ST. JOHN MARKETS

COUNTRY MARKET. Spring chickens 0.18
Lettuce, per doz 0.40 Turkey 0.20
Cucumbers, doz ... 0.00
New beets ... 0.00
New carrots ... 0.00
Tomatoes, lb ... 0.00 Tomatoes, th ... 0.00
Peas, per bushel ... 0.50
Cauliflower, doz ... 0.70
Beans, per bushel ... 0.50
Celery, native, dozen ... 0.00
Cabbage, per doz ... 0.00
Con ... 0.10
Squash ... 0.00
Turnips (bbl.) ... M 1 00 GROCERIES.

Crea martar, pure, box 0.50
Bicarb soda, per keg. 2.10
Beans, hand picked ... 0.00
Beans, yellow eye ... 0.00
Split peas, per bag ... 3.75
Pot barley, bbls ... 6.95
Cornmeal, per bag ... 2.00
ex store ... 1.05 ex store 1.10 " 1.15 CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale que

 Oysters, 1s
 1,60
 4
 1,65

 Oysters, 2s
 2,50
 2,55

 Corned beef, 1s
 3,25
 3,30

 Peaches, 2s
 1,70
 1,75

 Peaches, 3s
 2,15
 2,20

 Pineapple, sliced
 2,02½
 2,05

 Pineapple, grated
 1,87½
 1,60

 Slagapore pineapples
 1,55
 1,85

 Lombard plums
 1,07
 1,10

 Raspberries
 2,02½
 2,05

 Corn, per doz
 1,00
 1,02½

 Peas
 0,95
 1,00

 Strawberries
 2,25
 2,30

Pork, Canadian mess. 30.00 "30.00 Pork, American clear. 30.00 "32.75. American plate beef . 28.25 "28.50 Lard, compound, tub. 0.11½ "0.11½ "0.11½ Molasses, fancy Barbados "22. " 0.20 "0. Standard granulated .. 7.00
United Empire gran. .. 6.90
Bright yellow 6.80
No. 1 yellow 6.80 ris lumps 0.00 FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal 6.75 Standard oatmeal 7.40

GRAINS. Middlings, car lots ... 0.00 Mid., small lots, bag. 0.00 Bran, small lots, bag. 29.50 Pressed hay, car lots

FRUITS. Cocoanuts, per doz ... 0.60 Cocoanuts, per sack... 4.00

FISH.

 Small dry cod
 4.50
 "4.75

 Medium dry cod
 5.75
 6.00

 Pollock
 0.00
 "3.50

 Grand Manan herring, half-bbls
 3.00
 "3.35

 Smoked herring
 0.15
 "0.16

 Pickled shad, half-bbls
 8.00
 "12.00

 Press cod per like
 0.04
 "0.04

Fresh cod, per lb ... 0.08½ ... 0.04
Bloaters, per box ... 0.80 ... 0.90
Hallbut ... 0.10 ... 0.15
Kippered herring, per
dozen ... 0.00 ... 0.90
Swordfish ... 0.12 ... 0.13
Salmon ... 0.18 ... 0.25 OILS. Palacine 0.00 0.20%
Royalite 0.00 0.18
Turpentine 0.00 0.66
Extra lard compound 0.00 0.91
Extra No. 1 lard compound 0.00 0.82%
'Premier's motor gasolene 0.00 0.21

JAPANESE SHELL GERMAN BARRACKS: LOSE SMALL BOAT

(Continued from page 1.)

Accompanying the Emden the Marco fannia then steemed towards Rangoon Sunday evening the Emden held up the

Sunday evening the Emden held up the Norwegian vessel, the Doore, at the mouth of the Rangoon river, and transferred the prisoners to the Doore, which brought them to Rangoon.

The British steamer Clan Matheson sailed from Liverpool July 22 for Calcutta, and was last reported as having passed Suez Aug. 5. She was of 4,775 tonnage, and was owned in Glasgow.

London, Sept. 21—The Holland American Line freight steamer Callisto and the Dutch oil tank steamer Chester, bound for Rotterdam from Savannah and New Orleans respectively, were diverted

The Senti-Meekly Telegraph

of The Rews

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY. SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

ARTILLERY BATTLE FIERCELY RAGING WITH ALLIES GAINING ON WESTERN WING; CANADIANS ON OCEAN

French Occupy Peronne After Stubborn Fight and Extend Line Westward to Noye, Also Driving in German Line Just West of Rheims--Germans Claim Capture of Varennes on Their Left and Success With Artillery--General French, in Story of Battle, Says It is Likely to Last Some Days Longer, and Expresses Great Confidence in His Troops--Canadian Stores and Men Crossing Atlantic for Week Under Protection of Warships--Russian Advance Guard Invests Cracow.

London, Sept. 24, 9.30 p. m.—The heavy artillery continuous to play a leading part in the battle of the Aisne, which has now been in progress close on to a fortnight, but, up to the present, without reaching any decision.

Almost without a lull great shells are being hurled across the rivers, valleys and plains, stretching from the River Oise in the west to the Meuse in the east, and thence southward along the whole France-German border, while the lighter guns play on the infantry lying in the trenches, awaiting an opportunity to deliver attacks and counter-attacks, with, as the French official communication says, "alternate retirement on certain points, and advance on others."

The battle line has stretched out further to the westward, the French left wing having made some progress in the direction of Noye, which lies to the northwest of Noyon. A detachment has occupied Peronne, which is still further north.

The French also claim to have made an advance to the northwest of Barry-Au-Back, which is about the point where the German line crosses the Alsne, continuing southeast to Brimont, which has been made the centre of many

Along the rest of the line, although there have been fleres a which both sides claim victory, the situation is unchanged excepting to German reports, the German process have re-captured Vasthe French took

tories and the defeat of Gen. Danki's army. The Austrian forces, the report says, "have been concentrated in a new position for several days, but have walted in vain for any serious Russian attack."

RUSSIANS CLEANING UP SMALLER TOWNS.

From other sources, however, it is reported that the Russians have surrounded Przemysl, and have got between that fortress and Cracow. It may be some days before another big battle takes place here, as one Austrian army is behind the forts of Przemysl, and the other is making its way to the rem

It is considered probable that the fall of Jaroslau and the isolation of Przemysl has compelled the Germans to look more closely to the protection of their line drawn from Thorn to Kalise, which guards Posen, as the Russians are wable to release a large number of men for the invasion of that part of Ger-

The Servian and Montenegrin armies, composed largely of veterans of the Balkan battlefields, are before Sarayevo, capital of Bosnia, flushed with victory, and preparing to take this latest acquisition of the dual monarchy, the possession of which by Austria has been such a thorn in the side of the southern

GENERAL FRENCH'S TRIBUTE TO TROOPS.

Sir John French, in a comprehensive review of the operations from Thursday until Saturday last, gives the greatest credit to the British soldiers for their conduct under fire, particularly in maintaining the best of spirits under nerve-wracking artillery fire, the shells from which were sufficient when they struck to dig a grave for five horses. General French pays some attention to the condition of the German army which is now filled up with reserves, not encoun-

Italian paper and later issued by the official press bureau, which is expected to have tremendous effect on the feeling in Italy, referring as it does to settlement after the war of the map of Europe on national lines, restoring to Italy her

steamers have been engaged during the last week moving stores and Canadian troops across the Atlantic under convoy of a fleet of Warships. PERONNE OCCUPIED BY ALLIES.

At the Battlefront, Sept. 24, via Paris, 5.16 p. m.—The German offensive was extremely vigorous today at the western end of the long line stretching along the Rivers Oose, Aisne and Woeve.

The allied troops, whose gaps had been filled with freshly arrived reinforcements, not only repeatedly pushed back the masses of Germans thrown against them, but eventually carried out a successful counter-attack, which resulted in the gaining of considerable ground and the definite capture of Peronne, about which town the fiercest engagements occurred.

FIGHTING ONLY ON LEFT WING. Paris, Sept. 24—11.40 p. m.—The brief official communication issued tonight announces that on the left wing the battle continues to develop; that a full has occurred in the fighting in the centre and that on the right wing the German attacks apparently have been checked.

GERMANS SAY NO DECISIVE BATTLES.

DECISIVE BATTLES.

London, Sept. 24—2 p. m.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Coat Berlin, in a despatch reaching here by way of Amsterdam, transmits an official report given out at army headquarters. This announcement is dated Sept. 23, and is as follows:

This announcement is dated Sept. 28, and is as follows:

"The right wing of the German west army, beyond the River Oise, has been engaged in battle with the French, who tired unsuccessfully to envelop it.

"Eastward, as far as the Argonne forest, there were no important engagements today.

"To the east of the Argonne region, Varennes was captured in the course of the day, and the attack is proceeding.

"German troops attacking the French forts south of Verdun victoriously repulsed a violent counter-attack made from Verdun, Toul, and across the River Meuse. The heavy artillery used against

REPORT LOSS OF

Rome Hears Two Torpedo Boats and Destroyer Went Down Off Dalmatian

Captain Kendall Again at Helm-Battle Between Carmania and Cap groups. Dresden Chases British Steamer,

Paris, Sept. 24, 8 p. m.—The cor ondent of the Italian newspaper Con ere Della Sera telegraphs from ast two Austrian torpedo boats

Bari, Italy, via Paris, Sept. 24, 9.41 p.
n.—Vessels which have arrived from
the Dalmatian coast report that the bombardment of Cattaro by the French ships
and by the guns on Mount Lovchen has

n is the ill-fated H. G. Kendall, who is in command of the Empress of Ireand when she was run down and sunk the lower St. Lawrence last May with loss of more than 1,000 lives. After ing cleared by a government inquiry responsibility for this disaster. Capn Kendall was sent back to the Mont-

The Montrose, it is supposed, was i rench waters as a military transpo-ther with British or Canadian troops.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24—News received for any serious Russian re today from Punta Arenas, on the for any serious Russian NO ENGAGEMENTS LAST FEW DAYS.

Vienna, Sept. 24, via London, Sept. 24, via London, Sept. 24, 6 p. re tega, however escaped and arrival

Major Portion of Contingent Has Salled from Quebec Under Strong Convoy - Remainder to Follow Quickly.

(Canadian Press).

Valeartier Camp, Sept. 24—The ajor part of Canada's contingent for service in Europe is already on its way to the front, in transports heavily armed and guarded by British men-of-war, in sufficient force to prevent any attack by German cruisers.

A fleet of war vessels, consisting of battleships, cruisers and de-stroyers, had been gathered at Quebec by Admiral Weymss, and other warships collected at conenient points. More than a week ago the transports at Quebec com-menced taking on war stores, and

ON RIVER LOIRE they steamed eastwards, and the nvoying war vessels picked them up, forming a sufficiently strong protective force for the various

Trafalgar Lasted Two Hours After All the transports carry heavy Germans Used Despicable Ruse- guns. A large proportion of the nfantry and all the artillery, with much of the equipment, have al-eady departed. The departure of the remainder will quickly follow.

Vienna Reports Make Light of Diplomat Killed Before Tsing-Tau.

London, Sept. 24, 5.48 p. m.—A Petro grad despatch forwarded to London by the Rome correspondent of the Centra News, says that the Russian advance mards already have arrived before the

London, Sept. 24, 8.45 p. m.—An offi-cial German despatch received this even-ing by the Marconi Wireless Company

Vienna, Sept. 24, via Amsterdam, condon, Sept. 24, 6 p. m.—An offic announcement issued at noon too

Peking, Sept. 25, 1.10 a m—A let received here from a German in Tsi Tau says that Baron Von Eisenbaformer second secretary of the Germ legation at Peking, was killed by a Je anese patrol dressed in Chinese cloth A despatch from Peking sent Septe ber 19 said Baron Von Eisenbach h

UNDER SHELL FIRE

Sir John French in Striking Tribute to His Soldiers Says "They Are Diffcult Fellows to Impress or Depress"

Messengers of Death From German Howitzers Hailed Jokingly as "Black Marias" or "Jack Johnsons" and When Infantry Charges Follow Bombardment They Are Received With Relief Rather Than With Panic—Conglomerate Army Now Facing Allies Instead of Fine Fighting Machine of Regulars of Month Ago-Captured Letters Reveal Looked For Eight or Nine Months Be-Staggering German Losses.

London, Sept. 24, 9,15 p. m.—The official press bureau tonight issued a report from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters, supplementing the despatch of September 22 on the British operations in France. The text fol-

to do so is throwing into the fight detachments composed of units from very different formations, the active army, reserve and landwehr, as is shown by the uniforms of the prisoners recently captured.

"Our progress, although slow on account of the strength of the defensive positions, against which we are pressing, has in certain directions been continuous, but the present battle may well last for some days before a decision is reached; since it now approximates somewhat to discovered.

nineteenth and twentieth, cannot better be summarized than as expressed recontly by a neighboring French commander to his corps: 'Having repulsed repeated and violent counter-attacks made by the enemy, we have a feeling that we have been victorious.'

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN BY GUNS.

ERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN BY GUNS.

"So far as the British are concerned the course of events during these I have been here and we have always ree days can be described in a few words. During Friday the 18th, artiflery acted on the certainty that Italy will be "So far as the British are concerned the course of events during these three days can be described in a few words. During Friday the 18th, artillery fire was kept up intermittently by both sides during daylight. At night the German counter attacked certain portions of our line, supporting the advance of their infantry, as always, by a heavy bombardment. But the strokes were delivered with great vigor and ceased about 2 a. m. During the day's fighting an air craft gun of the third army corps succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane.

"News was received also that a body of French cavalry had demolished past of the railway to the north, so, cutting, at least temporarily, one line of communication which is of particular 'nportance to the enemy.

"On Saturday, the 19th, the bombardment was resumed by the Germans at an early hour and continued intermittently under reply from our guns. Some at an early hour and continued intermittently with the intention of attack-

at an early hour and continued intermittently under reply from our guns. Some their infantry advanced from cover, apparently with the intention of attacking, but on coming under fire they retired. Otherwise, the day was uneventiful, except for the activity of the artillery, which is a matter of normal routine, the rather than an event.

EVIDENCES OF HURRIED RETREAT.

"Another hostile aeroplane was brought down by us, and one of our aviators succeeded in dropping several bombs over the German line, one incendiary bomb falling with considerable effect on a transport park near La Fere. A buried store of the enemy's munitions of war was also found, not far from the Aisne, ten wagon loads of live shells and two wagon loads of cable being dug up. Traces were discovered of large quantities of stores having been burned, all tending to show that as far back as the Aisne the German retirement.

"On argument constantly constantly by German distance in the Comman d

ED TO THE SKIN FOR SOME DAYS AND THEIR TRENCHES HAVE HAVE ON EVERY OCCASION BEEN READY FOR THE ENEMY'S IN-FANTRY WHEN THE LATTER ATTEMPTED TO ASSAULT AND THAN HE EXPECTED. THEY HAVE BEATEN THEM BACK WITH GREAT LOSS.

"INDEED, THE SIGHT OF THE PICKELHAUBEN COMING UP about winning the war. We have made up our minds to win if it costs the last sovereign and the last man in the British Empire. Time is on our side. Personally, I never expected to see the campanguage of the GREMANS EMPLOY IS TO BEAT DOWN THE RESISTANCE OF THEIR ENEMY BY CONCENTRATED AND PROLONGED FIRE. To DEED, THE SIGHT OF THE PICKELHAUBEN COMING UP

THE GERMANS EMPLOY IS TO BEAT DOWN THE RESISTANCE OF THEIR ENEMY BY CONCENTRATED AND PROLONGED FIRE, TO SHATTER THEIR NERVE WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES, BEFORE THE INFANTRY ATTACK IS LAUNCHED. THEY SEEM TO HAVE RE-LIED ON DOING THIS WITH US, BUT THEY HAVE NOT DONE SO, THOUGH IT HAS TAKEN THEM SEVERAL COSTLY EXPERIMENTS

TO DISCOVER THIS FACT.

"FROM STATEMENTS OF PRISONERS IT APPEARS THAT THEY HAVE BEEN GREATLY DISAPPOINTED BY THE MORAL EFFECT PRODUCED BY THEIR HEAVY GUNS, WHICH, DESPITE THE ACTUAL LOSSES INFLICTED, HAVE NOT BEEN AT ALL COMMENSURATE WITH THE COLOSSAL EXPENDITURE, WHICH HAS REALLY BEEN WASTED. BY THIS IT IS NOT IMPLIED THAT

NATIONAL LINES

Winston Churchill Gives Remarkable Interview to Italian Paper on Wisdom of Neutrality.

WAR GOING BETTER THAN HE EXPECTED

fore Any Decisive Result But French Gallantry and Russian Power Has Made Possible Much More Favorable Outlook-Premise to Italy Her Rightful Territory Under Austrian

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Sept. 24-Considers

of the war as our most difficult and most critical month from the naval point of view, and we have nothing to complain of now that this month has

ed, all tending to show that as far back as the Aisne the German retirement was hurried.

"There was a strong wind during the day accompanied by a driving rain. This militated against the aerial reconnaisance.

"On Sunday, the 20th, nothing of importance occurred until the afternoon, when there was a break in the clouds and an interval of feeble sunshine which was hardly powerful enough to warm the soaking troops. The Germans took advantage of this brief spell of fine weather to make several counter-attacks against different points. These were all repulsed with loss to the enemy, but the casualties incurred by us were by no means light.

"In one section of our firing line the occupants of the trenches were under the impression that they heard a military band in the enemy's lines just before the attack developed. It is now known that the German infantry started their advance with bands playing.

"THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST ONE OR TWO POINTS WAS RENEWED AT DUSK, WITH NO GREATOR SUCCESS. THE BRUNT OF THE RESISTANCE HAS NATURALLY FALLEN UPON THE INFANTRY. IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN DRENCH.

ED TO THE SKIN FOR SOME DAYS AND THEIR TRENCHES HAVE

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Sept. 19-Yarmout lost a well known citizen in the perso of Nelson O. Pearson, who expired sud-denly on Monday afternoon while out in the country in his team. The cause denly on Monday afternoon while out in the country in his team. The cause was apoplexy. Deceased, who was a native of Sweden, had resided here since 1876, and by thrift and hard work gathered together a competency, and had for the last few years been living on his income. He left no family and was practically alone, although he enjoyed narge circle of friends. He was 68 years of age.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Saunders, Yarmouth North, when their eldest daughter, Leah Mary, was united in marriage to John Wallace Vickery, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Scanlon.

Miss Mabel McDonald and Miss May also ors.

Miss Mabel McDonald and Miss May also was also many exhibitours ors.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McWha and young son, Jack, have returned to their home in Winnipeg.

Kenneth and Walter Ross, sons of Frank T. Ross, have resumed their studies at Bowdoin College.

Miss Lena Cook, of Fredericton, who was the guest of Miss Jessie McWha at the funeral of his uncle, T. H. Constantine, a former well-known resident of Elgin, whose death occurred in the funeral of his uncle, T. H. Constantine conducted a mercantile business at Elgin for some time and was also postmaster and had many friends.

Miss Abel McDonald and Miss May also was the guests of his von, Jack, have returned to their home on With the home of Mr. and Mrs. Markham, it is understood, is about to seven his connection with the home of Mr. Markham, it is understood, is about to seven his connection with the home of Mr. Markham, it is understood, is about to seven his connection, with the Harvey Baptist church. Mr. Markham is understood, is about to seven his connection, with the Harvey Baptist church. Mr. Markham is understood, is about to seven his connection, with the home of Mr. and Mrs. Prod McWha and Yenne home Friday.

Key. Mr. Markham, it is understood, is about to seven his connection, with the home of Mr. and Walter Ross, sons of Frank T. Ross, have resumed their studies at Bowdoin College.

Miss Lena

filton Baptist church.

Rev. B. D. Knott, pastor of the U. B.

Rev. B. D. Knott, pastor of the U. B.

I unusly the Temple Baptist surch of Yarmouth.

Miss Ethel Crosby returned on Satury morning last from a trip to Bosmacca

day morning last from a trip to Boston.

Prof. Ken Webster arrived from Cambridge on Saturday last and is the guest of his mother, Mrs. H. O. Webster.

Miss Jennie Spears, of the Telephone Company's staff here, left on Saturday last to spend a vacation in Boston.

Miss Louise Apel, who has spent the summer in Arcadia, returned to New York on Saturday last. Miss Elsie Trefry, of Arcadia, accompanied her, and will make an extended visit to her sister in Elizabethport (N. J.)

Miss Marion Cook left on Saturday last for Boston en route to Sudbury (Ont.) to visit her sister.

Miss Nina Wyman, who spent her vacation with her mother, Mrs. Thomas Wyman, Yarmouth North, returned to Boston on Saturday last.

Mrs. Bell Crandall, of Hampton (N. B.), and her brother-in-law, Samuel Alten, of Haverhill (Mass.), were in Salisbury on Monday spending the day with relatives.

Thomas R. Campbell, who has been spending a week at Fredericton, returned home on Saturday.

V. E. Gowland returned home last week from Montreal.

Lloyd Taylor, who has been spending the summer holidays at his home here, returned to Sackville on Saturday to resume his studies at Mount Allison.

The condition of Miss Brown, daughter of R. A. Brown, station agent here, continues critical.

Woodstock N. B. Sent 21. Mrs. Ches.

parchts, left today to take up that today to reverse in Vancouver, where Mr. Stuarts now located.

Miss Nellie Rogers left today to resure couver.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of held wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 70, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Parchts, Dr. and Mrs. A., pastor of the Methodist church here, and Rev. Mr. Chowen, of Milltown, left for Ottawa the Methodist church here, and Rev. Mr. Chowen, of Milltown, left for Ottawa the Methodist general conference which will open in that city on Wednesday, 28rd inst.

Stephen Dawson, son of Rev. G. F. Dawson, has gone to Montreal to take a medical course at McGill University.

Miss Bessie Lundon, of Canterbury, who was the guest of Miss Pearl Murching the delicate lining of the bowels effectively without weakening, ackening or griping. Use Dr. Morse's County exhibition in closing the affairs of this year's big fair find that it was in the delicate lining of the bowels effectively without weakening, ackening or griping. Use Dr. Morse's County exhibition in closing the affairs of this year's big fair find that it was in the delicate lining of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which solutions are matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poleons the whole body, causing billiousness, indicate any mother here accessed by the delicate lining gestion and sick headaches. Salts and other hards missing provided whole body, causing billiousness, indicate any mother here are a day, it decays and other har

me her studies at Mount Allison Uni-

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., Sept. 21-Mrs. Charles

GRAND FALLS.

en went by the G. T. P. on Friday

ng for a few days' outing on th

Monday to visit her mother, Mrs. James
Lewis.

The marriage of Blanche Evelyn Hood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hood, Milton, to Albert Burns Rogers, Yarmouth, is announced to take place on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, at 2.80 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father.

Mrs. Whitehead, Fredericton, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Shute.
Miss Alice Rowe, who has been the guest of Miss Mabel McGill, returned on Wednesday afternoon to her home in Brooklyn, New York.

Miss Ernie Law has returned from a brief trip to Montreal.

Clyde Redding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Redding, is recovering from an operation for appendictis performed at the Yarmouth hospital on Saturday last, Mrs. Adelbert B. Eldridge and daughter, Mildred, left on Monday evening to risit friends in and about Boston.

Mr. Campbell, electrical engineer with the Boston-Yarmouth Steamship Com-

THE BLOOD IS THE KINGS COUNTY STREAM OF LIFE

Pure Blood is Absolutely Necessary To Health

FRUIT - A - TIVES"

These Wonderful Tablets Made of Fruit Juices, Are The Best OF All Tonics To Purify And Enrich The Blood.

an body. Now, a clean body is one the skin action is weak, when the stomach does not digest the food properly, when the bowels do not move regularly, when the kidneys are strained or over-

Pure blood is the result of perfect health and harmony of stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin.

Lawson's parents before returning to their home in Montreal.

Miss Minnie McCafferty, of St. John, came last week to visit her mother, Mrs. James McCafferty, Mr. and Mrs. James Fitzpatrick re-turned last week from a visit to rela-tives in St. John.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Sept. 21-Miss Fran

Sussex, N. B., September 22—A shocking fatality occurred about dusk last evening at Millstream, Kings county, N. B., when James Herbert Goggin, aged about thirty-five years, a well known farmer of that place was killed by a shot from a rifle in the hands of his cousin, Henry Loker. The latter was passing along a roadway when he saw the bushes moving, and, thinking there was an animal behind them, he fired. There came a groan of agony from the bushes and peering through he was horrified to see his uncle writhing in death.

was horrified to see his uncle writhing in death.
Young Loker was almost overcome with grief and dread when he realized what had transpired, and today is prostrated. Doctor Murray was summoned, but the unfortunate farmer was beyond human aid, and in a few minutes life was extinct. An inquest was held this morning by Coroner Wallace of Sussex, and the verdict was that death was accidental, and the exonerated young Loker of any criminal intent.

Deceased is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Clara Downey, of Albert county, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Goggin, two brothers, Fred and Ernest, of Millstream, and four sisters, viz., Mrs. Chipman Sheck and Mrs. Wesley Reid, Moncton; Mrs. Arthur Marr, Newtown, and Miss Maude Goggin, of Moncton. The late Mr. Goggin was a Forester, member of Court Kings, No. 366. Funeral takes place tomorrow afternoon at Millstream.

Berwick, N. S., Sept. 22—Word from Lake George tells of a sad accident which occurred in that locality. Amos Hall and Rupert Jodrey, two residents of that place, went early in the morning moose-hunting, and, not returning when they expected, search was made for them. Hall was found dead, having been shot through the heart, and Jodrey was dangerously wounded. Up to the present it is not known how the accident happened.

BRUCE'S REGAL FLOWERING BULBS

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., LIMITED

ON N. T. BAILWAY

SOLDIERS' PAY

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 21—Patrick Scott, of West End, died in the Moncton hospital today as the result of terrible in furiers received on Saturday night on the Transcontinental railway within the city limits. Early on Sunday morning D. F. Hoar heard cries for help and discovered Scott lying at the Cornhill street crossing. He was taken to the hospital and Dr. F. J. White summoned. Scott's right hand was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary, both legs were badly crushed and he was much armount of the militia department. A reply recived from the department under date of Sept. 21 says that "the assigned pay were badly crushed and he was much the militia department. A reply recived from the department under date of Sept. 21 says that "the assigned pay were badly crushed that any much the was conscious when picked up. He said that while he was crawling undersome freight cars they began to move. From that on he did not remember anything. He likely lay on the track until an I. C. R. auxiliary train came along, dragging his body to the Cornhill street crossing. His coat, fountain pen, pencils, etc., were strewn along the track. Scott was about thirty years of age and employed in the I. C. R. carpenter shops. He is survived by his wife, a daughter of Alexander Leaman. He was norn at Oxford Jct., and came to Moncton several years ago. An inquest is being held.

AUTOPSY DELAYED

FINERAL OF LATE

Many inquiries having been made from the secretary of the patriotic fund as to when the soldiers well and the families receive the amounts as signed them, he referred the matter to of Sept. 21 says that "the assigned pay and the families received from the department. A reply received from the department under date of Sept. 21 says that "the militia department. A reply received from the department of the militia department. A reply rece

WHENCHES IN THE PROPERTY OF TH St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 21—Charlotte county has been having a flurry in Scott Act matters. Two salcons were raided on Friday afternoon at Milltown by a volunteer group, and 222 bottles of siroyed. The raid was conducted by Rev. R. H. Stavert, secretary of the Dominion Temperance Alliance for New Brunswick, and J. W. Farmer, a provincial constable. A search warrant was issued by the police magistrate, and the raiders had the assistance of several young men from the county. James Cronin, as a result of the raid was fined 550 on a charge of exposing liquor for sale and \$50 for selling liquor. The magistrate authorized the provincial constable to destroy the liquor.

In another case William Baxter was fined for similar offences, \$50 and costs in two cases, and the liquor seized at his place was destroyed. Things have been rather quiet in Scott Act circles in Charlotte county for some time and people are wondering whether there is to be continued activity of this kind.

Word has been received in Moncton telling of the marriage of Miss Sadie Bass, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bass of that city, to Jack Eddy, of Lethoridge (Aita.) The marriage took placon Saturday evening at Medicine Hat.

London, Sept. 23 on the outcome of wing. At any rate, speaks of an advance official reports say niles), simply recor and the fact that ele lowever, warn the p parrier chain at its It requires a lot ofident are the En

they are not worryin RUSSIANS PUSH In Galicia the the moment is Prze rounded by now, for the occupation of Wi

Przemsyl and an imp through one of the Wislok was pro vanced from Lember trian army through chain which the Rus

On the German forces, according to The Servians rec ture of Liubovia, on BRITISH AEROPL

The event of the Antwerp to Dusseld which they dropped which would co-ope The official press view to warning the lified towns in Belgi the warning is also risit from the Zeppe

The flight of th erned, to show that lying men have been Scotland, to Salisbur ween Antwerp and 1,067 SAVED OUT

It has not been

French occupy an en

FLOWERING BUILBS & CO., LIMITED HAMILTON, ONT.

SOLDIERS' PAY

Many inquiries having been made rom the secretary of the patriotic fund as to when the soldiers would be paid and the families receive the amoun signed them, he referred the matter to the militia department. A reply re-ceived from the department under date of Sept. 21 says that "the assigned pay of Sept. 21 says that "the assigned pay sheets are now being prepared at Valcartier and as soon as received the work of paying will begin. This we expect to be in the course of a few days. The allowance will be paid monthly."

The following contributions were acknowledged yesterday morning by the treasurer of the Soldiers' and Families' Patriotic Fund:

Parish of Lancaster

Mrs. Walker, South Bay, \$100; Mrs. Emily Appleby, \$20; Rev. Gilbert Earle, \$3; O. D. Hanson, \$2; Mrs. Harry Tracey, \$1; J. J. Hennessy, \$3; H. H. Britney, \$2; S. M. Stout, \$1; Wm. Fox, \$1; B. S. Wood, \$1; W. Donovan, 50c.; Miss M. Fenton, \$2; R. Bosence, \$1; Friend, \$1; J. E. Bryant, \$5; Mrs. C. Driscoll, \$1; Mrs. T. Read, \$1; Friend, 50c.; Mrs. J. Smith, 50c.; George Raynes, \$4; G. Douglas Raynes, \$1; N. J. Kelly, \$1; Mrs. B. O'Brien, 25c.; Friend, 25c.; Mrs. C. Burton, 50c.; Mrs. McGovern, 50c.; J. Stout, \$3; Wm. A. Fox, \$1; J. C. Maxwell, \$1; B. C. Irvine, \$1; Wm. Splane, \$1; Daniel Murphy, \$2; Mrs. E. Cunningham, 50c.

Cunningham, 50c.
Other contributions:—John D. Howe, \$5; M. A. Harding, \$5; Chas. H. Ramsey, \$2; Friend, \$10; C. W. Brown, \$1; Swanton Bros., \$20.

CUN IN I AM OF 201-III-FAM OF ON LOST CRESSY

by the announcement of th British cruiser Cressy, with nard Harvey, son-in-law of I nor Wood, on board. Lat say that a number of the ricked up by other British a say that a number of the crew were picked up by other British warships, and that some of the wounded have been landed, so that it is possible Captain Harvey may be among these, but, of course, no official word has as yet been received as to his safety or otherwise. Captain Harvey was formerly in the Canadian naval service and was married four years ago to Miss Hester Wood, youngest daughter of the lieutenant-governor. They have one child, a boy, of three years. The Cressy was known to have been in port some weeks ago with prisoners, but after undergoing repairs has evidently rejoined the feet.

Captain Harvey has many friends in the city who were very anxious to hear

CHURCH REOPENING

Newcastle Bridge, N. B., Sept. 21-On

ept. 20 the re-opening services we held in connection with the Baptist church at Newcastle Bridge. Services were held in the morning, afternoon and evening, at each of which large congregations gathered. Many expressed pleasure at the transformation which had been wrought in the appearance of the church, and the people of Newcastle Bridge now have every cause to be proud of their renovated house of worship.

At the morning service the pastor, Rev. G. C. S. Mackay, intimated that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, the speakers who had been invited to participate in these special services were unable to bbe present. Letters expressing deep regret for enforced asence were read from Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D.D., Rev. D. Hutchinson, D.D., and Rev. M. E. Fletcher. The morning and afternoon services were conducted by the Rev. E. J. Barrass, of Hatfield's Point; the pastor being the preacher at each session. Taking as his subject "The silent but sure growth of the Christian church" the speaker pointed out that silence is not always a sign of stagnation, but that the greatest and most lasting work is often carried out in comparative silence.

In the afternoon the pastor was again the preacher, his subject being "The church's one foundation." The evening service, which was under the leadership of the pastor, was addressed by the Rev. E. J. Barrass, who took as his theme "The death of Christ." A choir, the singing of which was much appreciated by all present, ably rendered sacred music at the afternoon and evening service music at the afternoon and evening service. held in connection with the Bechurch at Newcastle Bridge. Ser

ALLIES GAIN ELEVEN MILES AGAINST GERMAN FRO

London, Sept. 23, 9.40 p. m .- The battle of the Aisne seems to be waiti London, Sept. 23, 9.40 p. m.—The battle of the Alsene seems to be Walling on the outcome of the attempt of the allied forces to outflank the German right wing. At any rate, the French official report, issued this afternoon, while it speaks of an advance made by the allies' left in the region of Lassigny, and anofficial reports say that this advance was one of eighteen kilometers (about 12 miles), simply records the repulse of several violent attacks by the Germans and the fact that elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Military exper however, warn the public not to ignore the German efforts to force the French barrier chain at its more assailable points.

It requires a lot of patience to wait for the result of this battle, but so

onlident are the English and French that their armies will be successful that they are not worrying much.

RUSSIANS PUSH ON TO PRZEMYSL.

In Galicia the Russians are pushing steadily on to their goal, which for the moment is Przemysl. They apparently have that place pretty well surrounded by now, for, following the capture of Jaroslau, they announced today the occupation of Wislok, a town on the Hungarian border, southwest of Przemsyl and an important station on the railway, which runs from Sanok through one of the passes of the Carpathians to Zemplin, and thence to Buda-

Wislok was probably taken by that part of the Russian army which advanced from Lemberg by the southern route to cut off the retreat of the Austrian army through the Carpathians to Hungary. It is also another link in the chain which the Russians are drawing around the fortresses of Przemysl and

On the German frontier the Russians are in close touch with the Ge forces, according to their report, but no fighting has occurred.

The Servians record their almost daily successes. This time it is the capture of Liubovia, on the River Drina.

BRITISH AEROPLANE RAID INTO GERMANY.

The event of the day has been the flight of British naval aeroplanes from Antwerp to Dusseldorf, approximately a distance of 500 miles, in the course of which they dropped bombs on the Zeppelin sheds of the German aerial liest, which would co-operate with the German navy in case of a raid on England.

The official press bureau intimates that the flight was undertaken with a view to warning the Germans that if any more bombs are dropped on unfortified towns in Belgium or France, the allies can retaliate. It is quite likely that the warning is also intended to include London, which has been looking for a

risit from the Zeppelins for some days.

The flight of the British aeroplanes was sufficient, so far as distance is con cerned, to show that they were quite used to it, as for some time the British lying men have been put to the test. They have made flights from Montrose, Scotland, to Salisbury, which is about the same distance as the round trip believen Antwerp and the Rhine fortresses.

1,067 SAVED OUT OF 2,200.

It has not been possible, as yet, to make up the rolls of the losses occa-sioned by the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by German submarines, but, thus far, out of 2,200 officers and men on the ships, 1,067 have been accounted for, and it is hoped that trawlers and other vessels

The landing of some of the survivors in Holland has raised the int ing question as to whether they must be interned until after the war. It has been taken for granted that this would be the case, but the point is now brought forward that they are really shipwrecked sailors, and are entitled to the hospitality of a neutral country, as such, until they are ready to return

A similar case arose at Che-Fu during Japan's attack on Port Arthur. A number of Japanese, whose ships were sunk at Port Arthur, were brought to the Chinese port, and the Russian consul asked that they be interned. They were finally allowed, however, to return to Japan.

The losses through the sinking of the British cruisers, while heavy, are infinitesimal compared with those on the battlefields. It was reported today from Holland that 50,000 German wounded had passed through Liege from

France, and it is known that the losses on both sides are very heavy.

Another batch of German prisoners arrived in England today. They were taken to Camberley, where, since Friday, 1,500 including 300 Imperial Guards-

allies. Up to Sept. 14, according to Russian papers, the Russians have captured seven Austrian flags, 636 guns, forty-four machine guns and 64,000 pris-

oners, including 535 officers.

It is announced by the Newcastle Coal Exchange that owing to the inability of the German coal owners to handle the contract for supplying the Portuguese railways, the contract has reverted to a British colliery. This is the first reported instance, since the outbreak of the war, of the diversion of business.

Baron Lovat, late lieutenant colonel, commanding the Highland Territorial Mounted Brigade, has been granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, and the Duke of Marlborough that of lieutenant colonel.

THIS BATTLE MEANS "WAR BY ASSAULT."

Paris, Sept. 23-11.16 p. m.-The French official communication issued to night, after announcing that there has been no change in the situation in the battlefront since the issuance of the previous communication, makes some comments on the battle of the Aisne.

The text of the announcement is as follows:

The text of the ansouncement is as follows:

"There has been no change in the situation since the last communication.

"The battle which was in progress along the Aisne has extended over eight days, but it should cause no surprise if one recalls the Russo-Japanese war.

"The battle of the Marne was an action undertaken in the open field, which began with a general resumption of the offensive by the French army against the enemy who did not expect it, and had not had time seriously to organize defensive positions. The same cannot be said of the battle of the Aisne, where the adversary who was extremting stronged and took positions which he also are the said of the battle of the Aisne, where the adversary, who was retreating, stopped and took positions, which by the nature of the ground are very substantial in themselves in many places and which he has been able gradually to improve as to organization.

"This battle of the Aisne therefore presents, on a large part of its front, the character of war by assault; similar to the operations in Manchuria.

"It might be added that the exceptional power of the artillery facing each other, the heavy German artillery against the French 7.5 centimeter cannons gives a particular value to the temporary fortifications which the two adversaries have deaver up.

aries have drawn up.
"The task is therefore to take whole rows of entrenchments, each one proected by very close defences, particularly rows of barbed wire, with mitrail-

uses in concealed positions. "In these circumstances progress of necessity must be slow. It often hap-pens that the progress of the attacks only amounts to from five hundred metres to one kilometer a day."

RUSSIAN TROOPS REACH WISLOK RIVER.

Paris, Sept. 23—11.02 p. m.—The Havas Agency tonight received the following Russian official statement from Petrograd:

Pursuing the retreating Austrian army the Russian troops have reached the Wislok river (in Austrian Galicia) and in the region of Przemysl our opera-

tions are developing with success.

"On the German front the Russian froops are in close contact with the Germans, but no engagement has occurred." GERMAN COMMANDER HAS SON KILLED.

Paris. Sept. 24, 3.35 a. m.-A son of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke has been killed in the lighting at Esternay. ALLIES GAIN ELEVEN MILES.

Paris, Sept. 23—6.06 p. m.—General Joffre, the commander-in-chief of the French army, is devoting much attention to the western wing on the battleline where the lighting has been incessant night and day. The allies, since the beginning of the battle of the Aisne, have pushed back the Germans' advance of nearly eleven miles, forcing them to seek a further defensive position on the plateaus and in the rough country, which, however, offer excellent opportunities for the second second

The headquarters staff has been enabled to make a long movement forward towards the north. The town of Soissons has been subjected to a furious German bombardment for nine days. The cannonade starts each day at dawn and continues until 8 o'clock in the morning. It then ceases and begins again at 4 o'clock, continuing until 7 in the evening. The cathedral and other buildings

The German artiflery is posted to the northeast of the town, while the French occupy an emplacement to the southeast. There appears no necessity for

Noyon is also suffering from the German gun fire, but the fine cathedral up to the present has escaped.

Today's advance of the allied troops entailed very severe lighting, in which the artillery played a large part. The combat had lasted for tweaty-four hours, but eventually the Germans yielded ground after sustaining a large number of casualties. The allies were also heavy losers.

Many ambulance trains have left the front for provincial cities, carrying German and French wounded. Large numbers of seriously wounded British officers and men have been transported to the American and other hospitals in Paris.

Among the killed today was General Dupuis, commander of the 67th In

CORRESPONDENTS AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Eight American and British correspondents, arrested at Rheims on Monday, for visiting that city without leave, have been released through the intervention of the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick. The military governor of Paris announced today, however, that any one using a temporary pass for leaving Paris to penetrate the fighting zone would be subject without exception to a severe penalty. This is a precaution against spies, who appear to be numerous

A resident of Maubeuge who has just escaped from that town, says that that city during the siege was full of secret German agents. The French discovered a subterranean telephone which was being used by a German emissary to inform the German officers of the French dispositions. Every sortie of the garrison falled because the Germans were ready, having apparently been forewarn-

HEROIC DEATH OF FRENCH OFFICER.

Angouleme, via Bordeaux, Sept. 23, 8,10 p.m.—The family of Major C. Dupont, of the artillery, has received news of his heroic death in a recent action. With a regiment of 700 men he seceived orders to take a position in a meadow, near a town. There was a dense fog at the time, through which ominous rumblings were heard, but Major Dupont's instructions were urgent.

All his men stood at their posts waiting. Suddenly the fog lifted, and revealed a company of German quick-firers within 1,500 yards of the French position. In a few seconds all, except two officers and thirty men, had fallen before the storm of shot.

Major Dupont was among those unesafted. The German questale seconds.

Major Dupont was among those unscathed. The German captain approached him, and asked for his surrender. Major Dupont declined to give it, and sprang to a gun beside which his gunners lay dead, and trained it upon the enemy. But before he could fire, a bullet stretched him across the gun, mor-

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL IN PURSUIT.

Petrograd, Sept. 23—The Russian General Staff has issued the following:
"In continuing the pursuit of the retreating Austrians the Russian troops
have reached Veschloky.

"In the region of Przemysi the operations of the Russians are dev "Upon the German front the Russian troops are in close contact with the nemy, but no battle has yet taken place."

MPOSING TOTAL OF RUSSIAN CAPTURES. Paris, Sept. 23, 2.50 p.m.-A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says that the Army Journal publishes the following list of Russian captures in Galicia from August 10 to September 14: Seven flags, 637 guns, of which 38 bore the initials of Emperor William, 44 machine guns, 823 cases of ammunition, one general, 435 officers and 63,531 soldiers.

SERVIANS LOSE HEAVILY BUT WIN. London, Sept. 23, 6.50 p.m.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Nish says that Servian troops have recaptured Liubovia, after violent lighting, in which the losses were very heavy on each side.

Further to the left the Servians have taken Srebrenica (ten miles south-

est of Liubovia in Bosnia.)

AMONG GERMAN WOUNDED.

Mont-De-Marsan, via Bordeaux, Sept. 23, 8,20 p.m.—Among the German wounded who have arrived here are Lt. George Von Bieberstein, nephew of the late Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein once German ambassador to Great Britain, and Lt. Von Jagow, a son of the German foreign minister, Gottlieb

London, Sept. 23, 9.45 p.m.-A despatch to the Central News from Ant-

"Fifteen hundred Germans arrived this morning at Ath, affeen miles northwest of Mons, Belgium, coming from France.

"The outskirts of Brussels have everywhere been mined and strongly entrenched. The entire German garrison has left for Ath, Tournal and the adjacent districts, where barricades also have been built to prevent the Belgians falling on the Germans, should the Germans be compelled to retreat from

Officers Face Death Bravely: ... Noblemen's Names in Honor Roll

London, Sept. 23-11.15 p. m.-The war office tonight issued a list con-London, Sept. 23—11.35 p. m.— The war office tonight issued a list containing the names of twenty-live officers killed in action, or who have died in hospitals from wounds. The list includes Lt.-Col. D. Warren West, of the Surrey Regiment, and Lt. Sir G. G. S. Baillie, of the Royal Scots Greys, Major A. H. Maitland, of the Cameron Highlanders, who was reported last week as wounded, is given in tonight's list as having succumber to his wounds. He was the third son of the Earl of Lauderdale.

An additional list shows forty-one officers wounded, and five officers n ng. Two of them are members of the Intelligence Corps. Three officers have been made prisoners of war, including one member of the Royal Flying Corps.

London, Sept. 23, 10.50 p. m.—Offers of assistance from the many states of India continue to pour in. The vicetoy reports that contingents of the Imperial Service troops have already been accepted from lifteen states, and that similar offers from ten other states will be accepted if the need arises.

The joint offer of four other states, the vicetoy adds, is under consider-

The tribesmen of Kurram and Swat Valley are anxious to participate

behalf of the empire and various Maharajas and the Arab chiefs in the Aden Hinterland, have expressed their loyalty and desire to be of service. The Maharaja of Gwalior has donated \$110,000 for motor cars and transports, and \$25,000 for the relief of the Belgian sufferers,

EVERY WOMAN IN EMPIRE ASKED TO HELP BY QUEEN.

London, Sept. 22, 6.50 p. m.—Belts and socks are the prime need of the British expeditionary army, and every woman in the empire was asked today to do her share to supply this demand.

With the approach of winter 300,000 pairs of socks, and an equal number of belts, knitted or woven, according to the war office estimate, should be supplied to supplement the regular provisions of the government. Queen Mary was notified of this situation, and promised to do her part. She then appealed to British cruisers about 1,400. Survivors explain that the affair happened in so brief a period of time it seemed like a nightmare.

One of the crew of the Aboukir said he was in the water for about four hours. In his opinion all the men between decks must have gone down with the ship. He thought that for the past three weeks

OB

All ready to serve No bone No grintle Ask for Clark's

PUT DEATH ROLL

Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy will be about 1,400. Survivors explain that the affair happened in so brief a period of time it seemed like a nightmare.

One of the crew of the Aboukir said

he was in the water for about four hours. In his opinion all the men between decks must have gone down with the ship. He thought that for the past three weeks the submarines of the enemy have been observing the cruisers, waiting for a fine day to risk a torpedo shot at them. They must have known that the cruisers were patrolling the same waters for weeks, and, seeing their opportunity, took it.

The canteen steward of the Hogue was on the deck when he heard an explosion, and saw the Aboukir with a decided list, in a few moments the sea was dotted with heads. The Hogue had just lowered boats when she received a blow which shook the ship, her stern seeming to go down. Then a periscope was seen, traveling very quickly, and the bow gun fired at it.

The periscope disappeared, but whether

ussian Cruiser Said to Have Sunk German and Two Tor-

London, Sept. 28, 9.08 p. m.—The correspondent at Harwich of the Evening News says he learns from survivors of the disaster to the British emisers Aboutir, Cressy and Hogue that Captain Robert W. Johnson, of the Cressy, went down with his ship, cheered by his men who were swimming around the doomed vessel

Lowestoft, Sept. 23, via London, 7.25 p. m.—So far as can be learned 1,067 officers and men were saved out of a total of 2,200 who were on board the three British cruisers when they were sunk by a German submarine yesterday. A trawler arrived here today with thirty-four survivors, including two officers. The survivors are accounted for as follows:

It is possible that other Lowestoft ishing trawlers have made further rescues. The trawler which arrived here today saw the three cruisers sink and saved 350 men, who, with the exception of 34, were transferred to warships. The captain of the trawler says that the first cruiser attacked sank in three minutes, the second in eight minutes and the third as quickly as the first.

London, Sept. 28—A despatch to Reu-ter's Telegram Company from Rotter-dam says it is said that the missing Dutch steamer Automast, bound from

PREDICTION MADE

Ottawa, Sept. 28—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, N. W. Rowell, K. C., leader of the opposition in the Ontario legislature, Hondard Buryer, and Mayor McVeily, of Ottawa, olines as a prophet cannot be surpassed. Speaking at Glasgow University on January 12, 1912, he is "reported as having "warned the nation of the necessity of backing up the country" of the necessity of backing up the country of the necessity of backing the necessity of the necessity of the necessity of backing the necessity of backing up the country of the necessity of

to be sent to the aid of the mother country.

Much discontent prevails at Valcar fuer, and a lot of criticism on the arrangements is breaking out in various quarters.

Sir Robert Borden, the premier, has a had his attention called to the situation, and he was at Valcartier on Saturing for weeks, y, took it.

The country is entitled to a statement from him as to actual conditions, we cannot afford scandal, incompetence, distribution or inferior equipment.

Digging Out Corns **Causes Blood Poison**



ON GRAND OFFENSIVE

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph.)

London, Sept. 24—E. Ashmead Bartlett, who is with the French army near Rheims, writes to The Daily Telegraph as follows:

The regiments I have seen are in excellent shape in spite of the tremendous marches, counter marches and battles of the last six weeks, extending, as they have done, from north of the Belgian frontier to exactly the counter marches and battles of the last six weeks, extending, as they have done, from north of the Belgian frontier to exactly the counter marches and battles of the Belgian frontier to exactly the counter marches and battles of the Belgian frontier to exactly the counter marches and battles of the Belgian frontier to exactly the counter marches are also belgian frontier to exactly the counter marches are also belgian frontier. tier to south of the Seine, and now half way back again. The men pedo Boats — 1,067 Saved it to be over. It is giving away no secret to say this is true and does not detract in any way from the whole-hearted determination of every living Frenchman to carry it through to a successful conclusion until they have obtained a lasting peace. All are perfectly prepared to meet any fresh sacrifice which may be demanded of them. are weary of it, it is true, and all have had war enough and long for

I venture to say that the Germans are feeling the strain far more than the French and long for the conclusion of the struggle even London, Sept. 23, 8.55 p. m.—According to a message from Paris to the Central News the Russian cruiser Bayan has sunk a German cruiser and two torpedo boats in the Baltic.

CRESSYS CAPTAIN

WENT DOWN ON SHIP.

London, Sept. 23, 9.08 p. m.—The correspondent at Harwich of the Evening. most bare of food supplies and the inhabitants are feeling the pinch. Bread, for instance, is in some places quite unobtainable.

BRITISH DO NOT YIELD AN INCH.

The British army has been attacked over and over again without The British army has been attacked over and over again without yielding an inch of ground, but sustaining severe losses which are only to be expected under the conditions of modern warfare. Everywhere the Germans are employing heavy artillery which seems to show that for the moment they are also comparatively safe in their new positions. They also hang on to the neighborhood of Rheims with remarkable pertinacity. They seem loath to abandon an inch of ground north of that town, which, lying in a hollow itself, possesses no military value. They have established themselves on the high ground round Burgoyne between the Canal Le Laisse and the Marray and actually recentured the position of Riemann vectorious. Marne, and actually recaptured the position of Birmont yesterday. Here they have established batteries of heavy howitzers and bom-

harded the town. For the last three days neither side has made any real progress in the centre and left. It has poured incessantly and fields and all the roads except the main one are little less than quagmires. This renders it extremely difficult to manoeuvre artillery and it may be the Germans are putting up the bluff of resuming the offensive in order to give time for the roads to dry so they may safely retire their heavy artillery and transports.

RETREAT MEANS LOSS OF ARTILLERY.

If they could be got on the run now it is difficult to see how their UNCERTAINTY AS TO SURVIVORS IN HOLLAND.

London, Sept. 23, 6.18 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that uncertainty prevails there as to whether the British survivors of the disaster to their cruisers can be interned.

If they could be got on the run now it is difficult to see how their heavy artillery could escape capture. If they were vigorously pursued it would seem as if their army pivoting on the heights north of Rheims in order to give time for their right wing, which is gradually being pushed back from the line of the Oise, to retire and take up a fresh defensive position. If the Allies' left is strong enough to interned. abandon their whole position. In any case it is unlikely that General Joffre will risk a great frontal attack when by gradually reinforcing his left wing he will be able to manoeuvre the enemy out of

his entrenched position and force him back towards the Ardennes. This week should see a decisive change in the situation and, unless I am very much mistaken, a further great movement to the rear

None of the military authorities with whom I have conversed Grimsby for Rotterdam, foundered. A scale in France. It may be they are holding on to the neighborhood of Rheims in order to give time to try to get the troops in the plain of the Autonaat's crew of twenty men.

The Automaat was a vessel of 1,107 ons and was built in 1904.

Secriously believe they can ever take the offensive again on a grand scale in France. It may be they are holding on to the neighborhood of Rheims in order to give time to try to get the troops in the plain of the Marne between Rheims and Argonne to retire north where the French claim to have made some progress and to have retaken several villages in this quarter.

LORD ROSEBERRY'S A WAR FOR JUSTICE AND TRUTH, SAYS LAURIER

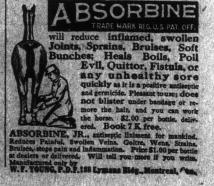
HOW MUCH THE WAR

The war has been in progress only seven weeks and already the German empire has spent and appropriated almost four billion dollars, or more than sufficient to build twelve Panama Canals. The moneys made available so far are as follows:

War chest, from indemnity from

War chest, from in-demnity from France in 1870 ...\$1,000,000,000 Appropriated in 1913 250,000,000 Appropriated August 4 by Reichstag ...\$1,250,000,000 War bonds issued September 19\$1,050,000,000

If a cake cracks open while baking, here is too much flour in it.



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

E. W. McCREADY, President and Manager SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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rwise, rejected letters are destr AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose The Maple Leaf forever."

ST. JOHN, N.B., SEPTEMBER 26, 1914

on in France and Belgium, but during the last two weeks the war of to-day has cattle and sheep raising.

far outrun the examples of history.

The Persian horde' which threatened the Toronto Globe says:

Greece was set down until this year as the greatest army of importing countries under normal conditions. This war broke out at a time when the withdrawal of millions of men from industrial pursuits to be formed or of Britain on land and sea. While the present battle, by far the greatest in the member that the very fact that Germany of be now fighting a prolonged engagement so far from Paris seven or eight weeks after the beginning of hostilities spells Germany's failure and a severe dislocathe Aisne, time lost there, even if it is employed to inflict terrific losses upon the French and British who are in action, means so many days gained by the Allies in consolidating and bringing to bear the great forces which they have not yet had time to put in the field. The longer the Germans fight, and particularly the longer they fight without smashing any of the armies opposed to them, the more hopeless the outlook for them must be, and the more clearly stand out the vast odds opposed to them.

The terrific loss of life now going on is a sacrifice to Prussian militarism. That is a spirit that must be put down. It is an inheritance from Frederick the Great.

The farmers will have themselves to blame if they fail to profit by the situation that has arisen. Last year Maritime an inheritance from Frederick the Great. an inheritance from Frederick the Great. It is both the Kaiser and the German people, not either alone, that must take the responsibility for the horrors of the war of 1914. And it is the German people more than the Kaiser who must pay the bill. A people who was paid fifteen years ago for a pair of large exen weighing more than twice as much and in far better condiminant to make the people who was payd to people who was payd to people who was peo would permit a war lord to use them as spring, could have been bought for less pawns in a terrific gamble of this kind, or a people which would assent to, or approve of, or actually glorify the idea since the war started, and the full effect approve of, or actually glorify the idea that Germany in arms and in trade can conquer the world, is a people who are impossible neighbors until their claws a have been cut. The Prussian war spirit and lack of enterprize on their part if and the Prussian idea that victory for they fail to do so. the Germans is at all a possible scheme must be and will be crushed and up-

balance along the Aisne, the final outcome of the great struggle cannot properly be said to be in doubt. Even if this present battle were lost the Allies would merely recognize the fact that they had not at first placed men enough in the field, and they would bring greater armies to bear. Those who believe that to be impossible must fall back upon their arithmetic and compare the normals. their arithmetic and compare the popula-tions and the wealth of the British Em-pire, of France and Russia, of Belgium, and of Servia with the populations and a long way before heavy odds they wealth of Germany and Austria. It is had succeeded in retiring in good order, a staggering sum, and to-day no man can that their mettle had well endured every reckon with certainty the period of time test of war and that no considerable

man right wing that fell back across the river. London bases the chief hope of

to make it for some time, for while the war is having a bad effect on many inof battles in the world's history with terests, it is favorably affecting agricul-which to compare the conflict then going tural interests all over America, particularly where special attention is given to

"Germany and Austria are both foo

THE WAR AS A WHOLE

About three weeks ago when the German drive had forced the left of the allied line back almost upon the outer defences of Paris, and when the invest reckon with certainty the period of time that may be occupied in working it out. But that Germany will be crushed and the Prussian war spirit broken and reformed there can be no doubt.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Since September 14, the official reports from the battle front in France have been meagre and lacking in detail. The test of processing forward, especially on the British be able continuation. The presence of the straight of the presence of the straight of the presence of the straight of the principal and most powerful Germany and proof of that in the near future.

(Calgary News-Telegroup on the British and French lines. Four days have passed and nothing decisive has happened. Stiff fighting has apparently never ceased and the slaughter has been isolated or broken even though the enemy's aships by submarine attacks is a game that two can play. England is very likely to furnish additional proof of that in the near future.

The FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Since September 14, the official reports from the battle front in France have been meagre and lacking in detail. The test of working it out. But that if the allied forces continued to hold the principal and most powerful German army "at close grips" time would be fighting strongly in favor of Great been meagre and lacking in detail. The test of the Straits of Destroying the enemy's ships by submarine attacks is a game that two can possible, but they do not see how a low that the sughtering enormous loss. In the East Russian successes constitute the straits of Destroying the enemy's ships by submarine attacks is a game that two can possible force could traverse it in retreat without suffering enormous loss. In the East Russian successes constitute the surfact of the Straits of Destroying the enemy's ships by submarine attacks is a game that two can play. England is very likely to furnish additional proof of that in the near future.

The Value of the aeroplane for scouthing the vice will be not a surface and proof of that in the near future.

The value of the enem

German right wing. All along the line to Argonne the Germans have been forced to give ground, but the advantage gained is not enough to warrant the assumption that the tide, so far is this great battle is concerned, has actually turned against them. It would seem that the enemy's right, under Von Kluck, has been forced to retreat seven or eight miles in order to avoid being enveloped by the British and French. If the Allied armies succeed in driving the Germans from their present strongly entrenched position, there would be nothing for the enemy to do but retreat across the border. From that time on Germany would be playing a defensive game, brought about by the disarrangement of her entire plan of campaign.

Germany must win this fight or lose both prestige and the second phase of the war. There is good reason for believing that the right wing of the enemy, which stretches across North eastexn France; is gradually yielding. Should Von Kluck's army be forced to retreat, then the battle of the Aisne would follow the course of the battle of the Marne, for there it was the German right wing that fell back across the German army has been fighting a tremendous rear guard action, and has constantly been in danger of having its wings, particularly its right wing, enveloped by the Allies. The allied forces, then, have been magnificently holding the best forces of the enemy at close grips, have even put them upon their defence, and have made seemingly impossible any fresh and successful movement toward Paris. In the interval Russia is adding a million men to the first million she sent aga

the Allies in a possible averedgement of the samp at the word Buttish and a possible averedgement of the samp at the word Buttish and a possible averedgement of the samp at the word Buttish and a possible averedgement of the samp at the word Buttish and the present fighting are learned. The hope this possible and the present fighting are learned. The present fighting are learned. The Buttish secret is possible and the present fighting are learned. The learnedgement of the samp at the word of the Buttish secret is possible and the present fighting are learned. The learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learned. The learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learned. The learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learned. The learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learned. The learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learned. The learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learned. The learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learned. The learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement in a considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement in a considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement in a considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement in a considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement. The learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement in the considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement in the considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement in the considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement in the learnedgement in the learnedgement in the learnedgement is a considerable and the present fighting are learnedgement in the learnedgement in the learnedgement is a considerable and the learnedgement is a

will make will make will make been able been able been able to know. A necessarily strict canorbhip makes these internal conditions largely a matter of conjecture. That there is distress there and that glance at the many integration in Canada distress the many integration in Canada above and beyond the menace of Berlin. The Slav race to the eastward, tremendously powerful in numbers and resources, impenetrable by a foreign for some of men be formed for the certain prizes of the war which of the certain prizes of the certain prizes of the war which of the certain prizes of the war which of the certain prizes of the certain prize

its impress upon the civilization of to-day. That challenge is now to be ans-wered. As on many historic occasion. Great Britain fights once more for lib-erty in the best sense, for peace, for jus-tice, for world tranquility.

The statesmen of Great Britain look forward sternly and resolutely to a long war. In addition to the staggering sacrifice made by the people of the United Kingdom in maintaining the world's greatest navy, it is now proposed to arm and maintain a million fighting men, in which are to be represented the vigor and the manhood of every British country under the Union Jack. So many men cannot lesp instantity to arms under mour system, but gradually and surely men cannot lesp instantity to arms under mour system, but gradually and surely men cannot lesp instantity to arms under mour system, but gradually and surely men cannot lesp instantity to arms under mour system, but gradually and surely they will be placed in the field, and the record of those who have already been under fire is, no doubt, a sure index of the quality of those yet to go to the form. The war may, indeed, be long, but as the weeks go by the nature of they are being forced back also.

The grand result should not be surprising if they are being forced back also.

The grand result should be arrived at because of power, shas been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in has been no general rise in food prices in the salidation.

To the Hague Convention, seeking to those in mank at Louvain is somly typical of her abuse of power, she sown the abuse of power. She has sown the sale with the abuse of power, she sown the sale with the abuse of power. She has sown the sale in the abuse of power, she is a signatory. The wandalism at Louvain is somly typical of her abuse of power. She has sown the sale is somly typical of her abuse of power. She has sown the sale is sale mank a sugartory. The wandalism at Louvain is somly forward sternly and resolutely to a long the battle front makes progress slow, direct war. In addition to the staggering sacri-

Fighting doggedly foot by foot the cisive effect on the struggle that has been going on unceasingly for ten days, but the fact that the Germans are unable to break the allied line at any point.

It is of vital importance to the Germans to hold their ground north of Rheims, for a day's march of the Allies, extending from Rethel to the fortress of able to break the allied line at any point means that the tide is setting against them. If they cannot gain lost territory they are losing, no matter how stubbornly they may defend their entrenched position on the Aisne. On Saturday a Berlin official statement said that a decisive attack with loss was being made on the British and French lines. Four critics say that this territory is not important the string of the Meuse, leaving them as a sole line of retreat the territory north of Verdun, which is densely wooded and difficult, particularly in bad weather. Military critics say that this territory is not important them.

been rather lucky in playing the game of hide and seek, but it will not be very long before their activities are cut short. They are doomed either to destruction or to take shelter in a neutral port, if they can find one. The account to date, so far as commerce destroying is concerned, is heavily in favor of the British, whose cruisers have captured nearly 300 merchant vessels, of which 230 were under the German flag. The Austrian merchant marine, which gave much promise, has suffered severely.

We must take the bitter with the sweet. We must be prepared to hear of other great disasters on sea and land before the war is over. It will take time

before the war is over. It will take time to beat Germany, and the sacrifices will

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

cleared of German commerce and of has been an exchange of views between German ships of war, and here and there the two countries which has placed both

erman right wing. All along the line of Argonne the Germans have been are described in France the Kaiser would be unequal amption that the tide, so far is this

not directed against war but against the abuse of force during war. They mark the limitations as to what belligerents abuse of force during war. They mark
the limitations as to what helligerents
may do. In very definite language the
Hague Convention laid down the rights,
laws and duties of nations engaged in
warfare and in those cases not included
in the regulations adopted by them, populations and belligerents remain under
the protection and the rule of the principles of the law of nations, "as they reciples of the law of nations, "as they reping would have suffered had England's
suit from the usages established between civilized nations, from the laws of humanity and the requirements of the

m Belgium; but they subjected that would so soon be under its country not only to the horrors of an invasion, but to spollation, devastation, have reason to praise their work at the buttlefield. He spoke highly of them three, and doubtless he will have reason to praise their work at the front.

A-Durning an the night, But on Tuesday, in the morning, about three, A gunner up and spoke, "Darn me if any smoke is coming from their chimney pots," says British Empire, that most magnificent structure of the world's peace, has been united in a new sense by the drawing of the German sword. In the flashing ight of a sudden war the world sees British Dominions everywhere fixed by a common purpose and a common resolution to maintain the integrity, yes the supremacy of the British Empire. For many years Great Britain, and in a lesser sense the King's Dominions oversea, a repetitive secure of the sinister of Prussian militarism. At last, breaking all bounds of reason, the Prustian and process of the structure of the world's peace, has been united in a new sense by the drawing of the drawing of the drawing of the glown a verification on the battlefornt during the last mode has irruption into Belgium a verifable day of wrath to the people. Louvain, the most celebrated seat of learning in the Low Countries, is a mass of runtian the integrity, yes the supremacy of the British Empire. For many years Great Britain, and in a lesser sense the King's Dominions oversea, he would and process and a common resolution to maintain the integrity, yes the supremacy of the British Empire. For many years Great Britain, and in a lesser sense the King's Dominions oversea, he would and process and a population about the same as St. John has ceased to exist Some of the men were shot, the rest some of the Triple Alliance did not place Italy under any obligation to assist Germany and Austria began the struction is without a place Italy under any obligation to assist Germany and Austria began the struction is without a place Italy structure of this destruction is without a place Italy structure of the city was rased to the ground. The infamous crime of this destruction is without a place Italy structure of the city was rased to the ground. The infamous crime of this destruction is without a place Italy under any is on the side of the British and French, who, no doubt, are receiving strong reinforcements. Enough has come through to lead one to believe that the allied armies are making at least a small modi-

> tremendous entrenchments from Craonne to near the Argonne forest, there will be tion of a sudden lapse into primitive savnothing left for the enemy but to return whence it came. The same will be the of that militarism which dominates the councils of the Kaiser and the German ound, or if a general advance of the imperialist bureaucracy. There is no furench right becomes possible north-ture for brigandage, no matter what its force. It must be wiped out like a terrible plague, if civilization is to survive.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The issue of the war, says Sir J. M. Barrie, is as to "whether soldiers or citizens shall rule in Europe." That is the case in a nut shell. The man who fails to give his fair share

to the fund being raised for the needy families of those who have gone to the front is unworthy of citizenship and its

forgot to take into account. There are many others.

* * *

What a tremendous loss British shipping would have suffered had England's fleet kept up a less vigilant patrol of the sea! No where on the ocean are German

sea! No where on the ocean are German

I were chewing of a quid, Which I ordinary did

O' Sundays, for I sort o' think its right,

When our gunner—Ben's his name—Did quite suddenly exclaim,

And his exclamation were, "Blow me

armies are making at least a small modicum of progress.

It is officially pointed out that the nature of the defences necessary along the battle front makes progress slow, and the operations are said to be similar to those in Manchuria. Special reference is also made to the exceptional power of the harms of the structure of the structure of the defences necessary along the defences necessary along the structure of the structure of the defences necessary along the structure of the structure of the harms of To the Hague Convention, seeking to prevent the abuse of force, Germany was a signatory. The vandalism at Louvain prices would be startling and the report of their soul;

war with Japan.
"Germany," he says, "does not realize what resistance she will meet on the sea from the small but strong reorganized Russian navy.

strong reorganized Russian navy, "I do not think that in her present condition Germany proposes t try again an offensive march int try again an offensive march into Russia or a march on Moscow, as the Kaiser said to his legions. It is too late now and if such move by the war lord was intended to attract the Russian forces now operating in Galicia he will get them, because most of these Russian troops are free now, having accomplished the task of beating Arustria.

"The Kaiser can rest assured that there are still enough fresh troops in Russia to escort him to Moscow."

The Straits of Dover. (Calgary News-Telegram.)

In 1804 Napoleon said, "Let us be nasters of the Straits of Dover for six hours and we shall be masters of the vorld." But report after report of Brit-charles L. PATTERSON. tional proof of that in the near ish victories on the seas shows that there will be no mastery of the world today, Just as there was none in the days when Bonaparte sought to place the continent beneath his yoke.

of Dorking"

John T. G. Carr, of Hartland (N. B.). writes to The Telegraph as follows: "Sir,-I have heard the remark re cently that the Germans were afraid to venture into the open sea on account of seasickness. The enclosed (The Battle of Dorking) published some forty years ago in a London journal would eem to bear this out and might be of interest at the present time."

THE BATTLE OF DORKING

I served as gunner's mate
When I was twenty-eight—
That's fifty anno dominis ago;
And our ship which was the "Spanker," Were a riding at her anchor, One Sunday night in August you must

Not a solitary shot—
But her ensign fluttered down by the

For all their precious crew, Unaccustomed to the blue, Invalided when the ships began to roll.

And thus the battle ended, And the broken peace was mended; And William, when at last he ceased to be, Died a sadder and a wiser,

A more circumspect old Kaiser, And a member of the Peace Society. The United Empire.

From the farthest shores of the seven seas,
Wherever is Britain's sway,
The answer comes with the beat of And the march of men to the fray.

Our glorious Empire, whose domains Are scattered the whole world through, Responds in might to the call to fight, The heart of the race beats true.

Not for gain nor for love of war, Not for a jealous hate, We wage a strife for the very life Of the things that have made us great. For the structure reared through toil-

fraught years, Sweet Freedom's tower and thorne; For honor bright, for peace and right, Earth's richest blessing known.

Though gloomy days may yet go by, Though grim war's toll will be, Freedom and right o'er tyrant might Will gain the victory.

To the utmost bounds of her vast domains, Wherever are Britain's laws, Her sons proceed to supply her n And battle for Freedom's cause.

Capturing the Alphabet. (Boston Transcript.)

Sir J. D. P. French has a good many letters in front of his name and the chances are he will come out of this war with the balance of the alphabet after

the San river northy patch credits the M Austrians, Sarayevo, In Africa the B In Africa the B
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Gen, Louis Both
of South Africa, has
against German Sout
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the formation of a W
Another British
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France, bringing the
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cruiser, and two Ge
Berwick in the North
It is reported the
North Sea

Fighting on land daring raid in the N

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The Russians ar

Along the battle still progressing no

TWO GE

It is reported North Sea. London, Sept. 22, the North Sea, which cruisers, Aboukir, H This was one of for the Germans hav ish naval superiority been training their y Nevertheless, it o sunk could so easily

able to remain in saf However, the Br supply, and, in doin The ships which it is a little satisfac ble in number than of the admiralty, has of the admiralty, has Germany's one.
Meantime there northern France. T a little there. These decisive result for eight announcement the right bank of the Riexperts look for first NEW ARMY OPE

Although the off been forced to give a the district around ents describe the alli been so many report threaten the German If this is true, it not extend much fur by way of Chauny a On the plateau o is no late informati manding positions I man official report

of Bethney.

In the centre be in the week, there offensive, and, acco have succeedd in ag to the south of Flar The French hav JAROSLAU FALL

The Russians 1 fortress of Jaroslau, surrounding. Jarosla sion will greatly assi a strong Austro-Ger hope at least of deta tve against Germany against German The Servians re suffered severely or Drine, where the A This attack accounts needed to stem the The Servians fe

and the troops at town is the birthple the Austrian heir a Austrians have man There is a rum war, as a result of banian army into H

REPORT TAKING London, Sept. 2 Austrians, after an RUSSIAN FLAG

Petrograd, Sept. the fortified Austr made here today. Jaroslau is an the San River and seventeen miles nor tween Lemberg and PARIS SAYS NO

Paris, Sept. 22, government tonight REPORT GERMA

London, Sept. 2 spondent of the Cen of the German artill NEW BRITISH CA London, Sept. casualty list under wounded and 14 m turned to their com

Of other ranks ALLIES GAIN IN At the Battlefre was given last nigh nt, running along The batteries of ugh their activit

2 o'clock this morning them. Then all At the western and simultaneously open lines towards occasions, succeeded trenches, but only to the attacking an

retained the ground Further east the driven off to their of the troops who had the front fresh brig only too anxious to Military expert

"The Battle of Dorking"

John T. G. Carr, of Hartland (N. B.) writes to The Telegraph as follows:

"Sir,—I have heard the remark recently that the Germans were afraid to venture into the open sea on account of seasickness. The enclosed (The Battle of Dorking) published some forty years ago in a London journal would seem to bear this out and might be of interest at the present time."

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When I was twenty-eight—
That's fifty anno dominis ago;
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I were chewing of a quid, Which I ordinary did O' Sundays, for I sort o' think its

right, right,
When our gunner—Ben's his name—
Did quite suddenly exclaim,
And his exclamation were, "Blow me

Says he: "My jolly mates,
This here Lloyd's paper states,
As we're goin' to fight them German
Furrineers."

Whereupon we tars, in spite
Of its bein' Sunday night,
Stood up and gave three hearty British
cheers.

Well, we sailed away to meet
This famous German Fleet,
Consarning which there'd been no end
of jaw;
For in six weeks they had planned,
And built, and launched and manned
The finest fleet a nation ever saw.

We had cruised about on Sunday;
But about six bells on Monday,
When as smooth as any mirror was
the water,
Right on the horizon
Rose a cloud as black as pizon:
"Twas the foe a-steaming down upon

"Twas all as still as death,
There was not a single breath,
But our Admiral wore a smile upon
his cheek; The foe was on our larboard, But right away to starboard Was a very little tiny narrer streak

A-chucklin' werry sly,
And a-'winking of his eye,
Our Admiral gave orders for to run;
And the enemy gave chase,
For the Germans as a race,
Have a preference for fighting ten to

At seven we felt a whiff,
At eight it blowed right stiff;
At nine it was blowing half a gale,
But at ten the waves ran higher
Than St. Paul's Cathedral spire,
And my language to describe the same
do fail.

We kept a 'lectric light
A-burning all the night;
But on Tuesday, in the morning, about
three,

A gunner up and spoke,
"Darn me if any smoke
Is coming from their chimney pots," says

Just then we heard a shout,
And our Admiral sung out,
"Send a signal up to wear about and
close."

We meared them, and took aim, And the word to fire came,
And our volley down the line of battle

roared;
But the Germans answered not—
Not a solitary shot—
But her eusign fluttered down by the board.

We were speechless very nigh,
As we couldn't make out why
The sponge they should so quickly
up-ards chuck it,
Till Bismark we espied
Hanging palid o'er the side,
And Molke sitting down beside a

All their gunners, all their stokers,
Lay as flat as kitchen pokers,
All a-groaning from the bottom of
their soul;

For all their precious crew, Unaccustomed to the blue, Invalided when the ships began to roll.

And thus the battle ended. And the broken peace was mended; And William, when at last he ceased

to be,
Died a sadder and a wiser,
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From the farthest shores of the seven

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Our glorious Empire, whose domains
Are scattered the whole world through,
Responds in might to the call to fight.
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For the structure reared through toilfraught years,
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For honor bright, for peace and right,
Earth's richest blessings known.

Though gloomy days may yet go by.
Though grim war's toll will be,
Freedom and right o'er tyrant might
Will gain the victory.

mains, Wherever are Britain's laws, Her sons proceed to supply her need, And battle for Freedom's cause. CHARLES L. PATTERSON.

Capturing the Alphabet.

(Boston Transcript.) Sir J. D. P. French has a good many letters in front of his name and the chances are he will come out of this war with the balance of the alphabet after

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES ACCOUTED FOR WHEN THREE

Fighting on land has given way for the moment as a news factor to the daring raid in the North Sea by five German submarine boats, which have torpedoed and sunk three British armored cruisers, the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, and in turn lost two of their own number under the fire of the British

Along the battle line in France reports indicate that while the fighting is still progressing no great gains have been made by either side, and that the critical period, when one side or the other is to be returned victor, is still to

The Russians are reported to have taken the fortified town of Jaroslau, on the San river northwest of Przemysi, from the Austrians, and a Rome despatch credits the Montenegrins and Servians with having captured from the Austrians, Sarayevo, capital of Bosnia.

In Africa the British have repulsed a German attack in their eastern territory, the Germans retreating with losses.

Gen. Louis Botha, the famour Boer general and now premies of the Union of South Africa, has taken over supreme command of the British operations against German Southwest Agrica.

It is reported that the French are again bombarding the important Austrian seaport of Cattaro.

Lord Kitchener, the British war minister, has approved the proposition for the formation of a Welsh army corps.

Another British casualty list again shows a large proportion of officers among the killed, wounded or missing.

General French has issued a further report on the British operations in France, bringing them up to September 18.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Spreewald, armed as an auxiliary cruiser, and two German colliers, have been captured by the British cruiser Berwick in the North Atlantic.

It is reported that a vessel of 12,000 tons has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

London, Sept. 22, 9.15 p. m.—The daring raid of German submarines across the North Sea, which resulted this morning in the sinking of the three British cruisers, Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, has momentarily diverted attention from the battlefields of the continent.

This was one of the things which the British navy has been led to expect, for the Germans have quite frankly avowed that their plan was to reduce British naval superiority by submarine raids and the sowing of mines, and they have been training their young officers for sallies of this kind.

Nevertheless, it came as a shock to Englishmen that big ships such as those sunk could so easily be attacked and destroyed, while the German fleet has been able to remain in safety in its mine and fortress protected harbors.

However, the British fleet must keep the seas to insure Great Britain's food supply, and, in doing so, must run great risks.

The ships which were sunk, while obsolete, still were very useful vessels, and it is a little satisfaction to England to know that her cruiser fleet is still double in number than that of Germany, and that, as Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, has said, she will be able to build during the war three to Germany's one.

Meantime there have been no important changes on the battlefronts in northern France. The opposing armies continue to gain a little here, and lose a little there. These gains might tell, in the long run, but have not brought any decisive result for either side.

The French official report issued this afternoon agian lays some stress on the announcement that an advance is benig made by the allies' left wing on the right bank of the River Oise, from which point both the public and the military experts look for first indications of how the battle is likely to end.

NEW ARMY OPERATING FROM PERONNE. Although the official reports do not go beyond saying that the Germans have been forced to give ground before the French attacks, and speak of Noyon and the district around that city as the centre of the operations, some correspondents describe the allies' left as extending from just west of Noyon to as far north as Lecatelet, from which point, or Peronne, the new army, of which there have been so many reports, but no confirmation, is supposed to be operating, to threaten the German right wing.

If this is true, the German right is in a very dangerous position, for it cannot extend much further north or west of St. Quentin. Its position runs thence by way of Chauny and south of Laon to north of Rheims.

On the plateau of Craonne severe fighting has been going for days, but there is no late information as to whether the Germans or the allies hold the commanding positions here. The allies had the plateau a few days ago, but the Ger-

is no late information as to whether the Germans or the allies hold the commanding positions here. The allies had the plateau a few days ago, but the German official report claims that it has been recaptured, together with the village of Bethney.

In the centre between Rheims and Souair, which the French occupied early in the week, there has been more desperate lighting, the Germans taking the offensive, and, according to the French reports, being repulsed. The Germans also have made some attacks in the Woevre district without success, but they have succeedd in again crossing the Lorraine frontier and occupying Donestre, to the south of Flamont.

The French have captured additional prisoners and supplies.

JAROSLAU FALLS BEFORE RUSSIANS.

hope at least of detaining the Russian armies which are needed to take the offensive against Germany.

The Servians report another victory over the Austrians, who thus far have suffered severely on all sides. This engagement occurred near Kroupani on the Drine, where the Austrians attempted to invade Servia, but were driven back. This attack accounts for the Servian evacuation of Semlin, as the troops were needed to stem the Austrian offensive movement.

The Servians feel that they can now proceed with the invasion of Bosnia, and the troops at Visegrad have been ordered to march on Sarayevo, which town is the birthplace of the present war, for there occurred the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

The Servians and Montenegeins are within ten miles of Sarayevo, and the Austrians have made one sortic from the town, according to a Rome despatch, but quickly turned back in the face of the opposing forces.

There is a rumor, too, that Essad Pasha, the former Albanian minister of war, as a result of an agreement with the Servian government, will lead an Albanian army into Herzegevina by way of Cattaro.

REPORT TAKING OF SARAIEVO.

REPORT TAKING OF SARAJEVO.

London, Sept. 22—The Rome correspondent of the Star says the Servian and Montenegrin troops have occupied Sarajevo, which was abandoned by the Austrians, after an overwhelming defeat.

RUSSIAN FLAG FLIES OVER JAROSLAU.

Petrograd, Sept. 22, via London, 7.27 p. m.—Russian troops have occupied the fortified Austrian position of Jaroslau, according to official announcement made here today. The Russian flag is now flying over the town.

Jaroslau is an important railroad centre. A bridge near the town crosses the San River and commands the passage of that river. The town is located seventeen miles north-northwest of Przemysl, and is on the railroad line between Lemberg and Gracow. PARIS SAYS NO CHANGE.

Paris, Sept. 22, 10.59 p. m.—The official statement issued by the French government tonight says merely that there is no change in the situation. REPORT GERMAN ARTILLERY GENERAL KILLED.

London, Sept. 22, 7.12 p. m.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Central News says it is reported there that General Steinmetz, of the German artillery, was killed in France September 15.

NEW BRITISH CASUALTY LIST. London, Sept. 22, 10.10 p. m.—The official press bureau tonight issued a casualty list under date of September 17, which shows 28 officers killed, 46 wounded and 14 missing. Three officers previously reported as missing have returned to their commands.

Of other ranks 150 wounded and 202 missing are reported.

ALLIES GAIN IN NIGHT BATTLE. At the Battlefront, Sept. 22, via Paris, 6.01 p. m.—Not a moment's respite was given last night to the German forces entrenched along the ninety mile front, running along the Rivers Aisne and Oise, and extending into the Woevre

district.

The batteries of the allied forces never ceased firing entirely all night, although their activity diminished somewhat after sundown.

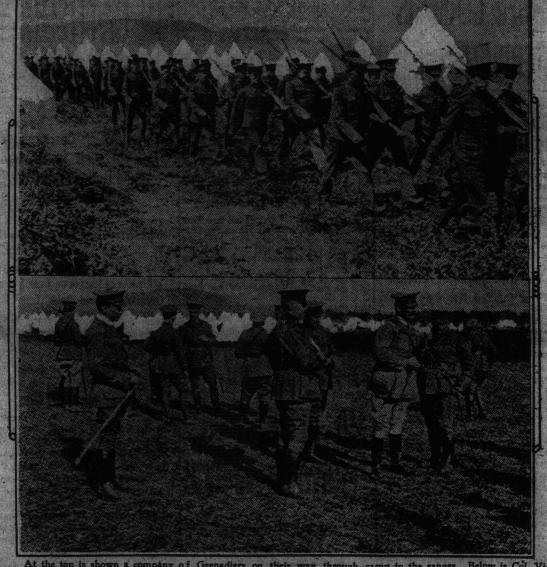
The Germans occupying the trenches kept constantly on the alert, but until 2 o'clock this morning no aggressive move was started from the allies lines facing them. Then all the allied batteries seemed to open fire together, and every point along the front became very active.

At the western end of the line the allied infantry gathered in the trenches and simultaneously at various points crept out and advanced cautiously in wide open lines towards the German positions. The French and British, on several occasions, succeeded in surprising and driving back the occupants of the German trenches, but only after the most stubborn lighting and after heavy losses both to the attacking and to the defending forces. In every instance the allied tropps retained the ground captured, and immediately dug themselves in.

Further east the Germans themselves developed a strong attack, but were beaten back with the bayonet, only to return again and again, to be finally driven off to their original positions. The allied commanders were able to give the troops who had been occupying the advance line a welcome rest, pushing to the front fresh brigades of batteries, hitherto held in reserve, and which were only too anxious to come into actual contact.

Military experts estimate that nearly 2,000,000 or more men are now in the zone where the battle has been in progress ten days.

With Canadian Forces at Valcartier



At the top is shown a company of Grenadiers on their way through camp to the ranges. Below is Col. Victor Williams the camp commandant and his staff, Col. Williams is the fourth figure from the left of the picture.



CANADIAN INFANTRY COMING INTO THE CAMP ARTER A MORNING'S RIFLE PRACTICE.

SURVIVORS SAY TWO OF FIVE SUBMARINES MAKING ATTACK WERE SUNK

Ijmuiden, Holland, via London, Sept. 22-11.26 p. m.-Two of five German submarine boats which attacked and sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sent to the hottom by the British ships, according to survivors of the cruisers who arrived here this evening.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, Sept. 22—The British warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy have been sunk in the North Sea by submarines, according to an announcement given out by the official bureau this afternoon.

Continuing, the announcement says a considerable number of the crews of these vessels were saved by H. M. S. Lowestoft and by a crews of these vessels were saved by H. M. S. Lowestoft and by a division of torpedo boat destroyers. Trawlers and their boats also aided in the work of rescue. The Aboukir was torpedoed first, the Hogue and Cressy drew in close to her and were standing by to save her crew, when they also were torpedoed.

The warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy are cruisers of the same type. Their tonnage and armament are identical. These vessels had a displacement of 12,000 tons, were 440 feet long, 69.5 feet wide, and drew 26 feet of water. Feet, were 440 feet long, 69.5 feet wide, and

drew 26 feet of water. Each one had a complement of 755 men, ineluding officers and crew.

These three cruisers had armaments consisting of two 9.2-inch guns, twelve six-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders and five 3-pounders.

The Aboukir and the Cressy were built at Govan in 1900, and the Hogue was built at Barrow in the same year. They cost more than \$3,000,000 each.

SEVEN HUNDRED KNOWN TO BE SAFE.

Harwich, England, Sept. 23, via London, 1 a. m.—It is computed here that 700 men from the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy

and Hogue were saved.

Thirty uninjured officers, survivors o fthe three sunken warships, arrived here tonight. They had been rescued from the water and wore improvised clothes. Eighty other survivors were landed at Parkeston Quay, three

miles west of Harwich. 287 SURVIVORS ON ONE VESSEL. Amsterdam, via London, Sept. 22—11.21 p. m.—The steamer Feres arrived at Ijmuiden tonight with 287 survivors from the British cruisers sunk by the German submarines. One dead and a few

wounded were also aboard.

THIS STEAMER PICKED UP 114 MORE. London, Sept. 22—6.57 p. m.—A despatch received here from The Hook of Holland says the Dutch steamer Titon has arrived there, bringing twenty British wounded, and some dead, picked up in the North Sea, after the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue

and Cressy.

The Titon reported that the disaster occurred at 7.30 o'clock this morning. The Titon picked up 114 survivors, most of whom were transferred to British torpedo boats.

PROBABLY ONE OF SAME CRUISERS.

Lowestoft, England, Sept. 22, via London—3.30 p. m.—It is reported that a vessel of 12,000 tons has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Another large vessel is standing by.

No official confirmation of the report can be obtained.

London, Sept. 22-9.41 p. m.-The Hamburg-American line steamer Spreewald has been captured by the British cruiser Berwick in the North Atlantic Ocean, according to an announcement

BERWICK MAKES CAPTURE IN NORTH ATLANTIC.

The Spreewald was fitted out as an armed cruiser. The two colliers earried 2,600 tons of coal and 180 tons of provisions for the German cruisers in Atlantic waters. The Berwick is commanded by Captain Lewis G. Baker.

It was stated also that two colliers had been captured.

The total number of German vessels which, according to latest The total number of German vessels which, according to latest reports, have been captured by British vessels at sea, or by British port authorities, is ninety-two. Ninety-five German vessels were detained in British ports at the outbreak of the war.

Seventy British vessels were held in German ports at the commencement of hostilities, and since then twelve British sea-going vessels, out of the upwards of 4,000 carrying on oversea trade,

FRENCH TELLS

OF FIGHTING

DAY BY DAY

Local Control of the Contro

Heavy Death Toll Of British Officers

Thirty-two Lieut.-Colonels, 85 Majors and 246 Captains on Casualty List-Some of Missing Heard From in German Hospitals - British Public Displays Great Patience in Waiting for War News.

London, Sept. 21, 8 p.m.—The patience with which the British people await news from their army is as remarkable as it is unexpected. They know that the British troops have been engaged for a week in a terrible battle, which is the culmination of all the fighting and which has gone on, with two or three brief respites, since August 23. They know that the little British army has held the post of the hardest fighting throughout and that the next roll of cas-

Yet they appear to recognize that inexorable military necessity in em these days of suspense, and from the newspapers and the public

The last official report revealing any details of the British operations was published last Thursday night. That report was not long and dealt for the most part with scattered incidents of Field Marshal Sir John French's advance against the German right wing. It dropped the curtain upon the events of September 14. The later official reports have been terse bulletins, which enabled the newspapers only to draw fresh lines on their maps showing the progress of the battlefront. These bulletins have merely announced accomplished moves in the war game, like cabled reports of an international ches match.

The government has made the country understand that the requirements of secrecy overshadow all other considerations and that the officers of the staff have no time to space for writing descriptions of the engagements. THE STORIES AS TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents hovering in the wake of the armies send descriptions of frangments of the battle they have been able to see, and stories from the wounded. The sum of their impressions is that the past week's battle exceeded in violence and stubborness anything in modern history, since the struggle at Port Arthur. There are stories of charges unequalled in the annals of British arms since Balaclava, and the casualty lists, which filter through slowly day by day, confirms the reports, which otherwise might be taken as an exaggeration of excited reporters getting their first glimpse of war.

The part that British officers are playing is illustrated by the bare testimony of the casualty lists. Seven hundred and ninety-seven officers are among the killed, wounded and missing, which's a percentage out of all proportion to the losses in the ranks. One hundred and thirty officers have been killed; 388 have been wounded, and 279 are missing. Many of the missing probably must later be recorded as killed or wounded.

The Goldstream Guards regiment holds the place of honor, with thirty-one ndents hovering in the wake of the armies send descrip

there be recorded as killed or wounded.

The Goldstream Guards regiment holds the place of honor, with thirty-one asualties among its officers corps. The King's Royal Rifles and the Suffolk legiment have each had twenty-five officers killed or wounded; the Gordon lighlanders, twenty-three; the Munster Fusiliers, twenty-one; Cameron Highlanders and Cheshire Regiment, each nineteen.

The field artiflery has lost lifty-six, and the medical corps fifty-two of-

Listed by ranks, the names of colonels and lieutenant-colonels number thirty-two, mapors, 85, and captains, 246.

The homes of many of the best known families in the kingdom are in mourning. Lt. Wyndham, of the Coldstream Guards, killed in action, was the only son of the late Right Hon. George Wyndham, at one time Chief Secretary for Ireland. Lt. Lockwood, of the same regiment, was the nephew of Lt. Col. the Right Hon. A. R. M. Lockwood, one of the most popular members of the house of commons. Saturday's list announced the death of Lord Guernsey, the heir of the Earl of Aylesford, and Lord Arthur Vincent Hay, heir of the Marguis Tweeddale.

MISSING OFFICERS HEARD FROM.

"It may be of some interest and comfort to the relatives of the officers hose names appear as missing, or wounded and missing, in the castualty lists issued by the war office after the termination of the retreat from Mons, to know that letters have been arriving in London from German hospitals in which some of them are found to be living. Several of them appear to be at

A letter from the chief surgeon of the hospital there to the wife of a wounded officer is given. It says: "Dear Madam: Your husband is staying in the hospital at Parderborn. He feels well and his wound also is getting on well. As he is a prisoner he is not allowed to write himself."

ESTIMATE DUAL ALLIANCE LOSS TO DATE AT 2,000,000

New York, Sept. 22—A Petrograd cable to the Tribune says:

Specialists here estimate that the extreme limits of Austro-German resources in men for this war do not exceed 6,000,000, about two-thirds being

German, and the other third Austrians.

The Germans have lost in France, Belgium and East Prussia, together with their last losses in concert with Austria in Galicia, no fewer than 1,000,000 men.

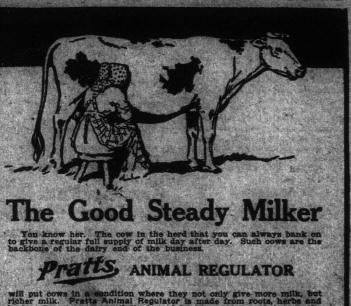
The Austrians in their conflict with Russia and Servia have likewise lost another 1,000,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, the latter being particularly numerous, owing to the readiness of the Slav element, about one-half of the total Austrian armies, to surrender to their fellow Slavs.

Loadon, Sept. 22—The Times' military expert says that the line of the allies now extends on the east from a point near St. Die through Luneville, Pont-A-Moutson, Etain, Consenvoye, Montfaucon, Souain, Rheims, Craonne, Noyon, Lassigny and Roisel to Lecalelet.

FRENCH TROOPS ATTACK GERMANS

The news of the day, the expert says: "Is the appearance of fresh forces around Peronne, seventeen miles northwest of St. Quentin, attacking the German extreme right at St. Quentin.

"The English army is near Soissons. On the British left are French troops, who probably reach through to Lassigny toward Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and are endeavoring to close in upon Lafere, fourteen miles



HELL'S OWN WORK WHEN GERMANS

Guardsman Met Shower Missiles as He Prepared to Take Morning Dip

the following letters from the front giv-ing an interesting insight into the fight-

"As soon as they came within range we poured a deadly volley into them, emptying saddles right and left, and they scattered in all directions. Meanwhile their artillery kept working up closer on the front and right, and a dark cloud of infantry showed out against the skyline on our front, advancing in a formation rather loose for the Germans. We opened on them and they made a fine target for our rife fire, winch was very well supported by our artillery. The fire from our guns was very effective, the ent guns, followed by percussion of the shells dropping right into the enemy's ranks.

Germans Win Race to Hiff.

Soissons. As I wained the bittle town of the rails from the little town of the rails from the little town of the suffered the rails from the little town of the suffered the rails from the little town of the facade of the cathedral stands the well known statue of Jean D'Arc. Some one had placed a tri-color in her outstretched arms. Great shells burst all around her leaving the Maid of Orleads and the flag unscathed, but her horse's belly and legs were chipped and seared with fragments of flying steel.

The Hotel Lyon D'or which stands in the square was a sad sight, having received the six view the exterior of the cathedral stands the well known statue of Jean D'Arc. Some one had placed a tri-color in her outstretched arms. Great shells burst all around her leaving the Maid of Orleads and the flag unscathed, but her horse's belly and legs were chipped and seared with fragments of flying steel.

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more and and may be greatly the property of th

Famous War Correspondent Tells of Visit to Rheims

CANADIAN TRAINING CAMP IN ENGLAND

Further Volunteers for the War Will Receive the Finishing Touches in Old Country-Force Going from Valcartier Will Require Twenty-eight or More Transports-Borden and Rogers Straightened Out Troubles of Col. Hughes in Selecting Officers by Sending Them All.

Take Morring Dip

Take Morring Dip

Take Morring Dip

MINSTER "DIRTY SHIRTS"
HOLDS UP WHOLE ARMY
HOLDS UP (Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Sept. 22—An important stateent in regard to the Canadian expedias required.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Post With Britain



Rheims Cathedral Had Stood

for 700 Years Through All

the Wars That Raged About

THAN BARBARIANS



AGENTS

RELIABLE repre meet the tremen fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men to rep and general agents. I taken in the fruit-gr New Brunswick offer portunities for men

THERE is a boom in New Brunswig liable Agents now in edistrict. Pay week Pelham Nursery Co.,

WANTED-Flushi twenty minutes by el course in nursing to have had at least school work. Capacione hundred and t one hundred and to school is registered w Albany. Probation per \$10.00 per month rem ceptance in school. Wheing formed. There for pupils. Further i plication to the Supering School.

SINIBALDI & OG King square, G ge. Ammur

Now Is the Tim Plan for We will not give a his year as a number og distances would

Then, our summers ool that St. John is uring the hot seaso

THOMPSON-To CHITTICK-On

MARRI TELFER-BROWN on Saturday, the 19th
A. Snelling, S. M. Te
Scotland, to Florence,
of Mr. and Mrs. J. I
John, N. B.
MURPHY-CRAIGSent 22 by Rev. M

Sept. 22, by Rev. Murphy to Minnie A McGREGOR-TINI Baird, M. A., Hugh bec (N. B.), to Sarah Houlton (Me.)

DOYLE-GOODSP

the Rev. Walter I Baptist church Doyle, son of Mr. and of this city, to A Goodspeed, daughte Goodspeed, of Pennis

HOYT-At New HOYT—At New Sept. 17, George Edg of Mr. and Mrs. R. 6 street, St. John, N. B Edith May, aged th months. He leaves t ren, father, mother, Kings Co. (N. B.), Sigering illness, James years, leaving a wif daughters, one sister

EVERETT-At 1914, George F. Eve John (N. B.), aged 8 Hayes, leaving his seven daughters to have York papers p
PRINCE—In this Margaret M., belove Prince in the 59th ying her husband, on mourn their sad

inst. William Conno CORNWALL -S evening, Sept. 19, at S.), Mary Dickinson rest, leaving a daughter, May, to r HAYES—At Duva the 15th inst., Josep three brothers and tw

CARD OF

Charles Parker and f their many friends sympathy during

Charlottetown, Sep sand people witness exhibition races tod weather the temper Every event was a time ever made on t The pacing record number of years ago broken today by Hi the 2.19 class in 2.161/2 the steam out of H were taken by Miss in 2.20, 2.23 and 2.20 The 2.24 class, a won by Mayor Todd three and was secon which were won by

heat was a race be King Brazilian and C the fastest being 2.1 The 2.40 class, event, the first three in the same time, 2.2 er took the first and

three but it was was a struggle every

TRAINING IN ENGLAND

War Will Receive the Finishing -Force Going from Valcartier t or More Transports-Borden Out Troubles of Col. Hughes nding Them All.

they will be available to be drafted for the front-from time to time as ready and is required. To Send Many Guns Also.

The premier announced that in addition to the decision to send all the troops now at Valcartier, comprising \$1,200 officers and men, and 7,500 horses, the oncers and men, and 7,500 horses, the Canadian government will also undertake to pay for 134 heavy and machine guns, to add to the effective fighting forces. In this connection the premier said:

said:

"The great demands upon the British government in supplying guns and rifes have made it essential that Canada should assist in every possible way.

"Therefore, in addition to the seventy field guns and the machine guns with which the Canadian expeditionary force is equipped, we are arranging to supply the British government with the follow-ling:

the most modern type, which had been ordered by the Canadian government in Great Britain before the outbreak of the war, are to be handed over to the Britain before the outbreak of the war, are to be handed over to the Britain before the Britain before the Britain between the britain britain between the britain between the britain b

war, are to be handed over to the Brit-ish government.

"2. Fifty-one guns of the same type, which the department of militia has on hand, will go forward on the transports.

"3. Six sixty-pounders, which will also be sent forward at the same time.

"4. About thirty machine guns ordered in England before the outbreak of the war.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel M. Farris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Farris, of Kingsclear, to Dr. A. H. Prescott, of Woodstock. The wedding will take place in October. Miss Farris is a graduate nurse of the Episcopal Hospital, Albany (N. Y.)

Rheims Cathedral Had Stood for 700 Years Through All the Wars That Raged About

New York, Sept. 21—An organized rotest of the architects and art lovers f the world against the action of Gerof the world against the action of German soldiers in destroying the historic Rheims cathedral, where all the newly crowned French kings from Clovis to the last crowned Bourbon passed in review, was the suggestion today of Thomas Hastings, of this city.

Mr. Hastings' mood was that of perhaps every architect in the city, certainly of all those who were seen in referance to the battering down of the beautiful church.

"The knocking down of a rare and beautiful monument that belonged to the world, that belonged to Germany as much as to France, that belonged to us, to all nations that worship beauty, why, that is vandalism gone insane," said Mr. Hastings.

"Notre Dame had stood for 700 years, stood through all the wars that raged about it. By the soldiers of the middle ages, barbarians so-called, that church had been respected, had been spared.

"It remained for German army officers men supposed to be cultured, to

Said to be the oldest ship in the world in active service, the Copenhagen yacht Constance has been sold to a fisherman of Skaw, in Jutland, who will use the ancient craft in his trade. The Constance was built 195 years ago, and in her long life has sailed into almost every port in the world. Her timbers are still staunch, and her new owner declares he can see no reason why she should not sail the seas for a century to come.



Prudence in Banking

The Bank of Nova Scotia

has been established 83 years, has accumulated a Reserve Fund nearly double its Capital and carries ample cash reserves at all times. You are invited to become a depositor.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet 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 and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

district. Pay weekly; liberal ter Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

WANTED—Flushing Hospital—situated in Greater New York, about twenty minutes by electric car from the heart of the city—offers a three-years course in nursing to young women who have had at least one year of High school work. Capacity of the hospital, one hundred and twenty beds. The school is registered with the Regents at Albany. Probation period is two months. \$10.00 per month remuneration after acceptance in school. Winter class is now being formed. There are four vacancies for pupils. Further information by application to the Superintendent of Training School.

GUNSMITHS

SINIBALDI & OGDEN SMITH, 43 King square. Gnns, Rifles and Re-volvers repaired. Also for hire, sale or exchange. Ammunition. Special line

S. KERR.

THOMPSON-To Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Thompson, Hampton, N. B., on the 21st instant, a son, CHITTICK—On the 20th inst., to the wife of A. E. Chittick, 95 Moore street, a doublet.

MARRIAGES

city.

McGREGOR-TINKER—At the Presbyterian Manse, Woodstock (N. B.), on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1914, by Rev. Frank

PORT OF ST JOHN. Arrived.

CANADIAN PORTS

BRITISH PORTS.

Iontreal. Liverpool, Sept 20—Ard, str Cedric, th, Sept 20-Ard, str Eng-

ntchoukoff (Dan), Pugwash. Fastnet, Sept 20—Passed, stmr Moun r, Tudor, Montreal for ——.

Miss Edna Smith.

The state of the control of the cont

John A. Squiers.

NO BLACK BORDERS ON CRUISERS' LOSS

Finest Traditions of British Navy Maintained by Officers and Men of Aboukir, Hague and Cressy

Sister Ships Ran Into Danger But Survivor Says "Somehow You Expect It of the Navy"--Twenty-four Men Adrift Four Hours on Target--Cressy Fired at Submarines But No Certainty Damage Was Done--No Excitement When Explosions

(By EDGAR ROWAN.)

(Special to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Ymuiden, Holland, Sept. 23—When the history of this war comes to be written we shall put on no black borders as men without pride or hope, around the story of the loss of the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. We shall write it in letters of gold for a plain unvarnished tale of those last moments when the cruisers went down help-less before hidden fees, for it ranks among the countless deeds of quiet, unseen, unconscious heroism that goes to make up the navy's

It is easy to learn all that happened, for the officers want chiefly to tell how splendid the men were and the men pay like tribute to the officers. The following, however, appear to be the main outlines of the disaster: The cruisers had for some time been patrolling the North Sea. Soon after 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, no one agrees on the exact time, the Aboukir suddenly felt a sharp shock on her port side. A dull explosion was heard, and a column of water was thrown up mast high. The explosion wrecked the stoke hole just forward amidships, and judging by the speed with which the cruiser sank, tore the bottom open. Almost immediately the doomed éruiser began to settle.

began to cettle.

Except for the writch on Geck, most of the crew were aslesp, the form the work of the crew were aslesp, the follows and men multion to quarters. Every mer merched cords the officers and men multion to quarters. Every were method to control of a dying share and the multiple of the control of the few bosts carried when cleared for action, two were sinkabed in the recent gales and unchine the way were the same of a gillings of the control of the few bosts carried when cleared for action, two were sinkabed in the recent gales and unchine the way were down the same than the control of the few bosts carried when cleared for action, two were sinkabed in the recent gales and unchine the way were down to a gill gale and the control of the few bosts carried when cleared for action, two were sinkabed in the recent gales and unchine the way were down to a sixty as the day it set. And the other can be present the control of the few bosts carried when cleared for action, two were sinkabed in the recent gales and unchine the way as the day it set. And the other can be a sixty as the same than the control of the few bosts carried when cleared for action, two were sinkabed in the recent gales and unchine the same than the control of the few bosts carried when cleared for action, two were sinkabed in the recent gales and unchine the same than the control of the few bosts carried when cleared the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of the few bosts carried when the same than the control of

One only prisonacy one said, "\$ that we did not have a clost at the Granaman. One only sharp in the war tag been a few did not been and the control of the c

DRAW NEW MAP

Kidnapped, Railroaded To American Pen, Gray-Haired Canadian Tells His Story



OF EUROPE ON

"Let us reach a final and simple solution and let us fortify and confirm the settlement by a law of nations which even the most audacious will have been taught to respect."

The foregoing report of the interview is issued by the British official pressureau, and consequently can be regarded, as an official decument.

THREE AUSTRIAN

uest against their wills another sec- ARTILLERY BATTLE

(Continued from page 1.)

THEIR ARTILLERY FIRE IS NOT GOOD; IT IS MORE THAN GOOD IT IS EXCELLENT. BUT THE BRITTISH SOLDIER IS A DIFFI.
CULT PERSON TO IMPRESS OR DEPRESS, EVEN BY IMMENSE
SHELLS FILLED WITH A HIGH EXPLOSIVE, WHICH DETONATE WITH TERRIFIC VIOLENCE AND FORM CRATERS LARGE ENOUGH TO ACT AS GRAVES FOR FIVE HORSES.

"THE GERMAN HOWITZER SHELLS ARE FROM EIGHT TO NINE INCHES IN CALIBRE, AND ON IMPACT THEY SEND UP COL-UMNS OF GREASY SMOKE. ON ACCOUNT OF THIS THEY ARE DUBBED 'COAL BOXES,' 'BLACK MARIAS' OR 'JACK JOHNSON,' BY

"MEN WHO TAKE THINGS IN THIS SPIRIT ARE, IT SEEMS, LIKELY TO THROW OUT THE GALCULATIONS BASED ON THE LOSS OF MORALE SO CAREFULLY FRAMED BY THE GERMAN

OUR BOMBARDMENT ON THE FIFTEENTH PRODUCED A GREAT IMPRESSION. THE OPINION IS ALSO REPORTED THAT OUR IN.
FANTRY MAKE SUCH GOOD USE OF THE GROUND THAT THE GERMAN COMPANIES ARE DECIMATED BY OUR RIFLE FIRE BE. FORE THE BRITISH SOLDIER CAN BE SEEN.

one of the German corps contains an extraordinary mixture of units. If the composition of the other cops is similar it may be assumed that the present efficiency of the enemy's forces is in no way comparable with what it was

when the war commenced,

"The losses in officers at noted as having been especially severe. A brigade

"The losses in officers at noted as having been especially severe. A brigade is stated to be commanded by a major; some companies of foot guards by one-year volunteers, while after the battle of Montmirail one regiment lost fifty-live out of sixty officers. The prisoners recently captued appreciate the fact that the march on Paris has failed and that their forces are retreating, but state that the object of this movement is explained by the officers as being to with-draw into closer touch with the supports which have stayed too far in the

"The officers are also endeavoring to encourage the troops by telling them that they will be at home by Christmas. A large number of the men believe

some of the permanent bridges had been repaired under fire. On the twentieth, Lieutenant (name deleted) of the Third Signal Corps, Royal Engineers, was unfortunately drowned while attempting to swim across the river with a cable,

in order to open up fresh telegraphic communication on the north side.

"Espionage is still carried on by the enemy to a considerable extent. Recently the suspicions of some of the French troops were aroused by coming across a farm from which the horses had been removed. After some search they discovered a telephone, which was connected by an underground cable with the German lines, and the owner of the farm paid the penalty in the usual

a copy of the savage, pittless text. Here it is:

"In the event of fighting taking place in the suburbs of Rheims, or in the city itself, the inhabitants are warned to remain absolutely calm and not to attempt to take part in the battle in any way whatsoever, under penalty of death.

BELGIANS TAKE MANY
PRISONERS IN BATTLE.

The proach to close quarters by forcing prisoners to march in front of them. The same trick on a large scale against the french, as is shown by the copy of an order printed below.

"During a recent attack," (the order reads), "the Germans drove a column of French prisoners in front of them. This action is to be brought to the notice of all our troops (1), in order to put them on their guard against such a dastardly ruse; (2), in order that every soldier may know how the Germans treat their prisoners. Our troops must not forget that if they allow themselves to be taken prisoners, the Germans will not fail to expose them to French bullets.

ABOURT SURVIVOR TELLS STORY.

Harrick, Spc, 13—1a as intercise with a survivor from the Aboulter 1 heart the individual part of the sign was trived about 5.30 a. m. on Isosady morning. The first thing that I was consistent to the short of the sign was trived about 5.30 a. m. on Isosady morning. The first thing that I was consistent to the short of the sign was trived about 5.30 a. m. on Isosady morning. The first thing that I was consistent to the sign was trived about 5.30 a. m. on Isosady morning. The first thing that I was consistent to the sign of the sign of

BRITISH UNSHAKEN UNDER SHELL FIRE,

MILITARY PHILOSOPHERS. "A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION HAS BEEN GLEANED FROM PRISONERS. IT HAS BEEN GATHERED THAT

"From an official diary captured by the first army corps it appears that

that they are beaten. The following is an extract from one document:

"With the English troops we have great difficulties. They have a queer way of causing losses to the enemy. They make good trenches, in which they

way in war for his treachery.

"After some cases of village fighting, which occurred early in the war, it

"We were shown a poster put up throughout the city by the German commander," said M. Bourgeois. "I made a copy of the savage, pitiless text. Here it is:

"In the event of fighting taking place in the suburbs of Rheims, or in the city itself, the inhabitants are warned to re-

VOL. LIV:

Opposing State On H turing Germ

> Furious fighting British armies are at the crucial action of icial statements are ng point of the wes

official statement, h to have redoubled th reports indicate, how A very rigorous

being permitted to raise the hopes of th and, second, that the might be of aid to th A special cable to at Termonde betwee a doctor who reports spital at Brussels.

from Cettinje, Mor of Sarayevo, capital The Austrian fo varship, according to

A despatch from navigation.
The Austrian go

of a fleet of eighte

Company's securities well as the company is the result, it is sai Austrian shareholder nmodity.

For the first time

ween Sept. 26 and Sir Edward Cars porting the empire." MORE VIGOR BUT London, Sept. 28,

no more success. "There is no cha "The Germans ha and there." FRENCH GAIN IN

following this afterno "Last night the

Paris, Sept. 28, 11 tonight:
"First-On our 1 very violent attacks. Meuse. In the Woeve

change in the situation GERMANS DENY London, Sept. 28, pany from Berlin giv capital today: "There is no cha ports concerning a vi

"Third-On our

"Reports of the "The Austrian go dum-dum cartridges, is not at present the garian army to adopt PRUSSIAN GUARD Bordeaux, Sept. 2 deaux from the front

ing of the last three m 250 to 100 men. Virtually all the and two battalions I CASUALTY LIST I London, Sept. 28.

marters at the front fficer who was killed nd ten who are mis-These missing m