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NO. 7

ARTILLERY BATTLE FERCELY RAGING WITH ALLES 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 continues 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 dull great shells are being hoisted across the rivers, valleys and plains, stretching 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 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 Peronne. A detachment has occupied Peronne, which is still further north.

The French also claim to have made an advance to the northwest of Berry-Au-Bac, which is about the point where the German line crosses the Aisne, continuing southeast to Brimont, which has been made the centre of many vigorous attacks.

Along the rest of the line, although there have been here engagements in which both sides claim victory, the situation is unchanged except that, according to German reports, the German troops have re-occupied Varennes, which the French took a few days ago.

The Austrian general staff issues a denial of the reports of Russian victories and the defeat of Gen. Dankl's army. The Austrian forces, the report says, "have been concentrated in a new position for several days but have waited in vain for any serious Russian attack."

RUSSIANS CLEANING UP SMALLER TOWNS.

From other sources, however, it is reported that the Russians have surrounded Premysl, 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 Premysl, and the other is making its way to the remaining fortress of Cracow, while the Russians are taking the smaller towns in Galicia under their wing.

It is considered probable that the fall of Jaroslavl and the isolation of Premysl has compelled the Germans to look more closely to the protection of their line drawn from Thorn to Kalisz, which guards Posen, as the Russians are able to release a large number of men for the invasion of that part of Germany.

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

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 encountered during the early days of the war.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave an interview to an Italian paper and later issued by the official press bureau, which is expected to have tremendous effect on the fighting in Italy, referring as it does to settlement after the war of the map of Europe on national lines, restoring to Italy her territory now held by Austria.

By authority of Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, it is stated that 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, 5.14 p. m.—The German offensive was extremely vigorous today at the western end of the long line stretching along the Rivers Oise, Aisne and Woivre.

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.

London, Sept. 24—9.30 p. m.—The correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Co. at 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:

"The right wing of the German west army, beyond the River Oise, had been engaged in battle with the French, who tried unsuccessfully to envelop it. 'Eastward, as far as the Argonne forests, there were no important engagements today.' 'To the east of the Argonne region, Valenciennes was captured in the course of the day, and the attack is proceeding.' 'German troops attacking the French forts of Verdun victoriously repulsed a violent counter-attack made from Verdun, Toul, and across the River Meuse. The heavy artillery used against Troyon, Les Pargoyies, Camp Des Ro-

CANADIANS NOW EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT

Major Portion of Contingent Has Sailed from Quebec Under Strong Convoy—Remainder to Follow Quickly.

(Canadian Press.)

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 24.—The major portion 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 destroyers, had been gathered at Quebec by Admiral Weymss, and other warships collected at convenient points. More than a week ago the transports at Quebec commenced taking on war stores, and since then there has been a steady flow in the direction of Quebec from the camp.

As the transports were loaded they steamed eastwards, and the conveying war vessels picked them up, forming a sufficiently strong protective force for the various groups.

All the transports carry heavy guns. A large proportion of the infantry and all the artillery, with much of the equipment, have already departed. The departure of the remainder will quickly follow.

RUSSIANS REACH CRACOW ON THEIR MARCH TO BERLIN

Vienna Reports Make Light of Losses to Date—German Diplomat Killed Before Tsing-Tau.

Paris, Sept. 24, 8 p. m.—The correspondent of the Italian newspaper Corriere Della Sera telegraphs from Trieste that two Austrian torpedo boats and one torpedo boat destroyer were sunk by floating mines last Friday on the coast of Dalmatia, according to a Rome despatch to the Havas Agency.

BOOMBASTIC OF GATTARCO BEGUN.

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

C. P. R. STR. MONTROSE ASHORE IN LOIRE.

Nantes, France, Sept. 24.—The British steamer Montrose, from Quebec, is ashore in the River Loire in France with her stockhold full of water.

The Montrose reported ashore in the Loire today, is the steamer that carried Dr. Harvey H. Crippen, the London wife murderer, and Ethel LeNeve on their flight to America in July, 1910. Her captain is the ill-fated H. G. Kendall, who was in command of the Empress of Ireland when she was run down and sunk in the lower St. Lawrence last May with a loss of more than 1,000 lives. After being chased by a government inquiry for responsibility for this disaster, Captain Kendall was sent back to the Montrose.

The Montrose, it is supposed, was in French waters as a military transport, either with British or Canadian troops.

BRITISH STEAMER ESCAPES DRESDEN.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.—News received here today from Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan, says that the British steamer Orizga was pursued for three hours and fired upon by a German cruiser, believed to be the Dresden. The Orizga, however, escaped, and arrived undamaged at Cape George, in the Falkland Islands.

The Orizga sailed from Liverpool July 6 for Callao, Peru, by way of Valparaiso, which port she left Aug. 18.

LOSSES DUE TO GERMAN TRICK.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Sept. 24.—Details of the sinking of the German steamer Cap Trafalgar by the British auxiliary cruiser Carnarvon several days ago were related by the sailors of the British vessel which arrived here today.

The battle took place at a point 300 miles off Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and lasted two hours.

The Cap Trafalgar lowered her flag steamer Cap Trafalgar by the British auxiliary cruiser Carnarvon several days ago were related by the sailors of the British vessel which arrived here today.

A despatch from Peking, sent September 19, said Baron Von Eisenbach, former second secretary of the German legation at Peking, was killed by a Japanese patrol dressed in Chinese clothes.

BRITISH UNSHAKEN UNDER SHELL FIRE

Sir John French in Striking Tribute to His Soldiers Says "They Are Difficult 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 Staggering German Losses.

London, Sept. 24, 9.45 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 follows:

"The enemy is still maintaining himself along the whole front and in order 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 will last for some days before a decision is reached, since it now approximates somewhat to siege warfare."

"The Germans are making use of searchlights. This fact, coupled with their great strength in heavy artillery, leads to the supposition that they are employing material which they may have collected for the siege of Paris."

"The nature of the general situation after the operations of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth, cannot better be summarized than as expressed recently 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.

"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-attacks 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 part of the railway to the north, so cutting, at least temporarily, one line of communication which is of particular importance 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 of their infantry advanced from cover, apparently with the intention of attacking, but on coming under fire they retired. Otherwise, the day was uneventful, except for the activity of the artillery, which is a matter of normal routine, 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 Fesse. 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 buried, all tending to show that as far back as the Aisne the German retreatment was hurried."

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

"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 our 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 RENOVATED AT DUSSE, WITH NO GREATER SUCCESS. THE BRUNT OF THE RESISTANCE HAS NATURALLY FALLEN UPON THE INFANTRY, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN DRENCHED TO THE SKIN FOR SOME DAYS AND THEIR TRENCHES HAVE BEEN DEEP IN MUD AND WATER, AND IN SPITE OF THE INCESSENT NIGHT ALARMS AND THE ALMOST CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED, THEY HAVE ON EVERY OCCASION BEEN READY FOR THE ENEMY'S INFANTRY WHEN THE LATTER ATTEMPTED TO ASSAULT AND THEY HAVE BEATEN THEM BACK WITH GREAT LOSS."

"INDEED, THE SIGHT OF THE PICKELHAUBEN COMING UP HAS BEEN A POSITIVE RELIEF, AFTER LONG TRYING HOURS OF INACTION UNDER SHELL FIRE."

"THE OBJECT OF THE GREAT PROPORTION OF ARTILLERY 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 RELIED 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

DRAW NEW MAP OF EUROPE ON NATIONAL LINES

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

WAR GOING BETTER THAN HE EXPECTED

Looked For Eight or Nine Months Before Any Decisive Result But French Gallantry and Russian Power Has Made Possible Much More Favorable Outlook—Promise to Italy Her Rightful Territory Under Austrian Rule.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Sept. 24.—Considerable interest and no little controversy have been aroused by an interview recently given by First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, to the London correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia of Rome. This interview "does not lead to any large part in the eventual discussion of the war. The correspondent asked what impression was made in England upon the British government by the Italian declaration of neutrality."

Mr. Churchill answered: "We always thought it was impossible for Italy to fight with Austria or to fight against England, and in all the admiralty arrangements for the Mediterranean since I have been here and we have always acted on the certainty that Italy will be neutral and unassured our naval force only against Austria."

"We started with a substantial navy preponderance, more likely to lead to our than sixteen to ten. In the next twelve months we shall have twice as many battleships completing and three or four times as many cruisers as Germany. If the losses were even equal, our position at this time near even will be far stronger than it is today."

"You must remember that none of the ships built in my term of office, except the small cruiser Arethusa have been commissioned yet. These are the most powerful and most expensive ships that ever were built. They are the fruit of the greatest naval effort England has ever made. They are all coming along the road."

"We always regarded the first month 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 gone."

ITALY IN NO DANGER ON MEDITERRANEAN.

"One argument constantly employed, especially by German emissaries, dealing with Italy, is that if Italy remains aloof in the Mediterranean she will be exposed to Anglo-French dictation. I should be glad if you could give me any reassurance on that point."

"I cannot think of any danger that a friendly Italy would run from English and French naval strength. We are both great Mediterranean powers. We do not seek expansion. We have got all the territory in the Mediterranean we want. We only want to live a quiet life, enjoy our positions and respect those of others. Therefore, however strong we are, I cannot see how there could be any danger to Italy. On the contrary, if Italy had been our ally in the war our naval interests would be hers, and our views about her island possessions and naval bases would be free from the slightest jealousy or suspicion."

"In case Italy should decide that her national interests require active intervention, how would it be received by the country and by the allies?"

END COMING SOON THAN HE EXPECTED.

"We are very confident in England 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 campaign go so well in the first two or three months."

"I have always been looking to the seventh, eighth and ninth months of the war to produce the great decision, but the extraordinary gallantry of the French army and the immense power which Russia has so quickly exerted, the pluck and energy of Serbia, combined with the great Austrian smash-up, have created at the end of the second month a situation which we might have been well content with at the seventh or eighth."

"Of course it is much too soon to speculate. We are not building upon the accidents of battlefields. We are measuring

ST. JOHN MARKETS

COUNTRY MARKET.

New potatoes, bush	0.60 to 0.65
Beet, western	0.15 to 0.16
Beef, country	0.10 to 0.11
Mutton, per lb.	0.07 to 0.08
Pork, per lb.	0.11 to 0.12
Spring lamb	0.09 to 0.10
Veal, per lb.	0.09 to 0.10
Eggs, henery, per doz.	0.00 to 0.01
Tub butter, per lb.	0.23 to 0.24
Creamery butter, per lb.	0.28 to 0.29
Fowls, fresh killed, per lb.	0.18 to 0.20
Lettuce, per doz.	0.20 to 0.22
Bacon	0.21 to 0.22
Ham	0.20 to 0.22
Turkey	0.20 to 0.22
Cucumbers, doz.	0.20 to 0.22
New beets	0.00 to 0.40
New carrots	0.00 to 0.40
Tomatoes, lb.	0.00 to 0.04
Peas, per bushel	0.60 to 0.70
Cauliflower, doz.	1.00 to 1.20
Beans, per bushel	0.80 to 0.75
Celery, native, doz.	0.60 to 0.60
Cabbage, per doz.	0.00 to 0.50
Corn	0.10 to 0.20
Squash	0.00 to 0.01
Turms (bbl)	1.00 to 1.15
Green tomatoes (bbl)	1.25 to 1.40

GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, 15	0.09 to 0.10
Fancy, do.	0.10 to 0.10
Currants, cleaned, 15	0.10 to 0.11
Cheese, per lb.	0.10 to 0.11
Rice	0.05 to 0.05
Crea tartar, pure, box	0.80 to 0.85
Bicarb soda, per keg	3.10 to 3.20
Beans, hand picked	0.05 to 0.05
Beans, yellow eye	0.00 to 0.00
Split peas, per bag	3.75 to 3.90
Pot barley, bbls.	6.85 to 7.00
Commals, per bag	2.00 to 2.10
ex store	1.10 to 1.10
Granulated commal.	6.00 to 6.10
Liverpool salt per sack	1.10 to 1.15
ex store	1.10 to 1.15

CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:

Salmon, pink	4.80 to 5.00
Salmon, red spring	6.00 to 6.10
Siman haddies	4.50 to 4.60
Kippered herring	4.50 to 4.60
Clams	4.00 to 4.25
Oysters, 15	1.60 to 1.65
Peas, 25	2.00 to 2.10
Corned beef, 15	3.25 to 3.30
Peaches, 25	1.70 to 1.75
Peaches, 38	2.15 to 2.20
Pineapple, sliced	2.00 to 2.05
Pineapple, grated	1.07 to 1.10
Singapore pineapples	1.85 to 1.85
Lombard plums	1.07 to 1.10
Raspberries	2.00 to 2.05
Corn, per doz.	1.00 to 1.05
Peas	0.95 to 1.00
Raspberries	2.25 to 2.30
Tomatoes	1.10 to 1.15
Pumpkins	0.92 to 0.95
Squash	1.07 to 1.10
French beans	0.85 to 1.00
Baker beans	1.10 to 1.15

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Canadian mess.	30.00 to 30.00
Pork, American clear	30.00 to 32.75
American plate beef	28.25 to 28.50
Lard, compound, tub.	0.11 to 0.11
Lard, pure, tub	0.18 to 0.18
Molasses, fancy Barba-	0.33 to 0.34
dos	0.33 to 0.34

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	7.00 to 7.10
United Empire gran.	6.90 to 7.00
Light yellow	6.80 to 6.90
No. 1 yellow	6.60 to 6.70
Paris lump	6.00 to 6.10

FLOUR, ETC.

Roller oatmeal	6.75 to 6.80
Standard oatmeal	7.40 to 7.50
Manitoba, high grade	7.55 to 7.60
Ontario full patent	7.35 to 7.40

GRAINS.

Middling, car lots	31.00 to 31.00
Mid., small lots, bag	29.50 to 30.00
Pressed hay, car lots	17.00 to 17.00
No. 1	18.00 to 18.00
Fresh hay, ton	18.00 to 20.00
No. 1	18.00 to 20.00
Oats, Canadian	0.67 to 0.70

FRUITS.

Marbut walnuts	0.17 to 0.18
Almonds	0.19 to 0.20
California prunes	0.16 to 0.16
Filberts	0.15 to 0.16
Brussels	0.19 to 0.20
New dates, per lb.	0.08 to 0.10
Peanuts, round	4.00 to 4.00
Bag figs, per lb.	0.10 to 0.15
Lemons, Messina, box	6.50 to 7.00
Cocoanuts, per doz.	0.60 to 0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00 to 4.50
Bananas	2.00 to 3.00
New figs, box	0.15 to 0.19
California oranges	4.00 to 4.20
California peaches	3.25 to 3.25
California plums	1.75 to 3.25
California pears	8.25 to 8.30
Oranges	4.00 to 4.25

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.50 to 4.75
Medium dry cod	4.00 to 4.20
Pollock	0.00 to 3.50
Grand Maan herring	3.00 to 3.25
Small herring	3.00 to 3.15
Smoked herring	3.00 to 3.15
Pickled shad, half-bbls	8.00 to 12.00
Fresh cod, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Shrimps, per box	0.50 to 0.50
Hallbut	0.15 to 0.18
Kippered herring, per doz.	0.00 to 0.90
Swedish fish	0.15 to 0.15
Salmon	0.18 to 0.25

OILS.

Palmine	0.00 to 0.30%
Royalite	0.00 to 0.18
Turpentine	0.00 to 0.68
Extra lard compound	0.00 to 0.91
Extra No. 1 lard compound	0.00 to 0.82%
Premier motor gaso-	0.00 to 0.51
line	0.00 to 0.51

JAPANESE SHELL GERMAN BARRACKS; LOSE SMALL BOAT

(Continued from page 1.)

were transferred to the collier, Marco Manilla.

Accompanying the Emden the Marco Manilla then steamed towards Rangoon. Sunday evening the Emden held up the Norwegian vessel, the Doors, at the mouth of the Rangoon river, and transferred the prisoners to the Doors, which brought them to Rangoon.

The British steamer Clan Matheson sailed from Liverpool July 23 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 Chelton, bound for Rotterdam from Swainshead and New Orleans respectively, were diverted from their course and today brought into the support of Falmouth on the English Channel.

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(Continued on page 8.)

FLOWERING BULBS

Bulbs for Winter Flowering in the garden—Planting time Oct. 1st to Nov. 15th

Table listing prices for various flowering bulbs like Narcissus, Tulips, etc.

E. & CO., LIMITED HAMILTON, ONT.

SOLDIERS' PAY RECEIVED HERE IN FEW DAYS

Many inquiries having been made from the secretary of the patriotic fund as to when the soldiers would be paid...

- List of names and amounts: Mrs. Walker, South Bay, \$100; Mrs. Emily Appleby, \$20; Rev. Gilbert Earl, \$50...

SON-IN-LAW OF LIEUT.-GOVERNOR ON LOST CRESSY

The war is again brought nearer home by the announcement of the loss of the British cruiser Cressy, with Captain Bernard Harvey, son-in-law of the Governor...

NEWCASTLE BRIDGE CHURCH REOPENING

Newcastle Bridge, N. B., Sept. 21—On Sept. 20 the re-opening services were held in connection with the Baptist church at Newcastle Bridge...

ALLIES GAIN ELEVEN MILES AGAINST GERMAN FRONT

London, Sept. 23, 9:40 p. m.—The battle of the Aisne seems to be waiting on the outcome of the attempt of the allied forces to outflank the German right wing...

RUSSIANS PUSH ON TO PRZEMYSL

In Galicia the Russians are pushing steadily on to their goal, which for the moment is Przemyel. They apparently have placed pretty well surrounded by now...

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

BRITISH AVIATION RAID INTO GERMANY

The event of the day has been the flight of British aerial planes from Antwerp to Dusseldorf, approximately a distance of 500 miles...

The flight of the British aeroplanes was sufficient, so far as distance is concerned, to show that they were quite used to it, as for some time the British flying men have been put to the test...

1,067 SAVED OUT OF 2,200

It has not been possible, as yet, to make up the rolls of the losses occasioned by the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy...

The landing of some of the survivors in Holland has raised the interesting question as to whether they must be interned until after the war...

A similar case arose at Che-Pu during Japan's attack on Port Arthur. A number of Japanese, whose ships were sunk at Port Arthur...

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...

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

The Austrian losses are even heavier than those of the Germans and the 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 prisoners, 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 Port of Newcastle, the contract has reverted to a British colliery.

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 tonight, after announcing that there has been no change in the situation in the battlefield since the issuance of the previous communication, makes some comments on the battle of the Aisne.

The text of the announcement 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 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 75 centimeter cannons gives, a particular value to the temporary fortifications which the two adversaries have drawn up."

"The task is therefore to take whole rows of entrenchments, each one protected by very close defenses, particularly rows of barbed wire, with mitrailleuses in concealed positions."

"In these circumstances progress of necessity must be slow. It often happens that the progress of the attacks only amounts to from five hundred metres to one kilometre a day."

RUSSIANS 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 Przemyel our operations are developing with success."

"On the German front the Russian troops are in close contact with the Germans, but no engagement has occurred."

GERMAN COMMANDER HAS SON KILLED

Paris, Sept. 24, 3:25 a. m.—A son of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke has been killed in the fighting 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 battlefield where the fighting has been incessant night and day.

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

the shells to fall on the town itself as the French troops are stationed a considerable distance from it.

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

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

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 Dupont, commander of the 67th Infantry Brigade.

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.

A resident of Meusebaugue 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.

HEROIC DEATH OF FRENCH OFFICER

Angoulême, 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 received 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 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, mortally wounded.

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 Veschnyok."

"In the region of Przemyel the operations of the Russians are developing with success."

"Upon the German front the Russian troops are in close contact with the enemy, but no battle has yet taken place."

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 36 bore the initials of Emperor William, 44 machine guns, 823 cases of ammunition, one general, 435 officers and 64,531 soldiers.

SERVIAN LOSS HEAVILY BUT WIN

London, Sept. 23, 6:50 p. m.—A despatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Nish says that Servian troops have recaptured Lubovka, after violent fighting, in which the losses were very heavy on each side.

Further to the left the Servians have taken Serbedica (ten miles southwest of Lubovka 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 Biekerstein, nephew of the late Baron Marshall Von Biekerstein, German ambassador to Great Britain, and Lt. Von Jagow, a son of the German foreign minister, Gottlieb Von Jagow.

OPERATIONS IN BELGIUM

London, Sept. 23, 9:45 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Antwerp says: "The British General Staff has received news that the German expeditionary army, which arrived this morning at Ath fifteen miles northwest of Mons, Belgium, coming from the east, has been reported to be in the outskirts of Brussels everywhere being mined and strongly entrenched. The entire German garrison has left for Ath, Tournai 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 France."

Officers Face Death Bravely; Noblemen's Names in Honor Roll

London, Sept. 23—11:15 p. m.—The war office tonight issued a list containing the names of twenty-five 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. S. Ballie, of the Royal Scots Greys, Major A. H. Whitland, of the Cameron Highlanders, who was reported last week as wounded. It is given in tonight's list as having succumbed to his wounds. He was the third son of the Earl of Lauderdale.

An additional list shows forty-one officers wounded, and five officers missing. 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.

GENEROUS OFFERS FROM INDIA

London, Sept. 23, 10:50 p. m.—Offers of assistance from the many states of India continue to pour in. The victory reports that contingents of the Imperial Service troops have already been accepted from fifteen states, and that similar offers from ten other states will be accepted if the need arises.

The joint offer of four other states, the viceroys adds, is under consideration.

The tribesmen of Kurram and Swat Valley are anxious to participate in behalf of the empire and various Maharajas and the Azez chiefs in the Aden Hinterland have expressed their loyalty and desire to be of service.

The Maharaja of Gwalior has donated \$10,000 for motor cars and transport, and \$25,000 for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

EVERY WOMAN IN EMPIRE ASKED TO HELP BY QUEEN

London, Sept. 22, 6:20 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 women to aid her.

PUT DEATH ROLL AT 1,400 NOW

London, Sept. 23—11:45 p. m.—A Harwich despatch to the Central News says it is based from reliable sources that the death roll of the British cruisers 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 raise 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 captain 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 bodies. 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 the submarine descended or her own will or received her quicks, he did not know. At that moment the Hogue received another shock and began to heel over. Within a quarter of an hour the waves were washing about their feet and Captain Nicholson sang out: "Every man for himself!"

At once all dived overboard. From the deck they saw the captain standing on the bridge, and gave him a cheer.

GERMAN LOSS IN BALTIC IS PARIS REPORT

Russian Cruiser Said to Have Sunk German and Two Torpedo Boats—1,067 Saved from Lost British Warships—Hope for More.

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.

CRESSY'S CAPTAIN WENT DOWN ON SHIP

London, Sept. 23, 9:00 p. m.—The correspondent at Harwich of the Evening News says he learns from survivors of the disaster to the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy that Captain Robert W. Johnson, of the Cressy, went down with his ship, cheered by his men who were swimming around the doomed vessel.

NEARLY HALF ON CRUISERS SAVED

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:

At Harwich, 505; on British ships, 290; at Ymuiden, Holland, 908; at Lowestoft, 84.

It is possible that other Lowestoft fishing trawlers have made further rescues. The trawler which arrived here today saw the three cruisers sink and saved 800 men, who, with the exception of 84, 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.

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.

The conventions concluded at the second Hague conference regarding warships at sea did not provide for a case of this kind.

ONE SURVIVOR OUT OF TWENTY MEN

London, Sept. 23—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Rotterdam says it is said that the missing Dutch steamer Automaat, bound from Grimby for Rotterdam, founded at Gothenburg the sole survivor of the Automaat's crew of twenty men.

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

LORD ROSEBERRY'S PREDICTION MADE IN JANUARY, 1912

Lord Roseberry as a prophet cannot be surpassed. Speaking at Glasgow University on January 24, 1912, he is reported as having "warned the nation of the necessity of backing up the country's foreign policy which, he said, for good or evil, had now embraced England in the continental system and might at any moment bring the country into contact with armies numbering millions."

"We have entered into a perilous position, which would be greater than any war since the fall of Napoleon."

Lord Roseberry said he did not desire to make the first step, but the German bully he thought that what he termed a "mere scrap of paper" is something more than that. The sword must not be put back into the scabbard until the dignity of Belgium has been restored to its former position.

N. W. Rothwell replied to the address of welcome.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, one of the superintendents of the conference, said in his address at the afternoon session that Canadian Methodism is looking with great expectancy to this conference for some definite deliverance on the question of church union with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

The Methodist church, Dr. Chown said, is ready to resume negotiations, should the Presbyterians give assurance they are willing to proceed to the consummation of a union upon a basis to be mutually accepted. He proposed a joint church union committee be named by the conference, to be called into activity when deemed expedient.

WHAT'S WRONG AT VALCAERTER?

(Toronto World, Conservative.)

Canada at any cost must save her standing before the world in the matter of the Canadian contingent about to be sent to the aid of the mother country.

Much discontent prevails at Valcaert, and a lot of criticism is being made. The arrangements are breaking up in various quarters.

St. Robert Borden, the premier, has had his attention called to the situation, and he was at Valcaert on Saturday to look into it.

The country is entitled to a statement from him as to actual conditions, and not a mere affidavit of incompetence, dissatisfaction or inferior equipment.

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HOW MUCH THE WAR IS COSTING GERMANY.

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 money made available so far are as follows:

War chest from indemnity from France in 1870... \$1,000,000,000

Appropriated August 4 by Reichstag... \$250,000,000

War bonds issued September 19... \$1,050,000,000

GERMANS NEVER AGAIN 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 south of the Seine, and now half way back again. The men are weary of it, it is true, and all have had war enough and long for 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 sacrifices which may be demanded of them.

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 more than the Allies. In every respect the French troops compare more favorably with the German prisoners and wounded I have seen, who are terribly emaciated and half starved. If it has been difficult to feed French armies it must have been infinitely more difficult to keep the German armies supplied so far away from their base, and moving through a country already traversed by half a million men. The whole of the north of France has been swept almost 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 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 Marne, and actually recaptured the position of Birmont yesterday. Here they have established batteries of heavy howitzers and bombarded 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 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 really take the offensive on the Oise, they shortly may be obliged to 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 by the whole German army.

None of the military authorities with whom I have conversed seriously 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 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 really take the offensive on the Oise, they shortly may be obliged to 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.

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A WAR FOR JUSTICE AND TRUTH, SAYS LAURIER

Ottawa, Sept. 23—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, N. W. Rowell, K. C., leader of the opposition in the Ontario legislature, Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, and Mayor McVeily, of Ottawa, joined tonight in welcoming to the capital the 800 delegates to the general conference of the Methodist church in Canada, which opened its sessions this morning.

In extending a welcome to the delegates, Sir Wilfrid referred to the war, and its causes.

"It is a matter of pride to know that we are not the aggressor in the present conflict," he said, "and that we are proud to be in this war because we are fighting for the cause of justice and truth. Records show that when the British empire went to war it was because peace could not be kept with honor. Our duty in Canada is to help the Mother Country with the last dollar and the last man if need be."

Sir Wilfrid said, amid applause: "The sword must not be put back again until the German bully is taught that what he termed a 'mere scrap of paper' is something more than that. The sword must not be put back into the scabbard until the dignity of Belgium has been restored to its former position."

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

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

WAR COMMENT.

Even a few weeks ago one could think of battles in the world's history with which to compare the conflict then going on in France and Belgium, but during the last two weeks the war of today has far outstripped the examples of history. The Persian horde which threatened Greece was set down until this year as the greatest army of recorded time, but it is now overmatched even in numbers, and in effective striking power it was not to be compared in any way with the might of France, of Russia, of Germany on land, or of Britain on land and sea. While the world is waiting for decisive news of the present battle, by far the greatest in the world's history, it may be well to remember that the very fact that Germany is 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 dislocation of Germany's plans. No matter how stubbornly Germany contests the line of the 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. 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 would permit a war lord to use them as pawns in a terrific gamble of this kind, or a people which would consent to, or 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 have been cut. The Prussian war spirit and the Prussian idea that victory for the Germans is at all a possible scheme must be and will be crushed and uprooted.

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 defenses of Paris, and when the investment of the French capital seemed an immediate probability, Lord Kitchener, in making up the report of St. John French, and in commenting upon it, reminded the people of the British Empire that it was wise and necessary to look at the whole field of war in order to retain the proper sense of proportion and perspective. He pointed out that although the allied forces had retreated a long way before heavy odds they had succeeded in retiring in good order, that their retreat had well endured every test of war and that no considerable force of French or British troops had been isolated or broken even though the enemy had brought his full striking power to bear. Lord Kitchener said then that if the allied forces continued to hold the principal and most powerful German army "at close grips" in favor of Germany fighting strongly in time of great Britain and France, for not only would the French and British be able continually to bring in reinforcements, but the fighting in France and Belgium would

give the Russians an opportunity to advance in strength—a terrible strength—the inference being that the strength of the Kaiser would be reduced to a point where he would be unequal to the great struggle with the Bear.

We recall Lord Kitchener's words now as still necessary but still more inspiring, because today the tide of battle has been rolled back many miles toward the German frontier, and the main 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 defenses, 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 against the Prussian and Austrian frontiers, and it becomes increasingly plain that the Caesar already occupies German and Austrian territory from which the flags of those peoples will be banished for all time.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.
The feelings of good will and interdependence between Norway and Sweden have never been so strong as at the present time. Since the war began there has been an exchange of views between the two countries which has placed both in a position far more secure than formerly.

A writer in the Manchester Guardian points out that Norway has long suspected that in the event of war between Germany and England Germany would seize one of the harbors on the Norwegian coast and convert it into a base, whence sallies might be made upon the North Sea. He is inclined to believe that Germany might have done this very thing had it not been that Russia was involved as well as England. The Kaiser, no doubt, realized that if he violated Norwegian neutrality Norway would be thrown into the arms of the allies and would consent to the transit of Russian troops through one of her northern harbors. The writer, referring to events of last summer, says that while the Kaiser was spending his usual holiday in the fjords, the German navy was manœuvring up and down the coast of Norway. The distant booming of German guns, heard suspiciously near the coast, created a great sense of uneasiness among the Norwegian people which found definite expression in the press of that country.

Norway, it may be added, has long been kept in a state of anxiety by the fear that one or more of her harbors on the coast might be seized by Russia. A glance at the map shows how narrow the strip of land is dividing the western boundary of Finland from an ice free harbor in Norway. However, now that the sea has the prospect of acquiring an ice free harbor on the Baltic, Norway feels less afraid of a permanent occupation of any of her territory by Russia.

The present war has done much to cement a strong feeling of friendship between Norway and Sweden that will have an important and permanent effect on both countries.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES.
The French War Office announces that no change has taken place in the situation on the battlefield during the last twenty-four hours. The great battle on the Aisne is still in progress, and apparently both the British and French governments are going to live up to their policy of giving out no detailed statements until they are in a position to announce either victory or defeat. In this case, military observers who are in sympathy with the Allies, look upon news as good news for they know that time 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 modicum of progress.

It is officially pointed out that the nature of the defenses 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 heavy artillery used by both sides. It would seem that the allied center is slowly but surely driving back the enemy, who is now thought to be cleared from the Argonne region, the Allies having entered the very territory, eighteen miles northwest of Verdun, which was the headquarters of the Crown Prince's late as Friday last. On the Crown Prince's right are the armies led by the Duke of Wœrttemberg and General Von Bismarck, and it would not be surprising if they are being forced back also.

The grand result should be arrived at in many more days have passed. If the German center is forced out of the tremendous entrenchments from Croismont near the Argonne forest, there will be nothing left for the enemy but to return where it came. The same will be the result if Von Kluck loses much more ground, or if a general advance of the French right becomes possible northwest of Verdun.

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 widows and families of those who have gone to the front is unworthy of citizenship and its benefits.

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 scouting purposes is now incalculable. When the war began it was thought that Great Britain was not nearly so well equipped as France or Germany so far as her

strategic reasons. Upon the German front the Russian troops are in close contact with the enemy, but no decisive battle has yet taken place. On the whole the situation in the Eastern war theatre appears to be greatly to the advantage of Russia. If she succeeds in taking Przemysl she will virtually occupy all of Galicia, and in Prussia the Russians are making enough headway, taken with their advance in Galicia, to drive the Germans out of Poland. The Province of Galicia stretches nearly 925 miles westward from the Russian border, more than two-thirds of it is now in possession of the Caesar's troops.

THE ABUSE OF FORCE.
The Hague and other conventions are not directed against war but against the abuse of force during war. They mark the limitations as to what belligerents 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 result from the usages, established between civilized nations, from the laws of humanity and the requirements of the public conscience."

One article of this Convention says: "All seizure of, and destruction of, or intentional damage done to such (public) institutions, historical monuments, works of art or science, is forbidden. It is also forbidden to use any penalty pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible."

German militarism has disregarded the civilized laws of humanity and the public conscience, and the Hague Convention could not but be violated. It is positively clear that the Kaiser's policy is in violation of the provisions of the said regulations, which, if the case demands, be liable to make compensation. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces."

It is one of fate's little ironies that this provision was introduced by a German delegate. This delegate, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, not content with the enactments of the Convention, stated that there were other factors that would even more strongly tend to prevent an abuse of force. These factors were: "Conscience, good sense and sentiment of duty imposed by the principles of humanity . . . will constitute the most effective guarantee against abuse."

Then he used the extraordinary words: "As to the sentiments of humanity and civilization, I cannot admit that there is any government or country superior in these sentiments to that which I have the honor to represent."

By many binding agreements the Germans were stopped from setting foot on Belgium, but they subjected that country not only to the horrors of an invasion, but to spoliation, devastation, outrage and destruction. Even Attila spared Milan, but the modern Attila has made his irruption into Belgium a veritable day of wrath to the people. Louvain, the most celebrated seat of learning in the Low Countries, is a mass of ruins. A city having a population about the same as St. John has ceased to exist. Some of the men were shot, the rest were made prisoners, the women and children were flung into trains and carried off to an unknown destination, and the city was razed to the ground. The infamous crime of this destruction is without a parallel even in the Dark Ages. A little over a decade ago the Emperor advised his soldiers who were going to China, to get a reputation like the Huns under Attila. They have achieved that reputation three over. In the destruction of Louvain the Kaiser has committed a crime, which, added to his wanton invasion of Belgium, is one of the dirtiest that ever stained the pages of history.

To the Hague Convention, seeking to prevent the abuse of force, Germany was a signatory. The vandalism at Louvain is only typical of her abuse of power. She has shown the same with treacherous mines, which floating at the will of wind and waves, are a menace not only to belligerents but to all that sail the seas. Neutral has a right to demand that the great international highways of all nations should be safe for their use after a battle is over and after the belligerents have departed. There would be no safety for neutrals had not Britain so carefully swept the seas for the mines which Germany has so industriously sown. The atrocities committed in Belgium and the many other like acts of the Kaiser's soldiers, are not an indication of a sudden lapse into primitive savagery; they are the characteristic fruit of that militarism which dominates the councils of the Kaiser and the German imperialist bureaucracy. There is no future for brigandage, no matter what its force. It must be wiped out like a terrible plague, if civilization is to survive.

THE FIGHTING.
Fighting doggedly foot by foot the allied armies in France are slowly but surely gaining ground. The progress has not been great enough to have a decisive 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 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 days have passed and nothing decisive has happened. Still fighting has apparently never ceased and the slaughter has been great. When the details of this battle are given to the world, they will stagger humanity.

One cannot expect to get good news every day. Yesterday the destruction of three large British cruisers by the enemy was reported. That is a serious loss, but the superiority in numbers of the British naval vessels makes it possible for Great

Britain to lose many ships before the strength of her fleet is reduced to anything like that of the German navy. The German commerce destroyers have so far 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.

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aviation corps was concerned, but the results attained along the battle line prove that the British aviators have done the best work. The Zeppelins which the Kaiser evidently believed would destroy many British, French and Russian battleships have so far been of no practical use to the enemy.

The action of the government of France in taking the duty off cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, flour and cereals, gives Canada another opportunity to greatly increase her export trade.

The Cathedral at historic Noyon, around which so much of the fighting is now going on in the western war theatre, is one of the most beautiful specimens in France of the transition period of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

In demanding \$40,000,000 war indemnity from Brussels, Emperor William has set an example that will be something fierce if the Cossacks ever get to Berlin.—San Francisco News.

That is one of the things the Kaiser 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 ships to be found now save a dozen cruisers that are annoying British merchantmen while they play hide and seek with the English and French warships that are searching for them.

A battalion of young business men for service in Lord Kitchener's army has been raised and equipped by the city of Birmingham, England. This is in addition to the ordinary recruits from Birmingham to the number of nearly 7,000. Lord Kitchener has assured the Mayor of Birmingham that the battalion will form a valuable addition to his force.

A Washington despatch says: "A warning to American aviators not to fly over the Canadian border was issued by the State Department to-day." Is not little Canada, so far from the seat of war, unnecessarily nervous and suspicious?—New York Sun.

Canada is at war—and Canadian military men, like French and Joffre in France, are taking no chances.

Awful as wars, there are things that are worse. We all love peace and hate war, but as Dean Henson says in the London Nation, there are things we love better than peace and hate worse than war. The average Belgian loves peace but he will accept death quickly rather than have his country struck out of the roll of free nations. Englishmen love peace but they will fight rather than become partners to the betrayal of France and Belgium. The love of peace is contingent upon certain sacred interests being unprejudiced.

When General French was in Canada about four months ago inspecting the militia, one of the things that Canadian soldiers would soon be under his command on the battlefield. He spoke highly of them when he was here, and doubtless he will have reason to praise their work at the front.

The Kaiser is said to have sent the King of Italy the following telegram: "Conqueror or conquered, I shall never forget your treason." Hard words break no bones.—Portland Argus.

"When the war is finished Italy will have little to fear from the Kaiser. The terms of the Triple Alliance did not place Italy under any obligation to assist Germany and Austria in this fight, for Germany and Austria began the struggle. Italy's reply to the Kaiser is likely to be a very practical one.

That food is cheaper at the retail stores in New York than it was before the European war started is the substance of a report made by the Mayor's committee on food supply which was organized to study the means of solving the city's growing food problem. After investigating for a period of six weeks, the committee is convinced that there has been no general rise in food prices in New York since the war began. Alarmists had predicted that the increase in prices would be startling and the report of the committee has come as a surprise. It should have a good effect on food prices elsewhere.

RUSSIAN NAVY
NOT TO BE DESPISED
SAYS THIS EXPERT.

London, Sept. 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel Roustam Bek, military expert of the Daily Express, draws attention to the marked improvement in the Russian navy since the 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."

"I do not think that in her present condition Germany proposes to try again an offensive march into Russia or a march on Moscow, as the Kaiser said to his legation. It is too late now and if such a 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 Austria."

"The Kaiser can rest assured that there is 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 masters of the Straits of Dover for six hours and we shall be masters of the world." But report after report of British 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.

Census returns in Great Britain show more persons employed in domestic service than in agriculture.

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

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."

THE BATTLE OF DORKING

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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 tight.'"

Says he: "My jolly mates, This here Lloyd's paper states, As we're goin' to fight them German boys o' war, Whereupon we tars, in spite O' its bein' Sunday night, Stood up and gave three hearty British cheers.

Well, we sailed away to meet This famous German fleet, Consarving which there'd been no end O' jaw and argument.

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 Right on the horizon, Rose a cloud as black as pison: 'Twas the foe a-steaming down upon our quarter.

'Twas all as still as death, There was not a single breath, But our Admiral wore a smile upon his face, And his eyes were on our larboard, And his tongue was on our starboard. Was a very little tiner narrer streak

A-duckin' werry lively, And a-winkin' of his eye, Our Admiral gave orders for us to; And the enemy gave chase, For the Germans as a race, Have a preference for fighting ten to one.

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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 drums, 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.

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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 need, And battle for Freedom's cause.

CHARLES L. PATTERSON, CODY, N. B., Sept. 19, 1914.

JAROSLAV FALL.
The Russians have a battle in prospect at Jaroslavl, surrounding Jaroslavl, which will greatly assist in the south of the German front, and at least of details against German.

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Well, we sailed away to meet This famous German fleet, Consarving which there'd been no end O' jaw and argument.

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 Right on the horizon, Rose a cloud as black as pison: 'Twas the foe a-steaming down upon our quarter.

'Twas all as still as death, There was not a single breath, But our Admiral wore a smile upon his face, And his eyes were on our larboard, And his tongue was on our starboard. Was a very little tiner narrer streak

A-duckin' werry lively, And a-winkin' of his eye, Our Admiral gave orders for us to; And the enemy gave chase, For the Germans as a race, Have a preference for fighting ten to one.

At seven we felt a whiff, At eight it blowed right stiff;

"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."

THE BATTLE OF DORKING

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

I was chewing a quid, Which I ordinary did. O' Sundays, for I sort o' think it's right. When our gunner—Ben's his name— Did quite suddenly exclaim, "And his exclamation was, 'Blow me tight.'"

Says he: "My jolly mate, This here Lloyd's paper states, 'As we're going to fight them German Furriers.'" Whereupon we tars, in spite Of its being Sunday night, Stood up and gave three hearty British cheers.

Well, we sailed away to meet This famous German Fleet, Consisting which there'd been no end of law; 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 pison. 'Twas the foe a-staring down upon our quarter.

'Twas all as still as death, There was not a sigh or breath, But our Admiral wore a smile upon his cheek; The foe was on our larboard, But right away to starboard. 'Twas a very little tiny narrow streak.

A-ucklin' werry sly, And a-winkin' 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 one.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES ACCOATED FOR WHEN THREE BRITISH CRUISERS SINK

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 guns.

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 come.

The Russians are reported to have taken the fortified town of Jaroslau, on the San river northwest of Przemysl, from the Austrians, and a Rome despatch credits the Montenegrins and Serbians with having captured from the Austrians Sarajevo capital of Bosnia, and a further report on the British operations against German Southwest Africa.

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.

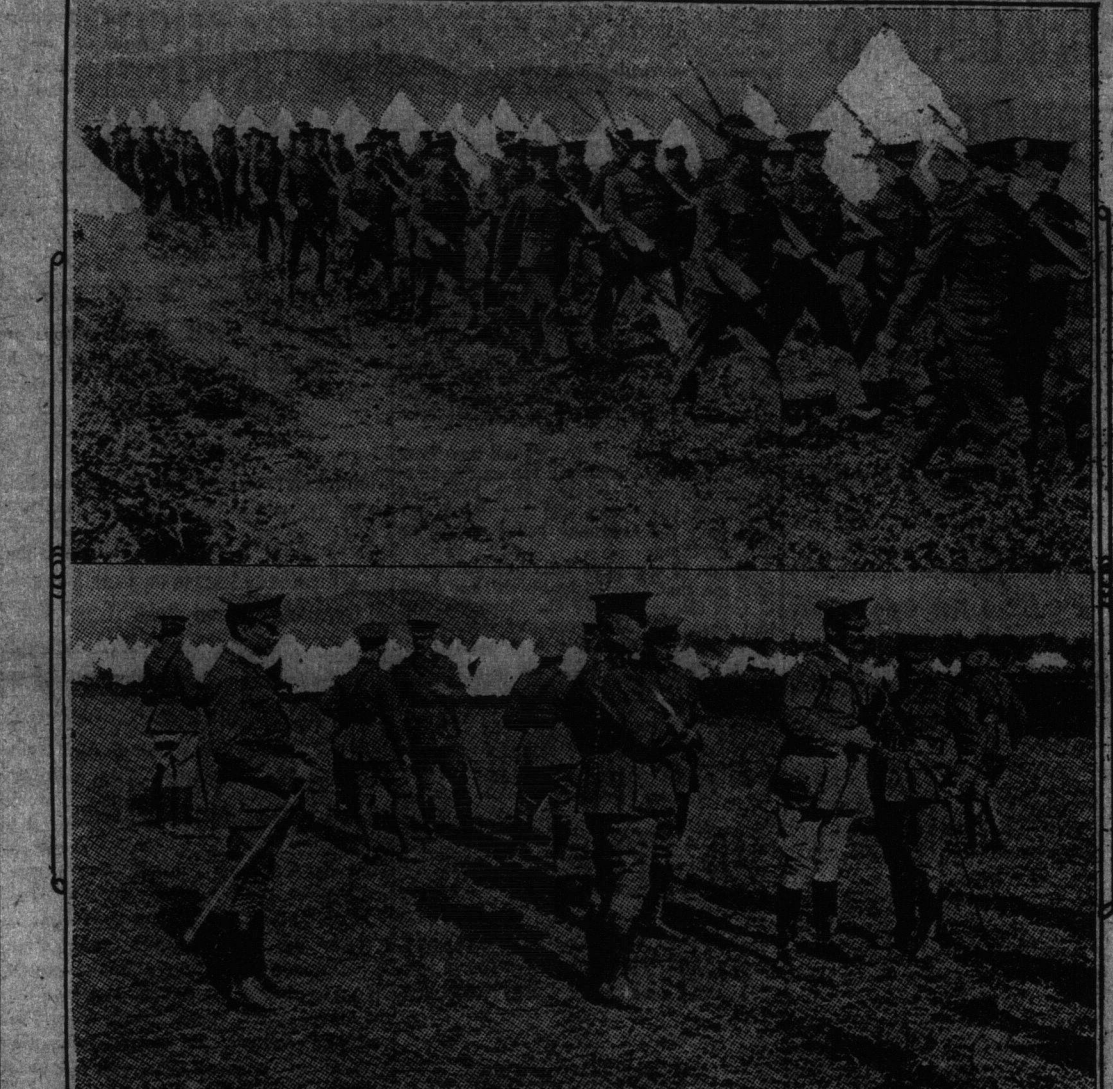
General French has issued a further report on the British operations in France, bringing them up to September 18. The Hamburg-American Line steamer Spreewald, armed as an auxiliary cruiser, and two German colliers, have been captured by the British cruiser Berwick in the North Atlantic.

It is reported that a vessel of 32,000 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 German navy, while obsolete, still was 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.

Meanwhile 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.

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 AFTER A MORNING'S RIFLE PRACTICE.

FRENCH TELLS OF FIGHTING DAY BY DAY

London, Sept. 22—9.35 p. m.—The following despatch from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters of the British army operations up to Sept. 18, was issued tonight: "There was a heavy rain throughout the night of Sept. 14-15, and during the 16th. The situation of the British forces underwent no essential change. But it became more and more evident that the defensive preparations made by the enemy were more extensive than was at first apparent."

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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 bottom 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 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. Each one had a complement of 755 men, including 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 of the three sunken warships, arrived here tonight. They had been rescued from the water and wore improvised clothes.

Eighty other survivors were landed at Parkston 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. BERWICK MAKES CAPTURE IN NORTH ATLANTIC.

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 by the admiralty tonight.

The Spreewald was fitted out as an armed cruiser. The two colliers carried 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 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 overseas trade, have been captured and sunk at sea.

The Spreewald is a steamer of 2,214 tons. She was last reported as having sailed from Antwerp, July 12, for the West Indies, and to have arrived at St. Thomas (D. W. L.), Aug. 4.

300 CAPTURED ON STEAMER. London, Sept. 22—7.07 p. m.—The German steamer Professor Woermann, of the Woermann line, with 300 German reservists on board, has been taken captive and brought into Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, according to information which has reached London.

New British Submarine. London, Sept. 22—In the light of the distressing news today great interest is now being taken in the possibility of British submarines being able to take revenge.

The new British submarine destroyer of the M class, the first of which, the Murray, was launched at Newcastle, England, in August, are vessels of 975 tons, capable of steaming 85 knots per hour and are equipped to discharge hard-core torpedoes effective against a battleship at a distance of five miles.

KAISER DOING GREAT WORK FOR BRITISH EMPIRE

Sir H. Rider Haggard, whose clamor call to Canada was uttered in St. John during his recent visit, on his return to London, sent the following message to "Canada": "Like every other Briton I observe with the greatest pride and admiration the ever-swelling tide of Canadian enthusiasm and love. If England and her children stand together thus, who is there that can break them? I wonder if the Kaiser realizes what a great work he is doing in welding the British Empire into one whole, flawless and indissoluble! So, at least, it is.

