacles to a forward movement.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the British secretary of state for war, has again urged the necessity of developing a strong force "to carry on and bring the mighty conflict to a successful conclusion." It will be necessary, he said, to keep the army at its full strength, and maintain a steady flow of reinforcements.

German official statements from Berlin, by way of London, report that the German dirigible airships have fulfilled all expectations; that none of them has been destroyed or captured, although some of them have been damaged, and that the subscriptions to the German war loan have exceeded all expectations.

London, Sept. 17, 9:07 p.m.—Another great battle, even more vital for the countries concerned than those which have preceded it, is now in progress on the line extending from the region of Noyon, on the river Oise, northwest of Paris, to the river Meuse, north of Verdun.

The front is somewhat shorter than was the case in the battle of the Marne, but this will only result in a more fiercely contested battle, with masses of troops throwing themselves at each other, and every available piece of artillery concentrated in the determined effort of the armies to break through the lines.

The Germans, who a fortnight ago had to abandon their first swift endeavor to destroy the armies of France and Great Britain and capture Paris, have now fortified themselves on the mountains north of the river Aisne, through which the Meuse flows. They are in stronger positions than they were for the battle of the Marne, and have been strongly reinforced with fresh troops from the north and east. They have attempted some counter-attacks against the allied troops, who, flushed with victory have been trying to prevent them from entrenching themselves.

According to English and French official reports, these attacks have been repelled, and the Germans compelled to give way at certain points.

### HEAVIEST FIGHTING ON WESTERN WINGS.

It would appear that the western wings of the two armies, the German right and the allied left, are again in heavy contact in the fighting. Upon the right of the Meuse and Gen. Von Buslow depends the safety of the rest of the German army, should retreat be decided upon or forced upon them, and, besides holding the front, they have to be prepared to withstand another attempt on the part of the allies to outflank them.

These German forces hold a position from a point near Noyon on the Oise, along the district north of the Aisne to the junction of the latter river with the Sulpis. Behind them are splendid lines of railway running in all directions, which facilitate the movement of troops from St. Quentin, Guise and Metziers; so that, in this respect, they are well placed.

The allies, on the other hand, it is believed, are bringing in new troops through Rouen and Amiens to threaten the German flank. In fact, nearly the whole of northwest France is now open to the allies, the Germans having withdrawn most of their scattered troops eastward toward the Oise.

Field Marshal Kitchener, secretary of state for war, speaking today, with full knowledge of the situation, at the front, declared: "The tide has now turned," so that he, although telling the public that the war will be a long one, appears to be hopeful of the outcome which is pending.

### REINFORCEMENTS FOR ALLIED ARMIES.

The little British army, that has fought so long and so hard, is looking forward to support from the Indian troops, which should soon be at the side of the British, if not for the present battle, then for the one which must follow it, no matter how it goes.

The French troops, who also occupy a valuable centre of occupation at Soissons—the engineers having closely followed the army and repaired the railways—are being reinforced, and on the whole, both as to positions and strength of forces, the opposing armies should be evenly matched, except for the advantage of the allies in having an army to threaten Von Kluck's flank.

The situation along the rest of the line is much the same. In the centre, between Rheims and the Argonne, the Germans continue to fortify themselves, while between Argonne and the Meuse they are entrenching themselves at Montfaucon.

The French officials warn the public that as the Germans occupy positions prepared for defence, and are supported by heavy artillery, any progress must be slow.

The Germans are preparing for every contingency, and are maintaining a force superior to that of the Belgian army in Belgium to cover the retirement of the main army, should that become necessary. They are reported to be

(Continued on page 8.)

### GERMANS DONE FOR WITHOUT EARLY VICTORY

#### Military Expert Says Prestige of Kaiser's Troops is Gone—Von Kluck Faces Reputation of Former Defeat.

(By H. Ashmead Bartlett, Military Expert of the London Daily Telegraph. By Special Cable.)

London, Sept. 17.—It is very remarkable that in these tremendous battles the flanks become more and more the decisive point, although the whole line must be seriously engaged before the flank can be effectively turned. The probable explanation is that in a struggle involving several groups of the enemy only that corps which exposes its flank can be attacked by an overwhelmingly superior force.

It was intended to drive the English and French into the fortified towns of Lille, La Fere, Laon, Soissons, Rheims and Chalons just as was done in 1870, but quick as the movement was all these towns were evacuated and most of them are now being re-taken as easily as they were lost.

General Von Kluck, who in escaping lost heavily in men, motors, horses and supplies, is now entrenched on the north bank of the Aisne and he faces an exact repetition of the former defeat provided the French advance upon the flank is again from the direction of the Compeigne movement. The allies may be expected to undertake it and he will probably be compelled to retreat as far as Laon and La Fere.

For the moment he is not dangerous and harder fighting will take place east of Rheims.

The great thing about the present position is that the Germans' prestige is gone. They have had a serious defeat and they cannot afford defeats of this kind. If the Kaiser cannot win a crushing victory in the near future his cause is probably done for.

(Continued on page 8.)

### THIS IS WAY GALLANT FRENCH TREAT THEIR WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Paris, Sept. 18.—12:10 a.m.—The war office has issued a notice that all persons employed in the hospital service who are found guilty of neglecting to give proper care to German prisoners left behind by the German army because of the gravity of their wounds, will be immediately relieved from duty.

### FIVE TRIBUTE TO GEN. FRENCH AND HIS MEN

#### Earl Kitchener Speaks of "Consummate Skill and Calm Courage of Commander"

#### TROOPS IN GOOD HEART READY TO MOVE FORWARD

#### War Secretary Gives Information That There Are 160,000 British Troops on the Fighting Ground in France—Filling Places of Regulars in All Parts of World With Territorials—Third Army Being Formed on New Camping Ground.

London, Sept. 17, 7:45 p.m.—Speaking in the House of Lords today Field Marshal Earl Kitchener revealed the strength of the British expeditionary force in France, and described what he believed would be done to assure a successful issue of the conflict. A steady flow of reinforcements was required, he said.

There were already in France, the secretary of war said, rather more than six divisions of British troops and two divisions of cavalry which were being maintained at their full strength. Further regular divisions and additional cavalry were being organized from units drawn from overseas garrisons, which were now being occupied by territorials and volunteers. A division of territorials already had left for Egypt, a brigade had gone to Malta, and a garrison force to Gibraltar.

Referring to the two new armies the secretary said that new divisions were now being collected at the training quarters. The third army was being formed on the new camping ground, and the fourth army was being created. Meanwhile Indian divisions were on their way.

#### HIGH TRIBUTE TO GENERAL FRENCH.

In his despatches from the front Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, has omitted the laudatory aspects of the situation—"the consummate skill and calm courage of the commander himself."

Earl Kitchener spoke in the highest eulogistic terms regarding Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, who he said, has met every difficulty presented by the situation, in a manner that proved his worth as a soldier.

"Thanks to his superb leadership," continued the war secretary, "the British army has been able, at all times, to fight a fight that has thrown terror into the enemy. Nothing has been wanting. His every move has shown that he has foreseen what was to come, and has so distributed his forces that the strongest German blows have spent their weight, without bringing the disaster their authors had planned."

Earl Kitchener also paid a tribute to the other generals, and the bravery and endurance of the officers and men of the expeditionary force. The latest advice from General French did not materially change the situation as it was already known from published statements. The troops were reported to be in good heart, and ready to move forward, "when the moment arrived."

#### TERRITORIALS SOON READY FOR FRONT.

On the subject of recruiting, Earl Kitchener said: "A country which prides itself on outdoor sport, as does England, should have no difficulty in finding men capable of making officers. The territorials are making great strides in efficiency, and before long will be able to take their part in the campaign. Meanwhile reserve units are being sent to augment the expeditionary force, and their places are being filled by territorials."

"While England has good ground for quiet confidence, it should be borne in mind that the struggle is bound to be a long one, and it behooves us to develop armed forces to carry on and being the mighty contest to a successful conclusion. It will be necessary, in order to keep the army at its full strength, to maintain a steady flow of reinforcements."

A British army division consists of 20,000 men so that including cavalry the expeditionary force, the commander-in-chief of Sir John French must consist of 160,000 troops. According to afternoon reports yesterday 3,000,000 men are engaged on both sides in the terrible struggle verging along the line from Noyon to Verdun.

### Peace Overtures on Part of Austria-Hungary Reported

Milan, Sept. 17.—The Corriere Della Sera says that preliminary steps are being taken toward a possible arrangement for peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia. It is asserted that Emperor Francis Joseph cherishes the hope that Great Britain would offer no serious opposition since apart from the cordial traditional friendship that has marked Anglo-Austro relations, there is strong ground for believing that England really desires the preservation of Austria-Hungary.

The motives constraining to such an initiative are to be found in the remarkable revulsion of public feeling in Vienna, where there are grave symptoms of hostile revolt, and in other parts of the empire, particularly Bohemia. The negotiators, however, state that France, too, has always showed special regard for Austria. Indeed Vienna diplomats would fain discern a token of Anglo-French benevolence toward their country in the comparative inactivity of the allied fleets in the Adriatic as though great Britain and France being mainly concerned in humbling the pride of the Prussian roundheads were both loath to deal Austria a death blow.

They opine, too, that Russia's principal objective is likewise Germany, that the smart whacks inflicted upon Austria are strictly strategic so as to insure Russia a free hand in crushing the German hegemony, and that provided Austria shows a sincere readiness to give satisfaction to Serbia herself, Russia will not be willing to make up the quarrel straight away.

The motives constraining to such an initiative are to be found in the remarkable revulsion of public feeling in Vienna, where there are grave symptoms of hostile revolt, and in other parts of the empire, particularly Bohemia. The negotiators, however, state that France, too, has always showed special regard for Austria. Indeed Vienna diplomats would fain discern a token of Anglo-French benevolence toward their country in the comparative inactivity of the allied fleets in the Adriatic as though great Britain and France being mainly concerned in humbling the pride of the Prussian roundheads were both loath to deal Austria a death blow.

They opine, too, that Russia's principal objective is likewise Germany, that the smart whacks inflicted upon Austria are strictly strategic so as to insure Russia a free hand in crushing the German hegemony, and that provided Austria shows a sincere readiness to give satisfaction to Serbia herself, Russia will not be willing to make up the quarrel straight away.

The motives constraining to such an initiative are to be found in the remarkable revulsion of public feeling in Vienna, where there are grave symptoms of hostile revolt, and in other parts of the empire, particularly Bohemia. The negotiators, however, state that France, too, has always showed special regard for Austria. Indeed Vienna diplomats would fain discern a token of Anglo-French benevolence toward their country in the comparative inactivity of the allied fleets in the Adriatic as though great Britain and France being mainly concerned in humbling the pride of the Prussian roundheads were both loath to deal Austria a death blow.

They opine, too, that Russia's principal objective is likewise Germany, that the smart whacks inflicted upon Austria are strictly strategic so as to insure Russia a free hand in crushing the German hegemony, and that provided Austria shows a sincere readiness to give satisfaction to Serbia herself, Russia will not be willing to make up the quarrel straight away.

The motives constraining to such an initiative are to be found in the remarkable revulsion of public feeling in Vienna, where there are grave symptoms of hostile revolt, and in other parts of the empire, particularly Bohemia. The negotiators, however, state that France, too, has always showed special regard for Austria. Indeed Vienna diplomats would fain discern a token of Anglo-French benevolence toward their country in the comparative inactivity of the allied fleets in the Adriatic as though great Britain and France being mainly concerned in humbling the pride of the Prussian roundheads were both loath to deal Austria a death blow.

They opine, too, that Russia's principal objective is likewise Germany, that the smart whacks inflicted upon Austria are strictly strategic so as to insure Russia a free hand in crushing the German hegemony, and that provided Austria shows a sincere readiness to give satisfaction to Serbia herself, Russia will not be willing to make up the quarrel straight away.

### GERMANS PREPARE TOWNS FOR ATTACK

#### Cologne, Duisberg and Wesel Placed in Readiness for Defence

#### Germans Bombard Termonde But Are Forced to Retire—Also Obligated to Retire from Woods Near Malines—Sir John French Joyous Fighter With Napoleon the Soldier as His Hero.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Antwerp, Sept. 17.—From a German source comes the news that Cologne, Duisberg and Wesel are being prepared for attack.

Today a strong German force bombarded Termonde for hours, but little damage was done, for the simple reason that the old town had been a heap of ruins since the previous exhibition of German ferocity. The Germans were evidently driven back by the Belgians after a severe fight, leaving a number of dead.

The Buggenhourter woods, southwest of Malines, were found to be filled with encamped Germans. They were accordingly bombarded from the Liezele fort and a great part of the forest is now in flames. All is quiet now at Malines and trains are running and the people returning.

Two English aviators have arrived at Antwerp after an unbroken flight from Dunkirk.

That Frank German efforts are being made to prevent the truth from becoming known regarding the war is illustrated by leaflets being showered over Holland today. A lad brought a packet to my hotel, but said he was not allowed to tell by whom they had been printed or sent.

The leaflet which is headed "Official German News," says that "five French divisions have been cut off northeast of Paris by the Germans, and that the Anglo-French troops have been beaten back for ever across the Marne."

The first company of German Guards acted like heroes south of St. Quentin and took thirty-two guns. The position before Paris was very satisfactory. The German retreat was only a trick to entrap the enemy and completely surround them."

#### NAPOLEON THE SOLDIER HERO OF GENERAL FRENCH.

London, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Despard, the well known suffragette, in an interview about her brother, Field Marshal Sir John French, said: "My brother will be one of the happiest men on the field. The war game is his one passion. He loved it when he was a boy. Battles and preaching were his only hobbies, and Napoleon was, and still is, his hero Napoleon the soldier, not Napoleon the politician."

Indeed he holds very strongly that a soldier should stick by his sword. That is one of his first axioms in life. He believes that the Corsican was the greatest tactician the world has ever known.

"In one curious way his Napoleon cult has been unexpectedly useful. In pursuing his hero worship he has tracked every hillock and hedgerow of the country over which he is now fighting. He knows the Belgian theatre of war by heart through study of the Waterloo campaign before he ever landed in the country.

"War is the game the general best loves, the game he spent his life in learning the greatest game of all. He is the happiest warrior in being."

#### TRAINING SHIP SINKS IN GALE

Tokio, Sept. 17.—9:09 p.m.—It is reported here that the German cruiser Emden has sunk five British steamers of the coast of India. The passengers of the vessels are said to have been saved.

London, Sept. 18.—12:40 a.m.—The admiralty announces that the training ship *Fligard II*, formerly the battleship *Republia* has foundered during a gale in the English channel, and that twenty-one members of her crew were drowned. At the time of the disaster the *Fligard II* was being towed.

The *Fligard II* foundered off Portland as she was being towed by the *heavy sea*.

through a heavy sea. Forty-four of the crew were rescued by the tugs.

The *Fligard* foundered at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The survivors were landed here. The crew was composed mostly of dock-yard workers. The vessel was outward bound from Portland when she struck rough weather, during which some of her heavy equipment broke loose, giving her a heavy list. The *Fligard* turned back in an effort to make port but turned turtle in the light of hundreds of spectators ashore when she reached Portland race.

The work of rescue was hampered by the heavy sea.

### AUSTRIANS IN SAD PLIGHT IS LATEST REPORT

#### Retreat Has Become Rout and Losses Continue to Be Very Heavy

#### GERMANS FIGHTING IN EMPTY SPACES

#### Russian Military Expert Says Kaiser's Armies in East Prussia Play Same Role as German Fleet—Balkans Excited Over Russian Victories—Report That Emperor Francis Joseph Has Left Vienna for Unknown Destination and That Dual Kingdom Seeks Peace.

London, Sept. 18.—2:55 a.m.—Austria is in a deplorable state, according to a Rome despatch to the Daily Telegraph, which represents internal conditions as extremely deplorable in Bosnia, Croatia and Dalmatia, as disastrous.

HONORABLE SCENES ON BATTLEFIELDS.

London, Sept. 18.—2:45 a.m.—The newspaper correspondents describe horrible scenes on the battlefields abandoned by the Austro-German forces last week," says the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent. "Streams, they say, were choked full with slain men, trodden down in the headlong flight till the water was ankle deep and overflowing the banks. Piles of dead are awaiting burial or burning. Hundreds of acres are sown with bodies and littered with weapons and battle debris, while wounded and riderless horses are careering madly over the abandoned country.

"The trophies captured comprise much German equipment, a ammunition train captured at Janov (31 miles northwest of Lemberg) was German, while the guns taken include thirty-six of heavy caliber, bearing Emperor William's initials and belonging to the German sixth army corps.

"The line of retreat of the Austro-German forces was blocked with debris of every kind—valuable military supplies, telephone and telegraph installations, light railway and other stores, bridging material in fact, everything needed by a modern army was flung in flight. Over 1,000 wagons with commissariat supplies alone were captured."

London, Sept. 18.—7:15 p.m. via Paris, 5:10 p.m.—Reports received here from trustworthy sources indicate that the situation of the Austrian troops in Galicia is most precarious.

During the fighting along the Serbian frontier the Croatian regiments suffered enormous losses. Owing to their racial hatred of the Serbians they were chosen to lead the first attack and carried away with their enthusiasm they did not wait for the support of their artillery but rushed blindly against the Serbians, running instead of crawling across the field. As a result they fell in masses before the Serbian fire.

Around Lemberg, the captured of Galicia, the Austrian infantry sustained also terrible losses because the artillery was brought in the marshes. The artillerymen stood for several hours in the water and arrived at the scene of the fighting too late to afford the necessary support for the infantry.

It is also asserted here that the Austrian artillery deserted three of their own infantry regiments whom they mistook for Russians, because of a similarity in the uniforms worn by both armies.

Wounded to the number of 2,900 arrived at Vienna Tuesday.

#### RETIREMENT FAST BECOMING ROUT.

London, Sept. 17.—5:40 p.m.—The Central News has given out a despatch from its correspondent at Petrograd, who says that the retreating Austrian army in Galicia has lost all discipline, and that the retirement has become a rout.

According to a report from Vienna, the correspondent says, Emperor Francis Joseph has left the Austrian capital for an unknown destination.

#### ROUMANIA EXCITED OVER VICTORIES.

Petrograd, Sept. 17.—The Rumanian people are said to be greatly excited over the reports of Russian success in Austria-Hungary.

Forty-five thousand German prisoners are reported to have arrived at Lohlin. It is stated that beyond the Danube river a complete disorganization of the Austrian forces has been brought about. Reports from a usually well-informed source say that there are no German troops in French Lorraine.

(Continued on page 8.)

### RUSSIANS ADD TO ENORMOUS WAR CAPTURE

(Continued from page 1.)

off from the main army. The Austrians have had tremendous losses."

GERMANS EXHAUSTED; COULD NOT FIGHT.

Rome, Sept. 14, via Paris, 6:50 p.m.—Reports from Petrograd received in official quarters here say that the few German contingents which assisted the Austrians in their last encounter with the Russians were so exhausted that they could scarcely fight.

News received here from Austria says that the Austrian army is everywhere rallying, and will make a strong stand against a further Russian advance.

SERBIANS CAPTURED MUCH WAR MATERIAL.

Nish, Serbia, Sept. 14, via London, 5:10 p.m.—The following official statement was issued here today:

"On our northern front, after taking Semlin, our troops still continue successfully to pursue the offensive.

"The hurried nature of the flight of the enemy as Semlin can be estimated by the quantity of provisions, equipment, arms and ammunition and other war material found in the town. Our troops were received with inexpressible enthusiasm in Semlin. A Te Deum was sung for the victory of the Serbian army, the railroad as far as the station in Belgrade has been repaired, and is ready for use in transportation of troops. A continuous artillery duel is taking place on the northern front."

TWO FORTIFIED POSITIONS TAKEN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—The advance of the Russian troops in Russian Poland continues steadily. The desperate battle at Tomaszow, on the eastern frontier of that city and they have followed up this victory by taking the fortified positions of Opole and Turbin. The state of Greece continues.

More details of the rout of the Austrians along the Austrian frontier and the despatch of German reinforcements to the front by the Austrians, a military critic, in an article in the *Bourse* Gazette. He expresses the belief that the 300,000 Germans transferred from France were intended for service on the Austrian front, rather than in East Prussia. The number of prisoners now in Russia has grown to such proportions that they are being sent from the eastern frontier stations. A large number are being taken in the direction of Siberia.

A detailed plan of march which the Austro-German armies proposed to make through Russia to Poland, on the eastern border of European Russia, about 700 miles east of this city, has been found on the body of an Austrian cavalry commander who was killed at Grodek. In the fighting there three Cossack regiments completely overwhelmed the Hungarian cavalry regiments. Two of the latter were practically exterminated, only thirty men surviving.

The Novoe Vremya's correspondent at Warsaw gives the following account of the fighting beyond Lublin, Russian Poland:

"The Russians were compelled to take several lines of fortifications step by step, ejecting the Austrians from their trenches. I rode along twenty miles of abandoned trenches and saw many guns of much equipment which had been thrown away by the Austrians. I took a position near our artillery and watched the progress of the fight.

"The enemy was deluged with a hail of shrapnel alternating with gunfire, and his line of retreat was marked by burning and deserted villages. Along the roads in the direction of Lublin were marching Austrian prisoners, some surrendering in companies and battalions.

"For six hours I watched the battle. The artillery fire was maintained in the distance above a wood, shrapnel bursting and white clouds rising over the horizon. Suddenly from the wood appeared a black mass, which, on getting clearer, was seen to be an Austrian battalion, which fled and surrendered. At night the thunder of the cannon alternated with the crackle of rifle fire. The enemy's artillery was located and silenced by ours."

The *Bourse* Gazette tells of a Russian regimental chaplain who, alone, captured twenty-six Austrian troops. He was walking on the steppes outside of Lemberg when he was confronted by a patrol of twenty-six men, who tried to compel him to describe the position of the Russian troops. When he found the troops were all Slavs, the priest delivered an impassioned address, emphasizing the duty of killing their Slav brethren. At the end of the address the troops followed the priest into the Russian camp.

### GERMAN FORCE CAUGHT IN TRAP

London, Sept. 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing under yesterday's date, thus describes the position of the Austrians near Tomaszow:

"The Austrians have been routed and are fleeing in the utmost disorder. The Russians took advantage of the temporary loss of contact between the enemy's right and left wings to make a drive between and cut them off. The Austro-German army is surrounded on the front and one flank, the other being contained by the River San and Vistula, with marshy land before the rivers are reached. The Russians have summoned this army to surrender. The Russian cavalry have got behind the retreating cavalry with guns and the situation is now desperate.

"To cross marches and rivers with cavalry and guns facing them from the opposite bank is more than any beaten army has accomplished since the days of Napoleon, when military affairs were on a much smaller scale. Moreover, the Austro-German forces have lost the bulk of their supply train and must be starving. The Opatow-Tomaszow line, forty miles of which the Austro-German forces had strongly fortified to keep open their line of retreat, has been taken by storm, thus removing the last obstacle to Russian pursuit to south.

"This operation has been nearly accomplished, for the Russian cavalry crossed yesterday twenty miles, fighting all the way with the rear guard of the enemy.

"On the east, the Austrian army is retreating on the fortified centre of Grodek, and still keeps up a stubborn fight against the Russian attacks, but the end must be near.

"A friend who has just returned from the front says the Austrian regular troops fight with marked bravery and, unlike their German allies, do not refuse to face the Austrians. Their artillery, although served with technical skill, is technically very inferior to the Russian. As regards infantry fire the Austrians are a considerable disadvantage compared with the Russians. The latter have been trained to eye measuring range finding in a prone position. The Austrians fire their artillery, at a kneeling position and they therefore present a much better mark. They also receive more deadly wounds."

### GERMANS DONE FOR WITHOUT EARLY VICTORY

(By H. Ashmead Bartlett, Military Expert of the London Daily Telegraph. By Special Cable.)

London, Sept. 17.—It is very remarkable that in these tremendous battles the flanks become more and more the decisive point, although the whole line must be seriously engaged before the flank can be effectively turned. The probable explanation is that in a struggle involving several groups of the enemy only that corps which exposes its flank can be attacked by an overwhelmingly superior force.

It was intended to drive the English and French into the fortified towns of Lille, La Fere, Laon, Soissons, Rheims and Chalons just as was done in 1870, but quick as the movement was all these towns were evacuated and most of them are now being re-taken as easily as they were lost.

General Von Kluck, who in escaping lost heavily in men, motors, horses and supplies, is now entrenched on the north bank of the Aisne and he faces an exact repetition of the former defeat provided the French advance upon the flank is again from the direction of the Compeigne movement. The allies may be expected to undertake it and he will probably be compelled to retreat as far as Laon and La Fere.

For the moment he is not dangerous and harder fighting will take place east of Rheims.

The great thing about the present position is that the Germans' prestige is gone. They have had a serious defeat and they cannot afford defeats of this kind. If the Kaiser cannot win a crushing victory in the near future his cause is probably done for.

### THIS IS WAY GALLANT FRENCH TREAT THEIR WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Paris, Sept. 18.—12:10 a.m.—The war office has issued a notice that all persons employed in the hospital service who are found guilty of neglecting to give proper care to German prisoners left behind by the German army because of the gravity of their wounds, will be immediately relieved from duty.



### PIES WERE BUGH WHEN SOLD FOR SOLDIERS' FUND

Tuesday, Sept. 15. The sum of \$180 was realized for the patriotic fund last night at a pie social conducted in the hall at Loch Lomond. Pies sold at an average of 34 per cent of their cost for \$3 while others ran up as high as \$12 and \$12.50. Commissioners Potts officiated in knocking down the pastry, and the generous and good natured bidders were urged along at a laughing pace until the limited quantities were put up. Many people from the city and the affair was an immense success.

### WEIR OWNED IN \$50,000 ON SARDINE CATCH TO DATE

Sardine herring as well as ground fish have disappeared from the usual haunts in this vicinity, none having been found at the Falmouth Foreshore or in the lower bay for three days. The same object is also reported from Lunenburg, and most of the factories have been obliged to shut down for lack of fish—Portland Argus.

### NEWCASTLE FORMS A RED CROSS BRANCH

Newcastle, Sept. 16.—At the public meeting in the town hall Monday night, presided over by Mayor C. J. Morrissey, some seventy ladies were present, practically all of whom joined the branch of the Red Cross Society formed. The object of this society is to prepare necessary articles for the soldiers at the front and generally to co-operate with the Canadian Red Cross Society, whose headquarters are at Toronto and provincial centre at St. John.

### WOODSTOCK AND ST. JOHN MEN ELECTED

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—W. Doray, of Woodstock (N.B.), and W. V. Turner, of St. John (N.B.), were elected members of the advisory board of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees at the convention in this city which ended today.

### MY FREE OFFER.

I am a woman. I know my own mind and I know my own strength. I know how to get on my feet and how to get on my feet. I know how to get on my feet and how to get on my feet. I know how to get on my feet and how to get on my feet.

## ALLIES CARRY ON CHASE BY TRAIN

### Times Correspondent Describes the Terrible Slaughter of Germans Shot So Close to One Another That They Remain Standing—Rheims Recaptured by French—Boers in Scrap.

London, Sept. 15.—The Times' correspondent, from a point near Melun on Sunday, wrote a vivid description of the retreat and rout of the Germans during a hurricane and torrents of rain, which turned the roads into rivers so that the wheels of the artillery sank deep in the mire. He describes how the horses strained and struggled, often in vain, to drag the guns away. He continues: "They just spoke with a soldier who has returned wounded from a pursuit that will go down with the terrible retreat from Moscow as one of the crowning catastrophes of the world. They fled, he declares as animals fed that are cornered and know it."

### REMAINED STANDING AFTER DEATH

"Imagine a roadway littered with guns, knapsacks, cartridge belts, muskets and heavy cannon axes. These were miles and miles of it, and piles of horses and stacks of men shot so close to one another, that they remained standing after death. The sight was terrible and horrible beyond words to describe. They retreated back and train load after train load of British and French are swept towards the points of the retreating host. This is the advantage of the battlefield which the allies have chosen. The network of railways is like a network of a spider's web. As all railways centre upon Paris, it is possible to thrust troops upon the foe at any point with almost incredible speed, and food and munitions are within arms reach."

### Boers in Scrap.

London, Sept. 15.—The occupation of Rheims by the allied troops was announced by the official press bureau this afternoon. Killed Five to One.

### Boers in Scrap.

London, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Capetown to Reuters' says that the Fourth South African Mounted Rifles commanded by Col. Deaton, after two night marches, surprised a German force of about 2,000 men in the Namsquald, after a sharp skirmish, the Germans were compelled to surrender.

## RUSSIANS HEM ENEMY BETWEEN TWO RIVERS

Petrograd, Sept. 15, via London, 6.42 p. m.—The general staff has issued an announcement as follows: "Russian troops are progressing along the lower stretches of the San river without meeting resistance from the defeated enemy, who continue to retreat."

### MOVEMENTS COST GERMANS DEARLY.

Paris, Sept. 15, 7.08 p. m.—The Russian official statement, issued at Petrograd, according to the Havas Agency, says: "No fighting occurred in East Prussia today. Our troops extricated themselves from a difficult position, and are awaiting further movements."

### GERMANS BROKEN IF ALLIES KEEP THEM ON MOVE

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, Military Expert, Special Cable.) London, Sept. 15.—In the absence of more detailed information it is impossible to say to what degree the Germans lost in fighting power in comparison with the allies, who must have suffered very heavy losses during the week's battle. It will need time to recover breath and replenish ammunition and supplies.

### HOME RULE BILL PASSES COMMONS

London, Sept. 15.—After the Unionists had made a formal protest, and had left the chamber, the House of Commons this afternoon passed through all its stages the bill introduced by Premier Asquith to suspend the operation of the Irish Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment Bills.

### NEW CRUISER SUNK

Berlin, via Copenhagen, Sept. 15, 6.35 a. m.—It is officially announced that the morning of Sept. 15 the small cruiser, Hela, was sunk by a torpedo from a hostile submarine. Almost the whole of the crew was saved.

### WOUNDED AT BATTLE OF CHARLEROI

Snapshot taken behind the French lines. French officer with leg shattered by a shell attended by the hospital corps.

There's something in the English after all. They may be too bent on conquest, and too eager after gold. But there's something in the English after all. They have a sense of duty, and I don't exhaust my breath by endeavoring to tell you of them all. Yet they have a sense of duty, and they'll face it to the death. So there's something in the English after all.

## WOUNDED AT BATTLE OF CHARLEROI



SNAPSHOT TAKEN BEHIND THE FRENCH LINES. FRENCH OFFICER WITH LEG SHATTERED BY A SHELL ATTENDED BY THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

## THERE'S SOMETHING IN THE ENGLISH AFTER ALL

I've been meditating lately that when everything is told. There's something in the English after all. They may be too bent on conquest, and too eager after gold. But there's something in the English after all.

## BELGIANS FALL INTO TRAP BUT STILL ARE HAPPY

Five hundred yards on the other side of the highway we could see through the trees the red pottery roofs and whitewashed walls of Weerde, while a short distance to the right in a heavily wooded park was a large stone chateau. The only sign the town was occupied was a pall of little gray vapor which hung over it and a constant crackle of musketry issuing from it. Occasionally through my glasses I could catch a glimpse of a machine gun in the upper windows of the chateau.

## PARIS CALM BUT HOPEFUL WHEN GOOD NEWS CAME

Paris, Sept. 15.—The news of the battle of the Marne, which ended in the retreat of the Germans, was received quietly by this morning's newspapers, which show no sign of being carried away by this success. Maurice Barres writes: "Let us rejoice that important results have been obtained which entitle us to hope for decisive results. Let us wait forty-eight hours. Will the Germans be able to bring up reinforcements? No, they have only one line of railroad, which is very much encumbered, and we are receiving fresh troops."

## WANTS QUEBEC TO ABSORB SOME OF BELGIAN REFUGEES

Dr. Pelletier Says They Are Accustomed to Agriculture and Domestic Work. London, Sept. 15.—The question whether Quebec can help to absorb some of the Belgian refugees now in England is being taken up with the provincial government by Dr. Pelletier, agent-general for Quebec.

## GERMANS BROKEN HOME RULE BILL PASSES COMMONS

London, Sept. 15.—After the Unionists had made a formal protest, and had left the chamber, the House of Commons this afternoon passed through all its stages the bill introduced by Premier Asquith to suspend the operation of the Irish Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment Bills.

## NEW CRUISER SUNK

Berlin, via Copenhagen, Sept. 15, 6.35 a. m.—It is officially announced that the morning of Sept. 15 the small cruiser, Hela, was sunk by a torpedo from a hostile submarine. Almost the whole of the crew was saved.

## ARMOR-PLATE DEVICE FOR CANADIAN TROOPS

### Can be Used as a Shield in Battle and as a Spade in Entrenching—Experiments at Valcartier Show it to be Bullet-proof and a Great Protection to Soldiers Sprawled Behind it on Firing Line.

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 15.—The Canadian troops, when they fall, may be equipped with an armor-plate protection, which it is expected would save the lives of hundreds of the men, while they are engaged with the enemy, especially when defending an entrenchment position against an infantry attack. The device is a spade, which would also be used to dig shallow trenches by the advance party during an advance. In the hands of an expert it is pushed off after the trenches are dug, the spade would be placed on the ground, it being possible to hold it firmly with a spike, and sprawled behind it, the troops would fire through the aperture, getting a secure rest for the rifle and a splendid protection from the bullets of the enemy. Experiments with the spade were carried out yesterday both with the Ross Rifle and Mark 7 ammunition and a Laird machine gun. Neither weapon punctured the plate, and only in one or two cases did the bullet force its way through for enough to crack it. They plunged against the steel and fell, twisted and melted, to the ground. The minister of militia, Gen. Hughes, was delighted with the results, but would express no opinion as to the probability of the adoption of the device by the troops. The spade weighs four pounds and, it is believed, could be carried by the troops without much extra effort.

## CANADA WILL SEND TWO MORE CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Valcartier, Sept. 14.—The Canadian government, after communicating with the war office, has decided to increase the first Canadian expeditionary force by adding two complete cavalry regiments of 275 men and 37 officers each. The regiments to go will be the Strathcona House and the Royal Canadian Dragoon. Both regiments now form part of the Canadian permanent force, but at present they number only about 300 men in each regiment. They will be at once recruited up to full strength of 602 officers and men.

## MORE ARBITRATION TREATIES SIGNED

Washington, Sept. 15.—Treaties between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain and China were signed today by Secretary Bryan and the British, French, Spanish and Chinese ambassadors, which the Washington government believes, "will make armed conflict between Great Britain and these nations, almost, if not wholly impossible."

## PARIS CALM BUT HOPEFUL WHEN GOOD NEWS CAME

Paris, Sept. 15.—The news of the battle of the Marne, which ended in the retreat of the Germans, was received quietly by this morning's newspapers, which show no sign of being carried away by this success. Maurice Barres writes: "Let us rejoice that important results have been obtained which entitle us to hope for decisive results. Let us wait forty-eight hours. Will the Germans be able to bring up reinforcements? No, they have only one line of railroad, which is very much encumbered, and we are receiving fresh troops."

## WANTS QUEBEC TO ABSORB SOME OF BELGIAN REFUGEES

Dr. Pelletier Says They Are Accustomed to Agriculture and Domestic Work. London, Sept. 15.—The question whether Quebec can help to absorb some of the Belgian refugees now in England is being taken up with the provincial government by Dr. Pelletier, agent-general for Quebec.

## GERMANS BROKEN HOME RULE BILL PASSES COMMONS

London, Sept. 15.—After the Unionists had made a formal protest, and had left the chamber, the House of Commons this afternoon passed through all its stages the bill introduced by Premier Asquith to suspend the operation of the Irish Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment Bills.

## NEW CRUISER SUNK

Berlin, via Copenhagen, Sept. 15, 6.35 a. m.—It is officially announced that the morning of Sept. 15 the small cruiser, Hela, was sunk by a torpedo from a hostile submarine. Almost the whole of the crew was saved.

There's something in the English after all. They may be too bent on conquest, and too eager after gold. But there's something in the English after all. They have a sense of duty, and I don't exhaust my breath by endeavoring to tell you of them all. Yet they have a sense of duty, and they'll face it to the death. So there's something in the English after all.

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.

Subscription Rates: Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year.

Advertising Rates: Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Important Notice: All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Authorized Agents: The following agents are authorized to collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz. H. CECIL KEIRSTEAD, MISS V. E. GIBBERSON.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress of our great Dominion.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 19, 1914

ALLIES STRIKING HARD.

Apparently the greatest mistake the Germans have made in France, was ignoring the British as a factor in the fight when they set out to smash the French centre. That error has proved costly.

The official report makes it clear that the early advance of the Allies was made only in the face of a terrific resistance by the Germans who fought stubbornly over every foot of ground.

That the German retreat has become precipitate seems certain, and the British and French, directed by their aeroplanes, are apparently able to strike at the most vital spots of the enemy's line.

The War Office believes that if the allies push their advantage and succeed in turning the retreat into a disastrous rout, the Germans might be entirely cut off from escape across the border.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the battle now raging, the Kaiser's plan to rush Paris has completely failed, and his invading army is

fighting for its existence, with the chance that a large part of it, at least, may never return. With her troops in France in grave danger, and the Russian monarch on her eastern border, Germany awaits overwhelming disaster.

THE TWO GERMANYS.

The Two Germanys is the title of a striking article in the Review of Reviews by Oswald Garrison Villard. After asking what attitude conscientious German-Americans shall take toward the war of nations now convulsing Europe, and particularly toward the country of their ancestry, Mr. Villard answers his own question with the emphatic declaration that no German-American who really believes in republican institutions, in popular government, in the ideals of Washington and Lincoln, can uphold the Kaiser whose madness has plunged his country in ruin and severed international ties of infinite worth, not to be re-united for decades to come.

There are, he explains, two Germanys. One is that of the Kaiser and of the military autocracy—those who believe in the divine right of rulers, in the mangled, in might against right, and have taught the doctrine that peace can only be assured if all the nations be armed to the teeth.

The Allies well rejecting over their success along the whole line of battle seem to be fully aware that strenuous fighting will yet have to be done before the enemy is crushed in France; and apparently they are prepared for it. The commanders in reporting officially have been careful not to over-estimate the effect of the work of the British and French in pushing back the invaders. Nevertheless the victory in the first stage of this tremendous war is theirs. This is true not only of the Western field of operations, but of the Eastern. Austria's operations in aid of her ally have ended in disaster. Germany, therefore, is fighting a double-fronted battle.

It is interesting to note that although the Germans have been driven back and are not likely to regain much of the ground they have lost, there has been no cessation in the preparations at Paris for defense. It is further proof that the Allies are taking no chances.

TRAINING FOR STUDENTS.

Five years ago a British commission recommended universities to adopt a course of training in military science, and at that time tentative proposals were made by the Canadian minister of militia that something of the sort should be done by the universities in Canada.

The movement is to be voluntary, but will give those who desire to prepare themselves for the service a good knowledge of drill and target practice. The students will be asked to provide their own uniforms, but it is thought the rifles can be procured from the militia department. The regular lectures at the university will not be interfered with to any great extent.

REGULATING PRICES.

Complaints are being made in the West that farmers are holding their grain for the very high prices which are expected to prevail before another crop can be harvested. The soaring prices of all foods, especially bread and meats, are made the excuse for their action which can only result in making more serious the problem for the poor throughout the country.

ODDS AGAINST THE ENEMY.

The German armies in France are making desperate efforts to stay the advance of the allied forces. They have been severely punished in their long retreat, but according to the latest reports they maintain cohesion and are trying to gain new positions that offer better opportunities for defence than were to be found in the territory through which they have passed during the last ten days.

as far west as St. Quentin, through a country not favorable to the attacking force. By bringing the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria into line, it will be near the fortress of Metz. Some experts look for the next big resistance of the enemy to be made on the Meuse. The Allies, however, are pushing fresh troops to the front and vigorously continuing their pursuit, large forces of cavalry pressing forward with great effect. In the Vosges territory and Alsace both sides are reported to be receiving their strength for the greater struggle in the West.

The retreat of Von Kluck seems to have been well made, although his losses must have been enormous. Fighting every inch of the way, he has performed a great feat in keeping out of the jaws of the trap that for days have been threatening to snap him up. But his advance and retreat together were not so great as the long-drawn out retirement of the allied armies, when the steady, dogged courage of the British made the strategic defensive assumed by the Allies successful and paved the road for the offensive now so well under way and for which the French by temperament are perhaps better adapted than for the defensive.

If the Germans make a determined stand along the Aisne, a new battle may follow as serious as that on the Marne. While no one can tell in advance what the outcome of the fighting that is looked for during the next few days, will be, the odds are against the enemy. Germany's prestige has been so challenged by the events of the last week that they cannot fail to have a disheartening effect on her troops. For that very reason, however, it is altogether likely that the Kaiser will make a desperate attempt to reassert the offensive.

The Allies well rejecting over their success along the whole line of battle seem to be fully aware that strenuous fighting will yet have to be done before the enemy is crushed in France; and apparently they are prepared for it. The commanders in reporting officially have been careful not to over-estimate the effect of the work of the British and French in pushing back the invaders. Nevertheless the victory in the first stage of this tremendous war is theirs. This is true not only of the Western field of operations, but of the Eastern. Austria's operations in aid of her ally have ended in disaster. Germany, therefore, is fighting a double-fronted battle.

AT THE FRONT.

No new details of the action at the front were given out at the French War Office Wednesday. The assurance comes from the general headquarters, however, that the Allies have not weakened on any position. There is every reason to believe that sharp fighting is going on, especially along the Aisne River. The British and French are evidently making a vigorous advance from Solons up the valley of the Aisne with the object of driving a wedge between Rheims and Laon, thus heading off Von Kluck's anticipated reinforcements from Belgium.

It is possible that the line from Rheims to Laon has already been cut. If so, the situation of the German right, which in two weeks has been forced back more than seventy miles, is indeed critical. The official statement from London issued late last night does not indicate that the Allies have yet been able to cut this line. It gives the enemy a position extending from the neighborhood of Noyon, in the west, to Bois Forges, on the Meuse, north of Verdun, with its left resting on the German fortress of Metz. Noyon is about thirty-eight miles Southeast of Amiens. It is in a hilly country, and the Germans are reported to be digging strong entrenchments there. But their operations are harassed by the French army pressing forward from Amiens to attack their flank, while the allied forces continue to fight vigorously in front.

There is no longer any doubt that the Germans intend to make a determined and stubborn resistance wherever they are now drawn up. Their chief object during the last week has been to save the forces on their right under Von Kluck. If they should be defeated in the battle now going on their retreat could only be made at great sacrifice of men and guns. It is reported that Fort Troyon in the East has been relieved by the French, which, if true, means that the line of retreat between Toul and Verdun has been cut off. In that case, if the armies of the Duke of Wurttemberg and the Crown Prince are forced to retire, they will have to go by a route known as the Stenay Gap, a narrow, difficult passage about twenty-seven miles north of Verdun. It might not be possible to avoid congestion there that would prove disastrous.

WESTMORLAND LIBERALS.

If recent information as to the feelings and prospects of the Liberal party in Westmorland County is correct Mr. A. B. Copp will be the next Member of Parliament for that constituency, succeeding the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson. The death of Mr. Emmerson, a source of the keenest regret to the Liberal party everywhere, removing as it did a tower of strength to Liberalism, was followed soon by an unexpected move by Westmorland Conservatism. It was thought, in view of the political trend declared by the leaders at Ottawa, that their following in New Brunswick would be guided by that example, so far at least as active campaigning was concerned. But the Conservatives of Westmorland county, for good or evil, decided to place their candidate in the field and make visible and active preparations for an election.

This forced the hand of the Liberal party, and the first result was the fine convention of Tuesday afternoon last at Moncton, at which Mr. Arthur B. Copp of Sackville was nominated, and after a show of strength by their worthy, able and representative Liberals, was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

NOT FOR THE ASKING.

The London Spectator discussing the great service done by the British fleet in keeping trade routes clear and the German warships bottled up, says: "As a consequence of our silent victory at sea, Germany loses practically the whole of her overseas commerce. Some of this will certainly pass to Great Britain, and not only our shipowners are benefited, but our manufacturers will probably gain many orders in neutral markets previously supplied by Germany. The Americans, it will be noted, are also counting on a possible profit that they may derive from the war, and

doubtless some of the trade lost to Germany will be won by the United States."

How Germany gained and developed the trade she has lost is an interesting story and one that it would take a long time to tell. It did not go to her for the asking; neither will it go to the United States for the asking. The strongest argument used by those Americans who are in favor of the purchase by the United States of German merchant steamers held up in United States ports, is that at one stroke it would give every resident of the country, and long acquaintance with the electors has caused them to recognize him as a capable, efficient, eloquent advocate of the public interest. A man of liberal education, fair-minded, but with a considerable capacity for hard political fighting, Mr. Copp may be relied upon to make this campaign a memorable one.

The Conservative party in Westmorland is divided and weakened by the errors, jealousies and unsound policies of its leaders, great and small. How grave are these elements of disunion is known better inside the county than outside. The Liberals have a long record of success in Westmorland, and a study of the returns of former elections indicate that in normal years the constituency has a very large Liberal majority. Nevertheless, good organization and hard work will be necessary, and with these Mr. Copp's success is to be doubted. He should have the earnest and energetic support of every Liberal and Independent. By supporting him they will be voting for the cause of good government.

THE DIPLOMATS.

The explanation of the presence of the Goeben and Breslau—the two German ships which have been reported as transferred to Turkey—in the Mediterranean, is furnished by the Nation. It was, we are told, to prevent the French transports carrying troops from Algeria to France in the course of the war—a task, it was confidently predicted, in which the German war vessels would have the assistance of Italy as well as of Austria, while Britain looked on from a position of neutrality. This forecast was appearing in Germany on the eve of hostilities. France has since seen many thousands of her Algerian troops brought safely from shore to shore, conveyed by French and British warships, while Italy looked on not unkindly, and neither German nor Austrian flag came near.

The German soldiers are making a fighting record which proves them to be formidable enough; but a strange diplomatic arm of the government at the outbreak of the war. There is positively no limit to the miscalculations of this branch of the German service. Examples can be multiplied without end. Apparently Berlin believed that if Japan took a hand in the conflict it would be against her old enemy, Russia; the idea of Italy not entering in with the Triple Alliance was not considered; and Britain, it was thought, would certainly not fight "for a scrap of paper."

The Kaiser is represented as being greatly astonished that public opinion in the United States is not in his favor. In fact, wherever there was opportunity for his diplomats to blunder in estimating public opinion and the intentions of other governments, they promptly did so and led him on to the inevitable catastrophe.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is now the turn of the navy to congratulate the allied forces in France. Britain's defenders have done noble work on sea and land against the German foe. And they have just begun to fight.

If gold has been discovered in Alaska in any such quantities as reported by the Guggenheim interests in New York, it will create a new era of prosperity in that region. Incidentally, it will create new wealth for the Guggenheims.

Germany has again returned to the compulsory passport system. As a result of the war, an Imperial decree compels police officers, military inspectors and all forest and game officials to ask every traveler arriving from abroad and every foreigner sojourning in Germany to show his passport. Only former Germans who have returned to the fatherland are exempt from the duty of carrying such a document.

It is futile to discuss the terms of peace or expatiate upon the long results of the war until it has been made decisive enough to insure the purpose for which it is being fought on the part of the other—New York Journal of Commerce.

There will be no peace until the fruits of peace are assured. Great Britain and her Allies have already made that clear. President Wilson's reply to the delegates from the King of Belgium protesting against German atrocities was frank and statesmanlike. A similar answer was given to France and Germany regarding their protests. The President gave voice to his government's desire to observe a strictly neutral attitude.

The most inauspicious of the deadly contrivances used in this war is the naval mine indiscriminately resorted to by Germany. Its destructive qualities have been greatly developed during the last few years. The Germans made use of the naval mine in the Franco-German War, but not with much success. Its only effect was to impede the entry of the German ships into their own ports, while the subsequent removal of the mine fields led to many fatal accidents.

A correspondent of a Scottish newspaper points out that during the first week of the war practically all the men on the island of Lewis, off the coast of Scotland, answered the call to take up arms in one or other branch of the service. One in eight of the whole population of 28,000 is already under arms. The elder Pitt boasted that it was he

who had first drawn into the King's service the hardy and intrepid men of Lewis and its neighbor the island of Skye. There were 1,600 men of Skye in the British ranks at Waterloo.

No nation could have done more than England to ward off the great war. No man could have done more than Sir Edward Grey to preserve the peace of Europe. If the same spirit had animated all the chancellors of Europe, there would have been no war.—New York Independent.

If there had been in Germany any effective popular protest against the vanity of the Kaiser and his militant advisers, that prosperous country might to-day have been at peace. Instead, it faces disaster.

Once more the legend of Lord Kitchener as the Man of Iron has been revived. The average person has formed a notion of the British War Minister in his private as well as in his official capacity which will never be eradicated, although it is almost as remote from the truth as anything could be. A man of iron is at the War Office, but no one need imagine that when he is off duty he is detached from the amenities of civilization or indifferent to the delights of culture and art. On the contrary, Kitchener's taste in porcelain and other fascinating curios is to be unsurpassed.

The paralysis of Germany's export trade may lead to a doll famine any time after next Christmas. There are probably stocks enough in hand in English markets to provide this year's Christmas presents, but after that more supplies will be wanted, and dollmaking is a German monopoly. There is said to be one factory in England for making dolls' bodies, but not a single factory for making dolls' heads. To equip factories would mean large capital expenditures, for even dolls' heads in these days are made by elaborate machinery. The present is an obvious opportunity, however, for enterprising capitalists to start just such profitable industries.

EXACT INFORMATION ON COMPOSITION OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

(Scientific American, Sept. 5, '14.) The numerical strength of the various units which compose a European army in the field differs so widely from that of our own army that it is difficult for the average American to understand, in reading the European war despatches, what number of troops is represented by the terms brigade, division, regiment, army corps, etc. The following statement is applicable, broadly, to all of the continental armies engaged in the present conflict.

The European regiment in full war strength numbers about 5,300 men, under the command of a colonel. Three regiments form a brigade of 16,000 men, commanded by a major-general. Two brigades form a division of 32,000 men, under the command of a lieutenant-general. Two divisions constitute an army corps of 64,000 men, commanded by a general. A dependent field army (fully equipped with cavalry, artillery, commissary, engineering and medical departments) of a total strength of 120,000 men. There are variations from these totals as given, but they are not so great, and the above estimate of the strength of the various units if applied to the number of divisions, brigades, army corps, etc., mentioned in the despatches will give a closely accurate estimate of the number of troops engaged.

Copenhagen.

To the editor of The Sun—Sir: Two wounded Irish troops rode into Paris the other day on a train and said the last thing they knew they had been "lightning like the devil at Copenhagen." Perhaps this was their Tipperary way of saying "Compliments."

We war fighters for a week or more, an "lightning" night 'n' day. The boys were all around us till the Germans ran away. It was a glorious ruction, sure we tuk it like play. Till we found ourselves alone at Copenhagen!

We war mighty glad, I tell ye, when we got the word "Advance." We kep' right on through Belgium, to drive 'em out of France. The Dutch war sure cantankerous, they led us quite a dance. Till we found ourselves marooned at Copenhagen!

'Twas a long way to Tipperary, och, a weary road from there. Our nags bein' shot from under us, we travelled on shanks' mare. Then we tuk the tram to Paris, never paid a blessed fare. For they knew that we war just from Copenhagen!

They're feedin' us on strawberries, an' butthin' an' champagne! We're feelin' just like lightning' cocks, or ducks in heavy rain; A week of this would kill us, so good-by, Fare again. We'll go back to fight the Dutch at Copenhagen! Slieve-na-moon, North Toronto, Canada, Sept. 2.

Getting After the Enemy.

While British soldiers are chasing the enemy British merchants and manufacturers are doing their part toward obtaining the victory by chasing the enemy's trade.

To Attack Turkey.

Regardless of what the Sultan may do on Thanksgiving Day we propose to attack Turkey's left wing and lead a determined assault on the breast works.

The Greatest.

We do not object to the Kaiser's new title "William the Greatest" provided that we are allowed to finish the sentence.

A. B. COPP CHOSEN FOR WESTMORLAND

Unanimously Nominated as Liberal Standard-Bearer for Federal Vacancy

ROUSING CONVENTION

Candidate and Other Prominent Men Deliver Stirring Addresses Full of Optimism in the Result of the Bye-Election—Resolutions Eulogizing the Late Mr. Emmerson, Confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Loyalty Passed.

Moncton, Sept. 15.—At a largely attended convention of the Liberal party of Westmorland county held in Moncton this afternoon, A. B. Copp, esq., M. P., was nominated as party standard bearer for the by-election necessitated by the death of Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

The delegation was representative of all parts of the county. Moncton City Club rooms in Tanasoda Hall was crowded and much interest was shown in the proceedings.

Dr. E. A. Smith, of Shediac, president of the Westmorland Liberal Association, occupied the chair. He referred to the faithful services of Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who was nominated as party standard bearer for the approaching by-election. Dr. Smith paid a high tribute to the late Mr. Emmerson. O. Gallant, esq., of L'Acadie, was elected secretary.

After roll call, delegates proceeded to nominate candidates. Mr. Copp was unanimously chosen and accepted the nomination in a brief speech, thanking the delegates for the confidence they had placed in him. He regretted deeply the death of Hon. H. R. Emmerson, as a result of which the convention had been called. He spoke appreciatively of the splendid services rendered this constituency and the Dominion generally, by the late member, pointing out that the late Hon. Mr. Emmerson had passed away, the principles for which he had fought were still alive. He had hoped that the Westmorland Conservatives would not have held a convention during the present truce in party affairs, as result of the great European conflict, but since they had held a convention and selected a candidate, it was fair that the Liberals should also select their standard bearer. The nomination was not of his own seeking, but he was glad to accept it, and that whether elected or defeated he would stand by the Liberal party.

Nomination Unanimous.

Mr. Copp's remarks were loudly applauded and at the conclusion of his speech the nomination was made unanimous on the motion of Charles S. Hickman, of Dorchester.

P. J. Veno, Liberal organizer for northern New Brunswick, was called on to second the nomination of Mr. Copp. He referred to the excellent record of the late Hon. Mr. Emmerson and scathingly criticized the present provincial administration as well as the Borden government at Ottawa. He was pleased to see that a large attendance at the convention. It spoke volumes for the fighting spirit of the Liberals of Westmorland county. The eyes of other parts of the Dominion would be turned to Westmorland in the by-election campaign, and he believed Liberal principles would triumph, as in the past. Hon. Mr. Emmerson had left behind him a name which they should be proud and be felt that they would not be unmindful of what he had accomplished in the interests of the county and the country generally.

Striking Resolutions.

"Resolved that we, the Liberals of the county of Westmorland, here assembled, express our sincere sympathy with the British Empire in the trying circumstances in which she is now engaged, and have every confidence that the old flag which for 1,000 years has braved the battle and breeze, will at the close of the present strife still wave triumphant in the air."

"We wish to pledge the loyalty of the Liberal subjects in the county of Westmorland to King George and to the British Empire, and to stand towards the defence of Canada and the assistance of Great Britain in the present hour of need."

"Whereas, death has removed from our midst our late member for Westmorland, and a faithful adherent of Liberal principles, therefore resolved that we, the Liberals of the county of Westmorland, here assembled, express our keen regret at the loss sustained in Hon. Mr. Emmerson's death. We feel that in his decease, the county of Westmorland has lost a faithful representative, and the Dominion a noble legislator, and the nation at large a keen exponent of Liberal principles. And further resolved that we convey to the family of the late Hon. Mr. Emmerson our sincere sympathy for the loss which they, in common with ourselves, has sustained."

Speeches were delivered by Senator McSweeney, M. Leger, esq., M. P., and A. C. Fawcett, and the meeting closed with cheering cheers for the king, the allies, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Copp.

ENGLAND WOULD

The British of Edward Grey, see to the press by the German chancery to protect Belgium and would once again.

President Poincaré's telegram of felicitation to Romania is against Austria, The Japanese, Kato-Chow in China side of the Kia-C

The first encampment at this point.

ALLI

Paris, Sept. 15. French government that the allied army that the forward movement. "On our left whole front, from the Rhine. "On the centre the Meuse, continues. "It is absolutely Wolff Agency, that ing Verdun. This is not a part of the has been bombarded. "It is known that not succeeded, and "There is nothing GERMANS TAKING. Gen. Von Kluck, on a line of miles arms of Generals and the Crown Prince the next big battle. Although the G have lost many guns succeed in their attacks operating to time comes for another London, Sept. 15, an end, and although Germans, it is northward advance. The new position opportunities for defeat last ten days. They through a country attacking forces. T Von Hausen, the D River Aisne to holding the roads tier and eastward to. Thus, by bring line, they will be CO NEXT LINE OF. Some military next big resistance fought before many Much must pass were keeping up a with large forces of Belgian frontier, co forces, which gained between that river movement which th Rhine has been of the neighboring should not be diffi and the south front. On the French across the Lorraine since the beginning. In Vosges and all their strength is GENERAL DAN. The Russians a land. The armies divisions, have been the Russians were reports, in the ang Russian troops had are supported by. Przemysl is be berg and which w Von Auenberg, Pr wards Turin, Pr of the Vistula, 26 look for reinforcements advance in East P The Russians they had a superior was superior to the Petrograd hope to be able to capture of Vitebsk. Hindenburg, join these troops are a good account of DEMAND NEW. Besides invading lvely in Bukovina, weeks ago. It is possible south of t to demand a new The Russian g except that the R are now in good p General Hindenbu front. They say that nine miles north considerable. The scattered ing skirmishes w Rifles, a perman in the South Afric Germans, whom th be the forerunn have a strong for borders of the Un sympathized with posed by the sam From Berlin c by a submarine bo there is as much British cruiser Pa true, it would see daring raids.

Paris, Sept. 15. French government that the allied army that the forward movement. "On our left whole front, from the Rhine. "On the centre the Meuse, continues. "It is absolutely Wolff Agency, that ing Verdun. This is not a part of the has been bombarded. "It is known that not succeeded, and "There is nothing GERMANS TAKING. Gen. Von Kluck, on a line of miles arms of Generals and the Crown Prince the next big battle. Although the G have lost many guns succeed in their attacks operating to time comes for another London, Sept. 15, an end, and although Germans, it is northward advance. The new position opportunities for defeat last ten days. They through a country attacking forces. T Von Hausen, the D River Aisne to holding the roads tier and eastward to. Thus, by bring line, they will be CO NEXT LINE OF. Some military next big resistance fought before many Much must pass were keeping up a with large forces of Belgian frontier, co forces, which gained between that river movement which th Rhine has been of the neighboring should not be diffi and the south front. On the French across the Lorraine since the beginning. In Vosges and all their strength is GENERAL DAN. The Russians a land. The armies divisions, have been the Russians were reports, in the ang Russian troops had are supported by. Przemysl is be berg and which w Von Auenberg, Pr wards Turin, Pr of the Vistula, 26 look for reinforcements advance in East P The Russians they had a superior was superior to the Petrograd hope to be able to capture of Vitebsk. Hindenburg, join these troops are a good account of DEMAND NEW. Besides invading lvely in Bukovina, weeks ago. It is possible south of t to demand a new The Russian g except that the R are now in good p General Hindenbu front. They say that nine miles north considerable. The scattered ing skirmishes w Rifles, a perman in the South Afric Germans, whom th be the forerunn have a strong for borders of the Un sympathized with posed by the sam From Berlin c by a submarine bo there is as much British cruiser Pa true, it would see daring raids.

Paris, Sept. 15. French government that the allied army that the forward movement. "On our left whole front, from the Rhine. "On the centre the Meuse, continues. "It is absolutely Wolff Agency, that ing Verdun. This is not a part of the has been bombarded. "It is known that not succeeded, and "There is nothing GERMANS TAKING. Gen. Von Kluck, on a line of miles arms of Generals and the Crown Prince the next big battle. Although the G have lost many guns succeed in their attacks operating to time comes for another London, Sept. 15, an end, and although Germans, it is northward advance. The new position opportunities for defeat last ten days. They through a country attacking forces. T Von Hausen, the D River Aisne to holding the roads tier and eastward to. Thus, by bring line, they will be CO NEXT LINE OF. Some military next big resistance fought before many Much must pass were keeping up a with large forces of Belgian frontier, co forces, which gained between that river movement which th Rhine has been of the neighboring should not be diffi and the south front. On the French across the Lorraine since the beginning. In Vosges and all their strength is GENERAL DAN. The Russians a land. The armies divisions, have been the Russians were reports, in the ang Russian troops had are supported by. Przemysl is be berg and which w Von Auenberg, Pr wards Turin, Pr of the Vistula, 26 look for reinforcements advance in East P The Russians they had a superior was superior to the Petrograd hope to be able to capture of Vitebsk. Hindenburg, join these troops are a good account of DEMAND NEW. Besides invading lvely in Bukovina, weeks ago. It is possible south of t to demand a new The Russian g except that the R are now in good p General Hindenbu front. They say that nine miles north considerable. The scattered ing skirmishes w Rifles, a perman in the South Afric Germans, whom th be the forerunn have a strong for borders of the Un sympathized with posed by the sam From Berlin c by a submarine bo there is as much British cruiser Pa true, it would see daring raids.

Paris, Sept. 15. French government that the allied army that the forward movement. "On our left whole front, from the Rhine. "On the centre the Meuse, continues. "It is absolutely Wolff Agency, that ing Verdun. This is not a part of the has been bombarded. "It is known that not succeeded, and "There is nothing GERMANS TAKING. Gen. Von Kluck, on a line of miles arms of Generals and the Crown Prince the next big battle. Although the G have lost many guns succeed in their attacks operating to time comes for another London, Sept. 15, an end, and although Germans, it is northward advance. The new position opportunities for defeat last ten days. They through a country attacking forces. T Von Hausen, the D River Aisne to holding the roads tier and eastward to. Thus, by bring line, they will be CO NEXT LINE OF. Some military next big resistance fought before many Much must pass were keeping up a with large forces of Belgian frontier, co forces, which gained between that river movement which th Rhine has been of the neighboring should not be diffi and the south front. On the French across the Lorraine since the beginning. In Vosges and all their strength is GENERAL DAN. The Russians a land. The armies divisions, have been the Russians were reports, in the ang Russian troops had are supported by. Przemysl is be berg and which w Von Auenberg, Pr wards Turin, Pr of the Vistula, 26 look for reinforcements advance in East P The Russians they had a superior was superior to the Petrograd hope to be able to capture of Vitebsk. Hindenburg, join these troops are a good account of DEMAND NEW. Besides invading lvely in Bukovina, weeks ago. It is possible south of t to demand a new The Russian g except that the R are now in good p General Hindenbu front. They say that nine miles north considerable. The scattered ing skirmishes w Rifles, a perman in the South Afric Germans, whom th be the forerunn have a strong for borders of the Un sympathized with posed by the sam From Berlin c by a submarine bo there is as much British cruiser Pa true, it would see daring raids.

Paris, Sept. 15. French government that the allied army that the forward movement. "On our left whole front, from the Rhine. "On the centre the Meuse, continues. "It is absolutely Wolff Agency, that ing Verdun. This is not a part of the has been bombarded. "It is known that not succeeded, and "There is nothing GERMANS TAKING. Gen. Von Kluck, on a line of miles arms of Generals and the Crown Prince the next big battle. Although the G have lost many guns succeed in their attacks operating to time comes for another London, Sept. 15, an end, and although Germans, it is northward advance. The new position opportunities for defeat last ten days. They through a country attacking forces. T Von Hausen, the D River Aisne to holding the roads tier and eastward to. Thus, by bring line, they will be CO NEXT LINE OF. Some military next big resistance fought before many Much must pass were keeping up a with large forces of Belgian frontier, co forces, which gained between that river movement which th Rhine has been of the neighboring should not be diffi and the south front. On the French across the Lorraine since the beginning. In Vosges and all their strength is GENERAL DAN. The Russians a land. The armies divisions, have been the Russians were reports, in the ang Russian troops had are supported by. Przemysl is be berg and which w Von Auenberg, Pr wards Turin, Pr of the Vistula, 26 look for reinforcements advance in East P The Russians they had a superior was superior to the Petrograd hope to be able to capture of Vitebsk. Hindenburg, join these troops are a good account of DEMAND NEW. Besides invading lvely in Bukovina, weeks ago. It is possible south of t to demand a new The Russian g except that the R are now in good p General Hindenbu front. They say that nine miles north considerable. The scattered ing skirmishes w Rifles, a perman in the South Afric Germans, whom th be the forerunn have a strong for borders of the Un sympathized with posed by the sam From Berlin c by a submarine bo there is as much British cruiser Pa true, it would see daring raids.

Paris, Sept. 15. French government that the allied army that the forward movement. "On our left whole front, from the Rhine. "On the centre the Meuse, continues. "It is absolutely Wolff Agency, that ing Verdun. This is not a part of the has been bombarded. "It is known that not succeeded, and "There is nothing GERMANS TAKING. Gen. Von Kluck, on a line of miles arms of Generals and the Crown Prince the next big battle. Although the G have lost many guns succeed in their attacks operating to time comes for another London, Sept. 15, an end, and although Germans, it is northward advance. The new position opportunities for defeat last ten days. They through a country attacking forces. T Von Hausen, the D River Aisne to holding the roads tier and eastward to. Thus, by bring line, they will be CO NEXT LINE OF. Some military next big resistance fought before many Much must pass were keeping up a with large forces of Belgian frontier, co forces, which gained between that river movement which th Rhine has been of the neighboring should not be diffi and the south front. On the French across the Lorraine since the beginning. In Vosges and all their strength is GENERAL DAN. The Russians a land. The armies divisions, have been the Russians were reports, in the ang Russian troops had are supported by. Przemysl is be berg and which w Von Auenberg, Pr wards Turin, Pr of the Vistula, 26 look for reinforcements advance in East P The Russians they had a superior was superior to the Petrograd hope to be able to capture of Vitebsk. Hindenburg, join these troops are a good account of DEMAND NEW. Besides invading lvely in Bukovina, weeks ago. It is possible south of t to demand a new The Russian g except that the R are now in good p General Hindenbu front. They say that nine miles north considerable. The scattered ing skirmishes w Rifles, a perman in the South Afric Germans, whom th be the forerunn have a strong for borders of the Un sympathized with posed by the sam From Berlin c by a submarine bo there is as much British cruiser Pa true, it would see daring raids.

Paris, Sept. 15. French government that the allied army that the forward movement. "On our left whole front, from the Rhine. "On the centre the Meuse, continues. "It is absolutely Wolff Agency, that ing Verdun. This is not a part of the has been bombarded. "It is known that not succeeded, and "There is nothing GERMANS TAKING. Gen. Von Kluck, on a line of miles arms of Generals and the Crown Prince the next big battle. Although the G have lost many guns succeed in their attacks operating to time comes for another London, Sept. 15, an end, and although Germans, it is northward advance. The new position opportunities for defeat last ten days. They through a country attacking forces. T Von Hausen, the D River Aisne to holding the roads tier and eastward to. Thus, by bring line, they will be CO NEXT LINE OF. Some military next big resistance fought before many Much must pass were keeping up a with large forces of Belgian frontier, co forces, which gained between that river movement which th Rhine has been of the neighboring should not be diffi and the south front. On the French across the Lorraine since the beginning. In Vosges and all their strength is GENERAL DAN. The Russians a land. The armies divisions, have been the Russians were reports, in the ang Russian troops had are supported by. Przemysl is be berg and which w Von Auenberg, Pr wards Turin, Pr of the Vistula, 26 look for reinforcements advance in East P The Russians they had a superior was superior to the Petrograd hope to be able to capture of Vitebsk. Hindenburg, join these troops are a good account of DEMAND NEW. Besides invading lvely in Bukovina

# ALLIES CONTINUE A DANCE, WHILE ARMY LOTS EVIDENCE OF GERMAN ATTEMPT TO ENTRENCH AND FIGHT BATTLE

Paris, Sept. 15, 11.16 p. m.—The official communication issued by the French government tonight gives... falls from the battle line, except to say that the allied armies are in close contact with the Germans everywhere, and that the forward movement continues between the Meuse and Argonne.

The text of the communication is as follows: "On our left wing our armies are in close contact with the enemy on the whole front, from the heights north of the River Aisne, west and south of Rheims."

"On the centre our forward movement, between the Argonne district and the Meuse, continues. It is absolutely untrue, as has been published time and again by the Wolff Agency, that the army of the Crown Prince is besieging and bombarding Verdun. This city has never been attacked. Only the Fort Troyon, which is not a part of the defences of Verdun, but protects the heights of the Meuse, has been bombarded on several occasions."

"It is known that the violent attacks of which it has been the object have not succeeded, and that since yesterday it has been relieved. There is nothing to report concerning our right wing."

**GERMANS TAKING UP POSITIONS.**  
Gen. Von Kluck with his army, has made a stand north of the River Aisne, on the line marked by the forest of L'Aigle and Cesson, while the armies of Generals Von Buslow and Von Hausen, the Duke of Wuertemberg and the Crown Prince are falling back to straighten out the front, on which the next big battle is likely to be fought.

Although the Germans have been badly punished in their long retreat, and have lost many guns and men, they maintain cohesion, and unless the French succeed in their attempt to get between the army of the Crown Prince and those operating to the west of him, they will present a solid front when the time comes for another clash, which will be as big as the recent battle.

London, Sept. 15, 9.25 p. m.—The battle of the Marne has about come to an end, and although the allied armies are keeping in touch with the retreating Germans, it is evident that the latter are taking up positions to stay the northward advance of the French and British.

The new position of the Germans, if they can gain it, offers better opportunities for defence than on the ground they have passed over during the last ten days. Their right apparently extends as far west as St. Quentin, through a country intersected by rivers and streams that will embarrass the attacking forces. The main German forces, under Generals Von Buslow and Von Hausen, the Duke of Wuertemberg and the Crown Prince, stretch along the River Aisne to the hills behind Rheims, and then north to Verdun, thus holding the roads and railways leading north from Retel to the Belgian frontier and eastward to Luxembourg and Metz in Lorraine.

Thus, by bringing the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria more into line, they will be covered on one wing by their own fortress of Metz.

**NEXT LINE OF RESISTANCE ON MEUSE.**  
Some military experts are of the opinion that the Germans will offer their next big resistance on the Meuse, and that another battle of Sedan will be fought before many days.

Much must pass before this takes place, however. The allies, at last reports, were keeping up a keen pursuit with probably fresh troops. The French left, with large forces of cavalry, some of which are reported as far north as the Belgian frontier, continue to harass the German right, while British and French forces, which gained passages over the Aisne two days ago, are now somewhere between that river and the River Oise, and are trying to repeat the outstanding movement which they carried out on the Oise last week.

Rheims has been occupied by the allies, but the reports make no mention of the neighboring fortresses of La Fere and Laon, the capture of which should not be difficult, as they are constructed to resist attack from the north and the south front is relatively weak.

On the French right the Germans are falling back to Chateau Selins, just across the Lorraine border, which has been the scene of so many skirmishes since the beginning of the war.

In Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged, both sides reserving all their strength for the more critical contest in the west.

**GENERAL DANKL'S FORCES IN DANGER.**  
The Russians are said to be continuing their successes in Galicia and Poland. The armies of General Dankl, which had the support of some German divisions, have been driven back across the frontier, which they crossed while the Russians were advancing on Lemberg, and are now, according to Petrograd reports, in the angle between the Rivers San and Vistula, a trap into which Russian troops had been trying for some days to drive them. Their flanks are supported by the fortresses of Cracow and Przemyel.

Przemysl is being approached by the Russian army which captured Lemberg and which will now operate against the right wing of Generals Dankl and Von Auffenberg. Meanwhile the Russian army is free to move westerly towards Tarnobrzeg, a town of some 27,000 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Vistula, 26 miles southeast of Bromberg, and General Rennenkampf can look for reinforcements for his army which had to fall back with the German advance in East Prussia.

The Russians won their victories in Galicia and Poland not only because they had a superior force, but because, according to correspondents, their artillery was superior to that of the Austrians and the Germans.

Petrograd hopes that when General Rennenkampf gets his reinforcements he will be able to defeat the Germans.

The Serbians and Montenegrins, according to a Rome despatch, after the capture of Vitegrad, Bosnia, by the Serbians, and of Fatcha, Bosnia, by the Montenegrins, joined forces and are now advancing along the entire front. All these troops are veterans with long fighting experiences, and are expected to give a good account of themselves.

**DEMAND NEW FRONTIER AFTER WAR.**  
Besides invading Galicia, the Russians are now said to be operating extensively in Bukovina, the chief town of which, Czerowitz, they occupied some weeks ago. It is thought to be the intention of the Russians to go as far as possible south of the Carpathian Mountains, and in case the allies are successful, to demand a new frontier in that direction when the war is over.

The Russian general staff has said nothing about the fighting in East Prussia except that the Russians were compelled to withdraw before superior forces, and are now in good positions. The Germans, however, claim another big victory for General Hindenburg in the fighting which raged for four days over the entire front.

They say that the Russians lost heavily, especially in the battle at Lyck, nine miles north of the Russian frontier, while the German losses were insignificant.

The scattered British and German forces throughout Africa have been having skirmishes wherever their frontiers meet, and the South African Mounted Rifles, a permanent force many members of which fought against the British in the South African war, are reported to have just won a victory over the Germans, whom they are said to have expelled from Ramans Drift. This may be the forerunner of what may develop into a serious battle. The Germans have a strong force in German-West Africa, and already have threatened the borders of the Union of South Africa. Therefore, before long the Germans, who sympathized with the Boers in their war against Great Britain, may be opposed by the same Boers, who are now fighting for Great Britain.

From Berlin comes the report that the German cruiser Hela has been sunk by a submarine boat. The admiralty here has no confirmation of this, and there is as much mystery about the case as surrounding the sinking of the British cruiser Pathfinder by a German submarine. If the report should prove true, it would mean that the submarines of both countries are making some clearing raids.

**ENGLAND WOULD HAVE ACTED AGAINST FRANCE.**  
The British official press bureau gives out a statement on authority of Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, in reply to a communication issued to the press by the Imperial German Chancery. The statement is based on the German chancery's question as to whether England would have interfered to protect Belgium's freedom against France, and the answer gives it that England would unquestionably have done so.

President Poincaré and Emperor Nicholas of Russia have exchanged telegrams of felicitations on the victories credited to French and Russian arms. Roumania is reported to be making advances to Italy for common action against Austria.

The Japanese troops, who are marching against the German protectorate of Kiaochow in China, have captured the town of Chi-Mo, a short distance outside of the Kia-Chow zone.

The first encounter between the German and Japanese land forces occurred at this point.

## LULL BEFORE STORM ON BELGIAN FIELDS

Germans Still Have 100,000 Men in Vicinity of Brussels and May Make Raid on Antwerp, While Reorganized Belgians on Other Hand May Retake Brussels—Heart-Rending Story of Germans' Murder of Aerschot Burgomaster Following Revenge for Attack Upon Honor of His Daughter.

(By L. H. JONES.)  
(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Antwerp, Sept. 15.—I learned today the details of a brilliant attack on a force of 500 Germans at Roulers, twenty miles south of Brussels. The Belgians caught the enemy just outside the town and killed 200 of them. While thirty-two others were taken prisoners.

The Germans are ranged around Brussels in numbers approximating 100,000 while the greater part of the Belgian army, about 80,000 troops, have taken shelter under the guns of the Antwerp forts.

It must not be thought that the bloody battle, which lasted four days between Malines and Brussels and Aerschot and Louvain, was an overwhelming defeat for the Belgians. They merely lost the ground which they had gained earlier.

Their retreat was in perfectly good order, and from my own observations I could see that the soldiers were in good spirits, but their losses in the Brussels-Malines-Louvain triangle were considerable. I should estimate that from the accounts given me that they were 1,500 men. While the Germans probably lost 4,000 men.

The Germans had taken up an excellent position and their artillery fire was deadly. There still remains, however, a large Belgian force which is a constant menace to Germans when they wish to move off troops to France. There are now two big events which may take place, the Germans may make a desperate and final effort to capture Antwerp or the Belgians may succeed in retaking Brussels. It is an extremely critical position, and the lull before the storm is ominous.

The Germans had taken up an excellent position and their artillery fire was deadly. There still remains, however, a large Belgian force which is a constant menace to Germans when they wish to move off troops to France. There are now two big events which may take place, the Germans may make a desperate and final effort to capture Antwerp or the Belgians may succeed in retaking Brussels. It is an extremely critical position, and the lull before the storm is ominous.

**GERMANS AGAIN IN DESPICABLE ROLE.**  
London, Sept. 15.—Under date of Antwerp, Sunday, the Standard publishes this morning the following story from a correspondent whose faith the editor of the Standard guarantees, but whose name he refuses to give: "One of the blackest pages in the invasion of Belgium is the sacking of Aerschot and the murder of the burgomaster and his son."

"I had the story from a resident of Aerschot who is now a refugee in Antwerp. He said that every word was true. When the German troops, under General Von Boehn, entered Aerschot, the one idea of the burgomaster was to save his town and people from the dread fate of Louvain. He awaited the Germans at the entrance to the town, and to General Von Boehn made offers of hospitality.

"The general was gracious enough, and said that so long as every word was true, the place showed the quietest demeanor. A battalion of the Twelfth Cavalry, strong, with machine guns and supply wagons, was surprised on Monday at Rousbrugge, between Hoogstade and Poperinghe, close to the frontier by a French cavalry force of 1,000 men who put them to flight and captured many of the machine guns and much ammunition. The Germans were in camp when the French fell upon them and a fierce engagement lasting for two hours ensued. One hundred Germans were captured. The French lost about thirty men, including two officers killed.

"A battalion of the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment of the Belgian line, the correspondent continues, blew up the railroad bridge between Alost and Thiermonde. This battalion later swooped down upon a German battalion in camp, killing fifty of them. The Belgians in this engagement captured nine supply wagons, a field kitchen, and several motorcycles.

"In the early hours of the morning the members of the household were roused by a shriek from the room occupied by the daughter. The son rushed in and found his sister struggling in the arms of the chief of staff, who was still tipsy. "The young man, aroused to a frenzy, attacked the scoundrel. There was a fierce struggle which ended in the son shooting the chief of staff.

"The tragedy was witnessed by host of the household, including the male and female servants, but the shot did not arouse the general and the other officers drunkenly asleep in their beds. The terrified household had to wait until morning for the announcement of the tragedy.

"The next morning the body of the chief of staff was discovered by the officers. The general was terribly cold in his wrath. The pier must be paid, he said. The burgomaster, his wife, son and daughter, even the servants, pleaded pitifully, but General Von Boehn said he knew his duty.

"The burgomaster, his son and two men servants were stood up against the wall and shot. The carnage in the streets with burning, hacking and stabbing followed."

**WARNING NOT UNDERRATE FOE.**  
London, Sept. 15.—In view of the many reports circulating in the allied countries as to the effect which the Germans' failure to occupy Paris, and their smashing defeat on the French army is having in Germany, particular value may be attached to the following information

## WHEN BRITISH LAST FOUGHT ON WATERLOO FIELD

Power of Napoleon Broken in One Terrible Day's Fighting

**PRUSSIAN'S PART**

Blucher Turned Defeat Into Rout But Did Not Win Battle is History's Verdict—Stubborn Courage of British in Squares Saved the Day for Wellington—Number of Men Engaged Small Compared to Those in Conflict Now raging.

(By E. B. R. for The Telegraph.)

To retell the story of Waterloo almost a century after it was fought, and when the very name has been for years the proverbial expression of a decisive defeat, would seem needless were it not for the fact that British troops are today again fighting over the same land where the greatest war lord of the world saw the end of a mad career. Liege, Namur, Ligny, Waver, Brussels, are historic names in English history. All are within thirty miles, as the crow flies, of the field of Waterloo. But the wretched art of war has advanced with terrible swiftness since the June Sunday in 1815 when the troops on both sides woke up, so to speak, to extend each other the death grip.

Those who know Waterloo know that it is a small insignificant bit of the map of Belgium only covering from end to end three miles and about two miles in width. Today's big battle preparations are stretched in a line 250 miles long and the field of campaign is half a continent. We can but hope that the conflict in a too peaceful age at the gigantic military genius of the man who lost it in that last battle for he had some 120,000 men, and the Prussians and won a hundred battle over the whole area that is now being disputed by the French, Belgians, British, Germans on the one hand, and the Austrians, the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians on the east. Napoleon had even done more. He had marched and largely won at some points in his redoubtable career from Lisbon and Madrid to Vienna, from Rome to Leipzig, and he had even rushed madly into the heart of Russia.

Yet he found his equal in the man who had chased him up from Spain, the Iron Duke, the man in whom we of today can best liken Kitchener. Re-shedding of Cards.

The battle of Waterloo was fought by the powers now engaged, but the cards have been re-shuffled since then. Then France was the aggressor against the allies (England, Prussia and the Netherlands). In June the allies had 70,000 men and Napoleon 200,000 all told, but in the actual battle the French had 120,000 men against Wellington's 105,000 composed of Englishmen, Hanoverians, Brunswickers, Germans and Netherlands. Blucher's 116,000 Prussians were the only really seasoned troops, for Wellington's Peninsula veterans were in America, and the British army had been in many more in reserve.

On June 18, Napoleon advanced and occupied Charleroi, a place just outside Belgium on the French border, which the French are reported to have occupied on Sunday last. On the 18th Napoleon engaged the Prussians at Ligny and the English at Quatrebras. Napoleon's fortunes were various. He personally commanded against the Prussians at Ligny in order to reunite with the Prussian broken forces. This retrograde action took place on the 17th, as far as the village of Waterloo, about nine and a half miles south-east of Brussels. The actual battle field is four miles or so farther from the Belgian capital, not far from the other smaller villages of St. Jean, by which the French know the battle until today.

**Escape of Prussians.**  
Napoleon has been very much criticised for the way in which he allowed 12,000 Prussians to escape at Ligny. He sent Marshal Grouchy after them, but they took a wrong direction with the result that Grouchy was at Wavre on the 18th with 38,000 men fighting a useless battle against a Prussian corps while their main body was enabled to return to Wellington and was his last victory. It must not be thought, however, that the Prussians won the day or even won the really decisive factors in the actual battle. That was won on fair terms by the British and the allies unsupported. Every body knows that Wellington relied upon the British and his hope, "I wish that night or the Prussians came" is now historic. There never has been any desire in English histories to overlook the valuable aid that the Prussians gave, though the German Emperor a few years ago in a speech in Hanover seemed to find another preference against England in the fact that Blucher's services were not thought of as of prime importance.

The battle itself was one of the most terrible ever fought. But it was on both sides a soldier's battle. Indeed it would seem that the field of operations was too small for real generalship, and so we read of the gallant charges of how one side then the other round the old farm houses that still stand on the bat-

## Many Bloody Battles On Road to Berlin

British Proud of Their Army But Realize War is Just Beginning—Correspondent Estimates the Number of Men Engaged in Battle of Marne at 1,840,000.

London, Tuesday—(Special Cable)—This is the forty-second day of the great war and the ninth day of the retreat from Paris, which only a week ago, with the Germans at Chateau Selins, almost with gunshot, was in a frenzy of preparation for a terrible day.

But as a result of the cinematograph changes of the last week, the next east for is now nearly one hundred miles away from the front capital. There has been no second Sedan. The whole of the German army of invasion is in a state of demoralization and the Kaiser is reported to have fled to the protection of the fortress of Metz.

In the fortress last night he may have learned through his own wireless press bureau that the reported great Russian defeat at Lemberg had been transformed by the arrival of immense Russian reinforcements into an Austro-German debacle, in which he lost many thousands of his crack troops and his Austrian allies were hopelessly smashed.

From Petrograd the news comes that the Slav populace of Hungary is rising for the Tsar, that Slavs by brigades are deserting Emperor Francis Joseph's battered army, and that unless the tide turns or peace is arranged the rising in Hungary will grow into a revolution throughout the dual monarchy that will end rule by the house of Hapsburg.

**SCHOOLBOYS BESIDE WHITE-HAIRED GRANDSIRS.**

It is this desperate situation that has forced the Kaiser to issue a call to schoolboys to take their places under the German colors alongside their white-haired grandsires who have been forced into the fighting line.

But notwithstanding the German-Austrian reverses and the triumphs of the Franco-British allies there is no one here who believes the end of the war is in sight. As one military expert puts it, "England is proud of the capture of ten thousand Germans and two hundred guns, but when the War Office reports the capture of two hundred thousand men and two thousand guns, then, and only then, will the great nations forced into a war for freedom by the Kaiser consider peace and payment to the last farthing for the wreck and ruin wrought by the barbarians of the Potsdam school."

It is "On to Berlin!" but, like the road to Tipperary, it is a long, long way, that will be marked by many bloody battles.

**NEARLY TWO MILLION IN GREAT BATTLE.**

Mr. Franklin Tate, of the Daily News, telegraphs from Bordeaux: "The German armies are now on the run along the whole line. It is probably no stand will be attempted until they reach the line running roughly from Peronne and St. Quentin to Metziers."

"The Crown Prince's army is south of Argonne, hesitating whether to retreat west of the Argonne forest and risk running up against the Duke of Wuertemberg's army, with the consequent congestion, or else attempt to cut its way through the fortified line between Verdun and Toul."

"The abandonment of Amiens shows that the German army in that region cannot longer reckon on preserving its communications in northwestern Belgium."

"Forty-six army corps were engaged in the great battle of the Marne, the biggest fight in history."

Forty-six army corps are equal to 1,840,000 men.

field, showing marks of the struggle for possession.

The three were five distinct attacks on the English position: (1) An attack on the English right; (2) An attack on the left by the division D'Enfer in which General Foy's division (8) a grand cavalry attack which ended in the French cavalry whirling itself out against the British squares; (3) A successful attack by Ney on La Haye Sainte, and (4) The historic charge of the old guard. Those who have read Fillet's account of that charge are not likely to forget the French emperor himself led his men forward, and all that personal valor could do to win they did, but they were up against an English force then and the old guard, those whom Napoleon addressed as "gentlemen" melted before the steady fire of the British.

The battle began at about 11.30 in the morning. Then the English soldiers had to swing their muskets round their heads to discharge the charges that had stuck in the rain of the night before, but once the old muzzles got free they were not with fire for the rest of the day, only resting when the bayonets were being fixed in the terrific hand-to-hand encounters.

The Prussian advance guard were heard coming through the woods from the southeast late in the afternoon. It was about 8 o'clock before they came up in any force. Napoleon still hoped to beat them separately, and it was his aim to break down those walls of steel, and before 8 o'clock at night the cry of "Sauve qui peut" rang out from the guard's bivouac.

A general advance of the English broke up the French into bits, and the retreat became a rout that was through into even worse confusion by the pursuit of the Prussians under General Gneisenau. When they ceased only after midnight through sheer exhaustion, Napoleon's power had been broken for all time. Exactly a month later he was a British prisoner on board the Bellerophon. His exile to St. Helena began in October.

This was the last time that British troops took part in a Continental war except for the Crimean war of the south of France. The Prussians were at Brussels; the Prussians were at Liege where if all that we believe come to pass, the first step in the dissolution of the dream of Prussian ascendancy is now being taken.

**GERMAN ARTILLERY INFERIOR.**

London, Sept. 16, 9.15 a.m.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who witnessed the battle at Solonos Sunday, sends the following account of it: "The Germans occupied the heights all along the valley of the Aisne, whence they were shelling the city with big siege howitzers. These howitzers make large holes, but their radius of devastation is only about twenty yards. Their penetrating power is their chief value. Some French soldiers have been killed by concussion of the brain from the effect of these shells, but the number killed has been small, and the number injured was one of the most serious.

"For the German shrapnel, which I saw hursting about the two steeples of the cathedral of Solonos, I exploded much too high to do serious damage. "Altogether the German artillery seemed inferior to that of the French and the English."

Recruiting for the 8th Regiment Canadian artillery to bring the regiment up to the strength to meet all emergencies, which began so well at the Carleton army on Monday, was continued at the new armory last evening with satisfactory results. The regiment sent 200 men to Valcartier and has a composite battery on Partridge Island ready for any work that may be called for and the new recruiting is in a sense to make up the complement without regard to those detachments.

Meanwhile recruiting for the infantry, for the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons, and the 9th Princess Louise Hussars, is being continued. Nothing has yet been heard, however, from Ottawa, as to the requirements for the second contingent from Canada.

On Monday evening the long service medal was presented to Sergt-Major Albert Carless by Major McKeach, of the Army Service Corps. For the last ten years he has been a warrant officer of the A. S. C., and had prior to that about thirteen years to his credit in the 8th Regiment Canadian Artillery.

## Great Britain's First Sea Lord



Prince Louis of Battenberg, though born in Austria, is a naturalized British subject and has been in the royal navy since 1858. He saw active service in the Egyptian war of 1882 and became first sea lord in 1912. He visited St. John about ten years ago.

brought by the military attaché of a neutral country who is said to have arrived in London. He left Berlin last Saturday night.

Lack of official news of continued German successes, he said, had undoubtedly caused a certain amount of uneasiness among the general public, but in military and governmental circles with which this observer was closely in touch, a feeling of absolute confidence reigned. It was admitted that the original plan of campaign had not been carried to a completely successful issue, owing chiefly to the fact that the British had been more effective than had been expected.

German banks had, to his certain knowledge, met no difficulties about meeting recent heavy obligations to a certain neutral foreign government, and the pinch of war had not made itself felt in Berlin, where the necessities and even the luxuries of life were no dearer than before.

It may be well to add that in the opinion of this impartial and highly competent observer no greater mistake could be made in Britain than to underestimate the power of the Germans. This, indeed, is the view taken by the responsible organs of public opinion here.

**GERMAN CAVALRY SURPRISED AND CAPTURED.**  
London, Sept. 15, 6.16 p. m.—The correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company at Antwerp relates, in a despatch, how a German cavalry force 3,000 men strong, with machine guns and supply wagons, was surprised on Monday at Rousbrugge, between Hoogstade and Poperinghe, close to the frontier by a French cavalry force of 1,000 men who put them to flight and captured many of the machine guns and much ammunition. The Germans were in camp when the French fell upon them and a fierce engagement lasting for two hours ensued. One hundred Germans were captured. The French lost about thirty men, including two officers killed.

A battalion of the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment of the Belgian line, the correspondent continues, blew up the railroad bridge between Alost and Thiermonde. This battalion later swooped down upon a German battalion in camp, killing fifty of them. The Belgians in this engagement captured nine supply wagons, a field kitchen, and several motorcycles.

"In the early hours of the morning the members of the household were roused by a shriek from the room occupied by the daughter. The son rushed in and found his sister struggling in the arms of the chief of staff, who was still tipsy. "The young man, aroused to a frenzy, attacked the scoundrel. There was a fierce struggle which ended in the son shooting the chief of staff.

"The tragedy was witnessed by host of the household, including the male and female servants, but the shot did not arouse the general and the other officers drunkenly asleep in their beds. The terrified household had to wait until morning for the announcement of the tragedy.

"The next morning the body of the chief of staff was discovered by the officers. The general was terribly cold in his wrath. The pier must be paid, he said. The burgomaster, his wife, son and daughter, even the servants, pleaded pitifully, but General Von Boehn said he knew his duty.

"The burgomaster, his son and two men servants were stood up against the wall and shot. The carnage in the streets with burning, hacking and stabbing followed."

**WARNING NOT UNDERRATE FOE.**  
London, Sept. 15.—In view of the many reports circulating in the allied countries as to the effect which the Germans' failure to occupy Paris, and their smashing defeat on the French army is having in Germany, particular value may be attached to the following information

London, Sept. 15, 9.15 a.m.—According to the Exchange Telegraph Company's Hague correspondent, Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, recently sent to the Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden the following telegram: "God has allowed me to be wounded. Bless Him, I am proud of the day I fell. It was the finest day I have lived."

**Patrols in Row.**  
London, Sept. 15, 8.30 a. m.—The Scotlan today states that the German submarine which sank the British cruiser Pathfinder has itself been sunk by the gun fire from several British ships.

## Say U. S. Minister Threatened War if Priests Were Shot

American Minister to Belgium, Who Stuck to His Post.

London, Sept. 19.—A Jesuit priest who escaped from Louvain before the destruction of that city has written to his father, Philip Cooley, of this city, as follows:

"All our people escaped except eleven schoolboys. One of these was shot at once, as he had a diary of the war on his person. The others were taken to Brussels, where they were to have been shot, but the American minister stepped in and stopped it. He told the Germans that his government would declare war if any of these persons were shot."

**RECRUITING FOR ARTILLERY MEETS WITH SUCCESS**

Recruiting for the 8th Regiment Canadian artillery to bring the regiment up to the strength to meet all emergencies, which began so well at the Carleton army on Monday, was continued at the new armory last evening with satisfactory results. The regiment sent 200 men to Valcartier and has a composite battery on Partridge Island ready for any work that may be called for and the new recruiting is in a sense to make up the complement without regard to those detachments.

Meanwhile recruiting for the infantry, for the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons, and the 9th Princess Louise Hussars, is being continued. Nothing has yet been heard, however, from Ottawa, as to the requirements for the second contingent from Canada.

On Monday evening the long service medal was presented to Sergt-Major Albert Carless by Major McKeach, of the Army Service Corps. For the last ten years he has been a warrant officer of the A. S. C., and had prior to that about thirteen years to his credit in the 8th Regiment Canadian Artillery.

## A. B. COPP CHOSEN IN WEST-MORLAND

Unanimously Nominated as Liberal Standard-Bearer for Federal Vacancy

**ROUSING CONVENTION**

Candidate and Other Prominent Men Deliver Stirring Addresses Full of Optimism in the Result of the Bye-Election—Resolutions Eulogizing the Late Mr. Emmerson, Confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Loyalty Passed.

Moncton, Sept. 15.—At a largely attended convention of the Liberal party of Westmorland county held in Moncton this afternoon, A. B. Copp, ex-M. P., was nominated as party standard bearer for the by-election necessitated by the death of Hon. H. R. Emmerson. The delegation was representative of all parts of the county. Moncton City Club rooms in Tanacada Hall was crowded and much interest was shown in the proceedings.

Dr. E. J. Smith, of Shediac, president of the Westmorland Liberal association, occupied the chair. He referred to the faithful services of Hon. H. R. Emmerson whose death was the cause of holding the election in a brief and eloquent manner. He paid a high tribute to the late Mr. Emmerson. J. O. Gallant, editor of L'Acadian, was elected secretary.

After roll call, delegates proceeded to nominate candidates. Mr. Copp was unanimously chosen and accepted the nomination in a brief and eloquent manner. He paid a high tribute to the late Mr. Emmerson, as result of which the convention had been called. He spoke appreciatively of the splendid services rendered this constituency and the dominion, generally, by the late member, pointing out, although Hon. Mr. Emmerson had passed away, the principles for which he had fought were still alive. He had hoped that the Westmorland Liberal party would have held a convention during the present year in party affairs, as result of the great European conflict, but since they had held a convention and selected their candidate, it was fair that the Liberals should also select their standard bearer. The nomination was not of his own seeking, and he was proud to stand by the principles for which he had fought.

Mr. Copp's remarks were loudly applauded and at the conclusion of his speech the nomination was made unanimous, on motion of Charles S. Hickman, of Dorchester.

P. J. Vesiot, Liberal organizer for northern New Brunswick, was called on and spoke vigorously and enthusiastically. He referred in fitting terms to the late Hon. Mr. Emmerson and requested the cause of holding the convention, his sincere sympathy and encouragement. He dealt in the recent disclosures in provincial affairs and scathingly criticized the present provincial administration, and the Liberal government at Ottawa. He was pleased to see such a large attendance at the convention. It spoke volumes for the fighting spirit of the Liberal party in the Westmorland county, and the assistance of which he should be proud and he felt that they would not be disappointed in what he had accomplished in the interests of the county and the country generally.

On motion of W. C. Hunter, of Moncton, seconded by R. A. Frochet, of Moncton, the following resolution was adopted:

**Stirring Resolutions.**  
Resolved that we, the Liberals of the county of Westmorland, here assembled, express our sincere sympathy and encouragement to the Liberal party in the trying circumstances in which she is now placed. We have every confidence that the old flag which for 100 years has been the banner of the battle and breeze, will at the close of the present strife still wave triumphantly.

"We wish to pledge the loyalty of the Liberal subjects in the county of Westmorland to King George and to any measure that may be enacted towards the defence of the province and the interests of Great Britain in the present hour of need."

F. E. Denison, of Moncton, moved seconded by Dr. C. A. Murray, of Moncton, and adopted:

"Resolved that we, the Liberals of Westmorland, here assembled, pledge our confidence in the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We believe that for many years he gave this country excellent administration, which resulted in prosperity unequalled by any other period in our history. We have every confidence in his policy and look forward to having him replace the mal-administration of today."

# GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK FAILS WITH ALLIES AGAIN PUSHING BACK KAISER'S LINE FROM NOYON TO METZ

The German and allied armies are facing each other on a long, slightly curved line, stretching from Noyon, in the west, to the Argonne Forest, on the east, and thence across the Meuse to the southeast, in the direction of the German fortress of Metz, a distance of nearly two hundred miles.

Rear guard actions have been fought during the past two days, with the Germans disputing every inch of territory, until their armies should again get into position to oppose the allies. All reports indicate that these actions have been severe, but they are considered of minor importance, in comparison with the great battle of the Marne, and the new battle which is now threatened.

Regarding the present operations, the official statement issued by the French government is of the most meagre character. General headquarters at the front has sent to Paris no new details of the late fighting, and the Paris officials draw no inference, for publication at least, from the course of events in the battle, which has lasted several days. It is stated, however, that the allies have not weakened on any position.

The British official press bureau quotes Russian official sources as authorizing for the statement that the route of the Austrian army in Galicia is complete. The Austrians are estimated to have lost 250,000 men in killed and wounded, and 100,000 men and 400 guns captured. In this communication the failure of the German effort to save the Austrian army is noted and the Germans are said to have lost many pieces of siege and other artillery.

The Russian General Rennenkampf, who is conducting operations in East Prussia, has recently found himself in a dangerous position, and has fallen back to Russian fortresses on the Russian frontier. The Germans, under General Hindenburg, are reported to be following up their advantage, with the hope of dealing the Russians a heavy blow before they can be reinforced.

Sir Maurice De Bunsen, British ambassador at Vienna, in a report dealing with the rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria, declares that Austria and Russia had about reached an agreement on the Austro-Serbian dispute, when the matter became one of discussion between Germany and Austria, and on July 31 Germany sent an ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris, following this quickly with a declaration of war on the two countries.

London, Sept. 16—5:23 p. m.—The official press bureau today gave out a statement which says:

"The general position along the Aisne river continues very favorable. The enemy has delivered several counter-attacks, especially against the First Army Corps. These have been repulsed, and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left.

"The enemy's loss is very heavy, and we have taken 200 prisoners."

NOT WEAKENED ON ANY POSITION.

Paris, Sept. 16—11:09 p. m.—The French official communication issued tonight announces that headquarters sends no new details of the action now being fought along the Aisne river.

The text of the announcement follows:

"This evening general headquarters has communicated no new information about the action going along our front."

"As has been remarked before, it is not to be wondered that during the course of a battle which has lasted several days no definite conclusion of any kind can be inferred. We know, however, that up to 6 o'clock tonight we have not weakened on any position."

ALLIES LEFT WING RESTING ON NOYON.

Paris, Sept. 16—11:41 p. m.—Noyon, the birthplace of Calvin, and also celebrated for its connection with Charlemagne, formed today the extreme left of the allies' left wing, which for twelve days has not lost its close and constant contact with the Germans, and has done brilliant work in driving them back.

From Noyon the line of battle sweeps southward, then north to Leon fortress forming a half circle, and from the fortress stretches east to the Meuse, north of the first-class fort of Verdun where, it is stated, the allies' right wing is pushing the Germans northward.

The fact that the battle is raging within a short distance of Paris passes almost unperceived at the French capital. The trains, filled with prisoners or wounded, do not pass through the city, but pass around over the belt railway line to provincial centres. Those of the wounded who are able to converse declare that the fighting is fierce, but that the allies feel that success in the end is certain.

GERMANS TO GIVE BATTLE.

London, Sept. 16—9:20 p. m.—The German army, which less than a fortnight ago was at the gates of Paris, and the right wing of which then extended to the southeast of the French capital, is tonight drawn up on almost a straight line, extending from the neighborhood of Noyon, in the west, to Bois Forges, on the Meuse, north of Verdun, with its left resting on the German fortress of Metz.

Thus, the right wing, at least, has gone back more than seventy miles in two weeks, while the rest of the army has had also to retire before the whole could find ground upon which to make another stand against the advance of the allies.

That the Germans intend to give battle on this line, with the Aisne river in front of their right, the hills of Rheims facing their centre, and the mountains and forest of Argonne on their left, there seems to be little doubt. They went back steadily before the French and English armies, fighting only rear-guard actions until their right, in command of General Von Klueck, got across the Aisne. Then they turned and delivered several counter-attacks, which, however, according to the British official report, were repulsed, the Germans leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the British.

These counter-attacks were doubtless delivered in the hope of giving the troops of the right wing, exhausted by the long advance, followed by an almost as long retreat, the opportunity of resting and preparing positions from which they could resist attacks from the allies, and in which they could await reinforcements before taking up the offensive again.

FRENCH ARMIES STILL ON FLANK.

The Germans are in the hilly country around Noyon, on the plateau north of Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons, and north of Rheims, where they are digging strong entrenchments and receiving reinforcements. But even here, the right wing, which has up to the present borne the brunt of the fighting in the advance and the retreat, is not altogether safe, for the French army operating from Amiens elicits to its flank, while the British and French forces continue to press in front.

It is essential, however, that they should hold their position, for they cover the line of retreat to the north, which would be the only way out, if defeat should be their lot. That they realize this is shown by the fact that they have been contesting every foot of the ground with the allied armies, the last two days, and that both sides have suffered heavily.

The British army, as has been its lot since it landed in France, is taking its full share of this fighting, which on the front has been particularly severe, since the Germans crossed the Aisne and made their first determined stand in the retreat from Paris.

The German centre, which in the last few days has come more into line with the two wings now stretching from the heights north of Rheims to the western foothills of the Argonne ridge, dipping a little south to touch Villa Sur Toure, just southeast of Camp De Châlons. This is all high, rough ground, in many places covered by heavy forest, which may by this time have been destroyed.

OUT OF REACH OF VERDUN.

The German left has been driven back a little further than the centre, and holds the ground from west of the Argonne hills north of Verdun which the French have recaptured, to the Meuse, which it crosses at Consenvoye, and thence southward to Metz.

The crossing of the Meuse, which the Germans have selected at Consenvoye, is just out of range of the fortress guns of Verdun, so that, as far as the battle now pending is concerned, they have not to reckon with this stronghold, except as it offers support to the French in case the allies are compelled to retire.

The Germans on this long line cover as many lines of retreat as possible, including those to Namur, Givet, Sedan and Stenay, and should soon be ready, if they have not already commenced, to give battle, or if the offensive comes from the other side, to defend their position.

It is believed that General Joffe, the French commander-in-chief, retains the initiative, having received reinforcements to relieve his overworked troops, but whether he will try again to envelop the German right, or to break up the Crown Prince's army on the left, remains to be seen.

It is known that the German right has been considerably reinforced, so that it would be more difficult than before to work around that wing, while the German left and centre, which also have seen a lot of hard fighting, and

## A REMARKABLE PROPHECY

### The War of 1914 Predicted in 1854—This Prediction, Made at Mayence, Announces the Fall of Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1914.

There is in Germany a famous prophecy. It is called The Prophecy of Mayence, and dates from 1854. It comprises eighteen verses of prediction, of which the first nine have been fulfilled in the most remarkable manner. Here are the verses:

1. When the little people of the Oder shall feel themselves strong enough to shake off the yoke of their protector and when the barley is sprouting from the ears their King William shall march against Austria.

2. They will have victory upon victory up to the gates of Vienna, but the word from the Great Emperor of the West shall make the heroes tremble on the field of victory, and the barley shall not be gathered in until he has signed the peace, shaken off the yoke and returned triumphantly to his country.

3. But at the gathering in of the fourth barley and that of the oats a dreadful sound of war shall call the harvesters to arms. A formidable army, followed by an extraordinary number of engines of war that hell alone could have invented, shall start towards the West.

4. Woe to thee, great nation, woe to you who have abandoned the rights divine and human.

5. The God of battles has forsaken you; who will succeed you?

6. Napoleon III, mocking his adversary at first, shall soon turn back to watch the "Chou-Fouquet" where he shall disappear never to reappear.

7. In spite of the heroic resistance of France, a multitude of soldiers, blue, yellow, black and white, shall scatter themselves over a great part of France. 7. Alsace and Lorraine shall be carried away from France for a period of half a period.

8. The French shall only take courage again as against each other.

9. Woe to thee, great city, woe to thee, city of vice! Fire and sword shall sweep thee and thy name.

10. Courage, faithful souls, the reign of the dark shadow shall not have time to execute all its schemes.

11. But the time of mercy approaches. A prince of the nation is in your midst. 12. It is the man of salvation, the wise, the invincible, he shall count his victories by his victories.

13. He shall drive out the enemy of held positions until the retirement of the right compelled them also to fall back, doubtless have been stiffened, despite the fact that many troops have fallen to the eastern frontier.

LOSSES BLOW TO ALL COUNTRIES.

NEITHER SIDE HAS ATTEMPTED TO MAKE ANY ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES IN KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED DURING THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE, BUT THEY MUST HAVE BEEN ENORMOUS, AND WILL DOUBTLESS BE A BLOW TO ALL THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED WHEN THEY ARE DISCLOSED.

MANY GERMAN PRISONERS HAVE FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH, AND SO GREAT A NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND STRAGGLERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE FRENCH THAT THE MINISTER OF WAR REFUSES TO MAKE AN ESTIMATE, FOR FEAR OF BEING ACCUSED OF EXAGGERATION. THE LOSSES IN CAPTURED ALL CANNOT STAND, BUT IT IS THE NUMBER OF DEAD AND WOUNDED SCATTERED THROUGH THE FIELD, FROM THE MARNE TO THE AISNE, THAT IT IS FEARED WILL BE STAGGERING.

Firesmen from Paris have been sent out to carry out sanitary measures on the battlefield, and motor cars, have left London and Paris to search for any wounded that might have been overlooked by the army ambulance corps. It is known that many wounded are being cared for by peasants in their cottages, and it is these who will be taken to the hospitals by the automobiles.

EVEN GREATER LOSSES IN GALICIA.

The losses in Galicia and Poland, where fighting has been going on incessantly for more than three weeks, are even greater than those in France, and, according to official reports, the Russians are still following the Austrian and German forces, in the hope of striking another blow before they can re-form.

One report from Petrograd says that the Russians have severed communications between Cracow and Przemyśl, the two fortresses for which the Austrians and their German allies are heading, and have begun an advance to sever communications between Galicia and Budapest.

Meanwhile, the Russian general, Rennenkampf, who, according to Russian reports, invaded East Prussia to compel the Germans to withdraw troops from the west, and thus relieve pressure on the allies, is having some difficulty in extracting his army from a difficult position. He has been compelled to fall back to fortresses on his own frontier, where he is waiting for the Germans, under General Von Hindenburg, whom some reports say, the German emperor has joined.

The opinion is held that the Germans plan some bold stroke against Rennenkampf, before the troops which have been engaged in Galicia can reach him. It is pointed out, however, that it would be a bold stroke indeed for the Germans to attack the Russian forts on the frontier, or invade a country that within a few weeks will be a marsh, and later a snow-covered wilderness.

The Servians and Montenegrins continue their advance into Bosnia. The Servians, it is said, have advanced twenty-five miles beyond Semlin, so that, in this event, it is evident that little opposition is being offered them.

EXPLOIT OF BRITISH SUBMARINE.

While all this fighting is going on on land, the British navy has not been idle. It is learned that the German cruiser *Hela*, which yesterday reported from Berlin to have been sunk, was attacked six miles from Heligoland by a British submarine, which made a raid toward that German stronghold. The submarine in question, which was commanded by Lieutenant Max K. Horton, was returned to her base in safety.

Whether she was accompanied by other submarines has not been disclosed in the admiralty report which is as brief as it is possibly could be, but as these vessels usually travel in squadrons, accompanied by a cruiser as a parent ship, it is probable that the *E-9*, the vessel which torpedoed the *Hela*, was not alone.

The small warships which have been patrolling the North Sea have been having a rather rough time of it, as they have just come through a forty-eight-hour gale. For the big ships this is nothing, but the torpedo boats and destroyers, and particularly the submarines, are not comfortably at home during a North Sea storm.

## KAISER PLUNGED INTO WAR WITH PEACE IN SIGHT

### Austria and Russia Agreed Upon Terms When German Ultimatum Launched

London, Sept. 16, 7:40 p. m.—The foreign office issued this evening, in the form of a White Paper, the report of Sir Maurice De Bunsen, late British ambassador at Vienna, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria, in which the ambassador declares that Austria and Russia had about reached an agreement on the Austro-Serbian dispute when their conversations "were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia."

The ambassador says that although two days previously he had refused to consent to the continuation of the conversations at St. Petersburg, Count Von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, on July 30, although Russia had been partially mobilized, agreed in a most friendly manner that the conversations should be continued.

"From now onwards," says the ambassador, "the tension between Germany and Russia was much greater than between Austria and Russia," as between the latter an arrangement seemed almost in sight, and on August 1, I was informed by Count Schebeko, the Russian ambassador at London that the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg had last concluded the main point of issue by proposing to M. Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, that Austria should consent to submit to mediation the points in the note to Serbia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Serbian independence."

AUSTRIA HOPES FOR PEACEFUL ISSUE.

M. Sazonoff had accepted this proposal on conditions that Austria would refrain from actual invasion of Serbia. Austria, in fact, had fully yielded and consented to the peaceful issue, as between the communication to you on the first of August by Count Mendelessoff, (Austrian ambassador at London) that Austria had neither "banged the door" on compromise, nor cut off the conversations.

Count Schebeko to the end was working hard for peace. He was employing the most conciliatory language to Count Von Berchtold, and he informed me, through the latter, as well as Count Forchhammer, had responded in the same manner. Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would have done otherwise. But this matter could probably have been settled by negotiations, and Count Schebeko repeatedly told me that he was prepared for the acceptance of any reasonable compromise. Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia.

"Germany intervened on July 31 by means of her double ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris. These ultimatums were of a kind to which only one reply was possible, and Germany declared war on Russia August 1, and on France August 3.

"A few days' delay might, in all probability, have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history."

The ambassador then refers to the rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria and the allied powers, the details of which have already been published.

LOSSES HEAVY IN VERDUN SECTION.

Paris, Sept. 16—No full casualty lists of the French forces have been published but the losses while very heavy, are still inferior to the German losses. The most costly battle was the first engagement at Verdun, where the French losses reached many thousands in killed and wounded. The Turks, however, and territorial forces charged recklessly under a heavy fire and suffered accordingly. Of a souvere regiment three thousand strong were annihilated, and the remainder were scattered in all directions.

A remarkable number of priests is with the army, many serving in the Red Cross and some in the ranks. Two thousand priests and nuns are succoring the ill, the wounded and the dying. Many of the priests and sisters have distinguished themselves and have been mentioned in the official despatches.

Six sisters of St. Charles of Nancy are praised in general orders because since August 26, under a murderous and incessant fire, they have sheltered about one thousand wounded in their home at Gerbeviller.

## GOLGOTHA AS NAME FOR BATTLEFIELD

### Soissons, Tuesday, 4 p. m.—For the last three hours I have been watching from the hills to the south of this town that part of the unending and terrific struggle which may be isolated in history as the battle of Soissons. It has lasted for four days and only now can it be said that victory is turning to the side of the allies.

The town itself cannot be entered, for it is still being raked both by artillery and rifle fire, and great columns of smoke mark several points at which houses are burning. The centre of fighting lies where the British and French pontoons corps are trying to keep the bridges they have succeeded in throwing across the river, for of course the old bridges in the town and up down stream were destroyed by the French on their retreat southward a fortnight ago.

This Golgotha, for it deserves the name, is out of sight below the end of the plateau on which I am standing but the men who have come straight from the front of the line tell me the combat there has been a positive slaughter.

They say that the unremitting and desperate firing of these four days and nights put anything in the South African war, or anything else in modern warfare they have heard of, altogether into the shade. The river crossings are the great objective on one side to take and keep and on the other to destroy. I fear several regiments some detachments of which were the first to get to the north banks of the Aisne, suffered severely.

Several crossings were effected Sunday, but the big German guns got the range and yesterday it became necessary to withdraw. Last night, however, the allies were able to bring up some heavy cannon and these were set to work.

At an early hour this morning when the prospect began to change several German batteries were seen moved backward but one or two others hidden in the woods, that cover nearly all these hills, could not be exactly located until an incident of this morning's duel revealed them. The British had managed again to get a battery across the river and into position. Apparently the German artillery could not reach it from their hiding place and they therefore moved to a better position.

GETTING BACK MORE THAN THEIR OWN.

Under heavy fire the British had to retire, leaving six guns behind, but their assailants were not discovered. Under the protection of a heavy bombardment, new British batteries were got over, and were planted at the bridge head. Very soon the six guns had been recovered and two German batteries captured.

On the western side the French succeeded in getting three batteries and a regiment of infantry over the water.

About 1,500 prisoners already have been taken today. I can clearly trace the abandonment during the last three hours of a number of German positions, for the smoke of their guns, great white bubbles which fade away in less than a minute, are moving further and further away over the northern hills and the dull boom and sharp bang grow slowly fainter. But even the aviators flying like great hawks overhead in British biplanes and French monoplanes, cannot see more than part, and that uncertainly, of the modern battlefield.

From Vic Sur Aisne on the west to Rheims on the east is nearly fifty miles, and that is not the full extent of the line that is now being contested, but the lie of the land which makes Soissons so important a place also circumscribes any individual view. But now that I have seen the landscape, the whole affair is much more comprehensible.

The hillsides closing on the north, the Soissons gap into which several southern valleys lead, was evidently a post to seize and hold if possible. It is said with great probability that on their southern march the Germans started entrenching a foothold here, and that the big siege guns destined for Paris got thus far and no farther. That is supposed to be the reason of the inferiority to the allies in heavy artillery until today. Many British wounded are being sent today to Paris. Several whom I have seen have their hands and faces stained a horrid yellow. I first thought it a peculiar form of jaundice. Naturally it is the effect of the lydit shells which the Germans are using.

FEAR GERMAN REVENGE ON BRUSSELS.

Ostend, Sept. 16—King Albert yesterday motored out of Antwerp to view the general situation and he declared himself well satisfied. His continued and active presence at the front has been the greatest factor in cheering the Belgian soldiers. The retirement of the main Belgian army into the cover of the Antwerp forts has given the Germans opportunity to move their forces in the direction of that city.

Yesterday they were said to be in Willerbroeck, which has been occupied by the Belgians hitherto. As I wrote yesterday from Antwerp, there are two contingencies which may occur, the retaking of Brussels or the attempted capture of Antwerp. Events point to the latter, but this fact should be borne in mind. The fact was told in Brussels by a high military authority that General Braimont told the Antwerp forts so well that it would take 500,000 men to make a successful attack. I cannot see how the Germans can take Antwerp with the 100,000 odd men they have at their command in Belgium.

I met today several Belgians who had fled from Brussels. They declare that the German attitude is daily becoming more hostile and that they all expressed fear that on the first reverse the Germans will in mortification fire the guns they have trained on the town. He added that on the north, south, east and west deadly artillery is trained on the houses and public buildings.

"Brussels could be made another Louvain in an hour," a lawyer said today.

## BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA TELLS STORY

### Continue Conversations and to Submit Servian Note Demands to Arbitration—Few Days' Delay Would Have Saved One of Greatest Calamities of History.

London, Sept. 16, 7:40 p. m.—The foreign office issued this evening, in the form of a White Paper, the report of Sir Maurice De Bunsen, late British ambassador at Vienna, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria, in which the ambassador declares that Austria and Russia had about reached an agreement on the Austro-Serbian dispute when their conversations "were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia."

The ambassador says that although two days previously he had refused to consent to the continuation of the conversations at St. Petersburg, Count Von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, on July 30, although Russia had been partially mobilized, agreed in a most friendly manner that the conversations should be continued.

"From now onwards," says the ambassador, "the tension between Germany and Russia was much greater than between Austria and Russia," as between the latter an arrangement seemed almost in sight, and on August 1, I was informed by Count Schebeko, the Russian ambassador at London that the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg had last concluded the main point of issue by proposing to M. Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, that Austria should consent to submit to mediation the points in the note to Serbia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Serbian independence."

AUSTRIA HOPES FOR PEACEFUL ISSUE.

M. Sazonoff had accepted this proposal on conditions that Austria would refrain from actual invasion of Serbia. Austria, in fact, had fully yielded and consented to the peaceful issue, as between the communication to you on the first of August by Count Mendelessoff, (Austrian ambassador at London) that Austria had neither "banged the door" on compromise, nor cut off the conversations.

Count Schebeko to the end was working hard for peace. He was employing the most conciliatory language to Count Von Berchtold, and he informed me, through the latter, as well as Count Forchhammer, had responded in the same manner. Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would have done otherwise. But this matter could probably have been settled by negotiations, and Count Schebeko repeatedly told me that he was prepared for the acceptance of any reasonable compromise. Unfortunately these conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia.

"Germany intervened on July 31 by means of her double ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris. These ultimatums were of a kind to which only one reply was possible, and Germany declared war on Russia August 1, and on France August 3.

"A few days' delay might, in all probability, have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history."

The ambassador then refers to the rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria and the allied powers, the details of which have already been published.

LOSSES HEAVY IN VERDUN SECTION.

Paris, Sept. 16—No full casualty lists of the French forces have been published but the losses while very heavy, are still inferior to the German losses. The most costly battle was the first engagement at Verdun, where the French losses reached many thousands in killed and wounded. The Turks, however, and territorial forces charged recklessly under a heavy fire and suffered accordingly. Of a souvere regiment three thousand strong were annihilated, and the remainder were scattered in all directions.

A remarkable number of priests is with the army, many serving in the Red Cross and some in the ranks. Two thousand priests and nuns are succoring the ill, the wounded and the dying. Many of the priests and sisters have distinguished themselves and have been mentioned in the official despatches.

Six sisters of St. Charles of Nancy are praised in general orders because since August 26, under a murderous and incessant fire, they have sheltered about one thousand wounded in their home at Gerbeviller.

SECOND REVIEW AT VALCARTIER

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 14—The Duke of Connaught, for the second time, reviewed the troops at Valcartier this afternoon. Twenty thousand men passed by in half battalions, marching with the step of veterans.

"I am more than proud of them," said Col. Hughes after the review. "But they have had enough of this work" he added. "They are not going across to march only. They must now put in all their time shooting, and learning field movements, for the active service which they must face."

One remarkable feature of the review was that it was witnessed by General Crozier, chief of the ordnance staff of the United States army. The general wore his uniform, his visit being an official one, and his presence was taken to indicate the sympathetic feeling of the government of the United States towards the allies.

One of the unfortunate features of the parade was the accident to Lieut-Col. E. G. Shannon, of Prince Albert (Sask.), who was thrown from his horse. He sustained a fractured arm and was taken to No. 2 clearing hospital and from there was removed to the military hospital in Quebec in the Red Cross car.

Excitement was given the camp early in the evening by a fire which destroyed the moving picture show, which was started on the grounds. The proprietor, it is stated, had been overcharging his men, and had not changed his programme since he opened.

Manoeuvring was begun yesterday by the First Brigade, but the review upset the programme. From now on, however, there will be three brigades at the butte each day, and one brigade will manoeuvre.

A Vagrant of the Air.

"Why did the police officer call the aviator a dog and arrest him?" "For having no visible means of support."—Boston Transcript.

WANTED—FEMALE  
WANTED—A good family; refer  
Apply at 11 Westworth  
AGENTS WA

RELIABLE representative  
meet the tremendous  
fruit loss throughout  
at present. We wish to  
four good men to represent  
and general agents. The  
taken in the fruit-grow  
New Brunswick offers  
opportunities for men of  
offer a permanent position  
pay to the right man. Sit  
New Brunswick, Ont.  
THERE is a boom in  
New Brunswick.  
Hible Agents now in every  
district. Pay weekly.  
Pelham Nursery Co., 75

GUNSMITH  
SINIBALDI & OGDEN  
King square. Gun  
volvers repaired. Also  
exchange. Ammunition  
English guns.

Now Is the Time  
Plan for t  
We will not give a s  
this year as a number  
disturbances would be  
thereby.  
Then, our summers ar  
cool than the winter, a  
in the hot season,  
as pleasant as at any o  
ms can therefore enter

MARRIAG  
HURLEY-STANTON  
dral, Sept. 15, Rev.  
tor, Captain William  
and Bridget Elizabeth  
this city.

CALLAHAN-SOMM  
Rev. J. H. Anderson,  
(N. B.), on Tuesday, Se  
Callahan, of Stewart  
Marion Sommerfeld,  
(N. B.)

LEDINGHAM-W A  
Hampstead (N. B.), o  
by the Rev. J. A. M.  
Thomas C. Ledingham,  
in Weston.

MACKENZIE-WHITE  
Dorchester street, St. J  
by the Rev. F. W. T.  
Peter F. MacKenzie, I  
Whittaker, both of St.

DEATH  
BROWN—At Barnes  
S. Dunbar Brown, aged  
one sister, Mrs. A. J. C  
daughter.

GOOD—in this city,  
Ellen, widow of John G  
sons and three daughter  
MORAN—in this cit  
mist, James Moran lea  
fatherless and orphan  
MURRAY—At Can  
Sept. 16, Adelaide M.  
iel Murray, in the fo  
(N. B.)

PIDGON—in this  
last, E. Alonso Pidg  
leaving his wife and  
mourning (Boston paper  
PARKER—in this  
last, his residence,  
Fenwick W. Parker,  
one child, his parents,  
two sisters to mourn.

GOLDING—At We  
day, Sept. 16, Gilbert G  
year of his age.

IN MEMO  
McLEAN—in loving  
Ellis B. McLean, who  
At Rest.

THE GAME  
To the Editor of the  
The Sir—It was glori  
don A. Grey in refer  
laws. In Charlotte, c  
laws are not for the r  
sportsman who can sp  
in the woods, a  
get a head worth the  
out, and mounting, a  
is neither used or sold,  
spelled before a team  
it was killed. Now, a  
a day off and wants  
own use he may not  
extended trip and so h  
in his own woods, a  
I have know a bullet  
warden and the farmer  
as a warning. No ex  
will avail. Perhaps th  
shot and the farmer  
both the spy and som  
the track of the sam  
the farmer's dog. The  
is this: The law sho  
regard to boys carryin  
not safe to travel on  
I have know a bullet  
house door. Around  
another danger spot,  
else will be public a  
add to our efforts at  
Your

Upper Tower Hill, Ch  
Sept. 12, 1914.

Halifax Hort  
Halifax, Sept. 16—  
sons witnessed the hor  
hibition track today.  
re-arranged and the r  
the favorites went do  
In the 2:30 trot Lloy  
first heat and then dro  
T. New Glasgow, to  
ceeding heats. Alver  
won third money, and  
betwixt, fourth. Be  
Prince Wilkes, Hal  
pace in straight heat  
and, second; Harry  
third, and Minnie, H  
time, 2:18 1/4.

The talent got a bat  
for-all. James K. Ne  
won the first heat in  
heat he was well in t  
pole, when his b  
Driver Raymond dro  
both horse and driv  
under the poles the  
lowed to start again.  
(P. E. I.), second. All  
distanced.

SAGA IN OMETZ AS NAME ATTLEFIELD

H. FERRIS. (Graph and Montreal Gazette.) For the last three hours I have been...

and desperate firing of those four the South African war, or anything heard of, altogether into the shade...

when the prospect began to change over the backward but one or two cover nearly all these hills, could incident of this morning's duel...

had to retire, leaving six guns he discovered. Under the protection British batteries were got over, and very soon the six guns had been...

WANTED-FEMALE HELP

WANTED-A good general maid for small family; references required. Apply at 11 Westwater street.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick...

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district.

GUNS

SINIBALDI & OGDEN SMITH, 45 King square. Guns, Rifles and Revolvers repaired. Also for hire, sale or exchange.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer

We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby.

Send for Catalogue S. KERR, Principal

MARRIAGES

HURLEY-STANTON-At the cathedral, Sept. 18, by Rev. Wm. Duke, rector, Captain William Gregory Hurley...

CALLAHAN-SOMMERVILLE-At the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. H. Anderson, D. D., on September 18...

HEDDINGHAM-WATSON-At Hampden (N. B.), on September 18, by the Rev. J. A. MacKellan, B. A., Thomas C. Ledingham, to Ellen Albert...

McKENZIE-WHITEAKER-At 56 Dorchester street, St. John, on Sept. 15, by the Rev. P. W. Thompson, B. A., Peter F. MacKenzie, to Wilhelmina F. Whiteaker...

DEATHS

BROWN-At Barmesville, on Sept. 18, Duncan Brown, aged 54 years, leaving one sister, Mrs. A. J. Crockett, and one daughter.

GOOD-In this city, on the 18th inst., widow of John Good, leaving three sons and three daughters to mourn.

MURRAY-At Campbellton (N. B.), Sept. 18, Adelaide M., wife of Dr. Daniel Murray, in the forty-sixth year of her age.

PIDGEON-In this city, on the 18th inst., E. Alonso Pidgeon, aged 71 years, leaving his wife and three children to mourn.

GOLDING-At Wickham on Tuesday, Sept. 15, Gilbert Golding in the 70th year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM

McLEAN-In loving memory of Mrs. Ella B. McLean, who died Sept. 16, 1914. At Rest. MOTHER.

THE GAME LAWS

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir, I was glad to see in a recent issue of The Telegraph a letter from Edna A. Grey in reference to the game laws in Charlottetown.

UPPER TOWER HILL, CHARLOTTE CO., N. B.

Sept. 12, 1914. Halifax Horse Races. Halifax, Sept. 16-Nearly 4,000 persons witnessed the horse races on the exhibition track today.

In the 280 foot Lloyd Achille took the first heat and then dropped back. R. M. T. Quebec won the second heat.

The latest got a had upset in the free-for-all. James K. Newbro, the favorite, won the first heat in 2:16.

A Vagrant of the Air. "Why did the police officer call the aviator down and arrest him?" "For having no visible means of support."-Boston Transcript.

PORT OF ST. JOHN

Monday, Sept. 14. Arrived. Str. Jomborg (Dan), 1,208, Mateen, Liverpool via Sydney, hal.

Tuesday, Sept. 15. Str. Governor Cobb, 1,656, Allan, Boston, A. B. Fleming, pass agent. Str. Calvin Austin, 2,888, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. B. Fleming, pass agent.

Wednesday, Sept. 16. Sch. Clifford I. White, 260, Johnson, Bay Port, hal. Sailed.

Tuesday, Sept. 15. Str. Governor Cobb, Allan, Boston, A. B. Fleming, pass agent. Str. F. A. Allan, Allen, Apple River, hal.

Wednesday, Sept. 16. Str. Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. B. Fleming, pass agent. Barge S. T. Co., No. 8, New York (in tug tug Pelepeco).

CANADIAN PORTS

Dalhousie, N. B., Sept. 19-Ard, sch. Saps, 1,874, Farrell, H. H. Amnapolis, Sept. 14-Ard, sch. Lucille (can), Randall, Newark, and dtd for St. John.

Dalhousie, N. B., Sept. 15-Ard, str. Edna, 1,384, Craddock, Glasgow; str. W. H. Dwyer, 1,142, McLeod, Montreal. Sept. 15-Sld, str. W. H. Dwyer, Niagara Falls.

Quebec, Sept. 15-Ard, str. Royal George, Bristol, smooth, London; Manchester, Merchant, Manchester; Kwana, South Africa, Charlottetown, Newfoundland (in distress).

BRITISH PORTS

Glasgow, Sept. 14-Ard, str. Columbia, New York. Liverpool, Sept. 14-Ard, str. Vadeland, New York; Manzanilla, do. Barbados, Aug. 24-Ard, ship Avon, Buenos Ayres; sch. Dorothy Duff, Bahia; Sch. 24, Dalhousie; str. Adriatic, Charlottetown.

Quebec, Sept. 15-Ard, str. Ascenia, Montreal. Avonmouth, Sept. 15-Ard, str. Royal Edward, Montreal; Uranium, Montreal. Montreal, Sept. 15-Ard, str. Ascenia, Montreal.

Avonmouth, Sept. 15-Ard, str. Royal Edward, Montreal; Uranium, Montreal. Montreal, Sept. 15-Ard, str. Ascenia, Montreal.

Avonmouth, Sept. 15-Ard, str. Royal Edward, Montreal; Uranium, Montreal. Montreal, Sept. 15-Ard, str. Ascenia, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS

New York, Sept. 14-Ard, str. Potomac, Rotterdam. Philadelphia, Sept. 14-Ard, str. Liverpool, Pomerania, Liverpool; Havford, do. Boston, Sept. 12-Ard, sch. Glenwood, Seven Islands.

Old Sept. 12, sch. Vere E. Roberts, Rhode, Halifax. Sld, Sept. 12, sch. Princess of Avon, Weymouth.

City Island, Sept. 12-Passed, sch. Colar Leaf, Port Johnson for Yarmouth (NS); Hartney W. Guttenberg for St. John; Abbie C. Stuba, Elizabethport for St. John; Bertha L. Downer, Port Liberty for Bathurst (NB); Flo F. Mader, South Amboy for Bridgewater (NS).

Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 11-Ard, sch. Warner Moore, New York. Old Sept. 11, sch. Lavonia, St. John, New York; Sept. 12-Sld, sch. Fortunate, Charlottetown (N. B.).

City Island, Sept. 12-Sld, str. Rigamont, New York for New Richmond; sch. Waegwolt, Perth Amboy for Campbellton (N. B.).

Vineyard Haven, Sept. 12-Sld, sch. Glyndon, Halifax for St. John. Ard, Sept. 13-Sch. John B. Norris, Greenport (L. I.); Belmont, Sheet Harbor (N. S.).

Portland, Sept. 12-Ard, sch. James Barren, St. John for Boston; 18th, str. Glenville, Clarkson, Chatham (N. E.). Boston, Sept. 12-Ard, sch. Mercedes, Clementston; Glenwood, Seven Islands (P. Q.).

Old Sept. 12-Sch. James L. Maloy, Apple River; Princess of Avon, Weymouth. Newark, Sept. 13-Ard, str. Dronning Maad, Hillsboro; sch. Margaret M. Ford, Weymouth.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13-Ard, str. Exchange, Adams, St. John. New York, Sept. 13-Sch. sch. Wapita, Jaaca Harbor; Isalah K. Stetson, St. John.

Salem, Mass, Sept. 12-Ard, sch. Omahon, Waterford (N. B.), via Boston. Havana, Sept. 7-Sld, sch. Edna V. Pickett, Pensacola.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 14-Sld, sch. Lavonia, St. John (N. B.). Baltimore, Sept. 14-Ard, str. Rags (No. 9), Sydney (CB). St. Mobile, Sept. 14-Ard, sch. Skoda, Port Spain.

Tampa, Fla, Sept. 14-Ard, str. Zets, Santos. Philadelphia, Sept. 14-Ard, bark Matanzas, St. John (NB); str. Pomerania, Glasgow via St. John (NB).

City Island, Sept. 14-Sld, sch. Fortunate, New York for Halifax (NS); J. O. Bowers, New York for Hamilton; Rothsay, Perth Amboy for Chatham (NB); Hartney W. Guttenberg for St. John (NB); Lavonia, Perth Amboy for St. John (NB); Peris A. Colwell, Guttenberg for Bathurst (NS). (Last two schooners came to anchor). Charles H. Trickey, New York for an Eastern port; Coral Leaf, Port Johnson for Yarmouth (NS).

Falshing, Sept. 15-Ard, str. Cairnross, Montreal. New York, Sept. 14-Ard, sch. F. Lockhart, St. John; W. N. Zwickler, Newcastle (NB); Ronald, do; Rebecca W. Walls, Ingramport; Bayard Barnes, Bathurst; Ambition, Botwood.

Old Sept. 14, sch. Harry W. Dexter, Perth Amboy; Peris A. Colwell, Hagen, Bathurst (NB); Crescent, Taylor, St. Andrews (NB); Margaret M. Ford, Weymouth, New York.

WEDDINGS

Staples-Marshall. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest...

Monday, Sept. 14. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Tuesday, Sept. 15. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Wednesday, Sept. 16. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Thursday, Sept. 17. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Friday, Sept. 18. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Saturday, Sept. 19. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Sunday, Sept. 20. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Monday, Sept. 21. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Tuesday, Sept. 22. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Wednesday, Sept. 23. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Thursday, Sept. 24. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Friday, Sept. 25. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Saturday, Sept. 26. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Sunday, Sept. 27. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Monday, Sept. 28. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Tuesday, Sept. 29. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Wednesday, Sept. 30. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Thursday, Oct. 1. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Friday, Oct. 2. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Saturday, Oct. 3. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Sunday, Oct. 4. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Monday, Oct. 5. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Tuesday, Oct. 6. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Wednesday, Oct. 7. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Thursday, Oct. 8. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Friday, Oct. 9. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Saturday, Oct. 10. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

Sunday, Oct. 11. A nuptial event of which many St. John people will have with interest took place in St. John's church, Trinity street, on last Wednesday afternoon...

OBITUARY CONDENSED

NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Monday, Sept. 15. The death of Mrs. Mary J. Moore occurred yesterday morning at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. B. Moore...

Tuesday, Sept. 16. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Sept. 17. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Sept. 18. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Sept. 19. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Sept. 20. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Sept. 21. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Monday, Sept. 22. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Tuesday, Sept. 23. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Sept. 24. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Sept. 25. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Sept. 26. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Sept. 27. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Sept. 28. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Monday, Sept. 29. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Tuesday, Sept. 30. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Oct. 1. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Oct. 2. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Oct. 3. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Oct. 4. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Oct. 5. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Monday, Oct. 6. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Tuesday, Oct. 7. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Oct. 8. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Oct. 9. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Oct. 10. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Oct. 11. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Oct. 12. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

OBITUARY CONDENSED

NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Monday, Sept. 15. The death of Mrs. Mary J. Moore occurred yesterday morning at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. B. Moore...

Tuesday, Sept. 16. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Sept. 17. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Sept. 18. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Sept. 19. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Sept. 20. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Sept. 21. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Monday, Sept. 22. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Tuesday, Sept. 23. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Sept. 24. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Sept. 25. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Sept. 26. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Sept. 27. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Sept. 28. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Monday, Sept. 29. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Tuesday, Sept. 30. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Oct. 1. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Oct. 2. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Oct. 3. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Oct. 4. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Oct. 5. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Monday, Oct. 6. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Tuesday, Oct. 7. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Oct. 8. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Oct. 9. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Oct. 10. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Oct. 11. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Oct. 12. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

OBITUARY CONDENSED

NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Monday, Sept. 15. The death of Mrs. Mary J. Moore occurred yesterday morning at the residence of her son, Mr. Wm. B. Moore...

Tuesday, Sept. 16. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Sept. 17. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Sept. 18. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Sept. 19. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Sept. 20. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Sept. 21. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Monday, Sept. 22. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Tuesday, Sept. 23. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Wednesday, Sept. 24. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Thursday, Sept. 25. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Friday, Sept. 26. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Saturday, Sept. 27. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

Sunday, Sept. 28. The death of a well known resident of this city occurred Sunday evening, Sept. 14, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Good, widow of John Good...

