

from page 1.) NOT GOOD; IT IS MORE THAN GOOD THE BRITISH SOLDIER IS A DIFFERENT DEPRESS, EVEN BY IMMENSE EXPLOSIVE, WHICH DETONATE AND FORM CRATERS LARGE ENOUGH FOR HORSES.

SHHELLS ARE FROM EIGHT TO ON IMPACT THEY SEND UP COLUMN ACCOUNT OF THIS THEY ARE GIG MARIAS' OR 'JACK JOHNSON'; BY

IN THIS SPIRIT ARE IT SEEMS, CALCULATIONS BASED ON THE FULLY FRAMED BY THE GERMAN

NT OF INFORMATION HAS BEEN IT HAS BEEN GATHERED THAT THE FIFTEENTH PRODUCED A GREAT S ALSO REPORTED THAT OUR IN USE OF THE GROUND THAT THE DECIMATED BY OUR RIFLE FIRE BE CAN BE SEEN.

ed by the first army corps it appears that an extraordinary mixture of units. If the similar, it may be assumed that the present in no way comparable with what it was

as having been especially severe. A brigade (not some companies of foot guards) by one of Montmirail one regiment lost fifty-five recently captured appreciate the fact that their forces are retreating, but state explained by the officers as being to withdraw which have stayed too far in the

ng to encourage the troops by telling them times. A large number of the men believe is an extract from one document: have great difficulties. They have a queer They make good trenches, in which they are the ranges for their rifle fire and they respecting cavalry. This was the reason that

to our officers, the English striking forces ally never wanted was the fact that English are very brave and fight to the last 130 men out of 240? the fighting on the Aisne, has been

of seventh reserve corps: Cerny, South of has the task of holding the heights south the fourteenth corps on our left flank can be other corps. We are fighting with the zouaves. The losses on both sides have been ide to the brilliant French artillery.

ained in making use of ground. One never er fire. The French aim perform wonder- As soon as an airman has flown over us, hel in our position. We have little artillery

took possession of these heights and dug morning, we were attacked by an im- brigade and two battalions—and were un- took five guns from us. It was a tremen-

not clear. I then had to bring up support and the others were too far in the rear. The fourth wagon, sixth regiment, reserve regiments thirteen and sixteen and with the help out of the position again. Our machine

fell in heaps. crosses have been given, one to C— O— region (names probably deleted). Let the battle I had only one piece of bread the rain, without any great coat. The rest have been left miles behind with the bag- the battle because as soon as you put your

oping that a decisive battle will end the war. of Paris. If we beat the English, the French will be very quickly dealt with, of this

in the Austrian heavy artillery at Maut- shone in such a way that there was not show enormous craters made by the shells, the valley in which our reserves stood, that we saw nothing of the sky but a cloud

the following: Recently a pilot and ob- were forced by breakage in their aeroplane pilot managed to pancake his machine into some thick undergrowth in the woods, smashed the machine but did not search for lay hidden till dark and then found their swim, reaching camp in safety but beca-

by now been thrown across the Aisne and been repaired under fire. On the twentieth, third Signal Corps, Royal Engineers, was stung to swim across the river with a cable, communication on the north side.

the enemy to a considerable extent. Re- French troops were arrested by coming had been removed. After some search was connected by an underground cable of the farm paid the penalty in the usual

ating, which occurred early in the war, it that the Germans had attempted to ap- prisoners to march in front of them. The same trick on a large scale against the order printed below.

order reads), the Germans drove a column This action is to be brought to the notice them on their guard against such a de- soldier may know how the Germans treat forget that if they allow themselves to be not fail to expose them to French bullets. collected of the misuse of the white flag and

winny to this, one officer was shot. During wagons advanced in order to collect the consequently given to our guns, which of ground: The German battery command- ill in the action to climb up their observa- locate our guns, which soon afterwards than any to which they had been subjected

ured by the Germans and has since escaped. men who had been fighting subsequently tion afforded by the Geneva convention is fact that on one occasion men in the un- captured wearing a Red Cross breast- excuse given has been that they had been the wounded.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

NO. 8

GERMANS ATTACK WITH MORE VIGOR BUT WITH NO MORE SUCCESS IN CRUCIAL ACTION ON AISNE

Opposing Armies at Grips in What May Prove Turning Point of Western Campaign But Official Statements Give Little Information Beyond That French Have Turned Tables and Are Gaining On Heights of Meuse—Russians Follow Right Wing of Austrian Army Across Carpathians, Capturing All Its Artillery, While Germans Threaten Offensive With Large Force—Belgians Hold German Troops by Sharp Attacks—Report That Kaiser's Third Son, Prince Adalbert, is Dead.

Ferocious fighting continues in Northern France, where the allied French and British armies are at grips with the German forces in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of the Aisne. Beyond admitting this fact the official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle which may be the turning point of the western campaign have been given to the waiting public.

One sentence: "There is no change in the situation," epitomizes the official reports from London, Paris and Berlin. The allies claim to have made slight advances here and there, notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that "reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue." Both the British and the French official statements refer to the violence of the attacks made by the Germans, who seem to have redoubled their efforts in an attempt to hurl back the allied line. The reports indicate, however, that the French and British have given no ground before the onslaughts of the invaders.

A very rigorous censorship has evidently been imposed at virtually all points particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front, as very little news is being permitted to come through, the war officials doubtless fearing, first, to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained, and, second, that the publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans.

A special cable to The Telegraph this morning tells of a brief engagement at Termonde between the Belgians and Germans, and also gives the story of a doctor who reports the death of Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, in a hospital at Brussels.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl in Galicia is completely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retreating behind the Carpathians, into Hungary, pursued by the Russians. Berlin, however, declares that "reports of the fall of the two Przemysl forts are inventions."

MONTENEGRIAN GUNS ON SARAJEVO. The Montenegrins, who have allied themselves with the Serbians in the conflict with Austria, are making advances, according to advices. A despatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, says that the Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The Austrian forts at Cattaro, Dalmatia, on Sept. 19, sunk a big French warship, according to a despatch to the Cologne Gazette. This ship was one of a fleet of eighteen which was met by a salvo from one of the Austrian forts.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the Dardanelles have been closed to navigation. The Austrian government had confiscated the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's securities and money deposited in Vienna, according to report as well as the company's observation concerning Austrian railroads. This is the result, it is said, of a refusal of the company to pay the dividends of Austrian shareholders.

Advices received in Paris say that the rapid increase in grain prices in Austria is causing anxiety in official circles. Farmers are holding their supplies for higher prices, and the government proposes to fix a maximum price for this commodity.

For the first time since the war began wireless news circulated by the French government through Eiffel Tower has been received in London. The message detailed the fierce fighting which took place in Northern France between Sept. 26 and 28.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, in outlining the Ulster programme with respect to the home rule bill, has called upon Ulsterites to throw themselves "whole-heartedly into the patriotic action that the time demands in supporting the empire."

MORE VIGOR BUT NO MORE SUCCESS. London, Sept. 28, 6:11 p. m.—The official war information bureau issued the following this afternoon: "Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigor, but with no more success. "There is no change in the situation. "The Germans have gained no ground, and the French have advanced here and there."

AUSTRIANS IN RETREAT LOSE ALL ARTILLERY

Russians Pursuing Right Wing of Army Across Carpathians Into Hungary.

REPORT PRZEMYSL IN HANDS OF RUSSIANS

Germans Now Have Formidable Forces on Eastern Frontier and Attempt of Offensive of Three Directions is Predicted—Russians Prepared—Bosnians in Revolt.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 6:21 p. m.—An official despatch from Petrograd says that Przemysl in Galicia is now completely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retreating behind the Carpathians.

London, Sept. 28, 6:30 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Rome says that the following telegram has been received there from Petrograd: "The right wing of the Austrians has been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary, where they are being pursued by the Russians."

"The Austrian debacle is complete, and they have lost all their artillery. The Austrian left wing has retreated to Cracow. The Russians have occupied another of the forts of Przemysl."

Bosnia joins Serbians. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28, 7:09 p. m.—Despatches from Nish, Serbia, say that the Serbians have been joined by the Bosnians as liberators. Bosnian volunteers to the number of 5,800 have joined the Serbian army.

Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28, via Paris, 7:37 p. m.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here.

Germans to Attack. Petrograd, Sept. 28.—A bulletin from headquarters a few days ago stated that advanced detachments of the Russian and German armies were in close contact on the East Prussian front. An official bulletin today reports that the German vanguard, advancing eastward in the government of Silesia, were repulsed on Wednesday. There were encounters at Sittluchin and Vintzen in the government of Lorraine, and near the Prussian frontier, south of Lyck, south of Johannesburg, south of Lyck, favorable to the Russians.

We are evidently on the eve of the long expected large German offensive in East Prussia. In accordance with the favorite German strategy they are concentrating all their might to deliver a heavy blow at one of the enemy's flanks containing themselves with a defensive attitude on the other fronts.

As far as it is possible to estimate the German in the eastern theatre of war number thirty army corps of the line and the first reserve. These are divided into three groups.

The southern one, consisting of three army corps, that has been co-operating with the Austrians in Galicia, is now concentrating at Cracow.

The central group, consisting of four or five army corps, is distributed along the River Wartha, which forms the boundary of the Polish governments of Kalisz and Piotrkow. This group connects the southern Austro-German group with the northern group in East Prussia.

The latter is by far the strongest of all, and numbers probably 22 or 23 army corps, amounting to 900,000 men ready in the active field of operations, not counting the landwehr and landsturm which are doing garrison service.

The Russians, however, are well aware of what is doing and have had ample time to take what measures are necessary.

"Enemy Already Beaten And He Knows It"

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, War Expert London Daily Telegraph. By Special Cable.)

London, Sept. 28.—All movements of the troops are being rigorously concealed and no mention of them is allowed. But the great effort on the part of the Allies to drive back the right wing of the Germans continues unabated.

The fury of the tide of war has moved far north of St. Quentin. Steadily foot General Von Kluck's army is being driven back and the centre of interest has shifted from the Allies' centre where both sides are too strongly entrenched to allow of a great offensive movement to the left wing. If the German right be turned he must abandon the fortified positions along the line of the Oise, the plateau of Cironne, the Aisne and withdraw his immense forces through Belgium and Luxembourg by the narrow Stenay trosses (pass) which will be an extremely difficult task.

The enemy is already beaten and he knows it. Apart from the Russian advance on Berlin which cannot much longer be delayed the fresh corps which is so absolutely necessary to provide the great driving wedge to pierce some vulnerable portion of the enemy's line can only be provided by the British empire.

The effect of the arrival of the 100,000 fresh troops at this critical juncture would prove decisive.

German Spy System Running Smoothly

Official Report to War Office Tells of Danger at Front From Acts of Kaiser's Emissaries—Signalling by Hands of Clock—Germans Fired Into Each Other on the 20th—Two Days Fighting.

London, Sept. 28, 9:06 p. m.—The official press bureau issued tonight a descriptive account of the operations of the British force in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it, communicated by an eyewitness present at the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French. This account supplements that issued September 24 from general headquarters.

"September 23, 1914.—For four days there has been a comparative lull all along our front. This has been accompanied by a spell of fine weather, though the nights are now much colder. One cannot have everything, however, and one evil result of the sunshine has been the release of flies, which were to be seen during the day.

"Advantage has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements to relieve by fresh troops the men who have been on the firing line for some time. Several units, therefore, have received their baptism of fire during the week.

"Since the last letter left general headquarters, evidence has been received which points to the fact that during counter-attacks on the night of Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous expedient of a converging advance in the dark.

"Opposite the one point of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches.

"This narrative begins with September 21, and covers only two days. On Monday, the 21st, there was but little rain and the weather took a turn for the better, which has been maintained. The action was practically confined to the artillery, our guns at one point shelling and driving away the enemy, who were endeavoring to construct a roadbed. The Germans, for their part, expended a large number of shells in a long range bombardment of a village.

"One spy of this kind was found by our troops hidden in a church tower. His presence was only discovered through the erratic movements of the hands of the church clock, which he was using to signal.

(Continued on page 8.)

Brussels Fears German Revenge

Burgomaster Max Under Arrest and Strict Orders Given to All Belgian Residents.

Fighting at Termonde Sufficient to Keep Kaiser's Forces Occupied and Prevent Sending Reinforcements to Aid of Von Kluck—Doctor From Brussels Describes Death of Kaiser's Third Son, Shot by German Bullets—Stories From the Front.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.) Ghent, Sept. 28.—The Germans are making no main attack on Antwerp. That is clear, but at the same time there is strong evidence from the inside of Brussels that something is expected by the Germans. For instance, all the English nurses and doctors who have been there since the occupation have been ordered to leave. Some have already done so. These tell me that all the wounded, irrespective of their condition have been moved out of the city and that some of them died in the moving. The clearance was complete, not partial as has been the case when only fresh wounded were expected.

Burgomaster Max is again under arrest, and every one is ordered to be in his house by 8 o'clock at night. The movement of the German troops has been enormous, but the guard on the western roads has been very much reduced, and several people, among them nurses, tell me they passed out without being challenged once.

This morning's battle on the south side of Termonde was remarkable in no way except for the strategic fact that the Belgians are keeping a large German force here along their front which otherwise might be used against the Allies in France.

Kaiser's Third Son Dead in Hospital

A Belgian doctor just out of the hospital tells me that Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, has died in a hospital there and that Dr. Lepage, King Albert's physician was ordered to hold an autopsy in the presence of two German doctors. It was found, he said, that the prince had been killed by a German bullet, and that in other examinations officers were found to have died from wounds made by German bullets. The doctor who told me this was firmly convinced of the truth of his statement, but I think it should be accepted with reserve.

Faithful Dog Saved Wounded Soldier Lying on Heap of Corpses

Paris, Sept. 28.—The Petit Journal publishes a story from a LeMans correspondent telling how an infantry soldier from that town was saved by the regimental dog. Wounded twice in the battle of the Marne, the soldier lay in a faint on a heap of corpses, when Tom, the regimental pet, revived him by licking his face. The animal had been trained to carry caps, and the soldier, having lost his cap tried to persuade the dog to take his knapsack to the encampment. After a while Tom seemed to realize what was wanted. He ran to the camp, seized the coat of the nearest man, and tried to drag him to the battlefield. When a party finally followed the dog they found their wounded comrade and rescued him.

English Officer Faced Privations With Others as Great Battle Raged

Bordeaux, Sept. 27.—An English officer in a hospital here, but who is permitted to take a short walk every day, says when he was wounded he was put into one of the trucks which are the best the Red Cross can get in France. Some of them are supplied with cots, but in his particular instance straw was all he had to lie on for three days. There was nothing to eat except a few grapes and very stale bread, after a battle that had lasted sixteen and eighteen hours a day.

The noise of the bursting shells, to use his own words, was "appalling," he did not have his clothes off for eleven days, and his breeches and boots were worn and torn into shreds. His plight in this respect was that of many others.

He was one of the first to arrive in France, and with others was hurried to the front immediately. In the retreat their craving for water at a village cost him and his company dearly. The five minutes they took in getting the water enabled the Germans to get machine guns on them emptying more than a score of saddles, just as a benevolent old woman stepped out with water and a basket of plums. The officers and men had not eaten anything for forty-eight hours. The woman was shot dead before their eyes, not, perhaps from design.

My informant has nothing but praise for the men whose nerves, through lack of food and sleep and the persistent bursting of shrapnel, must have been tried to the verge of a complete breakdown, but who kept on, never faltering.

Zeppelins Make War on Children

London, Sept. 28, 2:50 a. m.—The operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb into a school house at Bielostok, Russia, yesterday, killing eleven children, according to a despatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Sept. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and daughter are closing their cottage at the Gondola Point on Monday and will move back to St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell have gone to Boston to meet their daughter, Miss Katherine Bell, who is returning from England. Miss Noe Brock who came out from England with Miss Bell, will be home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Livingston, of Washington, who are sunning at the handsome cottage at Carter's Point, spent part of Tuesday in Rothsay with Rev. W. R. and Mrs. Hibbard, having arrived here in their fine motor yacht.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brand and little son, who have spent the past few months here, are moving to St. John this week, having taken a house on Pitt street.

Mrs. R. C. McIntyre, of St. John, is spending a few days with Mrs. Sanction at Riverside.

Happy little guests enjoyed a birthday party on Saturday with Miss Ruth Robinson. Games and the popular birthday cake were features of the afternoon.

Among those present were Miss Millie Hibbard, Helen Allison, Audrey Allison, Florence Puddington, Joan and Elizabeth Foster, Sibbie Frink, Alcega Margaret Tilley, Zoe Patterson, Frances Cudlip, Frances and Elsie Gilbert, Kathleen and Helen Blanchet, Ruth Harrison, Ruth and Frances Robinson and Masters Maurice Blanchet and Morris Robinson.

Mrs. G. E. E. Nichols, of Halifax, who has been visiting her mother and sisters, Mrs. D. and the Misses Robertson, returned home this week.

Guests at the Kennedy House on Sunday from St. John were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Jones and Miss Peggy Jones, Mrs. Gorham and son, Mr. and Mrs. Skelton, daughter and son, Mrs. Kenney and daughter, Messrs. James and Daniel Petre.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel Sheraton, of St. John and baby are at Riverside visiting Mr. George Ketchum and daughter.

Miss Jackson has been with friends at Central Norton for a short time and on Wednesday returned home with Mrs. M. Steele, who went to Norton on that day.

Mrs. Muriel Fairweather is visiting Miss Margaret de Bray at Bathurst. She will be in St. John on Monday.

Miss Victoria Rose, of St. John, spent the week-end at Riverside with her grandparents, Captain and Mrs. Ross.

Miss Helen Blanchet and Mrs. Ellen Taylor are leaving for Ottawa, where they will be in Rothsay during the summer, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Blanchet.

A few friendly entertainments were held on Monday by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson for Mrs. Nichols, who returned home to Halifax this week.

SHEDIAK

Shediac, N. B., Sept. 24.—Mrs. G. A. White accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Yawar, and sister, Mrs. J. W. Van Vleet, of Calgary, at present visiting here, left on Thursday for St. John to spend some time with friends in the city.

Mrs. Ethel Turner, who is studying nursing in New York, arrived in Shediac recently to be the guest for a few weeks of her parents, Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Turner.

Mrs. O. P. Wilbur, of Sussex, is visiting in town, the guest of Miss May Turner.

Governor Wood and Mrs. Wood, of Fredericton, are visiting in town, the guest of Miss May Turner.

Mrs. Alice Keith, of Pettitodick, is spending a few weeks at the home of her cousin, Mrs. A. J. Webster.

Mrs. Bessie Lawton returned recently from a few days' visit in Sussex.

Mrs. J. Nevins, who has been spending the past month in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Wortman, returned on Tuesday of this week to her home in St. John.

Miss G. Tingley, of Fredericton, has arrived in Shediac to be the guest of Mrs. Grace Harper's position as teacher of the primary department of the High School. Miss Harper will leave shortly to take up her duties at Dalhousie University.

Mrs. Frances Burt, professional nurse, arrived at Dalhousie University, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. C. A. Allen, of New Brunswick, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Lennox, of Moncton, in this week the guest of Mrs. J. Livingston.

Miss Evangeline Melanson has returned from a visit to Richibucto. Miss Kathleen O'Leary accompanied Miss Melanson and is at present her guest in town.

Mrs. Menzies, who has been spending the past six months with her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Ward, in Shediac, is visiting in town, a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Schaefer, who have been occupying their cottage at

Brule during the summer months, closed their cottage this week and left on Tuesday for St. John to spend some time with relatives. Mrs. Schaefer, upon their return, intend remaining for the winter in town.

Miss A. J. Webster left this week on a trip to New York.

The Misses Hilda and Minnie Tait are spending some weeks with friends in Shediac. Mrs. Tait is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Goggin, of St. John.

MONCTON

Moncton, Sept. 24.—Miss Anna Lennox is spending a few days in Shediac, the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Snow.

Mrs. James Mahoney and daughter, Katherine, are visiting friends in Boston and New York.

Mrs. E. B. Chandler is the guest of friends in the city. She is the bride of Mr. William Bingham, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Bingham, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Turner.

Mrs. J. E. Fawcett, wife and son were in town Sunday on their return from a wedding trip to Toronto and Niagara Falls. The bride traveled in a costume of blue cloth with blue hat. The groom's present to the bride was a necklace of pearls and to the planet cameo brooch. The gifts included silver, cut glass, china and many other valuable articles. Mrs. and Mrs. Wilcox will reside in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chamberlain, of Boston, are spending a few weeks in the city, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Bourque.

Mrs. J. B. Toombs has returned from a trip to Hamilton and St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. and Mrs. Strothard and little daughter have returned to their

home in Alberton (P. E. I.) after spending a few weeks with Mrs. Strothard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Jones.

Mrs. D. S. Morris, of Buckley (Wash.), and Mrs. S. A. Auburn (Me.), are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Snelgrove.

Mrs. J. C. Gayworth, of St. Louis (Mo.), is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. M. Simpson.

The Misses Frances and Isabel Fraser, of Campbellton, are the guests of Miss Bessie McEath.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Farnace and Mrs. D. M. Ferguson, of North Bay, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brady.

Miss Ellen McSweeney, of Sydney, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McSweeney.

Miss Eleanor McEath is spending a few weeks in New Brunswick, the guest of Mrs. G. E. McEath.

Miss Joanna McSweeney has gone to Orford, Florida, to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Yonge.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Charles Staats, of Boston, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Betts, of Millerton, for some months, returned to her home last week.

Miss Marion Kandle left Friday for Fredericton, where she will attend U. N. B.

Mr. Arthur Atkinson, of Chicago, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. William Atkinson.

Mrs. William H. Irving, M. A., left on Friday for Quebec, whence he will sail for England, to take up his studies at Oxford.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vaughn, of St. John, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. Fish, who have been attending the Toronto exhibition, arrived home last week.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell, of Fort Wayne (Ind.), is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Burns.

Mrs. J. E. Fawcett, wife and son were in town Sunday on their return from a wedding trip to Toronto and Niagara Falls. The bride traveled in a costume of blue cloth with blue hat. The groom's present to the bride was a necklace of pearls and to the planet cameo brooch. The gifts included silver, cut glass, china and many other valuable articles. Mrs. and Mrs. Wilcox will reside in the city.

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WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Sept. 24.—Mrs. George Gabriel and Miss Harriet Gabel left Monday to spend two weeks with friends in Boston.

Mrs. John A. Lindsay, Mrs. James Turner and Mrs. Charles C. Hand were called to Barton last week, on account of the death of their father, Mr. Robert McCaig.

Mrs. A. B. Copp and niece, Miss Myrtle Bell, who have been attending the Toronto exhibition, arrived home last week.

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ST. GEORGE

St. George, Sept. 24.—Miss Della Forrest has returned from St. John.

Mrs. and Mrs. E. Neale closed their summer cottage at Oak Point, where they spent the last two months, and returned to town on Monday.

Mr. Ian MacLean, who spent the summer vacation at Sorrel (P. E. I.), returned to town on Thursday.

Mrs. Margaret and Janie Irving and Misses Linn and Newell, are the guests of Mrs. Bolt, Irving.

Miss Viola Forrester left last Saturday morning for Providence (R. I.), where she will enter the hospital to train for the nursing service.

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Mrs. J. C. Gayworth, of St. Louis (Mo.), is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. M. Simpson.

The Misses Frances and Isabel Fraser, of Campbellton, are the guests of Miss Bessie McEath.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Farnace and Mrs. D. M. Ferguson, of North Bay, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brady.

Miss Ellen McSweeney, of Sydney, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McSweeney.

BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Sept. 24.—Word was received during the week by Mrs. F. McLean of the serious illness in New York of her sister, Mrs. Shroff. On account of this message, Miss Laura Reed, another sister, who has been Mrs. McLean's guest, left immediately for New York.

Mrs. J. W. Day, who was here for some days, returned to his home on Tuesday.

Mrs. P. Heine, of Moncton, left on

Thursday's Limited Moncton, after making friends here.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. M. A. Carter, of Moncton, visited Mrs. M. A. Carter, of Moncton, who is spending a couple of days at the home of Mr. J. J. Carter.

Miss Mayne Carter is spending a pleasant week in St. John, returning Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright, of Moncton, are attending the General Conference of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Norman Beveridge, who has been spending the summer with her parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Bedford Harper, left on Monday for her home in Dryden (Ont.).

Mrs. Beveridge was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Neta Carter, who will be her guest for several weeks.

Mr. Fred Scott has returned from a pleasant trip to Valcartier.

Mrs. Herbert Hocquard, of Dalhousie, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. H. H. Woodworth.

Mrs. Smith, of Boston, is visiting in town, the guest of Mrs. Laura Fawcett.

Mrs. Woodford Turner and Mrs. Alexander left Monday for Charlottetown, where they will spend a few weeks, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Miss Lou Sharp, who has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Ernest Ramsay and Miss M. Neill, of Amherst, returned to Charlottetown last week.

Mrs. Alice Atkinson, who has spent a month in the city, returned to her home in Bathurst, N. B., on Monday.

BORDER

St. Stephen, Sept. 24.—Mrs. L. Lord in Calais is spending a few days at Cape Tormentine.

Mrs. Woodford Turner and Mrs. Alexander left Monday for Charlottetown, where they will spend a few weeks, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd.

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THE GERMANS REELING BACKWARDS FROM TRENCHES

London, Sept. 25, 9.50 p. m.—Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in northern France have fallen and some decisive result must before long be announced. The allies have struck the German right wing, and the Germans, on their part, have hurried themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul. Should either stroke be driven home the battle will be decided.

The commencement of these two attacks in earnest was disclosed by the French official statement issued this afternoon, but little is told of how they are progressing. The action against the German right is described as a very violent general one, in which the French left encountered an army corps composed of troops which the Germans brought from the centre of Lorraine and the Vosges.

The clash occurred in the district between Terginer and St. Quentin, so that the French have made a considerable advance to the northwest since the last mention was made of this part of their army. The country is a rolling one, intersected by streams, canals and a perfect network of roads running in all directions.

The French report admits that the Germans have succeeded in gaining a footing on the Meuse heights and have pushed forward in the direction of St. Mihiel, bombarding the forts of Paroche and the Roman camp, which face each other across the Meuse. The communication, however, adds that on the other hand, to the south of Verdun the French remain masters of the heights on the Meuse and that their troops, debouching from Toul, have advanced in the region of Beaumont.

In the centre, to the east of Rheims, the French have made some progress, but elsewhere nothing of importance has happened so far as is shown in the official reports, and no other information is available, as the strictest censorship had now been established.

GERMANS LOSE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

Some confirmation comes today of yesterday's report that the Germans have suffered a reverse on the East Prussian frontier.

Several trainloads of wounded, including German prisoners, have arrived at Pskov, according to a Petrograd despatch having been engaged in severe fighting on the borders of Suwalki, where, they say, the Germans sustained heavy losses.

In Galicia the Russians have attacked a few more towns and are perfecting their plan for an attack on Przemysl and an advance against Gen. Dankle, and, eventually, the fortress of Cracow.

While the Serbians and Montenegrins are closing in on the Bosnian city of Sarajevo, the Austrians have retaliated by resuming the bombardment of Belgrade, which during the early weeks of the war was under constant fire from the Austrian guns across the river. They have also attempted to cross the Danube, but, according to Serbian reports, have failed.

AUSTRIAN FLEET TEMPTED TO BATTLE.

The French and British navies have annexed the Island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. The object of this capture, according to Italian reports, was to induce the Austrian fleet to come out and accept battle.

The Australian navy also has been busy again, and has added another German possession in the South Pacific to its list of captures. This time it is Kaiser Wilhelm Land, the German portion of New Guinea, one of the emperor's most valuable colonies in that part of the world. It is expected that Admiral Patey will take the rest of the German islands, leaving a small garrison at each.

To fill up the gaps in the ranks of the officers, caused by the casualties in France, the war office is promoting a large number of non-commissioned officers to the commissioned ranks. The first list of these appeared tonight.

GERMANS BEGINNING TO GIVE WAY ON LEFT.

Paris, Sept. 25—11.17 p. m.—The official communication issued at 11 o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

The text of the statement follows:

"1. On our left wing, in the region to the northwest of Noyon, our advanced troops having come in contact with superior forces of the enemy, were compelled this morning to give a little ground. The struggle in this region has taken on a character of extreme violence. Being reinforced, however, by fresh troops, these troops have vigorously resumed the offensive.

"2. In the centre there is nothing new to report.

"3. On our right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of our troops coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul.

"In the southern region of Wovre the enemy is retiring towards Rupt De Mad (in Meurthe-et-Moselle).

"On the heights of the Meuse the German forces have succeeded in penetrating nearly as far as St. Mihiel (on the right bank of the Meuse, twenty miles south-southwest of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river."

GERMAN WESTERN WING REELS BACKWARDS.

The Battlefront, Sept. 25, via Paris, 6.15 p. m.—French and British troops, intermingled with Turcos and Moors, not only held their own but caused the strongly reinforced German western wing to reel backwards near St. Quentin yesterday and today, and imperilled the German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium.

The German centre has been weakened by the rush of troops from that position to meet the threatening movement of the allies and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters today between St. Quentin and Terginer.

The military authorities naturally refuse to permit the disclosure of the exact position of the fighting but it is generally known that the battle now progressing is of prime importance.

Meanwhile at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continued today in dogged fashion. The allied troops followed the examples set by the Germans and dug themselves deeply in.

The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire while French and German aviators reconnoitred from above. The commanders of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their line who signalled directions. He was caught and immediately shot.

HOT MEAL ONCE A DAY IN TRENCHES.

All the troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly. While the soldiers are occupying the advanced firing lines they are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought to them in camp kettles from the field kitchens.

The British artillery officers praise highly the gunnery of their opponents. They declare that the German shells almost always burst at accurate range but often too high to do damage. The soldiers take occasional spells of repose when in deep trenches, smoking pipes and cigarettes, for a ration of tobacco is served regularly. Meanwhile shells tear by overhead with a sound like the ripping of parchment.

British officers relate an incident which they say occurred during twilight last evening. A large force of German infantry when charged by a British battalion held up their hands in token of surrender. The British approached to take them prisoners when, it is said, the Germans opened fire. The British officers ordered their men to lie down, which they did. Then three British machine guns were brought into action and killed every German in that portion of the field.

Boer General Who Fought French Arrives Now to Join His Staff

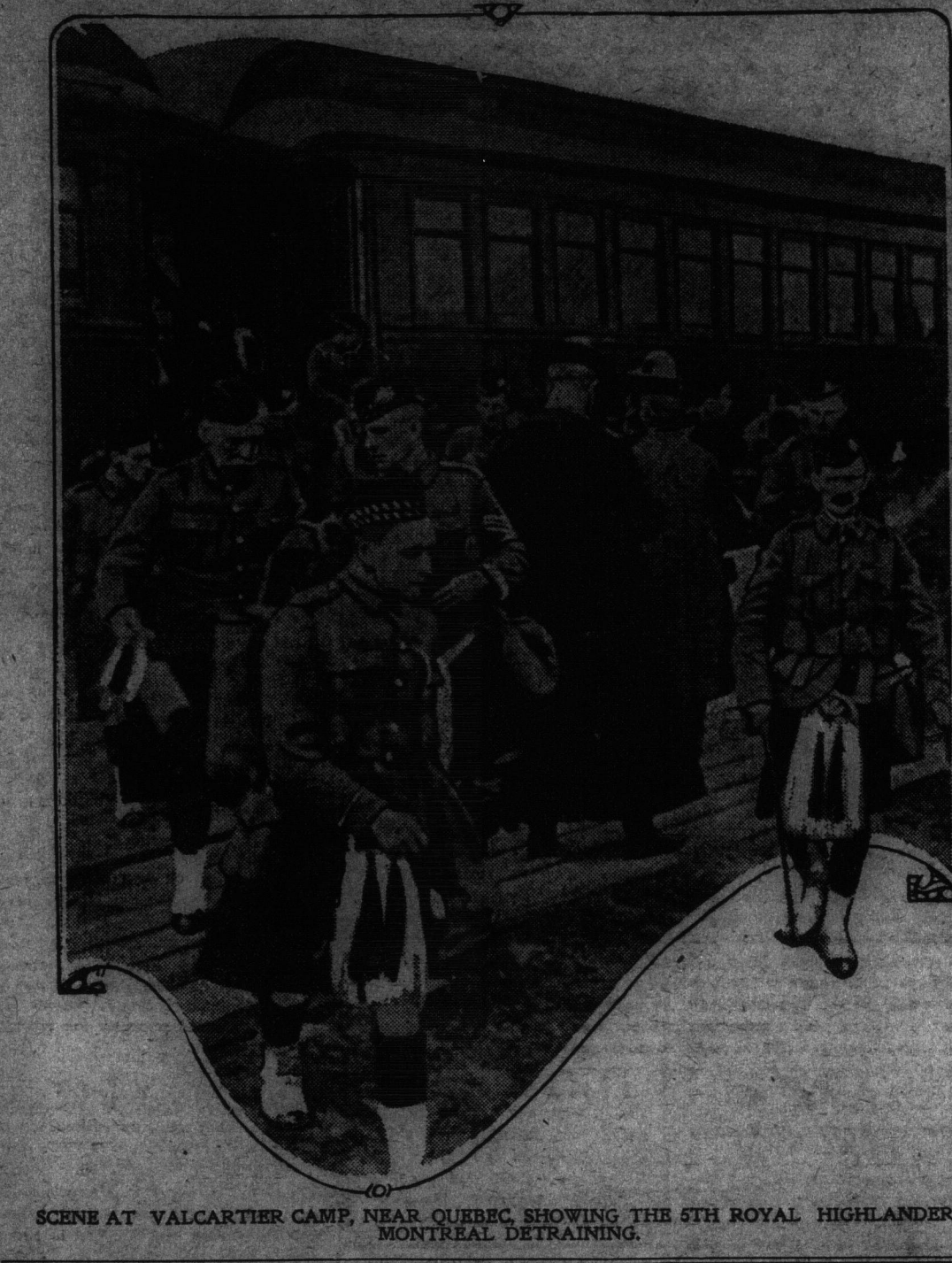
Bordeaux, Sept. 27—7.45 p. m.—The Boer General Francois Albert-Pienar has arrived at Bordeaux to offer his sword to the allied arms.

"I fought against General French in South Africa. Now I am going to fight with him," said the general to the correspondent. "I commanded a Boer army opposed to him at Elandslaagte where I received my baptism of fire in civilized warfare.

"I have offered my services unconditionally and do not know as yet how I will be employed but expect that it will be in an advisory capacity and that I will be attached in this manner to General French's staff.

"The war will be long and fierce. The German army which I know well is the finest fighting machine in the world but we shall beat it in the end because our armies are something better than a machine."

CANADA'S ROYAL HIGHLANDERS



SCENE AT VALCARTIER CAMP, NEAR QUEBEC, SHOWING THE 5TH ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF MONTREAL DETRAINING.

Cost of Canadian Force Will Be Heavy

(Valcartier Cor. in Toronto Saturday Night.)

The heaviest task in connection with the organization of a contingent is that of feeding so many troops and transporting supplies. Soldiers in Valcartier eat practically the same grub that they will get on active service except that they may get it here in larger quantities and with more regularity. For instance, when rations rolled out at 5.30 a. m., and after the troops have rolled out of their blankets and folded them, they line up for a raid on the cook tent. They are given a piece of pork, a thick slice of bread and butter, probably a little jam, and a panikin of coffee. At noon they get something that looks and tastes like a beef stew—all the best is stewed—some vegetables, a chunk of bread, and a panikin of tea. The evening meal is usually bread and butter, and tea, and chances are there will be some jam, as a side order. On account of the generosity of fruit and vegetable growers of Beauville, Oakville and other places, they occasionally receive such a camp luxury as apple sauce for dessert, and an extra helping of fresh vegetables.

It costs the government almost \$14,000 a day to feed soldiers and horses, on a basis of 33,000 soldiers and about 4,000 horses. In one day the troops eat:

Meat	.....	80,023
Potatoes	.....	85,229
Jam	.....	3,890
Butter	.....	3,890
Cheese	.....	2,000
Beans	.....	3,890
Sugar	.....	3,890
Bacon	.....	3,890
Pepper	.....	40
Tea	.....	200
Coffee	.....	1,000
Salt	.....	1,000
Split peas	.....	1,000
Fresh vegetables	.....	12,000
Bread	.....	40,000
Total	.....	139,109

From the above it will be seen that the soldiers eat 88 1/2 tons of food daily. Any 88 cords of wood are burned and horses consume 30 tons of hay and 1,470 bushels of oats.

Every man draws rations daily to the extent of one pound of meat, one pound of potatoes, one and a quarter pounds of bread, 36 ounce of coffee, 26 ounce of tea, one-third ounce of coffee, one-half ounce of salt, one ounce of cheese and two ounces each of jam, beans, butter, bacon and sugar, six ounces of fresh vegetables, and one pound of biscuits. If bread is not drawn, it is figured that a heavy horse eats 19 pounds of hay and a light horse 15 pounds; while both are given 10 pounds each of oats. To show how the ordinance officers have rations worked out to the last figure the amount of wood used is based one-third of a cubic foot per man daily, and the soldiers don't eat wood.

It is also figured that the government spends 29 to 38 cents per day to feed the officers and men and 26 to 30 cents per day to feed the horses. Supplies were not purchased at war time prices. The government paid 28 cents a pound for butter, 18 1/4 cents a pound for bacon, and 10 cents a pound for jam. Of course, all these supplies were purchased in large quantities thus lowering the prices considerably. They were shipped from various sources every day over the C. N. R. and unloaded at the ordinance sheds, which have been built especially to store them. Five days of rations are constantly kept ahead in the case of an emergency and two of these consists of cheese and biscuits of hard

CRUISERS' CREWS DIED GLORIOUSLY

London, Sept. 25, 10.45 p. m.—The facts concerning the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by a German submarine, or submarines, in the North Sea, with a loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men, are contained in an admiralty statement issued tonight.

The reports of Commander Nicholson of the Cressy, and Norton of the Hogue, state that the Aboukir was hit by one torpedo and sank in thirty-five minutes. Three torpedoes were fired at the Cressy, one of the explosives missing narrowly. She lasted from thirty-five to forty-five minutes. The Hogue was struck twice, ten to twenty seconds elapsed between the torpedoes, and went under in five minutes.

The Cressy fired on the submarine and some of the officers were confident that the shots sank her. Commander Nicholson says that the three torpedoes directed against his ship might have been fired by the same submarine and that there is no real proof that more than one was engaged.

The reports show that the greatest discipline was maintained and that acts of heroism were performed, but the admiralty has established the rule that such affairs must be governed by the same laws as prevail in naval action and that disabled ships must be left to their own resources rather than that other ships should be jeopardized by rescue work.

CRUISERS LOST IN EFFORT TO SAVE LIFE.

The admiralty issued the following statement concerning the sinking of the three British cruisers by German submarines in the North Sea:

The facts of this affair cannot be better conveyed to the public than by the attached reports of the senior officers who have survived and landed in England.

"The sinking of the Aboukir, was, of course, an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty. The Hogue and the Cressy, however, were sunk because they proceeded to the assistance of their consort and remained with engines stopped, endeavoring to save life, thus presenting an easy and certain target for further submarine attacks.

"The natural promptings of humanity in this case led to heavy losses which would have been averted by strict adherence to military considerations. Modern naval war is presenting us with so many new and strange situations that an error of judgment of this character is pardonable. But it has been necessary to point out for the further guidance of his majesty's ships that conditions which prevail when a vessel of a squadron is injured in a mine field, or is exposed to submarine attack, are analogous to those which were in action, and that the rule of leaving disabled ships to their own resources is applicable, so far, at any rate, as large vessels are concerned."

"No act of humanity, whether to friend or foe, should lead to neglect of the proper precautions and dispositions of war, and no measure can be taken to save life which prejudices the military situation. Small craft of all kinds should, however, be directed by wireless to close on the damaged ship at full speed.

DISCIPLINE, COURAGE AND READY SELF-SACRIFICE.

The loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men would not have been regarded if it had been brought about by gun fire in an open action. But it is peculiarly distressing under the conditions which prevailed. The absence of any of the ardors and excitement of an engagement did not, however, prevent the display of discipline, cheerful courage and ready self-sacrifice among all ranks and ratings exposed to the ordeal.

The duty on which these vessels were engaged was an essential part of the arrangements by which the control of seas and the safety of the country are maintained, and the lives lost are usefully, as necessary and as gloriously devoted to the requirements of his majesty's service as if the loss had been incurred in a general action.

"In view of the certainty of a proportion of misfortunes of this character occurring from time to time, it is important that this point of view should be thoroughly appreciated.

"The loss of these three cruisers, apart from the loss of life, is of small naval significance. Although they were large and powerful ships they belonged to a class of cruisers whose speed has been surpassed by many of the enemy's battleships.

STORY OF CRESSY'S CAPTAIN.

The report on the sinking of the Cressy, signed by Bertram W. L. Nicholson, commander of the late H. M. S. Cressy, follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report in connection with the sinking of H. M. S. Cressy in company with H. M. S. Aboukir and Hogue on the morning of the 22nd of September while on patrol duty.

"The Aboukir was struck at about 6.25 a. m. on the starboard beam. The Hogue and Cressy closed and took up a position, the Hogue ahead of the Aboukir and the Cressy about 400 yards on her port beam. As soon as it was seen that the Aboukir was in danger of sinking all the boats were sent away from under Cressy's command. The gunnery boats were sent away, when floating full of the Aboukir's men were returning to the Cressy, the Hogue was struck apparently under the aft 9.2 magazine, as a very heavy explosion took place immediately. Almost directly after the Hogue was hit we observed a periscope on our port bow, and immediately opened fire with our main batteries.

"The Hogue was immediately opened and the engines were put full speed ahead with the intention of running her down. Our gunner, Mr. Dougherty, positively asserts that he hit the periscope and that the submarine sank. An officer, who was commanding the gunnery boat, thinks that the shells struck, when floating timber, of which there was much about, but it was evidently the impression of the men on deck, who cheered and clapped heartily, that the submarine had been hit. This submarine did not fire a torpedo at the Cressy.

SAW TORPEDO ON WAY TO SHIP.

"Captain—When then manoeuvred the ship so as to render assistance to the crews of the Hogue and Aboukir. About five minutes later another periscope was seen on our starboard quarter and fire was opened. The track of the torpedo showed the range of five hundred to shall straps, when the ship plainly visible and it struck us on the starboard side just before the after bridge.

"The ship listed about ten degrees to the starboard and remained steady. The time was 7.15 a. m. All the watertight doors, headlights and scuttles had been opened and the crew were ordered to strike the ship.

"A second torpedo fired by the same submarine missed and passed about ten feet astern. About a quarter of an hour after the first torpedo had hit, a third torpedo, fired from a submarine just before the starboard beam, hit us under the mainmast, about 200 yards astern. The time was 7.30 a. m. The ship then began to heel rapidly and finally turned keel up, remaining so for about twenty minutes before she finally sank at 7.55 a. m.

"A large number of men were saved by casting adrift on pattern three targets.

"The second torpedo which struck the Cressy passed over the sinking hull of the Aboukir, narrowly missing it. It is possible that the same submarine fired all three torpedoes at the Cressy.

"The ship once begun to sink the crew was excellent throughout. I have already remarked on the bravery displayed by Captain Phillips, master of the trawler L. T. Corlander, and his crew who picked up 156 officers and men."

HOGUE SANK IN FIVE MINUTES.

The report by Commander R. A. Norton, late of H. M. S. Hogue, follows:

"I have the honor to report as follows concerning the sinking of the Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy. Between 6.15 and 6.30 a. m. H. M. S. Aboukir was struck by a torpedo. The Hogue closed on the Aboukir and I received orders to send our launch, without any preparation all boats and small craft on the upper deck. Two lifeboats were sent to the Aboukir, but before the launch could get away the Hogue was struck on the starboard side amidships by two torpedoes at intervals of ten to twenty seconds.

"The ship once began to sink I ordered the men to strike their boats and to provide themselves with wood hammocks, etc., and to get into the boats, on the beams, and take off their clothes. I went by Captain Nicholson's directions, to ascertain the damage in the engine room. The artificer engineer informed me that the water was over the engine room gratings.

"While endeavoring to return to the bridge, the water burst open the starboard entry port doors, and the ship heeled rapidly. I told the men in the port battery to jump overboard, as the launch was close alongside, and soon afterwards the ship listed heavily to starboard.

"I clung to a ring bolt for some time, but eventually dropped on to the deck, and a huge wave washed me away. I climbed up the ship's side and was again washed off. Eventually, after swimming about from various overboard pieces of wreckage I was picked up by a cutter from the Hogue, Cozswain L. S. Marks, which pulled about for some hours picking up men and discharging them to our picket boat and steam pinnace and to the Dutch steamer Flora and Titan, and rescued in this way Commander Sell, of the Aboukir; Engineer Commander Stokes, with his legs broken; Fleet Physician Eldred, and about 120 others.

"Finally about 11 a. m., when we could find no more men in the water, we were picked up by the L. M., which proceeded to the Titan and took off from her all our men, except about twenty who were too ill to be moved.

"A Levostor trawler and the two Dutch ships, Flora and Titan, were extraordinarily kind, clothing and feeding our men. My boat's crew, composed mainly of royal navy reserve men, pulled and behaved remarkably well.

"I particularly wish to mention Petty Officer Hailton, who by encouraging the men in the water near me undoubtedly saved many lives.

"Lieut-Commander Thillard was picked up by a launch. He got up a cutter's crew and saved many lives, as did Middlemate Caslett.

"A Dutch sailing trawler sailed close by, but went off without rendering any assistance, although we signalled to her from the Hogue to close after we were struck.

CRUISERS TURNED BOTTOM UPWARDS.

"The Aboukir appeared to me to take about thirty-five minutes to sink, floating bottom up for about five minutes. The Hogue turned turtle very quickly in about five minutes, and floated bottom up for several minutes. A dense black smoke was seen in the starboard battery, whether from coal or torpedo cordite I could not say. The upper deck was blown up, and only other small explosion occurred, and a few boats were holed, and we heeled over.

"There was no panic of any sort, the men taking off their clothes as ordered and falling in with hammock. Captain Nicholson, in our other cutter, as usual, was perfectly cool and rescued a large number of men.

"I have the honor to submit that I may be appointed to another ship as soon as I can get a kit."

Allies Land Marines in Austrian Port

Lissa Occupied by French and British in Hope of Coaxing Enemy's Fleet Out to Fight—Russian Successes.

Paris, Sept. 25, 5 p. m.—A despatch to the Italian newspaper Messaggero, forwarded to Paris by the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency, says that the allies forces have landed in Dalmatia after bombarding the fortified harbor of Lissa. The British and French flags were then hoisted to provoke the Austrian fleet to come out and engage the allied fleet in battle.

Three Austrian squadrons, the corresponding adds, are sheltered in a canal at Faenza, opposite the Austrian naval station of Pola.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE WINTER CLOTHING.

Venice, Italy, Sept. 25, via Paris, 4 p. m.—According to advice received here today from Trieste, several thousand wounded have been brought into Trieste from the front. Many public buildings, including theatres, are being converted into hospitals for them. A majority of the wounded come from Galicia, and they relate tales of fearful hardships.

For days at a time they were in wet clothing, and with the exception of plums, they had nothing to eat. The Russians have captured immense quantities of the winter clothing for the Austrian troops. The snow already has begun to fall, and the troops in the field are suffering from cold.

PREZEMYL NOW NEARLY CUT OFF.

London, Sept. 26—It is believed rail communication between Przemyel and Cracow has been interrupted by the Russian advance. An official announcement of the General Staff at Petrograd yesterday declared that on Sept. 19 the Car's troops had occupied the towns of Starostawka, Przeworsk and Lancut, north and west of Jaroslavl, and that two days later the latter city was carried by storm with loss to the Austrians of 20 cannon and many men.

The occupation of Przemyel, which is about 10 miles west of Jaroslavl, gave the Russians command of one of the Jaroslavl west of Przemyel, and the fall of Jaroslavl clinched their hold. The remaining railroad, which passes through Chyrow, 24 miles distant, is also unofficially reported in Russian hands.

A dispatch to the Express from Warsaw says that the Russian successes in Galicia are due partly to the refusal of the Austrian Poles to fight against the Russians.

Great quantities of arms and ammunition, the dispatch says, were voluntarily handed over to the Austrians by the Austrian Polish regiments.

Amateur Poets, Take Notice!

(Toronto Globe.)

The Pegasus was beached at Zambar, but the war poets have not yet taken note.

ALLIES TAKE BEST OF THE DAY—D-D FIGHTING

London, Sept. 27, 9.15 p.m.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across Northern France the allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with the bayonet, and tonight statements from both sides are worded with the optimism which has characterized all these official announcements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress," the German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the allied advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Elsewhere along the battlefield neither side seems to have achieved any notable success.

The continued forward movement of the Russian troops in Galicia; the appearance of German air craft dropping bombs over various places in Belgium, and again in Poland; and the movement of vast bodies of German troops into Russia by way of East Prussia were chiefly significant in a summary of the events in both theatres of war.

Of the German bombs thrown some seem to have done extensive damage. One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium and one in Galicia.

There is an unconfirmed report that an attack on Antwerp is impending. Neither army has achieved anything notable since the allies have reported progress in one direction. The allies at one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by crack Prussian guards and the Germans insist that today, with a weaker force, their right has checked the advance of a mixed French and British force brought up by rail.

THRILLING HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

Recurring references to bayonet charges seem to prove conclusively that this picturesque and romantic phase of warfare, which it was thought had been killed by the advent of the great guns and other equipment of modern armies is not all a thing of the past.

The French official communication says that at some points the trenches are only a few hundred meters apart; thus a small portion of the millions engaged have known the stimulation and thrill of hand-to-hand fighting.

Despatches from Petrograd report that the fighting still goes on in Galicia, though Cracow, towards which the Russian hosts have been marching ever since Przemysl was invested and the communications cut, has not yet been attacked.

To the north, the German invasion is assuming vaster proportions, notwithstanding the Russian war office insists that the Germans are being repulsed at the frontier. It is estimated here that the German front extends from the Baltic coast to the southern boundary of Silesia, a distance of about 400 miles.

What opposition the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen. The fighting started again today along the River Niemen, from Druskenki, in Silesia, Russian Poland to Sopotnik. The official statement issued tonight at Petrograd says that the German artillery had been unable to assume the offensive at Sopotnik and that their retreat was more or less general.

There has been a dearth of naval news in the last twenty-four hours, and although the fall of the Austrian seaport, Cattaro, has been reported imminent for several days, that event has not yet been recorded.

The German emperor's illness variously described last week as a severe cold and influenza, is now said to be inflammation of the lungs, due to the emperor falling into a water-filled trench.

TYPHUS FEVER IN GERMAN CAMPS

To the cholera, heretofore reported among the Austrian troops, has been added, according to an Antwerp despatch, typhus fever, which is said to be raging in the German camps around Brussels and near Termonde. It is reported that several hundred Germans have already succumbed to this disease.

Quick to realize that Germany, the necessity of a high birth rate to offset the deaths due to the war, a movement has been started in England to reduce the marriage tax and to encourage soldiers and sailors to take wives before leaving for the front. The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed an open letter on the subject to the House of Commons in Germany a similar movement was inaugurated some time ago.

HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

London, Sept. 26, 5.15 p.m.—The official press bureau this afternoon issued a statement reading as follows:

"There has been much activity on the part of the enemy along the line in France."

"Some heavy counter-attacks have been repulsed, and a considerable loss has been inflicted on the enemy's side."

The press bureau issued a statement this evening that seventeen persons lost their lives on September 17, through the foundering of the *Esperado*.

SPRIT OF FRENCH TROOPS UNDAUNTED

Paris, Sept. 27, 11.37 p.m.—The official communication issued tonight says that the Germans continued night and day attacks of unprecedented violence, but have been unsuccessful.

The text follows:

"It is confirmed that since the night of the 25th to the 25th and up to five into the day of the 27th, the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines."

"These attacks were with uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle."

"Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon and many prisoners. The flag was taken from the regiment of the Tenth Regiment of Colonial Infantry."

"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this unintermitted struggle, continues to be excellent and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy who is shattered in defensive positions."

MOST FURIOUS FIGHTING OF CAMPAIGN

On the battlefield, Sept. 27, via Paris, Sept. 28, 12.16 a.m.—Desperate attempts made by the Germans on the western side of the long line of battle to break through the allies' forces which are engaged in a turning movement have resulted in the most furious fighting which has taken place since the beginning of the campaign.

After fighting without respite night and day corps after corps of Germans was hurled against the flower of the French and English armies today only to be thrown back.

The infantry bore the brunt of the incessant fighting, but the artillery of both armies continued about four hours to bombard each other's positions. Hand-to-hand combats occurred at many points and bayonets were used freely.

The French colonial infantry, most of whom wear many medals for bravery displayed in colonial campaigns, was to the front and beside these men fought the Black Sea troops, while along the line the British troops held an important point with the greatest determination.

The French troops showed more than their accustomed dash in attack, and everywhere acts of wonderful courage were performed. The cavalry also participated in many points, and the most brilliant attacks by the allies a long rest which enabled this part of the service to distinguish itself. The famous Scots Greys, finding that the color of their horses offered a prominent mark for the German riflemen, had dyed their mounts brown.

Another prominent French officer, General Marquet, has met death on the field.

At Nubecourt, home of the parents of President Poincaré, the Germans broke open the Poincaré family vault, it is reported, and buried a number of their dead there. The Germans placed the town of Valenciennes, demanding from the mayors of neighboring communes lists of the available supplies of clothing and food.

ALLIES LEFT AGAIN MAKES PROGRESS

Paris, Sept. 27, 2.57 p.m.—The following official war bulletins were issued this afternoon:

"First—On our left wing the battle has been continued with perceptible progress on our part. On the front between the rivers Oise and Somme and on the north of the Somme from the Oise to Rheims very violent attacks by the Germans have been made at several points, some of them being at the point of the bayonet, but they were all repulsed. In many places the French and German trenches were not more than 400 meters apart."

"Second—In the centre from Rheims to Soissons the Prussian guard has undertaken unsuccessfully a vigorous offensive, being hurled back in the region of Berry-Aux-Pac (eleven miles northeast of Rheims and about twenty-five miles east of Soissons) and Negret-L'Abbesse (three miles east of Rheims). From Soissons yesterday the enemy made an unsuccessful attack between the highway leading from Soissons to Chalons-sur-Marne and the line of the railway from St. Menchould to Vouster. At the end of the day our troops regained the ground that they had lost."

"Between the region of the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy has not manifested any activity. On the heights of the Meuse nothing new has developed. In the southern part of the Woëvre district the Germans occupy a front which passes by St. Mihiel and to the northwest of Pont-A-Mousson."

"On our right wing in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace there has been no important change."

GERMANS NOT MAKING ANY CLAIMS

Berlin, Sept. 27—(By wireless telegraph to Seyville, Long Island)—The following statement on the situation in northern France was received from the headquarters of the German general staff last night and made public today:

"The enemy are using their railways in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German army."

"At Bapaume (in Pas-De-Calais, fourteen miles southeast of Arras) an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force."

"In the centre of the battle front we have made slight gains."

"The forts under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire and our artillery is now engaged with forces which the enemy brought up on the west bank of the Meuse."

"Elsewhere the situation remains unchanged."

7,000 GERMAN BODIES ON FORT TROYON SLOPES

London, Sept. 27, 6.30 p.m.—A Paris despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company says:

"Wounded who have arrived at Moncaux give details of the siege of Fort Troyon, near Verdun. They say that while the Germans were bombarding the commander of the fort did not reply. The enemy, believing that the fort had been evacuated, approached in order to destroy a redoubt."

"The commander of the fort then set fire to two vast loads of straw inside the structure, and the Germans, convinced that their shells had started the fire and that they could easily take the place, advanced in close formation."

"The French suddenly unmasked their mitrailleuses, which opened a deadly fire. The number of German bodies abandoned on the slopes around Fort Troyon is estimated at 7,000."

Royal Canadian Engineers at Valcartier Made World's Record on Bridge Building



The top picture shows the collecting and lashing together of the barrels, Major Lindsay being the central figure in the picture; in the inset the engineers are shown carrying the sections down to the water, and the lower picture shows the bridge nearly completed.—Photos by courtesy of the Canadian Northern Railway.

THE CHARGE OF THE NINTH LANCERS

(By William Watson in The London Times.)

Melinite, lydite, darkened heaven,
But straight at the guns the Lancers rode
By the light of the rage that with them glowed—
Straight at the guns, the deadly Eleven,
That had raked and shelled them seven times seven,
With never a halt or a needless word.
At the cannon in ambush our horsemen spurred,
Knight of liberty, glory's boon,
And flew the gunners beside their guns,
And captured the cannon, the roaring Eleven,
That dashed the earth, and darkened the heaven,
Then their desultory cannon came
Out of the hurricane, out of the flame,
Covered with smoke and dust and flame,
Shout, you shires, with a chorus sent,
Ringing from Galibeth right to Kent,
From far Northumberland down past Devon,
Shout for your heroes, Britain's sons,
Who quenched in silence the thundering guns,
That darkened like doom the golden heaven,
The courage that lifted their hearts shall leave
All who in England's name go forth,
From east and west, from south and north,
Under the great Goddapp'd of Heaven.

—William Watson, in The Times.

PESTILENCE AND DEATH FOLLOW WAR HORRORS

(By Philip Gibbs, Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Dijon, Sept. 26—Although great interest is concentrated on the northwest side of the line of the battle in France it must not be forgotten that the east side also is of high importance. The situation of the French and German forces along the jagged frontier from north to south is of vital influence upon the whole field of war, and any great movement of troops in this direction effects the strategy of the generals in command on the furthestmost wings. It was the desire to know something of what has been happening on the east which led me to travel to the extreme heading.

Few correspondents have been in this part of the field since the beginning of the war. It is far from their own line of communication. For this reason there have been no detailed narratives of the fighting in Lorraine, and a strange stillness has brooded over those battlefields. The spell of it has been broken only by official bulletins falling in a line of the uncertain result of the ceaseless struggle for mastery.

SIX WEEKS OF INCESSANT FIGHTING

There were regiments of young men who have the right already to call themselves veterans who have been continually for six weeks in unnumbered engagements for the most part unrecorded by the official despatches. I had seen them answering the call to mobilization singing joyously as they marched through the street. They were smart fellows, clean shaven and spruce in their new blue coats and scarlet trousers. Now the war has put its dirt upon them and seems to have aged them by fifteen years, leaving its ineffaceable imprint on their faces.

Their blue coats have changed to a dusty grey, but they are hard and tough for the most part and Napoleon himself would not have wished for better fighting men. For the first time, therefore, since the beginning of the war there will be a little respite on the French front, for a little respite on the French front, for a little respite on the French front.

And Frenchmen have lain rotting there. There are few grave diggers. The peasants have fled from their villages, and the soldiers have other work to do, so still haunted by the sight of those littered with corruption where plague and fever find holding ground.

I have said that this warfare on the frontier is pitiless. This is a general statement of truth to which there are exceptions. One of these was a reconciliation on the battlefield between French and German soldiers who lay wounded and abandoned near the little town of Blamont. When dawn came they conversed with each other while waiting for death. A French soldier gave his water bottle to a German officer who was crying out with thirst. The German sipped a little and then kissed the hand of the man who had been his enemy. "There will be no war on the other side," he said.

Another Frenchman, who came from Montmartre, found a Luxembourgian firing with a rifle of his own. He had known as a messenger in a big hotel in Paris. The young German wept to see his old acquaintance. "It is stupid," he said, "this war. You and I were happy when we were good friends in Paris. Why should we have been made to fight with each other?" He died with his arms around the neck of the soldier who told me. The soldier was not ashamed of his own tears.

I could tell a score of tales like this told to me by men whose eyes were still haunted by the sight of those things, and perhaps some day they will be worth telling to that people of little imagination who realize the meaning of this war and put away false heroes from other lips. It is dirty business, with no romance in it for any of those fine young Frenchmen I have learned to love, who still lie in the trenches on either side of lines or march a little way into Lorraine and back again. Some of these trenches on either side are still filled with a rank of bodies, which their eyes pointed to the enemy, quite dead, in spite of their life-like posture.

GERMAN BOMBS KILL MAN AND COO IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 27—4.10 p.m.—Four bombs were dropped on the city from a German aeroplane today. One missile, exploding in Avenue Du Troadero, at the corner of Rue Frenoy, blew the head from the shoulders of a man who was standing on the corner with his daughter, and crippled the child. The other bombs did little damage.

Crowds, taking advantage of a beautiful autumn day, were promenading on the banks of the Seine when the aerial warrior appeared almost directly over the Eiffel Tower. It is believed that the first bomb dropped was intended for the wireless station on the tower or possibly for the nearby buildings containing army stores. It landed in Avenue Du Troadero, not far from the tower, with a crash, and the explosion was heard for many blocks. The houses in the vicinity were badly damaged; many of the walls cracking while windows were shattered. The bomb found its mark distant only a block from the American embassy, where Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who did not accompany the government to Bordeaux, still makes his home.

In the wake of the bomb followed a German flag. At the sound of the explosion the promenaders in that section first rushed for shelter and then as the ship moved on, they hurried to the scene of the havoc. A cordon of police which was quickly thrown about the debris and the mangled body of the man killed, was found and removed. Nearby the body of the girl was found, her lower limbs being shattered. Women in the crowd wept audibly as the child was borne by a hospital.

Among the houses damaged was the residence of the Prince of Monaco. The building containing army stores suffered considerably. At the time of the attack

RUSSIANS ENTER CITY OF PRZEMYSL

London, Sept. 27—The Russians on Saturday occupied the greater part of the city of Przemysl (Galicia), according to a message from Vienna, says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. His despatch continues:

"The Russians approached the city from the southwest, forcing the Austrians to take shelter in the eastern forts where the entire garrison is now concentrated and is preparing to make a final resistance. The situation of the garrison is critical as it is entirely surrounded."

"Russian troops are advancing from Grodek on the Austrian positions while the right wing continues to attack from the north. Troops are being poured into the city of Przemysl to press the attack from the southwest."

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has forwarded the following semi-official statement regarding the operations in Russian Poland:

"The movement of German troops from East Prussia in the direction of Warsaw has come to nothing. In the government of Suwalki (Russia Poland) the Germans have suffered a serious repulse. The left flank of the Russian army has defeated the troops under the command of General Von Hindenburg near Suwalki."

"At the same time our troops won a complete victory at Mariampol and the attacking Germans were thrown back ten miles across the River Scheschnpa with a loss of many guns and prisoners. On the right flank at the Niemen river the battle ended in success for us at Sredniki, where a German attempt to cross the river was repulsed with great loss."

RUSSIANS ON BORDERS OF HUNGARY

London, Sept. 27—8.15 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Company Petrograd says:

"A big column is retreating along the road towards Sanek from Przemysl, Galicia, after having been shelled from the heights by Russian artillery. In their hurried retreat the enemy left parts of their train of motor cars."

"The Russians defeated the enemy at Ushon in the Carpathians capturing artillery and many prisoners. Continuing their pursuit the Russians entered the borders of Hungary."

AUSTRIANS RETREATING ON CROACIA

Petrograd, Sept. 27—An official communication issued from the headquarters of the general staff today says that in the region of Druskenki, the Russian troops engaged the Germans on September 25.

The Austrian army is now retiring westward, utilizing the railroads leading to Cracow.

After defeating two regiments of Honveds the Russian troops occupied Lurka.

800,000 GERMAN TROOPS FACING RUSSIANS

London, Sept. 27—2.40 p.m.—"Germany is reinforcing her army in East Prussia at the rate of one army corps per day," says a despatch from Petrograd to Lloyds News Agency. "These reinforcements are being carried by 250 trains on all four available railways. Other troops are being hurried from Berlin and Schneidemuhl to Baltic ports and thence by sea to East Prussia."

"All this is in preparation for the great decisive battle soon to be fought along the whole eastern line."

"At least 800,000 German troops are now gathered in an effort to balance the Austrian failures. The armies are already in touch and the big battle is bound to come soon. The Russians have the advantage, however, because the fighting will be on ground chosen by the Russian leaders."

RUMANIAN ARMY CORPS TO FRONTIER

Petrograd, Sept. 27, via London, 3.15 p.m.—A Bucharest despatch to the Novo Vremya says it is rumored that the first Rumanian army corps has been ordered to the Austrian frontier.

JAPANESE WIN FOURTEEN HOURS' BATTLE

Tokio, Sept. 27—9.58 p.m.—It is officially announced that the Japanese have won a stubborn battle of fourteen hours outside Tsing Tsin. The casualties were few among the Japanese, it is said.

JAPS NOW OCCUPY PEI-HO

London, Sept. 27—4.47 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Peking says it is officially announced that Pei-Ho was occupied on September 27 by a small Japanese detachment which repulsed 300 Germans.

NO DOUBT OF CHOLERA IN AUSTRIAN CAMP

Vienna, via Rome, Sept. 26—The government bacteriologists sent to the concentration hospital, where the wounded are being cared for, have established the presence of genuine Asiatic cholera. Every effort is being made to isolate and stamp out the disease and all patients who exhibit the slightest signs of illness are rushed to an isolated camp where they remain under observation.

The fact that there are probably 70,000 wounded in the camp, and in the city, adds to the seriousness of the situation.

HIS ANSWER FROM CANNON'S MOUTH

Nish, Serbia, via Paris, Sept. 27—6.05 p.m.—According to reports reaching here from Belgrade when a representative of the Austrian commander, bearing a white flag, was admitted to the presence of the Serbian commander with the demand for the surrender of the capital, the Serbian officer replied:

"Return to your camp and in three hours you will receive my answer from the cannon's mouth."

Three hours later a Serbian battery opened fire upon the Austrian positions across the Danube.

GERMANS UNABLE TO MAKE PROGRESS

Petrograd, Sept. 27—The general staff today gave out the following official statement:

"The German attempts to cross the River Niemen, Russian Poland, have been foiled by our fire. The German artillery has been unable to oppose our offensive position near Sopotnik. The German retreat towards the government of Suwalki has become general. The fortress of Oswoset continues to resist the German heavy siege artillery with success."

"The fights in Galicia have been marked by special tenacity, particularly a hill where the Hungarians were dislodged from three positions and withdrew in disorder. We have taken a whole battery and several hundred prisoners. The pursuit of the enemy continues."

"All the communications with Przemysl are cut. The defence of the fortress there remains passive. Deserters say they heard that great troubles have been encountered in the garrison."

"The forts of the River Vislok are occupied by the Russians."

RUSSIAN CRUISER

London, Sept. 28—2.12 a.m.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated Saturday says:

"A Russian cruiser went around today at (name of place deleted by censor), a Baltic port, while trying to save wreckage from the German cruiser Magdeburg, which was discovered by the Russian fleet. The discovered cruiser is one of the old type"

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AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to represent the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local agents...

WANTED. THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable men to represent us as local agents...

WANTED. A second or third class teacher for school district No. 12, parish of Sussex. (N. B.) to Kate Hebe...

WANTED. Flushing Hospital—located in Greater New York, about twenty miles from New York City, offers a three-year course in nursing to young women who have had at least one year of high school work...

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer. We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced...

BIRTHS. BOYARD—On September 29, at Hampton (N. B.), to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Boyard, a daughter, Frank E. Lodge, 69 Union street, West Side, on the 27th inst.—a son.

MARRIAGES. MILTON-LORD—At the residence of William Lord, St. John West End, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 24, 1914, by Rev. William A. B. B. to Kate Hebe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lodge, 69 Union street, West Side, on the 27th inst.—a son.

DEATHS. ROOP—In this city, on the 29th inst., after a lengthy illness, Henry H. Roop, leaving a loving wife, one son and one daughter to mourn.

MORTUARY. FAIRWEATHER—At Rotherham, on the 29th inst., George Herbert Fairweather, second son of W. A. Fairweather, M.D., in the thirtieth year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM. DAY—In loving memory of Nancy E. beloved wife of A. W. Day, who entered into rest on Sept. 26, 1914.

GOOD NEWS WITH CHIEF OF POLICE FOR EDWARD MCD. WALSH. The chief of police holds good news for one Edward McDonald Walsh, said to be a resident of this city. A telegram was received by him on Saturday from attorneys in Boston, asking the authorities here to look him up and notify him of his good fortune...

HUSBAND AND DAUGHTER. The chief of police has requested that if the said Edward Walsh is fortunate enough to cast his eyes on this article, he should visit him at once and learn something to his advantage.

SHARPE-HOLDSWORTH

An interesting wedding took place last evening at 8 o'clock in the First Baptist church, when Miss Harriet Holdsworth, sister of Mrs. Andrew Fullerton, was married to Rev. Dorcas Robinson Sharpe, M. A. B. D., pastor of Olivet Baptist church, Calgary, the ceremony being performed by Rev. F. Higgins, officiating.

OBITUARY. Mrs. Hannah Mourier. Friday, Sept. 28. The death of Mrs. Hannah Mourier occurred yesterday morning at her home, 375 Sherbrooke street, after several weeks' illness. She was eighty-three years of age, and had lived most of her life in the South End. One son, James, of Lowell (Mass.), survives.

BRITISH PORTS. Quebec, Sept. 28.—Arrd, Shenandoah, Lee, St. John. Arrd Thursday Sept. 24.—Sts. Atlantic, Goldenrod, Port Mouton; Durango, Chambers, Liverpool; Emily S. Peres, Saphir; Ralph E. McPhee, Owl's Head; Hampshire, London; Schs. Alice and Nellie, Young, Peckwack; Cruiser B. Bellfountain, West Chesapeake; F. C. Twohig, Twobig, Ishing; Louisa Mand, Fettes, Chesapeake; Villa E. Hart, Hart, Flushing.

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S. KERR, Principal. Send for Catalogue

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MILTON-LORD. At the residence of William Lord, St. John West End, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 24, 1914, by Rev. William A. B. B. to Kate Hebe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lodge, 69 Union street, West Side, on the 27th inst.—a son.

BOYARD. On September 29, at Hampton (N. B.), to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Boyard, a daughter, Frank E. Lodge, 69 Union street, West Side, on the 27th inst.—a son.

MARRIAGES. MILTON-LORD—At the residence of William Lord, St. John West End, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 24, 1914, by Rev. William A. B. B. to Kate Hebe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lodge, 69 Union street, West Side, on the 27th inst.—a son.

DEATHS. ROOP—In this city, on the 29th inst., after a lengthy illness, Henry H. Roop, leaving a loving wife, one son and one daughter to mourn.

MORTUARY. FAIRWEATHER—At Rotherham, on the 29th inst., George Herbert Fairweather, second son of W. A. Fairweather, M.D., in the thirtieth year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM. DAY—In loving memory of Nancy E. beloved wife of A. W. Day, who entered into rest on Sept. 26, 1914.

GOOD NEWS WITH CHIEF OF POLICE FOR EDWARD MCD. WALSH. The chief of police holds good news for one Edward McDonald Walsh, said to be a resident of this city. A telegram was received by him on Saturday from attorneys in Boston, asking the authorities here to look him up and notify him of his good fortune...

HUSBAND AND DAUGHTER. The chief of police has requested that if the said Edward Walsh is fortunate enough to cast his eyes on this article, he should visit him at once and learn something to his advantage.

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STAR OF HAPSBERGS HAS SET FOREVER

BY DR. E. W. DILLON
(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph)

London, Sept. 26.—The sands of the Dual Monarchy have run out and the star of the Hapsburgs has set forever. The empire, in whose name the most sanguinary war in human history was engineered, is shattered to its foundation before the conflict has been two months in progress. It may well be that Austria will yet put up more than one spirited fight before she goes under for all time, but her doom is already sealed and further resistance will be in the nature of a wrestle with fate. Franz Josef, the venerable monarch, whose pathetic life story reads like a grim tragedy of Aeschylus, will not descend into the tomb until he has drunk the chalice of misfortune to the dregs.

Russia will content herself with no half measures where Austria's future is concerned. She will make a clean job of the work of empire-breaking which she has been forced to undertake. She is engaged on a life and death struggle against Teutonic militarism—the only war which could evoke the enthusiasm of her entire people. The cause of the dual monarchy is already lost.

FOUR PROVINCES UNDER SERBIAN RULE.

From the present ordeal, which the venerable monarch was compelled to bring on his people and empire, only a fragment can emerge. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Croatia will probably be united under the crown of Serbia, but will certainly not again be ruled over by a German prince or incorporated in a non-Slav state. Neither will Servia be left without a seaboard or means of creating a navy proportionate to her population and resources. That she will receive an outlet on the Adriatic is a foregone conclusion.

One cannot help wondering at the incuriosity hitherto displayed by Italy as to redistribution of territory on the Adriatic seaboard which this and other probable acquisitions by the present belligerents will involve. The only valuable naval base on the Adriatic available for her is Valona, on which Italy long has set her eyes; and her sole rival for this harbor down to the outbreak of the present war was Austria. But now that Austria has been crippled and crushed, a new and more puissant or better backed competitor may come forward, whose claim will have been strengthened by services in breaking up the empire of the Hapsburgs. Things remaining as they are, the Slav belligerents are sure to get their way on the Adriatic for the two western powers have no other interest there than of satisfying the claims of their eastern allies who have borne the brunt of the war against Austria and can alone claim a right to the spoils. They have no rival. Italy has been frequently exhorted by interested belligerents on both sides to abandon neutrality and dash into the arena and establish a claim to be heard when peace terms are discussed, just as she was appealed to before the war to secede from the alliance and join the entente. It is lost labor.

ITALY GUIDED BY HER OWN INTERESTS.

Italy's policy is and has ever been inspired exclusively by a solicitude for her own interests, of which she is sole competent judge. These interests, it always seemed to me, made it incumbent on her to persevere in her membership of the Triple Alliance. The grounds for this view may be stated briefly. The only sure way of avoiding war with Austria, which, whatever the military and naval upshot, would have secured for her no advantages, political or territorial, and would have exhausted her resources, financial and military, was by maintaining the favorable condition realized by her membership of the alliance, even in spite of the fact that it is no easy task to repress popular feeling against Austria. In plain English, Italy will be guided by events and it will be mere childishness to expect her to rush into the arena moved by a sudden outburst of sentimentality.

As soon as the national interests become decisive motives she will cross the Rubicon, not before. Italy's neutrality is of the greatest assistance to Austria and raises a formidable obstacle to Russia's success. With such a certificate Italy could hardly hope to win the support of victorious France or Russia for her claims at the close of war.

TRAITRESS TO GERMANY.

For Germany, on the other hand, Italy is a traitress, for she has flung aside the treaty of the Triple Alliance as a worthless scrap of paper. No wonder Italian statesmen are exercised in mind as to the right course to pursue. No wonder, either, that the consensus of Italian opinion questions the wisdom of perseverance in the role of a spectator. Of the two tendencies now struggling for mastery it is far from certain which will gain the upper hand. Nor it is of vital consequence to the belligerents. The ranks of those Italians who favor Italy's immediate descent into the arena on the side of the Entente powers has been stilled by the nationalist party which always used to hold that Italy's greatest prospective enemy was France. They, too, are clamoring for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary. Which of these contending parties will win the day it is idle to speculate. The balance of opinion appears to many outside to point to a strong, perhaps an overwhelming, national current set towards active participation in the struggle against Austria.

Leaders of parliamentary parties, like the shrewd, well informed Socialiste Bisolati, influential members of parliament like Deputy Torre, journals of repute like the Corriere Della Sera, and articulate masses of the nation are endeavoring to sway posterity towards belligerency and at any moment the die may fall. In any case the decision will be taken promptly because time and tide wait for no nation, and in a month, even in a couple of weeks, Austria as an empire will possibly have ceased to exist, and Italy's co-operation would then defeat in lieu of furthering the sole object which would warrant it.

FRENCH HAVE DEADLY TURPINITE FOR USE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 17.—Remarkable tales of novel engines of war are appearing in all parts of Europe, but nothing has yet equalled the reports circulated concerning the new gun used by the French in firing turpinite, a substance said to produce instantaneous and painless death for every living thing within its reach.

Although it is so deadly in its work, turpinite cannot be objected to on the ground that it violates human principles of war. In fact, it is so humane that it must not be confused with lytite and other explosives which have deadly fumes.

English correspondents have reported that entire lines of German soldiers stood dead in their tracks as a result of the fumes from the mysterious turpinite discharged by the French in engagements along the Marne. The dead Germans are reported to have maintained a standing posture and retained their rifles in their hands, so sudden and unusual was the effect of the new weapon. Instantaneous paralysis is said to have been caused by turpinite.

Experts required for manipulation. The French gun for the use of turpinite is shrouded in as great mystery as turpinite itself. Experts are required, it is said, for the use of the new ammunition, and the manipulation of the strange gun so recently brought into use in battle.

Military experts are now speculating whether turpinite will lend itself to use in aeroplanes. Lytite is said to be available for the use of military aeroplanes and Zeppelins. As Zeppelins are capable of carrying guns of considerable size, it is conceivable they might utilize turpinite. However, in the present war military experts do not expect to see any of France's enemies discover enough about turpinite to imitate its gas and the guns necessary for its use.

NOBILITY AND COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE CLOSES

Newcastle, Sept. 25.—The 37th annual session of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute opened in Chatham Grammar school yesterday morning.

President L. R. Hetherington in the chair, Inspector Merceun, Chief Superintendent of Education Dr. Carter and later Agricultural Director R. P. Stevens and Miss Eleanor Robinson, editor of the Educational Review, present. One hundred and two teachers enrolled.

Addresses were given by Inspector Merceun, Dr. Carter, Principal Harrison and Miss Eleanor Robinson. The morning session was devoted to the study of the whole of the course, which was taught in the morning. It was decided to meet, if possible, with Gloucester and Restigouche Institutes at Bathurst, or, failing that, at Newcastle the last Thursday and Friday of next September.

The following officers were elected: President, G. E. Harrison, Chatham; vice-president, Miss Jennie Gremy, Newcastle; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Stuart, Douglastown; additional members of executive, W. C. Haines, Loggieville; G. A. Watten, Douglastown, and the past president, L. R. Hetherington, Newcastle.

Dr. Carter endorsed what had been said by the inspector on agricultural education. The agricultural course had been recommended by the agricultural department with the full approval of the board of education. The country which devoted most time with the best results to agriculture is the most prosperous. The reason why the maritime provinces is feeling the strain of hard times less than most other places was because the great majority of its people live outside the town. It is a excellent thing for town and city teachers to know something of country life. Too much in the past had been taught from books. Teachers and pupils should go out and study from objects.

Physical training, continued Dr. Carter, was of extreme importance, now that machinery is doing greater and greater work of our physical exertion. If this inactivity is not counteracted our race will soon become physically degenerate. The bodily carriage of pupils should be looked after. Nothing like fresh air and sunshine for school rooms. There should be a pane to open in every window. Country school houses are often placed in spots, far from dust contagion fogs. He hoped to see every school under medical inspection before long.

The training of N. B. teachers, which is for one year greater than in most places, but less than some—New York has a three year course—may have to be enlarged. New York and other places have regular surveys of schools, measuring the efficiency of the teachers in respect (1) of teaching ability; (2) ability in discipline; and (3) personal and professional ability.

Re discipline, it was very important that the teacher always give good moral instruction, it being impossible to agree on a rigid code of ethics. Pupils should be taught to behave on the streets and to respect school property. Many thought he did not admit it—that the weakening of our moral fibre has due largely to the lack of moral teachers. Many boys left school without ever being taught by a man. Pupils should be kept busy.

There should be the utmost co-operation with the principal and other school officers. The parents should be visited. Tact was needed.

From 11.30 till noon the following Chatham teachers conducted their regular work: Misses Irene Savoy, Ida C. Lynch, Anna Hildebrand, K. I. B. McClelland, A. G. Caldwell, Estella Carruthers and Agnes Wilson.

At 2 p. m. following committees were appointed: Nominating—Inspector Merceun, Misses Agnes G. Wilson and Margaret M. Doak. Resolutions—G. E. Harrison, H. H. Stuart and L. G. Melvin. Auditors—R. G. Mowat, George A. Watten, F. J. Daly.

A paper on the Teaching of Canadian Civics, prepared by Mr. Wallace, chief clerk of the Department of Education, and heartily endorsed by H. H. Stuart, Mr. Wallace read the fullest possible use of the civics text book, to be compiled by the Department of Education. Pupils should be taught how the country is governed from school district to imperial parliament, how taxes are levied, the duties and privileges of citizenship in order to do them for good citizenship.

Principal Stuart claimed that the cure for political corruption was largely to be found in the education of the citizen. When they became aware they were being bought with a small part of their own money. As many pupils leave school in grade VII, and all need to know civics, the Department of Education has decided to issue a civics text book. Pupils should be taught how the country is governed from school district to imperial parliament, how taxes are levied, the duties and privileges of citizenship in order to do them for good citizenship.

Dr. Carter heartily praised the paper, emphasizing the duties and privileges of citizenship. Our citizenship had been gained at great price, and if the children can be impressed with its value it would not be sold for a mass of political platitudes that in public and private, not here particularly, but all over the world, public virtues are slighted for graft. The lessons of history should be used to exemplify the duties and privileges of citizenship. Such teaching can't begin too soon and cannot be carried too far.

Director Stevens said that that patriotism was best which was based on knowledge. Lots of patriots were of very little use because ignorant. "Righteousness exhibited a nation but sin is a reproach to any people." Every pains should be taken to cure the tendency of children to copy in school. If not checked, a copying pupil would develop into a citizen morally weak.

The other speakers spoke in like strain. From 3.15 till 4 very excellent demonstrations of some of the latest scientific manual training were given by the Chatham teachers, Miss Vera Wilson and H. W. Stephens.

A public meeting was held in the evening. Newcastle, Sept. 26.—The 37th annual meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute closed yesterday, attended the best yet. 110 teachers enrolled.

Yesterday morning Dr. G. G. Melvin, of St. John, read an excellent paper explaining the current systems of medical inspection of schools and strongly recommending its adoption in New Brunswick.

ROUSING PATROTIC MEETING IN OTTAWA

Duke of Connaught, Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Other Notables Address Crowded Audience—All Extol the Canadian Contingent Just Embarked to Fight For the Empire.

(Canadian Press) Ottawa, Sept. 28.—An enthusiastic rally, inflating the Ottawa campaign for the Canadian patriotic fund, was held in the Russell Theatre tonight, when the Duke of Connaught, Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and cabinet and ex-cabinet ministers addressed a huge throng. A cablegram was read from Premier Borden, wishing success to the meeting.

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"I have the great pleasure to be with you tonight. I hope that my attendance, also that of the duchess and my daughter, will show you how thoroughly we are all with you tonight, and that which will bring you together on this occasion."

"Recently I have had the pleasure, several times, to visit Valcartier, and also to be present at what is perhaps no longer a secret, the embarkation of the Canadian troops. I assure you that they are a fine body of loyal and patriotic Canadians, who are leaving their native land to take their share in the great struggle in which the empire is now engaged."

"You have been told that every creed and every nationality is represented in this undertaking, and you may be assured that the money subscribed will be carefully devoted to the objects for which it was intended."

He believed that the efforts now being made throughout Canada to raise a patriotic fund would ensure that not a single one of the dependents of those who had gone to the front would suffer from want.

Sir Robert Borden, who was received with cheers, said: "Today we have a privilege to have the opportunity of speaking to you tonight on behalf of the appeal for the Canadian National Patriotic Fund. Through the generosity of the Canadian people, a sum of \$1,000,000 has been raised for the support of the Canadian troops who are now fighting in the front lines of the war."

Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-minister of labor, also spoke.

TWO GERMANS DRESSED IN ALMA WOODS

Hopewell Hill, N. B., Sept. 24.—William Robinson and Ernest Ditzel, two Germans who have been working about Alma and living in a camp in the woods, were arrested last night under the militia act and were taken to Moncton today to be handed over to military authorities.

The men, who carried rifles, were more or less a menace to the residents of Hopewell Hill. They were taken to Moncton today to be handed over to military authorities. The men, who carried rifles, were more or less a menace to the residents of Hopewell Hill.

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QUEBEC FRENCH CANADIANS EAGER TO GO TO FRONT

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Quebec will have a distinctively French-Canadian regiment with the Canadian expeditionary force.

The movement, led by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, with the co-operation and assistance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and prominent French-Canadians, both Liberal and Conservative in Montreal, to form a new French-Canadian regiment for active service, has received the approval of the minister of militia and will be endorsed by the government.

A deputation which will also wait on Sir Robert Borden tomorrow in regard to the matter has been asked to wait for a few days on account of his temporary absence. There is no doubt, however, but that the government will meet the desire of French-Canadians to have a regiment of their own at the front, corresponding to the Welsh, Irish and Scottish regiments of the motherland.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written to Sir Robert Borden urging the desirability of providing every facility for meeting the wishes of hundreds of French-Canadians anxious to enlist in a regiment officered by men of their own language.

One of the difficulties experienced in recruiting in Quebec has apparently been the fact that most of the officers selected for command at Valcartier are English-speaking. The representation of the French-Canadians in the first expeditionary force, now ready to leave Valcartier, is more general than has generally been supposed. There are upwards of 2,000 French-speaking Canadians with the first contingent, but since the majority of these have been drafted with English-speaking units they do not make as large a showing as if they had been mobilized in French-speaking regiments.

GERMANS ATTACK WITH MORE VIGOR

ONLY QUARTER MILE FROM GERMAN FRONT.

Paris, Sept. 28, 5.01 p. m.—French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attacks of the Germans who have been endeavoring to take the allied positions by assault.

Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile from the German front, where they were not in danger from heavy German artillery. The machine guns sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open.

One of the most furious German assaults turned on the trenches occupied by British regiments, which, with admirable coolness, awaited the onslaughts of the line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire and sometimes at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution.

The British, however, did not by any means hold the line. The fighting, for the French troops, including a division of the famous Colonial Infantry, was extraordinarily heavy.

Continuing, the correspondent says: "My own experience, and that of officers, is that the population of Northern France is maintaining a satisfactory attitude. We meet such trifling incidents as reasonable to expect under the circumstances. Conditions in France are better than in Belgium."

The fighting near Louvain, Belgium, during the second week of September, which led to the claim that Belgians and French had retaken this city, is described in the Cologne Gazette. This paper declares that on the second day of the fighting Belgian troops advanced to within a little over a mile of the Louvain railway station and poured a heavy artillery fire over the station building and the immediate neighborhood. This compelled the German force to fall back before three Belgian divisions, which were led by King Albert himself, which displayed wonderful bravery. A little later, however, the German field artillery shelled the enemy with such force that a hasty retreat resulted. The losses of the Belgians were heavy.

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ALLIES WINNING GERMAN COLONY IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

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

London, Sept. 28.—5.15 p. m.—The official press bureau of the war department this afternoon issued the following statement: "Operations of his majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of Kamerun, and of Bonaberi to Anglo-French forces."

Kamerun is one of the most important of the German possessions. It lies in equatorial Africa and for that reason is rich in the supply of things in trade that other territories could thought the Germans were so notoriously bad colonists that they never made the best of the splendid land. It has an area of 191,047 square miles, more than six times as large as New Brunswick, and a native population of about 1,800,000. The imports were comparatively large, \$6,000,000, and the exports in 1912 were nearly \$5,000,000.

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

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

Paris, Oct. 1.—during the last few days now raging from soldiers are laying Paris have sudden spirits. There is a lull in the air. Of left wing and of huge front are being decisions point to first time they are last few days are numbers, but hap driven desperate without a particle.

At first the G of troops on forecements from the last three days.

VON KLUCK'S M We know how despatches from G right wing, to this "The forward enemy developing were a large number The tremendo their left wing had themselves assume they could drive to find themselves northeast. Rough The armies, b extending from S even a stronger provide better artiller to make any progri between the Sor ed in driving back have been obliged this he singularly The German R Its movements was be obliged to retreat from Soissons to R The movement Marne, east of Rhe than a serious eff Day by day the m more critical. Th sive; after that the huge masses of through Belgium a It is quite ob line is the last de place the game is up plunge.

BRITISH INFANT All officers re moral supremacy tans. Before the believed they wou superior to them to despise the Eng Now the situated infantry in the mo trenches and walk hundred yards w effects of our infan There can only favor the Allies. anywhere, have s erity of numbers, like the spirit of heavily but the spi army must retire decisive can the al

SHOES For Hunting, Surveying, Cruising, Railroad Work Or Hard Outdoor Wear We have a variety culled from the manufacturers making the best in these lines. Our guarantee of their worth and reliability goes with every pair. 12 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$6.00 10 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00 9 inch leg in Tan or Black, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 10 inch Oil-Tanned Shoe Pairs with Soles and Heels, Palmer's best, \$5.50 Per Pair Other styles in Palmer's Shoe Pairs, \$2.75 to \$7.50 9, 12, and 16 inch Duck Rubber Hunting Shoes with leather tops from \$2.75 to \$7.50 Mail Orders Solicited.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN 10 KING STREET.

GERMAN PAPER GIVES SOME CREDIT TO FOES. Berlin, Sept. 26, in London, 5.10 p. m.—A correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger in a dispatch published here today, states that a decisive turn in the battle which has been raging in the western theatre of the war need not be

expected for some time. Subordinate actions of a decisive character are few and far between. The Eight Army Corps and the Guards were severely put to the test, and a large number of prisoners fell into our hands. It is to be remarked that many of the latter gave themselves up voluntarily, although they could have escaped. It seems that the German soldiers are beginning to have no further doubt as to the treatment which awaits them in captivity. At the beginning all those captured had a terrified and supplicating attitude, arising out of their mental make-up by their officers to the effect that the French shot their prisoners. It is rather by an excess of kindness that we transport in regard to them, and the too kindly treatment and method of the prisoners in certain districts of France has even evoked complaints, which occasionally have been justified, on the part of all those who know how our men are treated in Germany."

Continuing, the correspondent says: "My own experience, and that of officers, is that the population of Northern France is maintaining a satisfactory attitude. We meet such trifling incidents as reasonable to expect under the circumstances. Conditions in France are better than in Belgium."

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