

The Sun-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

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NO 103

GERMAN FLANK MOVEMENT PERCES LEFT OF THE ALLIES

BRITISH TROOPS DISPLAY GREAT VALOR IN BATTLE WITH SUPERIOR FORCE

Allies Strongly Entrenched From Maubeuge to the Central Vosges but Have Been Unable to Protect Lille and Valenciennes on the Extreme Left—In the Centre the French Offensive Movement Appears to Be Successful—Russians Continue to Gain—General Joffre Praises British Troops.

London, Aug. 28.—1.10 a. m.—The conflict of millions appears at last to be in progress. Even such news as the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse pales beside the titanic battle evidenced by the tribute of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, to the British arms, and the realization that the Allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, with the Germans hardy further away than New York is from Philadelphia.

The new battle is undoubtedly an attempt by the Germans, with the hugest army ever employed for a swift attack, to sledge hammer its way through the Allies' defensive barrier, while trying to outflank them between their left and the seaboard.

The Pall Mall Gazette's critic says that the fighting has been on a front of twenty miles along the line between Cambrai and Lezatcan, and between the rivers Scheldt and Sambre, while the Germans have been steadily attempting an outflanking movement by forced marches. Meanwhile the Russians are drawing nearer to Berlin. Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia, on the far Manchurian plains, was the enormous battle fought in such impenetrable silence as far as concerns the outer world.

Only the vaguest generalities are given to the peoples of Great Britain and France by their respective governments. Probably the German people know little more of what their armies are accomplishing.

All the information the British public obtained today was the report from Sir John French, announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, that the army was engaged on Wednesday against a superior force and fought splendidly.

While the Germans are said to have occupied the French cities of Lille, Valenciennes and Roubaix, the official report from the war office does not mention this and it is given only in one report from the Daily Express correspondent at Ostend, but is probably true. Apparently the French troops in the Vosges district have resumed the offensive.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO BRITISH TROOPS

The French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, in a communication to Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, pays high tribute to the valor of the British army, which, he says, "did not hesitate, but threw its whole strength against forces of great numerical superiority."

It is reported that British marines have occupied Ostend, to prevent Germans from getting a foothold on the English channel. The German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse has been sunk by a British cruiser off the west coast of Africa.

The situation between Japan and Austria is described in Tokio as "a rupture of diplomatic relations, not war."

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES ON FIFTH DAY

Paris, Aug. 27.—10.25 p. m.—The following official bulletin was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the Vosges district our troops today resumed the offensive and drove back the Germans, who yesterday had forced them to retire on the Saint Die side.

"The Germans yesterday bombarded Saint Die, which is an unfortified town.

"In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive movement has continued uninterruptedly for five days. The German losses have been considerable; 2,500 bodies were found on a front of three kilometres southeast of Nancy, and 4,500 bodies on a front of four kilometres in the region of Vitrimont.

LONGWY FALLS AFTER THREE WEEKS BOMBARDMENT

"Longwy, a very old fortress, the garrison of which consists of only one battalion, which has been bombarded since Aug. 8, capitulated today, after holding out for over twenty-four days. More than half the garrison was killed or wounded. Lieut.-Colonel Darche, governor of Longwy, has been nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor for heroic conduct in the defence of Longwy."

"On the Meuse our troops have repulsed with vigor several German attacks. A German flag was taken.

"The Belgian 30th army attached to Namur and a French regiment which had joined our lines.

"In the north the British have attacked forces greatly superior in number and were obliged, after brilliant resistance, to withdraw a little in the rear on their right.

"Our armies maintained their positions in Belgium. The army of Antwerp, by its offensive, has drawn off and held before it several German divisions."

BRITISH HOLD STRONG LINE AFTER CHANGES

London, Aug. 28, 12.40 a. m.—The British press bureau at 12.30 o'clock this morning gave out the following statement:

"The French operations of war over a distance of some 200 miles have necessitated certain changes in the position of our troops, who are now occupying a strong line to meet the German advance supported by the French army on both flanks.

"The morale of both parties appears to be excellent, and there is little doubt that they will give good accounts of themselves in the positions they

An Expert's Comment on Day's News

(The Telegraph has secured for exclusive daily use a series of comments upon and interpretations of the military operations in progress by an expert military observer who has at hand the best available information from all sources in Europe. It is hoped that it will be of interest to our readers.)

(Copyright, 1914, Aug. 27.)

The outstanding event in the day's news is the occupation of Lille and Valenciennes by the Germans. Whether the towns have been taken by direct assault or their evacuation compelled by a German turning movement from the north-west the fact remains that with these places in the enemy's hands, the fortified line Lille-Valenciennes-Maubeuge has been broken, and that the Allies are confronted with the double danger of a rapid German advance directly south to Arras, Amiens and Paris, which at the same time would take in the rear the allied line holding the positions from Valenciennes eastward to Metz.

Later reports may convey information similar to that attending the German entry into Liege and Namur, namely, that while the towns have been occupied the fortifications are still holding out. But by now this form of consolation must have lost its effect on the Allies. It is of little consequence that the strongholds around cities hold out, if the enemy, either by masking, or dispersing them, is able to press on through the towns to their final aim, which is Paris.

"The Kaiser," the Kaiser is reported to have stated during the early operations around Liege, "takes fortified places with the bayonet." Whether the Germans are doing this or, as in the case of Namur, are simply compelling the garrisons to surrender, is not clear. It is clear, however, that the Kaiser's boast seems to be justified. Strongholds that were regarded as forming the keystone in the fortification of defence are falling with greater rapidity than victories are being won in field engagements. It may be of course, that the fall of such strongholds is to maintain themselves in the withdrawal of garrisons for the purposes of the French, which has now become simply a withdrawal of the original lines of defence on the frontier. But now it would appear that the system of defence has been shaken, apparently, by the diversion of troops to the unsuccessful forward movement.

Naturally the belief arises that what was true of the fortified line Liege-Namur, and of the fortified line Lille-Valenciennes-Maubeuge, may prove true of the entire system of fortifications stretching, with intermittent gaps, from Lille, in the north, to Belgium, in the south.

The older French theory was that these fortified lines would "canalize" the flow of German invasion into the gaps between them, and that the French would encounter the French field armies with their flanks protected by the fortified places. But either the French field armies are not strong enough to hold the gaps, or German resourcefulness is equal to taking fortifications by assault. The first hypothesis seems to be the more probable, namely, that for the purpose of the ill-considered French advance into Alsace-Lorraine, the forces destined to hold open Germany's eastern frontier, the chain of fortified positions had been fatally weakened. To rush fresh troops to the weak spots in the open line must take time, and the enemy utilizes its flanking movements; and when the French reinforcements are finally thrown into the gaps, the so-called first line of defence, they must go to meet their task under the depressing sense of earlier defeat.

For the English expeditionary force now in the field the entry of the Germans into Lille has particular significance. It cuts their lines of communications with Calais, and must soon do the same for the line to Boulogne. These are still in the north the Channel ports of Dieppe, Havre, and Cherbourg, and through these ports it is conceivable that British reinforcements will be thrown as the enemy draws further south and the menace to Paris increases. But for the moment, while the allied line is still so far from the Belgian frontier, Dieppe and Havre are roundabout routes for the entry of British supplies.

As the German drive towards Paris makes itself felt, it is natural for the Allies to turn for comfort to the situation on Germany's eastern frontier. In East Prussia the Russians are unquestionably doing well. But inasmuch as to the minds of many observers and readers the problem is resolving itself into a race between the Germans for Paris and the Russians for Berlin, operations in East Prussia are being taken into the background by speculations of what will be accomplished by the Russian armies of the centre, directed against Posen.

With time as the estimate of the problem, East Prussia is too far away. Königsberg is 370 miles from Berlin, Danzig is 205 miles from Berlin, whereas Lille is only 160 miles from Paris. But the distance from Posen to Berlin is almost exactly the same as that from Königsberg to Berlin.

(Continued on page 7, sixth column.)

GERMANS FIND 100 GUNS TAKEN IN RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Historic Tilsit, Where Prussia was Humbled in 1807, Also Falls Into Hands of Victorious Troops of Mighty Czar—Germans Abandon Town After Town as Cossacks Advance—Nearing the Capital of Galicia.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY HEARS GOOD NEWS

New York, Aug. 27.—The military attaché of the Russian embassy today issued from the Russian consulate here the following statement on the operations of the Russian army:

"The Russian advance in Eastern Prussia continues successfully. On Aug. 26 the Russian army occupied Tilsit, Nordenburg, Bischofsburg, Sensburg, and the station of Rothfisch, on the main railway line from Russia to the fortress of Thorn.

"In Galicia the Austrian rear guards have been driven behind the River Lipa."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 27.—7.10 p. m.—It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Tilsit a town sixty miles northeast of Königsberg, East Prussia.

Prussia's market gardening is considerable and the annual harvest is still of much importance.

But Tilsit owes its importance in history at any rate to the peace treaty, the preliminaries of which were settled on a raft in the river by Emperor Alexander I of Russia and Napoleon. That treaty registers the very lowest point of Prussian humiliation under Napoleon.

By this was constituted the kingdom of Westphalia to which Napoleon afterwards nominated his gay brother and the Duke of Warsaw, Frederick William, then king of Prussia, as viceroy.

It is a very large trade with Russia, but that has fallen off since the system of ad valorem duties was put into force in the German empire under the direction of

Prince Bismarck. His market gardening is considerable and the annual harvest is still of much importance.

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BRITAIN FORCED TO PAY TRIBUTE TO THE BELGIANS

British Premier, in One of the Greatest Speeches of Career, Speaks Also of Causes of War

BRITAIN FORCED

Sword Sprung from Scabbard Only When It Appeared That Yielding Would Mean Subservience to Naked Force—Resolution Adopted by Both Houses of Parliament Expresses Britain's Determination to Support Belgium—Lord Crewe Says Germany Must Pay the "Uttermost Farthing" for Outrages.

(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)

London, Aug. 27.—In the house of commons this afternoon, the Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, the prime minister, rose amid cheers and moved the following resolution:

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty praying him to convey to his majesty, the King of the Belgians, the sympathy and admiration with which this house regards the heroic resistance offered by his army and people to the western invasion of his territory and an assurance of the support of this country to support in every way the efforts of Belgium to vindicate her independence and the public law of Europe."

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said: "Very few words are needed to commend to the house the terms of this address. The war which is now shaking to its foundation the whole European system, originated in a quarrel in which this country had no direct concern. We strove with all our might, as everyone now knows (cheers) to prevent its outbreak, and when that was no longer possible, to limit its area. It is of importance that it should be clearly understood when it was, and why, that we intervened. It was only when we were confronted with the choice between keeping and breaking solemn obligations, in the discharge of a binding trust, and a shameful subservience to naked force, that we threw away the staff of life. We do not regret our decision (cheers)."

"The issue was one which on great and self-respecting nation, certainly none, had and nurtured like ourselves, in this ancient home of liberty, could without undying shame have declined.

"We were bound by obligations, plain and paramount, to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a small and useful state. Belgium had no interest of her own to serve (cheers) and except the one supreme and ever-riding interest of every state, great or little, which is worthy of the name—the preservation of her integrity and her national life (cheers)."

"History tells us that the duty of asserting and maintaining that great principle, which is, after all, the bed-rock of civilization, has again and again, in most critical periods in the past, fallen upon states relatively small in area and population, but great in courage and resources (cheers)—on Athens, Sparta, the Swiss cantons, and, not less gloriously, three centuries ago, on the Netherlands (cheers)."

HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE BELGIANS.

"Never, I venture to say, has the duty been more clearly and bravely acknowledged, and never has it been more courageously and heroically discharged than during the last two weeks by the Belgian king and the Belgian people. They have faced, without flinching and against almost insuperable odds, the horrors of eruption, devastation and of outrage (Loud cheers)."

"They have stubbornly withstood and successfully arrested the furish of wave after wave of gigantic and overwhelming force in the defence of Liege (Loud cheers). In the zenith of liberty, the Belgians have won for themselves the immortal glory which belongs to a people who prefer freedom to ease and security, even to life itself. We are all proud of their alliance and of their friendship. We salute them with respect and honor (Renewed cheers). We are with them heart and soul because, by their side and in their company, we are defending at the same time two great causes, the independence of small states, and the security of international obligations. We assure them today, in the name of this United Kingdom, and of the whole Empire, that they can count to the end on our whole-hearted and unflinching support (Loud and prolonged cheers)."

"Bona Fide, according to Premier Asquith's motion, said:

"This motion will command the warmest approval, not only of the house of commons, but of the nations engaged in this struggle, which was not sought by them, and which neither their wisdom nor their forbearance could have averted.

"The Belgian army has offered a resistance of unsurpassing heroism, and which has been as conspicuous as heroic, and which has won the admiration of the whole world."

Portsmouth and Plymouth with a depot at Deal. Thus they were situated in the very places from which they could be sent to Ostend at short notice.

The Marins have long been a dominant power in the army that their experience is almost unknown to many people. Owing to the changed conditions of service, too, they have been looked upon with some sort of mistrust by other arms of the services and it is an old joke now to talk of the "horse marines" while the phrase "tell that to the marines" shows the innocence they were once credited with by their companions in arms.

The Royal Marines, who are reported to have landed at Ostend, are a small but remarkably effective branch of the British army. They have always given a good account of themselves, though until the South African war they had not been called upon for much active service since the early days of the nineteenth century when they were of great value in the Napoleonic wars.

They are foot soldiers who are held in readiness to board any vessel for service anywhere on land or as a landing party. They are thus in an emergency more, after years of obscurity, again proving the adaptability of the British army to meet all calls upon its resources. The Royal Marines are divided into two branches, the Royal Marine Artillery, and three divisions of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, whose divisionsal headquarters are Chatham, in arms.

breakfast was served after which the happy couple motored to Richmond and left there on the 9.45 train for an extended wedding trip to Boston.

The presents were numerous and consisted of cash from parents and brothers, cut glass, silver, linen, and hand-brocaded from sisters and other friends.

NEWCASTLE SCOTT ACT REVENUE BUOYANT

Newcastle, Aug. 27.—At town council last night the chief of police, W. O. Chamberlain, reported Scott Act fines for July as follows:

Miramichi Hotel, John Whelan fined July 20, \$30 and costs—paid.

Windsor Hotel, Frank McDonald fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.

William Durrieck, druggist, fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.

Eddy Morris, druggist, fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.

One case against James Arnberg, restaurant, was dismissed on account of leaving town.

One St. John wholesale firm was fined \$50 and costs—paid.

Total fines and costs, \$267.

In the police court, there were twelve cases of drunkenness. Eight paid fines amounting to \$66. Three went to jail. The magistrate's fees, \$30. Balance of \$30 paid to town treasurer.

In very hot weather serve the coolest, freshest dishes possible for lunch.

IPS WATER

and

amer Travel n Outing?

steamers, connecting the prime-Seaboard with Boston, New

York—Steel steamships and Old Colony.

York—Steel steamships and Bunker Hill.

graph the islands along the

enjoy either the coastwise or Metropolitan Line from Boston.

S. Line direct from Portland, Eastport and Lubec to Port-

TRAMSHIP LINE.

between Portland and Leaves Franklin Wharf, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ips leaving Portland at New York.

ITAN STRAMSHIP LINE.

Steel Steamships, Massachu-Bunker Hill.

aily at 5 p. m. for New York, returning on the following day at 10 p. m.

orporation

F. & P. A., A. E. FLEMING,

IBITION 12th

LL LINES

pal features, THE MOST EX- people of this province. Partic- and it will be far above the

franged superior to anything is—MOTOR POLO, intensely here will be in addition many entertainment.

n has been growing with each judging from the applications this feature in itself command-

EVENING TIME DAUGHTER CE

John Exhibition EAR

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredricton, N. B., Aug. 24—Oscar Harris and Miss Ethel Gough, daughter of Charles Gough, were married this morning at the home of the bride...

APPOHAQUI

Apohaqui, Aug. 24—Senator King arrived at Apohaqui on Sunday afternoon from Ottawa and was met by his son, George King, of Chipman...

NORTON

Norton, N. B., Aug. 24—The citizens of Norton assembled in the temperance hall Saturday evening to bid farewell to Harry H. Brant...

SALISBURY

Salisbury, Aug. 24—Mrs. Henry W. Demier, of Moncton, is spending a few days in Salisbury...

HAMPTON

Hampton Village, Aug. 24—William Kennedy has arrived from Boston to spend some time with his wife and family...

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 23—Miss Ada Killam, daughter of Mrs. Frank Killam, is a passenger on the German liner Goeben...

MIRACULOUS CURE OF ASTHMA

Suffered Terribly for 15 Years Until He Tried "Fruit-a-Lives" D. A. WHITE, Esq. 21 Wallace Ave., Toronto, Dec. 22, 1913.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Aug. 24—Mrs. Matheson and family, who have been spending the summer with Mr. Matheson at Cabano, returned home on Sunday...

GRAND FALLS

Grand Falls, Aug. 24—The soldier boys who were through here on the north-bound express on Thursday evening were a warm reception...

BAYFIELD

Bayfield, Aug. 24—Mr. and Mrs. Penwick Pease, on their way to the birth of a baby boy at their home recently...

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Aug. 24—William Bailey, who spent the summer holidays with his uncle and aunt, A. A. Estey...

HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 24—James Hanrahan, about 46 years, brother of Detective Hanrahan of this city, met a horrible death just north of the military yards shortly after 11 o'clock...

RICHMOND

Richmond, Aug. 24—The body of Peter O'Brien, the highly esteemed young man who was drowned on Saturday by falling from the breakwater at the north beach, has not yet been recovered...

I.C.R. CONDUCTOR WARD KILLED AT CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, N. B., Aug. 24—A fatal accident occurred this morning in the Campbellton yard, by which Conductor John Ward met his death...

P. E. ISLAND GIVES 100,000 BUSHELS OF OATS TO BRITAIN

Ottawa, Aug. 25—Prince Edward Island and the other provinces are making war contributions. The little province is giving 100,000 bushels of oats now, and will probably come back later with another gift...

ELOPED AFTER HE ENLISTED

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 25—Andrew Wallace, aged 18, was arraigned in the police court this morning charged with the theft of a horse and wagon from a local livery stable...

LAKESIDE GIRL KILLED BY TRAIN

Hampton, Aug. 24—A dreadful accident occurred at Lakeside on the arrival of this evening's Quebec express No. 184 about 7:15 o'clock...

HALIFAX MAN KILLED BY CONTENTS OF DREDGE'S BUCKET

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 24—James Hanrahan, about 46 years, brother of Detective Hanrahan of this city, met a horrible death just north of the military yards shortly after 11 o'clock...

ST. JOHN MAN DROWNED AT SUMMERSIDE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 24—William Howatt, aged 18 years, of St. John, an employe on the car ferry works at Carleton Point, was drowned in Summerside harbor on Saturday afternoon...

WESTMORLAND TORIES BREAK PARTIES' TRUCE. Hold Convention and Nominate M. G. Siddall as Candidate for Seat of Late Mr. Emmerson.

WILSON'S FLY PAD POISON. There are many imitations of this best of all fly killers. Ask for Wilson's, be sure you get them, and avoid disappointment.

2,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER BURNED NEAR CAMPBELLTON. Campbellton, N. B., Aug. 25—Fire broke out this afternoon in the lumber pile of the upper Richards mill...

SMASHUP ON GIBSON BRANCH OF C. P. R. Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 25—(Special)—The Gibson train due here at 8:30 p. m. last night was delayed about five hours owing to a rear-end collision...

Bad Blood. It is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and indigestion...

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. It is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and indigestion...

EATON'S. The House of Best Values and Assured Satisfaction, supplying most all your needs with a generous Free Delivery Offer.

IF YOU Want to increase the Buying Power of your Money—Then you'll need this book of big values.

IT LISTS MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS. It is not merely a book of fashion—almost every known household article is offered in wondrous variety throughout these three hundred odd pages of this book.

RUSSIA WHILE FIRST ACCIDENT CHARLES

British Troops Engaged Proportion of Casual Much Heavier—Royal and Pay Penalty of L. (Special Cable to Daily)

Paris, Aug. 26—From the military structure provisionally an outline of place it is evident that the first contact with flying columns of which the French artillery in the end of an attempt to relieve...

BRITISH FORCE READY FOR MEANWHILE MOSBY had been on Saturday morning one could and taking his morning tub. Duff flew over the town. A French to have brought it down near the British artillery, well set on his interval between Saturday morning...

BATTLEFIELD BLOCKED UP. At many points the battlefield killed and wounded, so that the perpetual flight of shells made a terrible spectacle. It seems that they are their own, but although the position in Charlevoix on Sunday after charge was made by one man artillery kept up an unceasing fire. By then the German had the fact that the place was held, may have been one of the treatment on the frontier.

CAUGHT AND WIPED OUT. After overrunning twenty were caught and wiped out by On Sunday morning a similar It is estimated that in the proportion of three to one...

RUSSIANS THE HAMMER AND ALLIES AN. London, Aug. 27, 1914. m allies in their present entrenchments are as the anvil to the M hammer," declared the Daily military correspondent.

"It is good news," he continues the concentration of the allies' trenches within the French is complete and that the thus held are little less than impregnable. The Germans will find that the move against the allies will be a very difficult task that which ed them a week ago.

RUSSIANS THREATEN POSEN, 150 MILES FROM BERLIN, WHILE ALLES HOLD THEIR OWN ON FRENCH BORDER

FIRST ACCOUNT OF CHARLEROI BATTLE

British Troops Engaged Numbered 10,000 and Frightful Proportion of Casualties Resulted, With German Losses Much Heavier—Roving Uhlans Play Desperate Game and Pay Penalty of Losing with Their Lives.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)
Paris, Aug. 26.—From the mass of confused details it is now possible to construct provisionally an outline of the great combat in Belgium. In the first place it is evident that the first Germans to reach the field of action, came not from Brussels, but from the northeast. All the week the French had been in contact with flying columns of the army of the Meuse as far as Gumbelot. It seems probable that the battle of Dinant which has been forgotten in the stress of later events, although it seemed to be a considerable victory, from which the French artillery in particular emerged with honor, really marked the end of an attempt to relieve and occupy Namur.

However that may be the French have since been slowly retiring toward the frontier, and this movement evidently prudent, became decisive when the German troops, thrown southward through Brussels, arrived upon the scene. On Wednesday evening last French troops, including a battalion of the line, chasseurs de l'Afrique and Turcos, with some artillery were brought into Charleroi. By Thursday evening the Allies were engaged against increasing numbers of the enemy to the northeast of the town, but the northwest was still relatively free.

The Brussels-Mons railway was, however, cut midway and numerous bodies of Uhlans were found about Nivelles and Hal. Hitherto Mons itself was not threatened.

FIRST COMERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

Early on Friday morning a column of Uhlans broke into Charleroi. They were made prisoners, but by Saturday all the northern approaches to Mons and Charleroi were swarming with bodies of the invaders and the serious fighting had begun. The French artillery to the south of the town checked the first advance and put the German guns out of action. Four French mitrailleurs are said to have kept at bay for three hours 2,000 men coming in by the northern roads. Infantry regiments were brought up but not in sufficient numbers to make pursuit possible.

Later in the day reinforcements, especially of Zouaves arrived. Some of them were engaged in disposing of German incendiaries in the town, while others crossing the Sambre at Thion, pursued the enemy as far as Saint-Amand.

BRITISH FORCE READY FOR BATTLE.

Meanwhile Mons had been occupied by the British expeditionary force and on Saturday morning one could see Mr. Thomas Atkins stripped to the waist and taking his morning tub. During the morning a German armored aeroplane flew over the town. A French aviator rose and pursued it, and he is believed to have brought it down near the frontier. All through Saturday night the British artillery, well set on hills surrounding Mons was engaged without interval between Saturday morning and Sunday night.

The British force is said to have sustained and victoriously repelled six mass attacks by different bodies of German troops. That 2,000 out of perhaps 10,000 men should have been put hors de combat during these engagements, to say nothing of the greater losses of Germans, speaks sufficiently of their desperate character.

BATTLEFIELD BLOCKED WITH DEAD AND WOUNDED.

At many points the battlefield is described as being blocked with masses of killed and wounded, so that the cavalry found it difficult to charge, while the perpetual flight of shells made, especially during the night, a wonderful and terrible spectacle. It seems that the British on their side were more than holding their own, but although reinforcements were continually brought forward the position in Charleroi on Sunday evening was much more serious. Charges after charges were made by one side and the other, while the French and German artillery kept up an unceasing bombardment.

By then the Germans had evidently fired a large part of the buildings, and the fact that the place was no longer habitable even if it could have been held, may have been one of the reasons for the decision to effect a general retirement on the frontier.

While the allies gradually fell back in perfect order, the line of fire moved southward until the allied army rested upon the base it now holds. That the Germans had been so far in superior numbers would seem to be shown by the very large area covered by their raiding parties.

One such body of the Uhlans, coming from the neighborhood of Mons, actually crossed the frontier near Conde, on the Scheldt, Monday evening. All through the night they traversed the neighboring towns and villages and tore up some of the railways.

CAUGHT AND WIPED OUT.

After overrunning twenty miles of French territory at about 4 o'clock they were caught and wiped out by a French artillery regiment.

On Sunday morning a similar patrol of German dragons was caught to the north of Lille.

It is estimated that in the three days' battle the German losses were in the proportion of three to one to those of the allies' troops.

French Troops in Centre Pushed Forward Advance From Nancy Wednesday, While Readjustment Caused Slight Retirement on Left and Right Wings—Belgian Troops Score Brilliant Victory at Villovorde, Near Malines and Official Statement Says Namur Forts Still in Their Hands—Three Russian Armies Making Rapid Progress From East—French Ministry Reorganized and Strengthened—Naval Duel in Far East.

So far as can be gleaned from official announcements, the great battle line along the French frontier, and in Belgium continues to be the scene of engagements between the opposing armies. The nature of these engagements and their result have not been made public, beyond the admission by the French war office that in the north the French and British lines have been moved back a short distance, as well as the French right in the region of St. Die. The French troops in the centre on the offensive between Nancy and the Vosges are said to be making headway.

From Antwerp comes the announcement that the Belgian troops have compelled the fourth German division, advancing southward, to retrace its steps. It is added in the official statement that the fourth Belgian division at Namur is still holding out, and has fulfilled its task of arresting the German column and allowing the allies to retire on the French lines.

London reports that Togoland, the German possession on the west coast of Africa, has surrendered unconditionally.

RUSSIANS MAKE RAPID GAINS.

A Bucharest report says that Tarnopol, an important town in Galicia, has been occupied by the Russians, while the Russians themselves claim that they have driven the Austrians back to the river Zlota Lipa, thirty miles west of Tarnopol, and about fifty miles east of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

An unconfirmed report says that the Russians have also reached Marienburg in East Prussia, an important city only thirty miles from Dantzig, while an afternoon despatch from London says that the Czar's forces are rushing on Posen, an important military post, only 150 miles from Berlin. A military observer gives his opinion that the determined stand of the Germans against the Russian advance on Berlin will not be made until the banks of the Oder are reached.

Direct despatches from Tientsin, capital of the German protectorate of Kiaochow, say that there is no evidence as yet of Japanese warships or field troops in that neighborhood, but that in a naval duel between a German and British gunboat, the British lost eleven killed and wounded, and the German lost not ascertained.

The French ministry under Premier Viviani, presented their resignations collectively to President Poincare, because they believed that in the present circumstances of the country the ministry should have a wider scope and comprise the best of all the republican groups. Premier Viviani, at the request of President Poincare, immediately formed a new cabinet in which Alexandre Millerand took the place of Armand Messimy as minister of war, and Theophile Delcasse assumed the portfolio of foreign affairs, which previously was held by M. Viviani himself. The new cabinet includes ex-Premiers D'and, Domergue and Ribot.

FALL BACK ON WINGS; GAIN IN CENTRE.

Paris, Aug. 26, 11.50 p.m.—The official statement issued by the war department tonight says:

"In the north the Franco-British lines have been moved back a short distance.

"In a general way our offensive between Nancy and Vosges makes headway.

"Our right, however, has been obliged to fall back slightly in the region of St. Die."

"In the north resistance continues. The enemy appear to have suffered considerable loss, more than 1,500 bodies having been found in a very small space in a trench. The entire section had been mowed down by our shells, and some had been stricken as they stood in the attitude of firing their rifles.

"A series of fiercely contested combats has been going on during the past three days in the whole region, which was generally to our advantage.

"There has been no outstanding feature in the Weyre district, where the opposing forces seemed to be recovering after the battle of the last few days.

"A decree will be published tomorrow, authorizing special promotions of officers for the period of the war, regardless of seniority.

"General Gallieni has been appointed commander of the army of Paris and military governor. The ex-governor, General Michel, with praiseworthy self denial, has asked for a command under General Gallieni.

BELGIANS HOLD NAMUR; WIN AT MALINES.

London, Aug. 27, 1.20 a.m.—The following official announcement has been issued at Antwerp, according to the Reuter correspondent there:

"The Belgian operations have succeeded in the double object of diminishing the German entrenchments and drawing the German troops on the line between Malines and Brussels, and thus reducing pressure on the French positions.

"We have compelled the Fourth German Division, which was advancing southward, to retrace its steps. The Fourth Belgian division at Namur has fulfilled its task, arresting the German column, and allowing the Belgians to retire on the French line.

"The Namur forts are still holding out."

GUNBOAT DUEL IN FAR EAST.

Peking, Aug. 26.—Up to noon today the only engagement reported to have occurred near Tsing Tau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiaochow, was an encounter between a German torpedo boat and a British torpedo boat on Sunday of Monday last.

The British torpedo boat returned to Wei-Hai-Wei with eleven men killed and wounded. The German casualties are not known.

FRENCH ADVANCE AGAIN IN LORRAINE.

London, Aug. 27, 2.26 a.m.—The French advance continues in Lorraine, according to a Paris despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. The Germans have suffered heavy losses. The battle continues in the north.

FIRST REVERSES SPEED RECRUITING.

London, Aug. 26, 4.40 p.m.—Since the withdrawal of the allied armies to the defenses of French frontier, virtually no news has reached the public of the military operations in southern Belgium.

Owing to the difficulty of compiling a correct list along such an extended front, no details of the British casualties, which soon in making the announcement that Premier Asquith estimated yesterday at 2,000, yet have been received. This de-

RUSSIAN ROLLER SWEEPS WIDE PATH

Armies Crush Down Austrian Resistance and Occupy Historic Tarnopol, Not Far From Galician Capital—Also Reported That Marienburg is Invested, Thirty Miles From Dantzig—Germans May Retreat to Banks of Oder.

Rome, via London, Aug. 26.—(Midnight)—A despatch from Bucharest says that the Russian columns invading Galicia have occupied Tarnopol, an important city, eighty miles east, southeast, of Lemberg, capital of Galicia. Three Austrian army corps are said to be opposing them.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE COVERS THREE TOWNS.

London, Aug. 26, 11.55 p.m.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says that the Russian troops in eastern Prussia have occupied the towns of Nordenburg, Sensburg and Bischofsburg and the railway station at Rothlies, and adds that the Russian advance continues.

In eastern Galicia the Russians have driven back the Austrian rear guard beyond the river Laps, which runs north and south, about thirty miles west of Tarnopol.

GERMANS FLEE WESTWARD ALONG VISTULA.

St. Petersburg, via London, Aug. 26, 10.20 p.m.—The Germans in the Elbing district of West Prussia, near the Vistula river, are fleeing westward before the Russian advance.

SERVIANS HAVE 8,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

London, Aug. 26, 8.35 p.m.—With the re-occupation of Shabats by the Servians, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Cetinje, the four thousand Austrian prisoners have been doubled, four thousand additional men have been captured between Losauza and Shabats during the Servian march to occupy the latter town.

The Servian casualties in retaking Shabats are admitted to have been very heavy.

GERMAN STAND AT RIVER ODER.

The Hague, via London, Aug. 26, 8.50 p.m.—The military correspondent of the Courant declares he is able to state on trustworthy authority that the Germans plan to abandon, temporarily, East and West Prussia and Pomerania to the Russians, and withdraw slowly to the river Oder, where the main defenses of Berlin are.

Germany, according to the correspondent, "appears to have undertaken this measure to give time to her army operations against France to try to deal the British and French armies their death blow, and then to march on to Paris, the distance between Mons and Paris being four times less than the distance between St. Petersburg and Berlin."

MARIENBURG IN HANDS OF RUSSIANS.

Paris, Aug. 26, 2.25 p.m.—A report was in circulation this afternoon that Russian troops yesterday occupied Marienburg, in West Prussia, twenty-seven miles southeast of Danzig.

This news has not been confirmed from any other source.

GERMANS ALREADY LEAVING BERLIN.

London, Aug. 27, 2.40 a.m.—"Despite the German efforts to minimize the extent and importance of the Russian victories," says the Standard's Copenhagen correspondent, "the German public is apparently by no means satisfied of their security. A panic seems imminent in Berlin. Wealthy Germans already are leaving the city and hastening toward Scandinavia by way of Copenhagen. A number of these already have passed through this city."

TEUTON GRAND MASTERS LIVED AT MARIENBURG.

Marienburg, or as it is written in the Polish Malborg, the town which it is reported that the Russians have taken, is the chief town of a circle in the district of Dantzig, in the kingdom of Prussia, lies 30 miles to the southeast of the city of Dantzig, in a fertile plain on the right bank of the Nogat, a channel of the Vistula river which is here spanned by a handsome railway bridge and also by a bridge of boats.

The town contains large chemical wool cleaning works and also some other factories and industries. It carries on a large trade in grain, wool, linen, fashions and brushes and is the seat of an important horse, cattle and sheep trade. Its educational institutions include a gymnasium and a Protestant normal school.

In the market place many of the houses of which are built in the Italian style with long arcades stands a Gothic town-house dating from the end of the 14th century. The town is also embellished with a statue of Frederick the Great who added the district to the kingdom of Prussia and also a monument commemorating the war of 1870-71.

The population in the year 1800 was about 12,000.

Marienburg, however, is chiefly interesting for the fact of its having been for a century and a half the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order. The large castle of the order here was founded in the year 1274 as the seat of the grand master, and transferred hither from the city of Venice and the "Marienburg Schloss" soon became one of the largest and most strongly fortified buildings in Germany. On the decline of the order in the middle of the 13th century, the castle passed into the hands of the Poles by whom it was allowed to fall into neglect and decay. It came into the possession of Prussia in the year 1772 and was carefully restored to its ancient strength at the beginning of the 19th century.

This interesting building consists of three parts, the Altes or Hohen Schloss, the Mittel Schloss, and the Vorburg. It is built of brick and is of an architectural order peculiar to the Baltic provinces and is doubtless one of the most important secular buildings of the Middle Ages in the whole German empire.

TARNOPOL HAS HISTORY.

Tarnopol, in Galicia, the city which the Russians have occupied is a market town and is situated on the Sereth river. It was formerly a strong fortress and during the stirring times of the Polish monarchy rendered important services to the different kings of that realm, who as a reward for the inhabitants of the city conferred on it and its citizens many important privileges.

The town enjoys a brisk trade in wine and corn and is an important centre of the sugar industry possessing many large factories and refineries. Its year-round fairs are famous not only throughout the realm of the dual kingdom but also in the whole continent of Europe. In the year 1800 the population was rated at 30,000, and about half of them were Jews.

The Belgians, coming from Emberec have been able by an energetic offensive movement to recapture Malines and to push back the Germans to Villovorde.



Accepted for Service
CAPTAIN RONALD A. McAVITY, a popular officer of the 62nd regiment, whose personal offer to take a post with the Canadian contingent was accepted on Saturday. Captain McAvity left at once for Valcartier.

miration with which Great Britain regarded "the heroic sacrifice of his army and people to the wanton invasion of their territory, and an assurance of the determination of this country to support in every way the efforts of Belgium to vindicate her own independence and the public law of Europe."

The premier declared further that the Belgian government was taking steps to get the established facts of German atrocities as related in the statement given out yesterday.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in England as to the strength of the French defensive position. The repulse of the French suffered at Charleroi has been partly due to the desire of the French army to achieve a brilliant incursion into Alsace and Lorraine, which led them to weaken their forces on the Belgian frontier. Having recognized the danger of this course, they have now reverted to what appears to experts to be a more legitimate strategy, abandoning their invasion of the lost provinces and concentrating their strength in the defense of the northern frontier.

While it cannot be said that the British people regard the absence of news and the withholding of the list of British casualties with indifference, they do not appear to be as much concerned as to the feeling of depression excited on the first news of the reverses suffered by the allies has to some extent disappeared now that it is known that the Germans must make tremendous sacrifices.

GERMANS REPULSED ON SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

German forces led in the attack on the French southern frontier yesterday (Tuesday). They were repulsed and retired all along the line.

This information was given out by the official bureau this afternoon. The text of the announcement is as follows:

"It is officially announced that on August 25 the French on their southern frontier were attacked in force by the Germans.

"The attack was repulsed and the enemy retired all along the line."

The rush of the main Russian army toward the fortress of Posen, if true, is regarded here as the sensational news of the day. It might account for the German falling back in Eastern Prussia.

The report that the French have abandoned their positions in Alsace has not been confirmed, although it is labeled as official by the news agency which carried it. Other versions of the same official statement do not contain this reference, and the French embassy today declared that it knew nothing of the matter.

GERMANS UNABLE STOP FRENCH MOVEMENT.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The French embassy today received the following despatch from its foreign office dated yesterday:

"The movement begun yesterday by the commander-in-chief has been followed all day with the greatest method and the enemy is unable to stop it. It is considered that the army corps of the Prussian guard was much exhausted.

The Prussian guard was attacked tenaciously by the Algerians and suffered great loss. The Prussian attack against Nancy was unsuccessful.

The Belgians, coming from Emberec have been able by an energetic offensive movement to recapture Malines and to push back the Germans to Villovorde.

WESTMORLAND CONSERVATIVES BREAK PARTIES' TRUCE

Hold Convention and Nominate M. G. Siddall as Candidate for Seat of Late Mr. Emerson.

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 26.—The Conservative party in Westmorland held an extraordinary convention in Moncton this afternoon to actually nominate a candidate for the dominion by-election caused by the death of Hon. H. R. Emerson.

The executive actually met after war was declared, and after Mr. Alfred Laurier had announced a truce in party strife, because of the war and the essential need of unity existing between the two parties at the present time. But the Conservative leaders in Westmorland are not of that calibre. They thought they could make a little capital out of the war to cover up their political shortcomings.

"They propose to run a 'fine waving' campaign in which one half of the people would probably be described as 'disloyal'." The better type of Conservatives, however, do not believe that Sir Robert Borden will be re-elected to his professions made during the session of parliament in which the urgency of a united country was his praiseworthy insistence.

Conservatives held a convention today in Moncton with delegates present from all over the county. A very sharp fight was put up between the candidates, M. G. Siddall and Dr. O. B. Price, M.P.P. A secret ballot was taken, and according to a public announcement, the vote stood: Siddall, 103; Price, 51. Liberals would have been well satisfied with either as nominees and look forward with confidence to the result.

Whether or not a Liberal convention will be held within a few days remains to be seen. They shared the Laurier-Borden agreement which is repudiated by Westmorland Conservatives, but find themselves compelled in self protection to break it.

Delegates for Moncton city will be chosen on Monday or Tuesday next, at a general meeting at which J. T. Hawkins, president of Moncton Liberal Club, will deliver a patriotic address upon Great Britain's justification for participating in the war in Europe, and the duty resting upon the individual in promoting the unity of the empire.

It will thus be seen that the issue which will be raised will be inferentially an adverse criticism of the action of the Conservatives in holding a party political convention during the present imperial crisis.

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RUSSIANS THE HAMMER AND ALLIES ANVIL

thelss the progress thus far made by Russia has exceeded the most optimistic expectations, and the Germans are likely to pay dearly for their under-valuation of the Russian efforts.

"The outstanding fact is that the hammer is well poised for action. If the anvil only stands firm the enemy must be speedily crushed between them."

"Here is the situation of the threatened Russian advance: At present East Prussia is in process of being cleared of German troops, while in Posen another Russian army is moving almost unopposed and will soon be within 100 miles of Berlin. Meanwhile, in Galicia the Austrian troops are not putting up an effective resistance."

London, Aug. 27, 1.50 a.m.—"The allies in their present entrenched positions are as the anvil to the Muscovite hammer," declared the Daily Graphic's military correspondent.

"It is good news," he continues, "that the concentration of the allies on entrenched lines within the French frontier is complete and that the positions thus held are little less than impregnable. The Germans will find that their next move against the allies will be much more difficult than that which confronted them a week ago."

"General Joffre's troops will now be devoting all their energy to a stubborn offensive. They are the anvil. The Muscovite hammer is gathering all its impetus for a crushing blow in Posen. Hence it is most important that the allies' forces should stand firm."

"The hammer is doing excellently, although the preliminary work is necessarily slow, on account of the Russian lack of facilities for mobilization. Never-

GOVERNMENT HAS POWER TO SEIZE AND SELL FOODSTUFFS

(Canadian Press.)
Ottawa, Aug. 25.—Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, stated today that a broad general survey of price changes in Canada will be undertaken, and where extortion is found action will be taken by the government.

It is understood that district commissioners will be appointed to watch the course of prices in the various centres. Weekly reports on price changes are being secured by the Labor Department, instead of the usual monthly returns.

The government's powers include the taking possession of all foodstuffs and their disposal in the interest of the people.

lay is increasing the distress of anxious relatives of men at the front.

The announcement of losses, however, only seems to have intensified British determination, judging from the extra work being performed by the recruiting officers today. This tenacity of purpose was further evidenced by Premier Asquith in the house of commons this afternoon in making the announcement that he proposed to ask King George to convey to the King of the Belgians, the ad-

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 29, 1914.

THE WAR.

The news of Tuesday was bad, not so much because of what was set down in black and white as because of what was implied; but it was not all bad, and it should be read with discrimination, in order that its generally gloomy tone may not be unduly accentuated.

First, Paris says, officially, that the offensive movement of the Allies encountered unexpected difficulties, and that they therefore have fallen back upon their covering positions, meaning that they were not in force enough to check the German advance, and so retreated upon the first real line of defence, which runs from Lille to Verdun, Toul and Epinal. This retreat has been shadowed in the despatches, and its meaning is not to be measured with any accuracy until we learn the number of troops engaged on both sides at the points of contact, the losses, and the value which the Allies attached to delaying the German advance upon such places as Lille, Maubeuge, and Toul, the backbone of the first line of the French defences.

Berlin claims to have cut through the first line in three places, but the French towns taken are really outside this line, and supposing the Germans to be at Nancy on the French right, and to have advanced parties a few miles from Lille, they are still only on the border of France with their stiffest fighting yet in front of them.

Paris, Monday declared it premature to give the French casualties, and beyond saying that the British troops fought with characteristic steadfastness and retreated only when General Joffre ordered them to fall back, gives no indication of the gravity of the engagement.

The French official statement reminds the country that this is only the first brush, that both sides suffered heavily, that the Germans were not able to follow up their success by driving forward in force, and promises another Franco-British offensive movement in a few days. Meantime, says Paris, the delay of the German advance has given the Russians time to penetrate Prussia and become a constantly increasing danger to the Germans at home. London merely confirms the Paris despatches in a general way, without giving losses, merely saying they were heavy on both sides.

There is a note of mystery about these reports. It would be interesting to know what unexpected difficulties the Allies encountered after assuming the offensive. Probably they found their forces threatened by flanking movements, the German front being more extended and the numbers greater than their reconnaissance had them to expect.

In London and in Paris these reports, whatever their importance (and it is not very great at the worst) will only stiffen the determination of the Allies to strike harder next time. It is no doubt well that, even at such a cost as that of the last few days, the people of the British Empire and of France should have brought home to them a realising sense of the weight and necessity of the German blow. To feel the danger fully is the first step toward mastering it. There may be some reverses during the next few days or

weeks. It is well to expect them, or at least not to be surprised by them. Neither Britain nor France will be dismayed by them. On the contrary, if for a time the news is unsatisfactory, the courage and national spirit of the Allies will only rise the higher. The cost of victory may be heavy, but it will be paid ungrudgingly; the road may be long, and red, but the hosts of Britain and of France will follow it until they have conquered.

THE LOST PROVINCES. The hope of regaining the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine was growing dim among the Frenchmen of the present generation. It was cherished by the older men as a tradition of a past day, but little by little as the numerical disparity of the French against the German armies grew each year more evident, it was becoming little more than a dying sentiment.

Now that the return of the provinces to France becomes a strong probability at least, the question will be asked as to what progress Germany has made towards assimilating these conquered populations. It is difficult to arrive at the truth about the opinions of the people of Alsace and Lorraine. It is generally conceded that the sentiment of the people toward France has not been weakened, and that German culture in the provinces has not displaced French culture. Indeed Germany has more than usually lacked intelligence in her handling of the Alsaitians. Her attitude seemed to indicate that she did not wish to win them by conciliation. She alienated them by regulated brutality and mastered them by orderly force.

If Germany had conceded to them the right of sovereign states in the Federal Empire, if she had acted towards them as the English did towards the South African Dutch, the problem of these provinces would have disappeared from the consciousness of Europe a generation ago. Had she acted in this way, France would not only have to conquer Germany but to conquer the provinces themselves before she could re-annex them. But with a baffling want of intelligence Germany has goaded and exasperated these provinces by deliberate and organized provocations, of which the Zabern incident is but one illustration.

There was a military reason for this attitude. Even if France had not cherished the sentiment of revenge, Prussia would have invented it. The illusion would have been essential to the military aims of Prussia. Her domination of the German Empire depends upon Germany remaining a military state and eschewing democracy. The corner-stone of the Empire as at present constituted is the treaty that gave it alliance. That meant that Germany was to remain a military state dominated by the Prussian military caste. To make this dominance secure the Alsaitians must ever be represented as ready to revolt, and France as ever cherishing the sentiment of revenge. The question must never be allowed to slumber, for the Germans are naturally a peace-loving people, and the relaxing of the fear of France might mean the throwing off of the burden of military rule.

It is to be noted that the German people ceased to fear France, it would no longer be necessary to keep them organized for perpetual conquest. So the Prussians were forced to reopen old wounds in the way that Colonel Von Reuter and the Crown Prince did at Zabern. The nightmare of these provinces has been deliberately cultivated by the ruling caste in Prussia, and with the most perverse logic German apprehension has been kept alive and the Alsaitians made to chafe under Prussian officials and Prussian soldiers. The provinces have been subjected to a daily and unending conquest. The reconciling of these provinces to German rule would mean the decline of militarism and the reduction of armaments, and Prussia took care that there was no reconciliation.

All who desire to see sentiment triumph even in the face of modern commercialism will rejoice if the provinces are returned to France. This sentiment persisted even in spite of the fact that in recent years it could not be hopefully cherished. It persisted even in the worst of French finance. The French money market was closed to German enterprises, even when this closing was found by bankers to be irksome and unprofitable, because of the feeling of the people over the lost provinces. The emotion was dwindling under commercial influences, but it is impossible to say how strong it still is in the hearts of the people. With the provinces returned to France, and democracy triumphant in Germany, Europe may again recover from the barbarism into which it is now being thrown back by the German war lord.

REASONABLE AND UNREASONABLE PRICES.

The Dominion government Monday made public a statement that it would take measures to restrain citizens from charging unreasonable and unjustifiable prices for necessities. This is following the example of the British government in a measure, though in Great Britain it has been necessary to go farther along this line than has yet been required by Canadian conditions.

In war-time, when the Empire is fighting the greatest battle of its history, it is only a reasonable precaution on the part of Canada to suppress any tendency to introduce famine or panic prices when there is no excuse for them. This is not a time for the application of merely ordinary rules. If it were, we should be saying that the government must not exercise the arbitrary powers referred to by Sir Robert Borden Monday.

In the present circumstances he is quite right in issuing a warning, and in preparing to proceed against those who ignore it. Those who are content with legitimate profits have nothing to fear. Those who

seek to coin money out of the misery and necessity of their fellows by exacting an undue price for necessities will deserve the attention of the law officers of the Crown throughout Canada. Presumably instructions will be issued under which persons accused of the offence of which Sir Robert Borden speaks will be called to account and dealt with according to the evidence. The ordinary citizen is not always aware what prices are reasonable. The government has facilities for learning, and making known, what prices are reasonable in any given district, for necessities, from time to time. Further complaints as to undue profits will, no doubt, be followed by Federal action setting in motion the machinery for giving the public proper information as to prices, and restraining those who are abusing their privileges. Those who are just and reasonable will, of course, escape interference.

BATTLE STRENGTH. Germany has twenty-six army corps, approximately 2,800,000 men now in the field against France, Belgium and Britain in the west and Russia in the east. Of this number it is estimated that 1,800,000 are threatening the French front, and that about a million are moving to face the advancing Russians. Austria has sixteen army corps now in the field. The London Graphic says that on one place 1,200,000 trained men in the battle line. Three Austrian army corps are supposed to be in Alsace, four in Bosnia and on the Serbian frontier, and the remainder, about 640,000 are supposed to be on the Galician frontier or moving in that direction. This would give Germany and Austria a fighting line of about 3,400,000 men.

Belgium is now believed to have 2,000,000 men on or behind its frontier, or manning the forts of the north-east.

France has about 2,000,000 effective men in the same territory, and the British approximately 125,000, possibly more by this time. Serbia has 270,000 men in the field.

To the eastward Russia has called out 4,000,000 men, but it is not anticipated that more than 800,000 are already in motion for the first offensive movement. Russia has altogether 5,600,000 trained men, but the first movement must come from the army that was on or close to the Russian frontier.

By far as figures the British and Belgian troops quickly enough to enable her to turn the victorious army eastward and deal with the Russian offensive.

Three years ago Colonel Arthur Boucher of the French army, in discussing such a war as this, made the statement that between the twenty-first and twenty-fourth day after mobilization had begun, Russian pressure on the German frontier would be heavy. The Russians have done a little better than Colonel Boucher expected, for twenty-three days after the Russian mobilization was ordered the German army took Gumbinnen, twenty miles over the Prussian frontier.

Military observers say that Russia's offensive will take two roads, one direct against Austria, and the other, and greater, against Germany. The army to be used against Austria, the observers expect, will be composed of twelve army corps, and that operating against Germany, of fifteen army corps.

Considering the Austrians must oppose the heavy forces of the Serbians, it is calculated that Russia will have an advantage of at least two army corps against Austria, which will be sufficient to prevent Austria from sending reinforcements to the main German army in the west.

If the Russians are sending fifteen army corps through Prussia, it is said by many observers that Germany cannot now detach enough men to check the war. The New York Evening Sun a few days ago put it in this way: "The Russian offensive against Germany has left not more than five, possibly only four, corps in the first line or field army. To meet this tremendous disparity she must rely upon her second line, which could not be mobilized until the first was in the field and is naturally inferior in equipment and in immediate military value. Patently, the advantage of Russia in this field is enormous, if her regular army can be brought up. A portion of it at least has been brought up, is in Prussia and warrants the statement that the Russian offensive has again begun."

Again, it is necessary to review the whole field to get the true value of the German campaign in Belgium. Three weeks after the German declaration of war upon Russia Russian troops are in Prussia, French troops are in Alsace-Lorraine, the British expeditionary army is on the Continent, the Belgian army in the field and has made a wonderful showing. Finally, the great German offensive movement has not yet reached French territory, its cavalry has been very severely handled in a preliminary campaign and the road to Paris is blocked by a French army fully mobilized and at least with its allies equal in numbers to the German.

Briefly, then, Germany at Brussels has terminated victoriously, perhaps gloriously, a campaign wholly outside of the calculations of her General Staff and in a direction parallel to, not toward Paris. She has lost fifteen days in Belgium. These fifteen days have brought Russia into the field. Henceforth it will be necessary to watch the Russian

offensive toward Berlin quite as closely as the German toward Paris."

The weight of the arguments which this writer advances has not been essentially modified by the news of the last few days. There is as yet no substantial progress toward Paris. There will be none until the Germans shatter the first line of defence. While they are trying to do that the Russians are coming on. When it becomes necessary for the German to turn to strike in force at the Russians, the Allies will be upon them. What then?

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE WAR.

A thousand questions are being asked today about conditions arising through the war, to many of which questions authoritative answers are not immediately available. We note, however, that some very interesting information in reply to queries is now being afforded.

For example, what becomes of contracts with German firms? Canada, like the United Kingdom, must owe large sums of money to German manufacturers and exporters, just as many German, undoubtedly, owe large sums in the United States and Canada. As bearing upon this the Manchester Guardian says editorially in reply to two correspondents:

"The accepted doctrine in Britain is that a state of war suspends all contracts between British subjects and enemy subjects."

Another correspondent asks what is the status of an Englishman married to a German. The answer is that such an Englishman takes the nationality of her husband.

Other answers, referring to financial matters in view of the war, given by the Manchester Guardian, are as follows:

"Giron.—The moratorium includes interest payments on a mortgage and rents, provided that the amount payable is over £5."

"Yarn Agent.—If you claim payment, and your claim is refused under the moratorium, you will then be able to charge interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the account for as long as it remains unpaid under the moratorium."

"An answer to 'Uncertain' yesterday stated that no interest was payable on accounts under the moratorium. It should have said that all contracts payable or due are suspended until payment is made on the 4th August, 1914, if they become due and payable before that day, and as from the date on which they become due and payable if they become due and payable on or after that day. The Bank of England's rate current on the 7th August, 1914."

Why do not the British and French air fleets destroy the German ships by hovering above the Kiel Canal and dropping bombs? Why do not the German airships seek out the British fleet and other cities and ports of the United Kingdom, causing endless destruction? These are questions one hears asked every day. The following reply, given by the Canadian to a questioner, is a very interesting one and perhaps as satisfactory as is possible considering the amount of actual knowledge now available:

"No special precaution is necessary for modern vessels of war against aerial attack. It has to be remembered that in ships the naval war is a great deal of the gun fire will be high-angle fire, and that in order to guard against this the tops of masts, funnels, gun-turrets, and other structures are already protected. It is further to be remembered that bombs dropped from aeroplanes or airships have no velocity beyond the velocity of force of gravity, and consequently no penetrating power. If an aerial vessel discharged a bomb on a battleship, it succeeded in hitting the ship (which is itself a very large assumption) it would do very much less damage than a six-inch shell. There is in fact only one vulnerable point, and that is, of course, the funnel. With regard to that it is clear that the German cannot succeed in dropping a bomb down a funnel can do so only by the extreme east and most unlikely good luck. If an aircraft comes down 5,000 feet he takes an enormous risk if he is as high as 2,000 feet his chances of dropping his bomb to effect—and it must be remembered he is moving at a rate of anything from 30 to 70 miles an hour at the time—are infinitesimal. The funnels of some of the newer battleships are, however, protected suitably against this unlikely danger. The Iron Duke and the Marlborough, which are respectively the Fleet flagship and the flagship of the First Battle Squadron, have both got air-alarms guns mounted above their after-turret. None of these guns were at the time of the Spithead review mounted on other vessels, but each ship is most probably provided with them by this time."

Another correspondent asks what is the practice in war regarding civilians who take up arms to resist the enemy. The answer is as follows:

"In modern civilized warfare the troops alone are supposed to carry on the war, and the rest of the nation to remain in peace. This view is often set aside, and from 30 to 70 miles an hour at the time it is stipulated that if the civilians of a country spontaneously take up arms to resist the approach of an enemy without having time to organize themselves in an approved manner, they shall be entitled to be treated as recognized belligerents. If they carry arms openly, and if they respect the laws and customs of war. The German practice, however, has been to treat actively hostile civilians as non-combatants, and to send regular military prisoners."

Although much has been published regarding contraband and capture at sea there is some additional information in the following:

"(1) Under the present rules of capture, a neutral ship covers all goods (except contraband), whether neutral or enemy, under belligerent flag, as enemy's property, whether ship or cargo or both, is liable to capture. (2) The Admiralty on the recommendation of a Select Committee presided over by Mr.

Butler Aspinall, has recently abolished prize money. The value of the prize used to go to the captors, and had the old rules not been revised the crew of a torpedo-boat destroyer, which captured, say, the Imperator would all have been very rich men for life, and their commander a millionaire. Now the value goes to the State. (3) The rules of capture on land and sea are quite different."

It was a common impression in Great Britain that the German fleet would make some attempt to engage portions of the British fleet as the British began to move troops across the Channel. It was pointed out that the Kaiser probably would refuse to hold his fleet in safety within a few hundred miles of the great British military movements intended to strengthen French and Belgian resistance to German invasion. This view appears to have been unfounded. Many believe that this first expedition across the Channel was already followed by a second. At all events the main German fleet has remained inactive. The Germans appear unwilling to risk it until the campaign on land has entered another stage. Will they ever risk it?

A GERMAN VIEW.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, gave the New York papers an interview on the war, on Monday last, on his return from Europe. He made many very positive statements concerning the war, but is going to do rather than what Germany has done. Count Bernstorff said that Germany would not yield, and that if his interview had been through Germany, as he had been recently, they would have no doubt of Germany's success.

He attempted to justify the action of Germany in invading Belgium, and even in leaving 400,000 men on Brussels. He said: "We didn't begin the war, but we'll make those countries which did, every one of them, pay for what they started."

That of course is a prophecy, or an assertion of intention, rather than a statement of fact. What such words are worth will be much more easily told a few months from now than at present.

The German Ambassador spoke contemptuously about Russia, saying that the German front, although at the time he was speaking the Russian advance force were more than sixty miles into German territory, making good progress, and evidently followed by other Russian forces. The Count swore a little when he spoke about Russia, and was very bitter when he spoke about Japan.

This excitement is not surprising, though the exhibition of a weak and wavering attitude to convince the interviewers that he was whistling somewhat loudly for his own purpose. The Count, and those for whom he speaks, in other words, are by no means out of the woods; they are only getting fairly in. "Unless the Germans conquer France very soon I will be surprised," said the Ambassador. He would not attempt to estimate the duration of the war, but said that the Germans wanted satisfactory peace as soon as they could get it. No doubt that is true, but it does not mean much.

"Even now news of German victories is arriving here," said Count Bernstorff, "I expect that a week after the present battle in Belgium our troops will be in Paris."

It perhaps would have been wiser for this gentleman to have made no prophecy at all, or to have given the German army a somewhat more extended time for its journey to Paris, and home again. When he was speaking, on Monday, the main German army was still outside the first French line of defence, and up to the present time the progress it has made since Count Bernstorff gave his interview has been by no means great. It is highly probable that the Count's estimate of the speed with which the German force will penetrate France is going to be subjected to severe modification as the weeks go by. War dissipates much idle speculation and boasting. The world is quick to seize upon the importance of events themselves and to discard comments upon events which are not supported by the facts.

It is the business of Count Bernstorff, so far as he can, to persuade the American public that the Kaiser is not in any way responsible for the war, but, being in it is going to win decisively and quickly. At the present time practically no one believes what Count Bernstorff says, and mostly everybody is persuaded that he is only making himself ridiculous. The road to Paris looks longer every day now. And the Russian sweep on. Soon they must be reckoned with. If Germany permits the main Russian force to establish itself in the heart of Kaiserland, the task of ejecting them will be too great to be brought off successfully by German forces which must turn their backs upon the Allies to begin it. A day lost to the Germans on the way to Paris is as good as three days gained by the Allies. Time counts with them and against them. Should the Kaiser fall to go to Paris quickly he is a beaten man. Even if he goes then he will be beaten no less surely, only the process will be longer, and the price of victory—and of defeat—heavier.

THIS TOO IS PATRIOTISM.

Read today the Duke of Connaught's message to the people of Canada.

Why is money needed? He tells you, not the man next door, or the next town, but you—that "the object of the Canadian Patriotic Fund is to provide for the needs of the wives, families, and dependent relatives of those who go to the front to fight the battles of the Empire, of Britain, of Canada." "Unless," he says, "generous-minded

citizens come to their aid, there will be during the coming winter much hardship in many families owing to the absence of the bread-winners."

These hardships must be prevented or ameliorated by those who have not sent bread-winners to the front. Those not going are going, are to fight for all of us. We who remain behind have our plain duties, which in honor we must discharge, and chief among them is that of keeping the wolf from the door of soldiers' wives, families, and dependent relatives. This we must do, generously and cheerfully. They give twice who give quickly.

The appeal of His Royal Highness will go straight to the hearts of Canadians, who are now beginning to realize the gravity of the war, who see that it may be long and demand unheard of sacrifices in blood and in treasure, who know that its first cruel weight must fall upon the men of the United Kingdom, of France, and of Belgium, and that before they begin to stagger from exhaustion they must be supported by the manhood of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand, South Africa, and India, in a steady and strong stream of reinforcements. As our own brave men volunteer—and many more will volunteer soon—let them have in the generosity of their fellow citizens proof that the dear ones they leave behind will be the honored wards of a strong and grateful people, quick to recognize the courage of those who go to serve at the front, but no less quick to succor those who are pressed by want because the common cause has taken their men away.

War preys upon the innocent non-combatants who are far from the front. It brings want and suffering upon many who are poorly equipped to resist either. These must be housed, and clothed, and fed. Let us set about the work. As the day becomes heavier—and it will become heavier—let us look the matter in the face and make shift to do the work well. This too is patriotism.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Maurice Materlinck, the famous Belgian author, was interviewed the other day by a French correspondent who found him hard at work with women, boys, and old men in the harvest field. "I cannot fight," said Materlinck, "and I feel that I must do whatever is nearest to fighting." So this man, one of the most famous literary personages in the world, went to work in the harvest field.

A conservative estimate of the men now under arms in Europe, writes the London Economist, "is that there are 2,800,000 men to be maintained. Taking the figures used at the time of the Balkan war, and putting the cost at ten shillings per man per day, the cost works out at about 24,000,000 per day. The cost of mobilizing may double or triple that sum." The earlier estimate of 20,000,000 men for the present war, and a total for the men and combatants, without Britain, of 218,000,000 per diem.

The right spirit for fair weather and for foul is found in the London Times editorial of yesterday:

"Whatever be its upshot, Great Britain and her allies will face the outlook with dogged determination and continue the war until the spirit of Prussian militarism is rooted out of Europe."

"Time fights on the side of the allies. With the Germans it is neck and neck, but the French and the English have everything to gain by waging a delaying war."

"While the issue remains uncertain we may still maintain the stoutest hope. Should it go against us, we may remember that the Allies have not, like Germany, staked all upon their military venture. Our ultimate success is certain and we will never sheath our sword until Germany has been finally beaten to her knees."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who returned from Europe a few days ago, expresses the view that the war will not last long. He believes a shortage of the food supply, rather than decisive victories on the battlefield, will limit the conflict. He says that while women and old men are trying to harvest the crops in France, Germany and Italy, they cannot begin to supply food enough long to maintain the vast armies in the field, and that all of the countries involved will, in a few weeks, begin to feel the pinch of want. If his point is well taken it is Germany that will feel the pinch first. Britain and France, with command of the seas, are constantly drawing in great supplies from outside, and they have money enough to continue to do so indefinitely.

Richard Harding Davis saw the German army, or one of the German armies, pouring through Brussels last Thursday night and last Friday morning, and was immensely impressed by their numbers, their discipline, their equipment, and their well-nigh invisible uniforms. For many hours they streamed through, horse, foot and guns. He says there was not a button or a chin-strap missing. Any vast number of disciplined men on the march are impressive. If Mr. Davis could go along the line of defences just inside the French frontier he would see many more men than he passed through Brussels. A month from now the world will know more about the war value of the men on both sides. There is yet no reason to assume that the road to Paris and back is not too difficult even for the German war machine. The first big test is as yet by no means complete.

The young men are the first to go to war. Those who have been commenting upon the youth of our volunteers may be reminded that the conscript soldiers of Germany and France are young men. A contemporary gives us this view of it: "A Belgian dispatch recently called attention to the youth of the German soldiers as if this were a surprising thing."

But the German, like the French, standing army is, of course, composed of boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. Each year a third of the army goes back to civilian life, and a new third is recruited. None of these are new conscripts, married; hence there are few widows being made by the German fighting around Liege. If this is any compensation for the loss of the flower of the country's youth. It is only when the first line that married and older men are called. This is, by the way, quite unlike the record of our own volunteer regiments in which so many of the men were married. As for the French and German non-commissioned officers, they are, of course, in large part professional soldiers and family men, like their officers. But their soldiers are too often mere boys just out of school, without the faintest appreciation, perhaps, of what the war is all about."

Readers of war news who are supplied with maps ought not to become confused by mistaken references to "first" and "second" lines of defence. The first French line of defence is in France, just inside the border, and it has not been broken or penetrated in any place. This first French line of defence is clearly indicated in the following from the Boston Transcript, which also describes the second line:

"The danger to the German flank in the presence of the Belgian army at Antwerp has been pointed out. If, then, the German army were to advance, the Berlin official despatch talks about may be delayed. When the Allies have been driven back from Belgium as long as they can, they are commencing to retreat. They will fall back on their first line of defensive works (as seen in the map) on a line roughly running from Maubeuge in a southerly direction by way of Hiron, Mezieres, Epinal, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Toul and Nancy, all of which are strong fortresses and are interspersed with smaller works of various places as Arrville, Genicourt, Troyon, Les Perches, Llanville, Gronville and Jony-Sous-les-Coteaux. Behind these lies another strong line of fortifications from St. Quentin in the north through Laon and Reims to the great entrenched camp at Chalons."

War and the Newspapers.

(Ottawa Journal.) Few industries have more reason to dread the business effect of war than the newspaper industry. The public idea probably is that a time of war is a newspaper harvest. The modern newspaper means little or nothing. Circulation, the number of copies sold, counts for little except in so far as it indicates advertising revenue. The revenue from circulation, a condition which prevails with most Canadian dailies, and Belgium is always seriously injured by business unrest of any kind. Already in the present time of war Canadian newspapers are receiving notices of withdrawal of advertising orders.

When a citizen pays five cents on the street for an extra, he is apt to think a newspaper is a mere commodity. It isn't. The newsboy gets the extra for two cents. The cost to the newspaper in money and trouble is greater.

Wars, elections, strikes, any thing which disturbs or clogs the general business of the country or any community are injurious to newspaper profit, not the reverse. They may cause sale of more copies of a paper; but they depress advertising, which is the main support of the newspaper industry.

These things are mentioned, because newspapers are seeing other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought not to exist that newspapers have any measure of outlook than the rest. When a storm occurs of such tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canadian newspapers do well to maintain their usual business outlook. Unlike some industries, they can not if a pinch comes shut down altogether, and get trouble slow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or no, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment.

Trouble for Jim. Farmer (excitedly entering village inn)—What do you think, 'Emery? He's a prehistoric man 'ave been discovered on Jim White's farm. Tankers—You don't say! Well, I 'opes poor Jim will be able to call 'isself at the crown's inquest.—From the Boston Transcript.

He—I shall speak to your father to-night. How had I better begin? She—I think, you'd better begin by calling his attention to the statutes governing assault, manslaughter, and murder. Papa is so impulsive, you know.—Boston Transcript.

ABE MARTIN

London, Aug. 26, 1:58 a.m.—(Special Delayed in transmission)—It was announced in this respect that the German offensive was stopped yesterday, appears. The enemy is, however, in conjunction with an advance detachment. The Belgian army came from French withdrawal to the Lorraine, after the of the French forces with continuation of the Meurthe in Alsace, French troops directed against Colmar. The report of the rec without foundation. More is becoming of secondary importance. Germans repulsed at London, Aug. 25—10 ter's Telegram Company says Germans bombed Malin. Two hundred houses were damaged. The Belgians met the Germans back as far as sides were considerable. SAY NAMUR LIKELY NO London, Aug. 25—9:56 graph Company from Paris that the Belgian city of Namur is likely to be captured. RUSSIANS LOSE ONLY London, Aug. 25—7:20 the correspondent of Reuters. "The principal Russian resulted from the determination to get at the enemy centre have suffered heavily that satisfactory. The ene Mounted officers arri stories of the front, dwell the Russian cavalry. Military experts say, and that their artillery is ent, as regards accuracy, superior in this respect to in an hour what the German that in one case a Russian, all its guns. The German rifles, and their officers to their helmets."

DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE AT CHARLEROI.

London, Aug. 25—2:10 a. Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent telegraphing Sunday, sends a letter of description of Charleroi, in the Department of Nord, France, says: left Charleroi last night, moved on the French frontier, at moment too soon. This morning engineers of the Northern railway witnessed an attack on Charleroi. "Germans from the outskirts upper town were sending shells railway station and on the sale of Charleroi, keeping in force a passage across the over the river. A number of trains arrived here by trains. "After 2 o'clock this afternoon were distinctly heard first. In the same writer, in a letter, the Germans were being met English. This is the beginning great battle that has been expected. The same writer, in a letter, of Charleroi, says: "The Germans are advancing line of nearly 100 miles, spreading a formidable fan-like movement, coded by swarms of scouts in Belgium, which sweep the count of Brussels, southeast of a letter west of Luxembourg. The Germans are on the march over five roads toward France. They must meet at Charleroi, in conformity with the plan laid out harassing them on the right bank of the Sambre. The German contact and killing as many as scouting parties as possible. "I witnessed Friday a series of two men who have just from Namur state that as of morning they desired to take a Givet, but the service had stopped started on foot, and was halted Charleroi saw a hamlet on a deny a battery of four guns of a wood, and in an instant six German infantry died from the disorder. Right and left the shot them down. At one came out four abreast, and column was swept down in 300,000 GERMANS PASSED THROUGH BELG London, Aug. 26, 1:58 a.m.—(Special Delayed in transmission)—It was announced in this respect that the German offensive was stopped yesterday, appears. The enemy is, however, in conjunction with an advance detachment. The Belgian army came from French withdrawal to the Lorraine, after the of the French forces with continuation of the Meurthe in Alsace, French troops directed against Colmar. The report of the rec without foundation. More is becoming of secondary importance. Germans repulsed at London, Aug. 25—10 ter's Telegram Company says Germans bombed Malin. Two hundred houses were damaged. The Belgians met the Germans back as far as sides were considerable. SAY NAMUR LIKELY NO London, Aug. 25—9:56 graph Company from Paris that the Belgian city of Namur is likely to be captured. RUSSIANS LOSE ONLY London, Aug. 25—7:20 the correspondent of Reuters. "The principal Russian resulted from the determination to get at the enemy centre have suffered heavily that satisfactory. The ene Mounted officers arri stories of the front, dwell the Russian cavalry. Military experts say, and that their artillery is ent, as regards accuracy, superior in this respect to in an hour what the German that in one case a Russian, all its guns. The German rifles, and their officers to their helmets."

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London, Aug. 25—7:20 the correspondent of Reuters.

GERMANS FALL IN RENEWING ATTACK

Paris, Aug. 25—3.05 p. m.—The following official announcement was made here today:
"The German offensive movement in the north, which was stopped yesterday, appears today to have been resumed."
"The enemy is, however, being held back by a French army acting in conjunction with an English army and a Belgian army."
"The armies of the allies surprised the enemy and drove back their advance detachments. The allies have gone beyond Malines. The Belgian army came from Antwerp."

FRENCH WITHDRAW TO RIVER MORTAGNE.
"In Lorraine, after the counter-attacks of yesterday, the right of the French forces withdrew to the River Mortagne, which is a continuation of the Meurthe from Lunéville to Nancy."
"In Alsace, French troops repulsed a number of German attacks directed against Colmar."

"The report of the recapture of Muelhausen by the Germans is without foundation. Moreover, the theatre of operations in Alsace is becoming of secondary importance."
GERMANS REPULSED AT MALINES.
"London, Aug. 25—10.58 p. m.—An Antwerp despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company says that early this morning a force of 2,000 Germans bombarded Malines, fourteen miles southeast of Antwerp. Two hundred houses were partly destroyed and the church tower was damaged. The Belgians made an energetic counter-attack and drove the Germans back as far as Vilvorde to the south. The losses on both sides were considerable."

SAY NAMUR LIKELY NOT TAKEN.
London, Aug. 25—9.56 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says it is denied that the French capital that the Belgian city of Namur has been taken by the Germans."
RUSSIANS LOSE ONLY THROUGH IMPETUOSITY.
London, Aug. 25—7.20 p. m.—Telegraphing from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company says:
"The principal Russian losses in Prussia up to the present have resulted from the determination of the rank and file of the Russian army to get at the enemy. Although the mounted guards in the centre have suffered heavily the infantry advances have been more than satisfactory. The enemy is virtually cornered in eastern Prussia."
"Mounted officers arriving in St. Petersburg, in relating their stories of the front, dwell on the fear displayed by the Germans of the Russian cavalry."
"Military experts say the equipment of the Germans is excellent, and that their artillery is good, but that their rifle shooting is deficient, as regards accuracy. They add that the Japanese were infinitely superior in this respect in the Russo-Japanese war, and accomplished in an hour what the Germans would require a day to do. It is stated that in one case a Russian squadron charged a battery and captured all its guns. The German soldiers are said to have discarded their rifles, and their officers to have thrown off their swords, and even their helmets."

DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE AT CHARLEROI.
London, Aug. 25—2.10 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent, telegraphing Sunday, sends a letter dated 9 o'clock Saturday afternoon in Leumont, Department of Nord, France, which says:
"I left Charleroi last night for Jemmapes on the French frontier, and not a moment too soon. This morning the engineers of the Northern railway line witnessed an attack on Charleroi."
"Germans from the outskirts of the upper town were sending shells on the street for an hour or so, but the noise of the lower town. They were trying to force a passage across the bridges over the river. A number of bridges from all sides arrived here by the last train."
"After 9 o'clock this afternoon guns were distinctly heard. First from the direction of Charleroi and thence Thionville. The Germans were being met by the English. This is the beginning of the battle that has been expected."
"The same writer, in a letter sent Friday from Charleroi, says:
"The Germans are advancing over a line of nearly 100 miles, and are making a formidable fan-like movement, preceded by swarms of scouts in all directions which sweep the country from Brussels to Ath, fifteen miles northwest of Luxembourg. The German hordes are on the march over five different roads toward France. They will find men to meet them. Our troops, in conformity with the plan laid down, are opposing them on the right and left banks of the Meuse, keeping in constant contact and killing as many members of scouting parties as possible."
"These things are mentioned, because other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that newspapers have any pleasure outlook than the rest. When a storm occurs of such tremendous dimensions as the present war, the work of newspapers do well to maintain their usual business outlook. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is a pinch comes shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retirement."

WARRIORS FOR JIM.
Farmer (excitedly entering village inn)—"What do you think, Henry? The bone of a prehistoric man 'ave been discovered on Jim White's farm. Inkeeper—You don't say. Well, I 'opes poor Jim will be able to clear himself of the crown's inquest.—From the Boston Transcript."

ABE MARTIN
He—I shall speak to your father to-night. How had I better begin?
She—I think, dear, you'd better begin by calling his attention to the statutes governing assault, manslaughter, and murder. Papa, you no impulsive, you know.—Boston Transcript.

ADVANCE STARTED FOUR DAYS AGO.
London, Aug. 24.—(Special Cable)—Delayed in transmission, it is about four days now since the danger warning sounded in lower Belgium by a sudden dash of the Germans against the Sambre River near Charleroi, twenty miles in the rear of Namur and equally distant from Mons.

From that beginning, which was in Saturday night, what has been

stated by a steady pushing of the allied nearer and nearer to the French border, it is believed the mighty battle took form, extending rapidly along the line both east and west.

Namur fell the force of the German advance, and now is totally invested by the Kaiser's troops, which heavy guns are pouring a rain of shot and shell into its defending forts and the great citadel that crowns the cliff on the bank of the Meuse.

Then along toward Luxembourg, where other army corps were waiting to take the struggle, the battle raged. In this part of the line the fighting is of a different character than that of the rolling country north of the Meuse. It is a region of rugged cliffs, of rock and timbered mountains, and of deep valleys through which the roads run. The whole place is a natural fortress, and Army experts believe the allies will have great difficulty in making an impression upon the Germans posted there.

West of Charleroi the line is shorter than to the east, extending a bare thirty miles in front of Mons. Bloody fighting is reported in progress at Luttre, in the province of Hainaut, between Charleroi and Mons, and at Ath and Ninove, well off to the west on roads leading down to Tournai and Lille, France, the Germans are reported making rapid progress toward the frontier.

LILLE AND MAUBERGE.
It is this quarter on the west of the line that military men point out as a likely danger spot. For it is known that the German generals have been pouring men to that quarter for several days and are evening round in an attempt to outflank the allies.

Oudenarde has reported heavy columns of Germans marching toward the frontier north of Lille. At Braies, east of Ath, other German troops are believed marching along the lines toward the west, and it is expected that the Germans will launch a heavy attack upon Lille in a few hours.

Lille is the French defense on the northwestern frontier. In the last year or two it has been materially strengthened, and now is looked upon as being able to withstand a long siege and impede any advance toward Paris from the quarter.

However, the place is not on the principal defensive line of the republic, and as has been the case at Liege and Namur, an invading army of sufficient strength to leave a force to besiege Lille could march past it on either side.

This is also believed true of Maubeuge, fifteen miles south of Mons. It is of itself a place of tremendous strength, but it is not connected with other French fortresses by any known fortified line, and could be outflanked.

"There is no question but that these two places—Lille and Maubeuge—are the immediate objectives of the Germans, and if they reach them they will have completed the first step of the campaign against Paris."

FRENCH CABINET IN WAR SESSION.
Paris, Aug. 25, 1.23 a. m.—The military situation was discussed at a special meeting of the cabinet at Elysee Palace at night, presided over by President Poincaré. The deliberations lasted three hours.

AUSTRIANS ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES.
Paris, Aug. 24, 11.45 p. m.—The Serbian government in a protest to France declares that the Austrian army, during its retreat along the Drina River, committed cruelties upon old men, women and children, in violation of the rules of warfare.

The Drina forms the greater part of the boundary between Bosnia and Serbia.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR NOT FAR FROM DEATH.
London, Aug. 25, 2.31 a. m.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated Aug. 24, says: "The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, according to tele-

grams received today, is much worse. His death is a question of hours."

BEIJING TOTAL LOSS IS 10,000.
London, Aug. 24, 7.45 p. m.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Amsterdam, says it is estimated that the total loss of the Belgians, up to date, has been 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

WOUNDED ON FIELD OF WATERLOO.
London, Aug. 24, 7.30 p. m.—The first list of the casualties sustained by the British expeditionary army in the Continent was published here today.

It contains but three names. One of them is that of the Earl of Leveson-Gower, a lieutenant in the second dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, who was dangerously wounded Aug. 22, apparently in the cavalry fight in Waterloo. The other wounded men are a sergeant of the Royal Flying Corps and a captain of Engineers, who were in the movement.

TSING-TAU ALREADY UNDER BLOCKADE.
Peking, Aug. 24.—The blockade of Tsing Tau, the fortified seaport of Kiao-Chow, has begun.

British and Russian vessels of war are taking part in the movement. Up to the present time only British registers have received orders to cooperate with the Japanese in the operations against Kiao-Chow on the land side. The French, however, are collecting orders to assist the British. There probably will not be more than two or three regiments from each nation.

GERMANS READY FOR DESPERATE RESISTANCE.
Tsing Tau, China, Aug. 24.—The cipher message from Emperor William addressed to the Tsing Tau garrison, in which they were called upon to defend the position to the uttermost, was read aloud at roll call last Friday evening.

The Germans have dynamited all the rail structure here which might be of any assistance to an attacking party in giving them sighting points. They have also dynamited the railway bridges on the boundary of their leased territory, and they have razed the Chinese villages within the territory. The inhabitants of these villages have been partially compensated.

Urgent Need of More Men From Canada

London, Aug. 24.—The English papers are warning the people that the war is only beginning, and that they must be prepared for a long struggle, which will tax the resources and manhood of the nation to the utmost limit. While appreciating all that the colonies have done, they expect colonies with the population of Canada and Australia, to contribute much more in men and money to the empire than they have yet done.

KITCHENER, IN SPEECH, GIVES PLANS FOR WAR

London, Aug. 25, 5.22 a. m.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech as minister of war in the house of lords today. He told his hearers that this was undoubtedly the longest and the most important of his career. He said: "The empire and our people are engaged in a struggle which will be the most severe and the most prolonged since the days of the Crusades. It is a struggle for the survival of the fittest. It is a struggle for the supremacy of the British race. It is a struggle for the freedom of the world. It is a struggle for the peace of the world. It is a struggle for the honor of the British Empire. It is a struggle for the glory of the British name. It is a struggle for the future of the British race. It is a struggle for the destiny of the British Empire. It is a struggle for the fate of the British people. It is a struggle for the life of the British nation. It is a struggle for the soul of the British Empire. It is a struggle for the heart of the British people. 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GRAY AND GHOST-LIKE, GERMAN ARMY IN NEVER-ENDING MARCH

American Impressed by Force Which Appeared to Be Thoroughly Equipped and Showed No Signs of Battle—March Continued for 26 Hours Without Break—Perfect Organization.

A Brussels despatch of the date of Aug. 21 in the Boston Globe of yesterday gives a graphic description of the entrance of the German army into the Belgium capital.

Included in the article, written by a well known American author, is the following:

"I have followed in the campaigns of six armies, but, excepting not even our own men nor the Japanese nor British, have not seen one so thoroughly equipped. I am not speaking of the fighting qualities of any army, only of its equipment and organization.

"It moved into this city as smoothly and compactly as an express train. There were no halts, no open spaces, no stragglers. It has been in active service these weeks and so far there is not apparently a chink in its armor or a missing link.

"It came with the smoke pouring from the cookstoves on wheels, and in an hour had set up post office wagons from which mounted messengers galloped along the line of the column distributing letters and at which soldiers posted picture cards.

"The infantry came in files of five with 200 men to each company and the line in columns of four with not a pennant missing. The quick-firing guns and field pieces were one hour in passing, each gun, with its caisson and ammunition wagon, taking 20 seconds.

"The men of the infantry sang 'Fatherland, My Fatherland,' between each line of the song taking three steps. At times 2,000 men were singing together in absolute rhythm, the beat of the melody giving way to a silence broken only by the stamp of iron-shod boots and then again rising.

"When the singing ceased the band played marches. They were followed by the rumble of siege guns, creaking of wheels, chains clanking against cobblestones and the sharp bell-like wyes of the bugles.

GRAY ARMY MARCHES ALONG HOUR AFTER HOUR.

"The seven hours the army passed in such a solid column that not one might a taxicab or trolley pass through the city. Like a river of steel it flowed, gray and ghostlike, and then as dusk came and as thousands of horse hoofs and thousands of iron boots continued to tramp forward they struck tiny sparks from the stones, but the horses and men who beat out the sparks were invisible.

"At midnight pack wagons and siege guns were still passing. At 7 this morning I was awakened by the tramp of men and bands playing jauntily.

"Whether they marched all night I do not know, but now for twenty-six hours the gray army has rumbled by with the mystery of a fog and the pertinacity of a steam roller."

TSAR'S FORCES WITH BERLIN AS OBJECTIVE ARE MOST FORMIDABLE

No Plan of Forced Marches on German Capital is Feasible, However, With Strong Fortified Posts on Route Which Must First be Reduced—Cossacks, Aided by Quick-Firing Machine Guns, Most Mobile Army in the World When Once in Hostile Territory, and are Always Ready to Sell Their Lives Dearly.

(Special Cable.)

London, Aug. 25—Officials of the Russian embassy here are calmly confident that before the war is ended the Tsar's troops will enter Germany's capital. Last night the embassy issued a warning to the press not to exaggerate the forward movement of the Bear.

"The victory of our troops at Gumbinnen," said the embassy's official statement, "is important, but with Königsberg, Posen and Thanau, not to speak of the Austrian army barring our way, it is absurd to talk of forced marches to Berlin."

REPORTS OF THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSSES

London, Aug. 26—The Russian general staff asserts that their armies continue on the offensive in an official communication published today, and its contents telegraphed to Reuters by its correspondent in St. Petersburg.

Dated Aug. 25, the communication says:

"Austrian rear guards supported by artillery attempted to hamper our march on the River Sereth in the region of Tarnopol, but after a series of fights they were repulsed.

"We continue to act on the offensive. We have taken numerous wagons, two quick firing guns, and much ammunition. To the south of Grobochov we brought down an Austrian aeroplane, killing two officers, and wounding a third. Our cavalry destroyed railway communication across the bridge near Kanienska on the front.

"In East Prussia, the German army beat a retreat by forced marches. Part of this army is concentrating at the fortress of Königsberg. The Germans abandoned without having fired a shot, a position previously fortified on the River Angorap. The roads beside the Angorap are strewn with cartridges, shells and knapsacks, thrown aside by the enemy with the object of helping their retreat.

"Our troops occupied the towns of Interburg and Augshenberg, 32 miles south of Interburg, (East Prussia).

"On August 23 and 24 in the region north of Kedenburg, we fought a successful but sanguinary fight with important forces of Germans. In the same region the German Twentieth Army Corps, consisting of three legions, occupied the fortified position of Orlau and Frankau.

"On Sunday and Monday our troops, facing entrenchments and wire entanglements, attacked these positions, using hand grenades and bayonets. Towards eleven o'clock the German army corps was enveloped by us on the left flank and fled to Osterode, (18 miles northeast of Goettingen, in the province of Hanover), abandoning several cannon, quick firing guns, ammunition caissons and prisoners."

Cossacks, Wild Fighters

Ahead of the huge mass of men the Tsar has sent surging over the German frontier, and at the crest of the wave, will ride thousands of the best irregular horses in the world, the Cossacks. In round numbers, according to the best available information, Russia has gathered 140,000 Cossack troops to her standards, the great majority of whom are mounted men.

Fifty-five regiments of Cossacks are included in the roster of the regular forces of the Tsar's cavalry, with sixteen batteries of horse artillery. Of infantry the Cossacks furnish one brigade. On a war footing the Cossacks can keep under arms 140 regiments of cavalry, twenty battalions of infantry and thirty-eight batteries of horse artillery, ten divisions in all.

Back in the Middle Ages the south-eastern steppes of the Ural mountains, consisted of waste lands, uninhabited and wild. To this country, the Ukrainians came during centuries, runaway serfs, all manner of adventurous spirits and out-

BRITISH TROOPER TELLS OF FIRST BRUSH IN WAR

Got Sabre Through His Waist But the German 'Couldn't Move His Hand'

GERMANS CAPTURED

When Uhlans Were Attacked by the British in Village Street They Had Only Raw Horse Flesh and Dry Oats in Their Mess Tins—Eight Thousand German Cavalry in West of Belgium Said to Be in Trap.

Special Cable from French Railway Station, Monday, August 24. (Delayed in transmission)—The British troops came into action in Belgium for the first time on Friday and Saturday. In this swift dash, soldiers from direct engagement and disappearance, only to reappear again in a few moments from another point. The Cossack attack is similar to that of the one-time American-Indian system of attack.

On foot the Cossacks fight well, and are skilful shots. But they do not like infantry work unless it is absolutely necessary. If surrounded, a soldier of Cossacks will dismount, make his well trained horse down, and from behind this living breastwork fight until not one man is left alive.

Accompanied as the soldiers are now by machine guns, and with horse batteries attached to every division, the Cossack forces of the Bear makes a most formidable force of light horse, of the utmost mobility, who will make the most of any opportunity to strike and retreat.

One of the wounded English troopers explained his relief at this. "Thank heaven," he said fervently, "after the bother we've had with 'em all along the line, I thought there would certainly be a free fight when we had to take them out of the carriages." Then he told me how at many of the stations on the way from the front people heard that German prisoners were on the train had flung stones through the windows, and that they were being taken to the rear.

"I lost it in a charge on Saturday," he said. "That's where I got this."

He showed me a handkerchief stained with a German sabre. Then he told me the story of Friday's fighting.

Exhausted though the German cavalry had been, they were not to be deterred by their success lay in a continued, rapid advance, and it was obvious that they were pushing on madly at the first possible moment.

So, while the Belgians were falling back toward the north, the English troopers were engaged in fighting for the French horse, foot and artillery came up from the south and west.

My informant's account fell in with a party of the Fourth German Cuirassiers on Friday, or rather they fell on it.

"We came plump on them around a corner in a little village," said he. "It was an absolute surprise for both of us. There were only a few hundred of us were lying at one another as hard as our horses could go. The villagers were yelling and scrambling into the houses on either side of the road.

A Real Cavalry Charge.

"There was no firing. It was an absolutely proper cavalry charge. If you see in pictures—horses going hell for leather, every man sitting hunched up, men and horses one against the other, that's the way it was. The men were being crushed by the fellows on each side of him."

Lighter though they were, the Hussars were not to be deterred by the penetration of their inferior weight. The cuirassiers, in full stride on fresh horses, might have overriden them, but they were slower at the take off, and as it subsequently proved, were mounted on horses already ridden to death. They were taken to a pasture and were killed. Twenty-seven of them were killed and twelve taken prisoners.

"Their mounts were dead beat," said my trooper, "and the men were not much better. Do you know what we found in their mess tins? Raw horse flesh and dry oats."

I asked him how he got his wound.

"I dunno," he said, wearily. "The first thing I knew was that my sword was sticking through a German's elbow and his through my waist, but it had not cut any tendons." He added, proudly, "I'll be out in two or three days. The other chap's arm was paralyzed. He couldn't even move his fingers."

British Hold Troop.

The average trooper, of course, knows little of the general scheme of operations, but he is well informed as to the movements of the British infantry and artillery beyond the fact that the latter on Sunday was holding one of the gates of a trap in which eight thousand German cavalry, who had pushed on west of Brussels, had been caught.

"They can't get out so far as I can see," the trooper said.

There were a lot of Algerians in the action Saturday. This is borne out by the arrival on Sunday night of German prisoners, taken I know not where, and wounded English troopers borne off to hospital.

The more seriously hurt were being taken first. Those less badly injured sat smoking and chatting on the footboards of the train. A large crowd had gathered around them. American tourists, pressing cigarettes and sandwiches into them, piled them eagerly with questions.

Suddenly there emerged from the crowd of French countrywomen the only woman at first believed my informant to be a German because of his woolen cap. She carried a market basket full of grapes, her offering to the 'heroes' who had slain the villainous Prussians."

MAY RUSH CANADIAN TROOPS TO FRONT

Got Sabre Through His Waist But the German 'Couldn't Move His Hand'

GERMANS CAPTURED

When Uhlans Were Attacked by the British in Village Street They Had Only Raw Horse Flesh and Dry Oats in Their Mess Tins—Eight Thousand German Cavalry in West of Belgium Said to Be in Trap.

Ottawa, Aug. 26—It was announced at the militia department today that owing to the situation at the front the Canadian expeditionary force would be sent from Canada as quickly as possible. The exact date is not given. The force is expected to be completed by the end of the week, and about twenty vessels will be required to transport it. They will be conveyed by British cruisers.

Princess Patricia's Regiment expects to sail Saturday.

Several thousand soldiers were marched to the rifle range this morning, and returned in the line about 2 o'clock. They had the rest of the afternoon free, being allowed to have a swim in the river.

There are now 1,700 targets erected at the rifle range, which cover a distance of three and a half miles, the largest in the world. Col. Helmer, who was in command of the ranges, stated that the shooting was well above the standard. Within a short time this locality will be the scene of many night attacks and other manoeuvres.

An order has been issued that in a day or so no civilian will be allowed within the camp confines without a special permit from the commandant. Sentries will be stationed at every entrance. Barbed wire entanglements have been placed around the camp waterworks and guards are now doing duty, day and night, at this end of the camp. There has been no severe illness reported. An isolation hospital is to be established, and two patients now suffering from measles will be confined there.

Ten Per Cent Rejected.

More than 5,000 men have been inoculated against typhoid fever, including those who were treated after they enlisted. About 2,000 men have been examined by physicians during the last two days, ten per cent being rejected as unfit for active service. This was considered satisfactory by headquarters.

No liquor may be consumed in the camp, an order having been issued that any man found with it in his possession will be sent home. A board of officers is also inquiring into the prices charged by the canteens, which are scattered over the camp grounds, as reports of exorbitant prices have been made. The board will fix a price list for all goods.

"As a finishing touch to the strenuous training the troops will be marched from Valcartier to Quebec city, a distance of sixteen miles over rough country.

Among the units to reach Valcartier today are the 101st, of Moncton; 12th Dragoons, Brandon, Manitoba; 20th Horse, Pipestone, Manitoba; 32nd Horse, Roblin, Manitoba; 96th Brandon, 106th Winnipeg, 18th Mounted Rifles, Portage La Prairie, 96th Kenora, 96th Port Arthur, 27th William and Fort Arthur, 27th Moose Jaw, Third Field Troops Engineers, Winnipeg, and the 16th Horse of Regina.

The minister of militia will arrive at the camp tomorrow morning. An office building is being erected near the headquarters to accommodate him.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—At Rothesay College school by 14th September, I would preferably over 25 years of experience required. Apply Miss B. Rothesay College, Rothesay, King's Co., N. B. 19211-9-26

WANTED—A second or third female teacher for Primrose district No. 2, parish of Upham, N. B. salary by Alexander W. King, secretary of trustees, Barrington Kings county, N. B. 14602-3

NURSES WANTED

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

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure the best men to represent us in all general agents. The special interest in the fruit-growing business New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. For permanent position and pay to the right man. Stone & Watson, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a room in the sale of a fine New Brunswick. We wish to sell it. Apply to the head office, 1111 St. John Street, Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

GUNSMITHS

SINIBALDI & OGDEN SMITH King guns, Rifles, and all other general agents. Also for hire, safe, exchange. Ammunition. Special English guns.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer

We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students have been absent for several weeks. This year, our summer is so delicious that John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study as pleasant as at any other time. Send for Catalogue.

S. KERR Principal

BIRTHS

WILSON—On Aug. 26, 1914, E. M. and Mrs. Wilson, of St. G. (N. B.), a son.

MARRIAGES

MORROW-FORREST—On Aug. 26, at St. Mathias' church, Westmount, by Rev. Edward Bush, assisted by Rev. Canon Beaumont, Elliott Forrest, of Westmount, Thomas Maclellan Morrow, both of Ivy of this city.

HALL-ING—At the Douglas Christian church, on Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1914, Frank N. Hamann, Charlotte Louise Lewis, both of St. (N. B.), by Rev. J. Charles B. Appleton, in St. Stephen church, Winnipeg, on the 19th inst. by Rev. Dr. Christie, of St. Stephen, of Winnipeg, to Annie McFarlane, of Charlre, New Brunswick.

DEATHS

MURPHY—Suddenly, in this city the 23rd inst., Theresa M., wife of J. Murphy, leaving her husband and five small children.

MAXWELL—On the morning of the 23rd inst., at his residence, 885 street, Robert Maxwell, aged 86, leaving a wife, two sons, five daughters and three sisters to mourn.

COGLEY—In this city, at his residence, 98 German street, was Saturday, August 22, after a short illness, Julia Wheeler, aged 81 years, wife of the late Charles B. Cogley, (B. Mass., and Liverpool, England, please copy).

McMANUS—Suddenly, at Lakewood, on August 24, at his residence, 209 Rodney street, Mrs. Mary Murphy, daughter of the late Thomas and Mary Murphy, leaving a husband and a large circle of friends.

ROBERTS—In this city on the 23rd inst., John Franklin, infant son of Mrs. J. H. Roberts, aged months.

HAWORTH—Drowned, in Sunbury harbor, on the 23rd inst., aged 22, William Herbert Haworth, youngest son of Thomas Haworth, of Paris, Kings county, and nephew of Mrs. John Horn, of this city.

NEW BRUNSWICK ASSIGNMENT

Fredericton, Aug. 26—Rev. J. F. Kay, of Harvey Station; Rev. A. J. Smith, of Carleton Place; Rev. D. J. MacPherson, of St. John, have been registered to solemnize marriages.

Hon. Geo. J. Clarke has been appointed a member of the board of trustees for St. Stephen. Dr. V. Laughlin and Dr. Charles G. MacMillan, Kent county, have been appointed labor act commissioners, and V. Biggar, of Mount Hebron, Kings county, justice of the peace. Stephen G. Gidding, of Wickham, Queens county, has been appointed a revisor since the death of Dr. B. J. B. Gidding.

F. D. Shalala, merchant of Campbellton, F. G. Colwell and Elmer E. Woodstock, of Woodstock; John Johnson, of St. John; Stephen John Johnson, of St. John; and John Johnson, of St. John, assigned for the benefit of their creditors.

Funeral of Miss Mary Bryant

Newcastle, Aug. 25—The funeral place today of the late Miss Mary Bryant, who was drowned in the Southwestern, at Bryerton Friday noon, Rev. Alex. Retic conducting the services, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Smith. Interment was in Presbyterian cemetery. Dr. Bryant was a large attendance, 87 teams, which was completely loaded with flowers, followed the body to the cemetery. Among those who sent flowers were local W. C. T. U. and the brother-in-law and cousins of the deceased. The funeral was held at 11 o'clock, officiating—Herbert, Freeman, W. Everett, Howard and George Br.

SUMMER TRIPS ON THE SALT WATER

Splendid Steamships and First-Class Service

Why Not Make Your Summer Travel a Part of Your Vacation Outing?

The Eastern Steamship Corporation operates 15 lines of steamers, connecting the principal summer resorts of the Maine Coast, and linking the Maine Seaboard with Boston, New York, and the Maritime Provinces.

Fast and Luxurious Steel Steamships Now in Service

Bangor-Boston—Turbine steel steamships Camden and Belfast.

Portland-New York—Steel steamships North Land and Old Colony.

Boston-New York—Steel steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill.

All Equipped with Wireless Telegraph

Also connecting steamers in daily service for cruises among the islands along the coast.

Summer tourists returning home from this section will enjoy either the coastwise or the direct route of the "International" Line to Boston and the Metropolitan Line from Boston to New York—or the splendid little sea voyage of the Maine S. S. Line direct from Portland to New York in connection with the coastwise sail from St. John, Eastport and Lubec to Portland. Full information at local ticket office.

INTERNATIONAL LINE		MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE	
Leaves St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston.	Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 p. m.	Monday Day-Trips leaving Portland at 10.30 a. m. for New York.	
St. John - Eastport - Lubec - Portland - Boston - Steel steamships Governor Cobb (turbine), Governor Dingy, Calvin Austin on the "Direct" and "Coast."	Boston-New York—Steel steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill.		
All Equipped with Wireless Telegraph		METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE	
Also connecting steamers in daily service for cruises among the islands along the coast.		Twin Screw Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill.	
Summer tourists returning home from this section will enjoy either the coastwise or the direct route of the "International" Line to Boston and the Metropolitan Line from Boston to New York—or the splendid little sea voyage of the Maine S. S. Line direct from Portland to New York in connection with the coastwise sail from St. John, Eastport and Lubec to Portland. Full information at local ticket office.		Leave Boston daily at 3 p. m. for New York City direct, returning on the same schedule. Running time between the two cities 15 hours.	

Eastern Steamship Corporation

City Ticket Office, 47 King Street; L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. & P. A.; A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN EXHIBITION

Sept. 5th to 12th, 1914

Special Rates on the Dominion Atlantic Railway

GENERAL EXCURSION RATES Will Be Effective September 4th and 8th, Return Limit September 14th, 1914

SPECIAL RATES Will Be Effective Tuesday, 8th September, Return Limit Friday, September 11th, 1914; Thursday, September 10th, Return Limit Monday, 14th September, 1914

Halifax	8.10	Cambridge	9.80	Church Point	2.55
Bedford	6.00	Waterville	9.70	Little Brook	2.60
Windsor Junction	5.95	Beplack	9.65	Sunnierville	2.65
Beaver Bank	5.85	Aylesford	9.50	Meteghan	2.75
South Upland	5.40	Auburn	9.45	Fredericton	2.85
Mt. Ussiehe	5.35	Kingston	9.30	Broad Lake	2.95
Elershouse	5.00	Wilmot	9.20	Ohio	3.00
Newport	4.90	Middleton	9.05	Hebron	3.50
Windsor	4.75	Lawrencetown	8.90	Yarmouth	3.60
Falmouth	4.75	Paradise	8.80	Brookly	3.70
Hantsport	4.65	Truro	8.75	Scotch Village	3.80
Atspoint	4.40	Truroville	8.65	Clarksville	3.90
Horton Landing	4.35	Annapolis	8.50	South Mailand	4.00
Grand Pre	4.30	Clemensport	8.40	Truro (regular)	4.15
Wolfville	4.25	Beaver River	8.30	Centerville	4.25
Pt. Williams	4.15	Digby (basin)	8.20	Shedden Mills	4.35
Kentville	4.00	North Range	8.10	Conning	4.45
Coldbrook	3.85	Hilpingsport	8.00	Kingsport	4.45
		Wernmouth	7.90	Parishore	4.55

"Safety First"

You hear these words everywhere, and the thought they contain should be heeded particularly by bank depositors.

Since 1853 we have provided the public with a safe place for their money. Our Reserve Fund of \$1,000,000 is now 123% of our Paid-up Capital and we consistently maintain adequate holdings of Cash Assets. We invest in Savings Accounts, large and small.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund \$1,230,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK
in Canada: Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Miramichi, Fredericton, New Brunswick, and St. John's, Newfoundland.
in Newfoundland, West Indies, Boston, Chicago and New York.

laws. Gradually they grew together in communities and began to make roads under military control, and to take their greatest enemy, they got their names, which means freedom.

Military Training for all Cossacks.

The Ukraine nominally at least, belonged at that time to Poland, and to that country the Cossacks, waxing in power, owed nominal allegiance. Their power, or chief, ruled under the Polish power, but was elected by the Cossacks themselves. Finally the Cossacks in 1686 rose up against Poland, and in 1697 Russia obtained equal rights over their territory with the first named country. Later, when Poland was partitioned, the Cossacks came entirely under the domination of the Czar. They hold their land in all.

Back in the Middle Ages the south-eastern steppes of the Ural mountains, consisted of waste lands, uninhabited and wild. To this country, the Ukrainians came during centuries, runaway serfs, all manner of adventurous spirits and out-

BATTLE FOR THE OFFENSIVE RENEWED ALONG 200 MILES OF THE SWEEPED BORDER

New Battle Raging From Maubeuge to Central Vosges--French and British Troops Advance Nearly To Antwerp and Effect Junction With Belgians--Position of Main British Force Under General French Declared To Be "Satisfactory"--General Joffre Withdraws Troops From Muelhausen and Upper Alsace To Meet Attack On Centre--Austria Involved in War With Japan--Belgium Has Evidence of German Atrocities

Wednesday, Aug. 26. The French commander-in-chief has withdrawn all his forces along with their British allies, from territory recently occupied and a new battle is in progress in a line between Maubeuge, on the north, and Donon, in the south, a distance of about 200 miles. The allies, having abandoned the offensive, will, according to official announcement, assume a purely defensive attitude, in the hope of checking the advance of the vast masses of German troops endeavoring to break through the line.

A combined French and British force is holding the front near Givet, along the River Meuse, about thirty miles below Namur, while French troops command the roads out of the great forest of Ardennes. Upon the ability of the allies to hold the Germans, the French war office admits, depends the fate of France for the next few months.

A British official statement announces that the position of the British troops is in every way satisfactory. Announcement is made, however, that the British casualties in the recent fighting numbered 2,000. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the continent, reports that the withdrawal of his troops to their new position was successfully effected.

Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, announces that the 100,000 men asked for in the first instance have joined the colors, and declared that the reinforcements to be steadily and surely increased until there will be an English army in the field which in numbers will not be less than in quality, and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire.

Reports from The Hague say that the Germans, who have been massed in large numbers along the Dutch border, have disappeared, and that the mobilization of the Dutch army has ceased.

Muelhausen has again been evacuated by the French.

Austria, it is believed, will be drawn into the conflict with Japan.

ALLIES STILL IN NORTHERN BELGIUM.

A more cheering report came from Paris early last evening in the form of an official statement announcing that the German advance in northern Belgium had been checked by the French and British troops in conjunction with the Belgians at Malines and that the allies had gone still further north than that town, which is only thirteen miles from Antwerp. This is taken to mean that the allies have either outflanked the huge German army which passed through Brussels or that fresh troops are being landed and rushed in from the coast, more probably the former is correct. In that case the mass of the Germans appear to be concentrating upon the French centre at Verdun, where the battle is now actually in progress, and it would be to meet this attack that General Joffre is withdrawing his troops from Upper Alsace.

An official denial from Paris that the city of Namur had fallen may mean that the Germans have succeeded only in reducing some of the forts and that the city may not yet be in their hands.

The attacks against Nancy have failed.

The Russians are resolutely pushing forward their advance in Galicia, and have routed two divisions of Austrian cavalry.

BRITISH TROOPS IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

London, Aug. 25--11.35 p. m.--The British official news bureau issued the following announcement tonight:

"There has been no further general engagement. The condition of the British troops is in every way satisfactory."

FRENCH TROOPS NEEDED IN CENTRE.

Paris, Aug. 26--12.16 a. m.--The war office has issued the following official announcement:

"The commander-in-chief, requiring all available forces on the Meuse, has ordered the progressive abandonment of occupied territory. Muelhausen has again been evacuated."

BELGRADE SHATTERED BY SHELL FIRE.

London, Aug. 26--1.25 a. m.--A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Nish, Serbia, says:

"The latest information received here is that the bombardment of Belgrade is still most severe. Shells of large calibre are doing immense damage. Hardly one building remains undamaged. The Palace has been partly burned down. Another large building in the city has been struck by thirty-five shells."

BELGIANS MADE SURPRISE SORTIE.

London, Aug. 25--11.07 p. m.--The Germans in the north appear to be resuming the offensive, according to an official statement sent from Paris by the Reuter correspondent. The statement adds, however, that this was stopped by the French army in conjunction with the British yesterday. The Belgian troops, making a surprise sortie from Antwerp, drove the German advance guard beyond Malines.

Austria vs. Japan.

London, Aug. 26, 1.40 a. m.--The Exchange Telegraph Company's Rome correspondent says that as a result of the Austrian government having ordered the cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth to join the German fleet at Tsing Tau the Austrian government momentarily is expecting a declaration of war by Japan.

United States Neutral.

Washington, Aug. 25--President Wilson today issued a proclamation declaring the United States neutral in the war between Germany and Japan.

London Press Feels Optimistic.

London, Aug. 25--(Gazette Cable)--That the allies must prepare for a lengthy struggle is the tone of the London press, in commenting on the fall of Namur. The London Daily Mail says: "The fall of a strong fortress, and the French reverse in Lorraine, should remove any illusion that the gigantic conflict will be short and easy."

The Westminster Gazette says: "While the events of the last few days have blighted the hope that the struggle will be a short one, they will only strengthen the determination of the country to persist, at all costs, and to show the sta-

RUSSIANS MOVING THROUGH BARREN PART OF GERMANY

East and West Prussia from Soldat to Koenigsberg Sterile Region--Movements of Czar's Troops Strike Vital Blows at Kaiser's Domain.

Wednesday, Aug. 26. If the news from East Prussia is correct as given by the Grand Duke Nicholas yesterday, the advance of the Russians is in two lines both striking at vital parts of the German defence. The one is along the lakeland from Russian Kovno to Koenigsberg via Gumbinnen and Interburg. The second is on the line from Warsaw to Danzig which runs northwest and by which the Russians have advanced as far as Soldat in Prussia, a small town on the intersection of the main railway with the railway line. This is south and west, 140 miles into German territory, than the first route but both are on the Russian side of the formidable Vistula river.

These lines converge respectively on Koenigsberg, Danzig and Elbing, three towns of prime importance in East Prussia. Koenigsberg has always been regarded as one of the most important of Prussian strongholds even before what is today Germany took its present form. It was to Danzig that the crown prince was sent two years ago in banishment by his irascible father for having dared to express opinions about the stand of the chancellor against English diplomacy that did not accord with his own. It is the headquarters of the famous "Death's Head Hussars" besides of several regiments of foot and artillery.

Inhabitable Country.

The whole of the territory is marshland and of the poorest of poor quality. This part of Germany in fact is geographically and climatically exactly like the eastern part of Russia it adjoins. It has the same dull monotony of landscape and has the same depressing effect upon its population. The steppe of Russia are least intelligent of the German empire, down and sullen in nature and living in conditions that are almost feudal. They have only one aim in life, it is said, and that is to grow acres of potatoes to make the motor spirit that is so much sought in Germany and in which the emperor once was intensely interested.

According to the opinion given in the Telegraph yesterday of an expert, there should be five German and five Russian army corps to five German and at the Warsaw frontier there should be twelve but the latter will have probably to take into consideration the Austro-Hungarian advance. It seems plain that however slow the Russian masses move now that they have begun the rest is a question of time.

The Mobilization.

The czar has ordered a general mobilization which means that all his available forces are being brought to the front. Some of these live at the extreme end of the empire in Europe. To reach the ranks on the German frontier some of these men would have to travel enormous distances. From the north to the frontier it is about 2,100 miles. From the Ural mountains it is 1,870 miles and from the Caspian Sea where there are always active troops it is 1,700 miles.

If the reserves should be called from the ends of the Russian empire in Asia one stands appalled at the distances. The total distance from Vladivostok on the Japan Sea to the German frontier is not less than 7,700 miles. This is greater than the distance from the Canadian frontier between Germany and France. In fact the equivalent distance would be from Calgary to Mons. When these simple facts of geography are considered one marvels all the more that the Russian advance has been so rapid.

It is one of the features of a war full of features.

established by careful investigation based on the evidence of reliable eye-witnesses."

London, Aug. 25--Two Hamburg-American line steamers, which were taken into custody by the British authorities at Falmouth on Aug. 5, today arrive in London.

They are the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which left New York July 25 for Hamburg, and the Prinz Adalbert, which sailed from Philadelphia for Hamburg Formal Break Coming.

London, Aug. 25--2.30 a. m.--A despatch from Lima to Reuter's Telegram Company, by way of Amsterdam, gives the official announcement that the Austrian government on Tuesday handed his passports to the Japanese ambassador. The Austrian ambassador at Tokyo, it is also announced, has been recalled.

British Open Ports for Allies.

New York, Aug. 25--A list of Great Britain's open and closed ports was received here today by the British steamship lines through the British consul. The open ports are Dundee, Aberdeen, West Hartlepool, Hull, London, Falmouth, Southampton, Bristol, Holyhead, Liverpool and Greenock. All other ports are closed, according to the list.

Alien friends can land or embark at open ports with the permission of an alien officer at the port; alien enemies can land or embark at open ports only with permission of secretary of state; the list continues.

PICTURED HORRORS OF AERIAL WARFARE NOT HALF AS BAD AS REALITY

(By Dr. Charles Sarolea.) (Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

Antwerp, Aug. 25--I have just lived through the most tragic night of the war. For the first time in history a great civilized community has been bombed from the sky.

I was awakened at 1 o'clock this morning by a frightful cannonade. A Zeppelin had been sighted about 700 feet above the town. I at once went out into the streets and for eleven hours--from one hour after midnight until noon--I have scarcely left the scene of the catastrophe. I have explored every one of the devastated streets. So far I have found ten bombs in different streets. It is impossible as yet to get at the statistics. In my calculation, there are about 900 houses slightly damaged and about 60 houses nearly destroyed. The number of victims is unknown. In a single house I found four dead. One room was a chamber of horrors, the remains of the mangled bodies being scattered in every direction. A husband and wife whose only son had just died in battle, were killed--a whole family wiped out.

The Place du Poid Public, where the tragedy happened, surpasses in horror anything I ever saw. It is significant that the Zeppelin bombs were all aimed at public buildings--barracks, government offices and especially at the royal palace. I received from the king's secretary two fragments of a bomb that had been found a few yards from the palace.

FULL FORCE OF GERMAN ARMY IN BELGIUM

Seasoned French Troops Met Attack Gallantly But Were Opposed By Overwhelming Numbers AT WATERLOO

which has become the marching song of the British army.

"Are we down-hearted?" shouted the crowd along the sidewalks, and cheered at the soldiers' lauding responses. Cheers came from the sort of people who hitherto have been content to watch the passing of the troops with interest but without any German sympathy. In the words of the Tipperary slogan, "There's a Long Way to Go," but all the newspapers today expressed confidence that despite the initial reverses the British army will stick to its work with bull tenacity.

The Evening News says: "Not only are we not beaten, but we do not intend to be beaten on the Meuse. We are going to win, but we need men and we need them now."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "This thing will be fought clean through to a finish, and the end will only come when victory has crowned the standards of right and freedom."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Germany on this occasion is engaged not only France, but also Great Britain and Russia. 'Les Deux Intangibles' as they have been called in the wars of history. With France steady and these two nations all the time exerting their pressure from the outer rim, the French government has good ground for expressing its absolute confidence in ultimate victory."

"We have now our part to play, and if we are true to our reported tenacity, we shall play it with decisive effect, whatever happens at the moment in the western field of war."

MUST CONQUER ON WEST OR DIE.

The Evening Standard says: "There is no doubt as to the result of the Russian advance. Granting that it is a terrible factor for Germany to reckon with, it does not for one moment relieve us of the vital necessity of defeating the Germans from Belgium and the French frontier. No Russian success, tremendous as might be its material bearing on the situation, could compensate France and Britain for failure in their own particular front. For us, the theatre of the land war is Belgium and the French frontier. There we must conquer or die."

Declaration of War by Japan

The full text of Japan's declaration of war on Germany follows:

"The Imperial Rescript."

"Issued at Tokyo, August 23, 6 p. m."

"We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, in the name of the Throne, empowered by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany, and we command our army and navy to carry out hostilities against that Empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations."

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effects of which we view with grave concern, we, on our part, have entertained hopes of preserving peace in the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has as largely compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at the same time, in violation of the law of nations, preparing to attack our Empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations."

"Accordingly, our government and that of His Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests, contemplated in the Agreement of Alliance, and we on our part, being desirous to obtain the object by peaceful means, commanded our government to offer with sincerity an advice to the Imperial German Government by the late day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in fulfilment of our ancient devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this period of our reign, and while we are still in mourning for our lamented Mother."

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the Empire be enhanced."

WHERE BRITISH MET GERMAN.

Rotterdam, Monday, Aug. 24--(Despatch to the London Daily Telegraph)--The New Rotterdamse Courant learns that street fighting occurred on Saturday in Mons and Charleroi. Many were killed by the small quick firing guns, the bodies lying in heaps.

Two civilians arriving in Antwerp reported seeing a German force at Alost marching toward Antwerp.

"Since Monday morning no Germans have been seen in Brussels. Three hundred thousand Germans have passed through Brussels; half were reported to be going in the direction of Nimove and Lille, and half toward Charleroi, Mons and Valenciennes. Heavy fighting has occurred between them and the Belgians."

BATTLE ROYAL FIELD OF WATERLOO.

Paris, Monday, Aug. 24--(A despatch to the London Daily Express)--At the moment when the French battalions left Charleroi, under the German shells, the Petit Parisien, the British cavalry gave battle to the German cavalry before Waterloo.

At the foot of the famous Lion, the sons of the soldiers of Wellington and sons of soldiers of Blucher drew their sabres on each other close to the Inn where the two great generals embraced during the meeting of their respective troops.

"IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY."

London, Aug. 25--In the bright morning sunshine, the troops marched along the streets today. The band was playing, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

KAISER HORROR PRECED

Trembling Old Shivering in Dutch Gentleman Tells of Sickening Men and Boys, in Square and Sh Reconciled to Idea Their Minds About

Dr. Charles Sarolea, Professor of Medicine, Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.

London, Aug. 31--On receipt of all accounts of recent events we saw of windows were smashed and signs, nearly destroyed, but no suffered.

The tower of St. Ombrant's largest windows had been effect had been out of all proportion startling revelation was made of tillery for three days without rest.

"As we moved through the down into some cellars and then passed during these eventful weeks and everywhere on the ground."

"I perceived through the darkness and women, stretched on mats at me in a frenzy of horror. In their eyes I saw the light of the first time fully understood why and why scores of thousands THREE HUNDRED SHOT DEAD."

(By Hugh Martin, Special Correspondent.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 31--Further events at Louvain last Tuesday with his wife had fled to Brejo, with a number of other pretation when a squad of soldiers to the corner of the Boulevard the crowd till all were dead. description. Among those public university, and the heads of the PHYSIOGNOMY OF PARIS O

Paris, Aug. 31--The physics twenty-four hours without any pare for eventualities which a worth discussing except theoretical.

But the hurried visit of G absence of authentic news as to army which is making Paris if who intended to leave the city. Others who had not intended a sudden decision to get out of the city.

The banks were besieged by a stock of cash and taxes, be obtained.

A cheerful side of the picture in the eventuality of food supply than in 1870.

There are large stocks of food within the gates, and large stock has been protected against the rush toward Bordeaux morning compelled to issue notice. The exodus was encouraged military transports were becoming daily trains from Paris can be

GERMAN LOSS IN VI

(Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Aug. 31--It is estimated the Germans have lost 60,000 killed. Thus, it is figured, is a loss six Belgian, French and British killed.

Although no official returns wounded, such telegrams as the chief anxiety of the man was to learning that some of those who returned to fight, the men on "Four more trains reached "Forty-three wounded had "Three trains carrying wounded "Two hundred wounded had So the long catalogue continues not serious.