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The News

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NO. 104

KAISER'S FORCES BEATEN PARIS, WHILE REFUGEES POUR INTO BERLIN TELLING OF RUSSIANS CROSSING VISTULA

HORROR OF TACTICS PRECEDED GERMANS

Trembling Old Men and Women Found Shivering in Cellars of Malines

Dutch Gentleman Who Saw Burning of Louvain Tells of Sickening Sight of Three Hundred Men and Boys, Non-combatants, Rounded Up in Square and Shot Down in Cold Blood—Paris Reconciled to Idea of Siege, and Many Change Their Minds About Not Leaving City.

Dr. Charles Sarolea, Professor of Modern History in Edinburgh University, Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.

London, Aug. 31.—On reaching the gates of Malines we first realized that all accounts of recent events were grossly exaggerated. No doubt thousands of windows were smashed and a large number of houses, from sixty to eighty, nearly destroyed, but not a single public building had substantially suffered.

The towers of St. Ombert hardly showed any traces of bomb shells. Only its largest windows had been shattered. It was at once obvious the moral effect had been of all proportions to the material destruction, and the startling revelation was made that a city can be bombarded with heavy artillery for three days without any decisive result.

"As we moved through the town we found the streets deserted. I went down into some cellars and there saw the most unhuman scenes I have witnessed during these eventful weeks. Underground passages extend in every direction and everywhere on the earthen floors and along the walls, cowering with moisture."

"I passed through the dark, narrow, of about two hundred old men and women, stretched on mattresses, shivering in all their members. They stared at me in a frenzy of horror. In vain did I try to reassure them."

"They only asked: 'Are they coming?' 'Are they here?' 'Are they coming to kill us?'"

"As I passed along they gazed at me even as ghosts in Hell looked up at the shade of Dante in the circle of inferno."

"Confronted with this weird underground vision in the alma house, I, for the first time fully understood what was meant by the terror of the Teutons, and why scores of thousands of refugees had fled from Malines."

THREE HUNDRED SHOT DOWN.

(By Hugh Martin, Special Correspondent of the New York World; Copyright.) Rotterdam, Aug. 31.—Further ghastly stories continue to reach me of the events at Louvain last Tuesday and Wednesday. A Dutch gentleman, who with his wife had fled to Breda, states that at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, with a number of other prominent citizens he was standing at the railway station when a squad of soldiers drove a party of about 300 men and boys to the corner of the Boulevard Vanthienen and poured volley after volley into the crowd till all were dead. The slight was sickening beyond all power of description. Among those publicly shot were the mayor, the principal of the university, and the heads of the police force.

PHYSIOGNOMY OF PARIS CHANGED.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The physiognomy of Paris has changed greatly within twenty-four hours without any panic. A general movement has set in to prepare for eventualities which a week ago were considered too abstract to be worth discussing except theoretically.

There are large stocks of flour, cattle, general provisions and coal actually within the gates, and large stores due to arrive every day. The water supply has been protected against any attempts of the Germans to cut it off.

The rush toward Bordeaux is so great that the railroad company this morning compelled to issue notice that it would not be able to transport baggage. The exodus was encouraged by the issuance of an official notice that military transports were becoming fewer in the various systems, and that the daily trains from Paris can be doubled or tripled.

A cheerful side of the picture was the assurance given out by the authorities that in the eventuality of a siege, Paris was in far better shape in regard to food supply than in 1870.

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Two Decisive Battles in Day's News, One Ending Austrian Advance Into Lublin District of Russian Poland and the Other Won by General Paul Pau at Perennes—Allied Troops in Fighting Trim Advance or Retreat in Conformity With General Plan—Paris Has No News of Defeat but Prepares for Eventualities by Sending Many Non-combatants to Bordeaux Which May Become the Capital—German Ambassador to U. S. Says "War is Won"—Battle at Le Fere, Seventy-five Miles From Paris.

While the allied forces in France still maintain their cordon of steel in defence of France and Paris the worst that can happen—the investment of Paris—is being prepared for and the owners of houses in the zone of action uncomplainingly yield them up for defence purposes while long lines of refugees are leaving the city.

On the other side of the war map the Kaiser is now hard pressed. Refugees from East Prussia have reached Berlin and Frankfurt and report that the Russian advance guards have been seen in the vicinity of Dantzig, which if true would mean that the Russians have forced successfully the passage of the Vistula.

A long official statement is issued by the French war office, reviewing the operations in Belgium and along the French frontier. A new retirement by the allies is recorded, while at the same time the statement is optimistic with reference to the operations which the British and French are offering to the German advance.

No definite details are forthcoming regarding the general battle, which apparently is in progress all along the line.

The French war minister has inspected the supplementary defences around Paris, which are being rapidly pushed forward in anticipation of a possible investment of the French capital.

It is likely that the chief German attack is being delivered in the neighborhood of La Fere to the north, northeast of Paris and seventy-five miles from the French capital.

An Antwerp despatch credits General Pau with a victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes. Whether this is a new victory or one to which reference was made several days ago is not known.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children have arrived in England.

According to official advices received in Washington, France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of government to Bordeaux.

Great Britain has joined with France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of German liners in connection with the plan to build up an American merchant marine.

It is reported by steamship officers arriving at Honolulu that British warships off Hong Kong are holding up all vessels, including those under the American flag, and removing Germans and Austrians bound to the scene of hostilities.

The moratorium proclaimed at the outbreak of the war in Great Britain has been extended for another month.

A Japanese destroyer, which ran ashore near Tang Tin, China, was shelled by a German gunboat. The crew of the destroyer, however, had previously abandoned her.

Germany fleeing. Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, Aug. 31, 8.30 p. m.—News received here from Berlin and Frankfurt, where refugees continue to arrive from East Prussia, is to the effect that the terror of the refugees is spreading to the towns along the railroad lines and that a great exodus from them is expected shortly.

Refugees arriving here from Danzig, Eastern Prussia, say the advance guard of the Russian Cossacks has been seen in the neighborhood.

The destruction of Louvain, Belgium, has created much indignation among the Americans in Switzerland, many of whom know the city well. It is reported there were several Americans as well as English and Swiss victims in Louvain.

Wounded Coming In. Paris, Aug. 31, 8.47 p. m.—Seven hundred wounded soldiers arrived today at Vichy. Some of them said the fighting in Lorraine was most violent.

A new convoy of wounded also arrived at Clermont-Ferrand. The surgeons there state that eighty per cent of the wounded will be able to regain their regiments before October. Already sixty of the wounded have left Clermont-Ferrand for the frontier. An avian was accorded them before their departure.

Prince Salm-Salm and several other officers have been given special quarters in Bloemfontein. Prince Salm-Salm is a captain in the Prussian cavalry.

Paris, Aug. 31, 11.30 p. m.—An officer, who was wounded in the engagement in the north, declares that without exaggeration the German casualties as compared with those of the allies bear a ratio of 20 to 1.

This was due to the charges of massed infantry in an endeavor to break through the lines. The three-thousand man attack execution heretofore unimagined in the ranks that succeeded each other, until the field was covered with dead and wounded.

New York, Sept. 1.—In a remarkable interview given to the New York World the German ambassador to the United States, Baron Von Bernstorff says: "The war is already won and Germany is now ready to grant terms of peace. He does not say on what terms the peace is to be granted" but he predicts what he calls a revolution in Poland owing to the signing of the Peace against Russia.

Count Von Bernstorff also says that London and Paris are both subject to an action, and adds that the Forts stand has been communicated to the British government.

The report that Turkey was about to enter the international conflict was due primarily to a story that the German army and navy officers had joined the fighters of the Porte to teach their modern systems. This report is denied here.

It is believed, however, that Turkey has been busy with warlike preparations and that she may take the side of Germany on the hope of capturing the islands formerly Turkish but now Greek, which she recently lost.

CHANGING FORTUNES ALONG BATTLE FRONT

French Official Statement Gives Definite News of Position of Allied Armies

Army of German Crown Prince Checked on Meuse and General Pau Won Great Victory at Perennes Driving German Army Corps into the Oise—French Advance into Lorraine and Fortify as They Go—No Further News of British Troops in Action.

Paris, Aug. 31—5.55 p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the war office this evening:

"The situation in general is actually as follows: 'First—In Voeges and in Lorraine, it must be remembered our forces, which had taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations and driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterwards underwent serious checks. Before Sarrebourg and in the region of Morhagne, where they encountered very solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back and to re-form, one part on Couronne De Nancy and the other on the French Vosges."

"The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops, after having thrown them back upon their positions, resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress, although slowly. It is a veritable war of stages, as each position occupied is immediately fortified."

"This explains the slowness of our advance, which is, nevertheless, characterized each day by fresh local successes."

"Second—In the region of Nancy and Southern Woivre since the beginning of the campaign this section between Metz on the German side and Toul and Verdun on the French side has not been the theatre of important operations."

BROWN PRINCE'S ARMY CHECKED.

"Third—In the direction of the Meuse, between Verdun and Mezieres, it will be remembered that the French force took the offensive in the beginning towards Longwy, Neufchateau and Paliseul. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longuyon have been able to check the enemy's army under the command of the German crown prince."

"In the regions of Neufchateau and Paliseul, on the other hand, certain of our troops have received partial checks which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse without having their organization broken up. This retiring movement has compelled the forces operating in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also towards the Meuse."

"During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces, but by a vigorous counter offensive they were repelled with very great losses. In the meantime fresh forces of Germans advanced to the district of Rocroy (in Ardennes), marching in the direction of Rethel. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Rethel, and it is still impossible to see definitely the issue of this."

"Fourth—Operations in the north—the French and British forces originally took up positions in the Dinant and Charleroi country, and at Mons. They endured several repulses, and the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet, upon our flank, compelled our troops to retire."

"The Germans seek continually to move toward the west. It was under these conditions that our English allies, attacked by the enemy in greatly superior numbers in the region of Le Cateau and Cambrai, have withdrawn toward the south, at the moment that our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chimay. The retiring movement, was prolonged during several days."

IMPORTANT SUCCESS WON ON RIGHT.

"In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Vervins, and at the same time in the Ham-Perennes district. This battle was marked by an important success by our right, where we have thrown back the Prussian guard, and the Tenth Army Corps, into the Oise."

"Owing to the progress of the German right wing, where our adversaries have united their best corps, we have had to mark a new retirement."

THE SITUATION CAN BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS.

"On our right after partial checks, we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retiring before us."

"In the centre we have had alternative checks and successes, but a general action is now being fought."

"On our left by a series of circumstances which turned in favor of the Germans and despite lucky counter attacks, the Anglo-French forces were obliged to give way. As yet our armies notwithstanding a few incontestable checks, remain intact. The morale of our troops is excellent in spite of considerable losses which also are being rapidly filled from regimental depots."

REPORT THAT GENERAL PAU WINS VICTORY.

London, Aug. 31—10.05 p. m.—An Antwerp despatch to Reuters Telegram Company, says:

"It is reported here that General Pau has won a brilliant victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes, in the Department of Somme, practically annihilating a whole army corps. General Pau was called to the western scene of action after a brilliant retrieving of the situation at Muelhausen. He is the one-armed veteran of the Franco-Prussian war."

20,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING OUT OF 20,000,000.

London, Aug. 31.—Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, announced in the House of Commons today that German men-of-war on all the seas have captured 20,000 tons of British shipping.

There remain 20,000,000 tons to be taken," said the chancellor, amid derisive laughter.

DENIAL THAT TURKEY PLANS TO ENTER WAR

Embassy at London Issues Statement Declaring That Neutrality Will Be Maintained

STILL SKEPTICAL

Belief That Ottoman Empire Would Like to Recover Island Lost to Greece—Conflicting News of Russian Operations But St. Petersburg Has Only One Statement—That the Advance is Steadily Pushing Forward to Berlin.

(Special Cable to New York World and Daily Telegraph.)

London, Aug. 31.—It is denied emphatically here by members of the Turkish embassy that Turkey intends to enter the general European war. The embassy says there is no intention of such an action, and adds that the Porte's stand has been communicated to the British government.

The report that Turkey was about to enter the international conflict was due primarily to a story that the German army and navy officers had joined the fighters of the Porte to teach their modern systems. This report is denied here.

It is believed, however, that Turkey has been busy with warlike preparations and that she may take the side of Germany on the hope of capturing the islands formerly Turkish but now Greek, which she recently lost.

CONTRADICTION STORIES OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

London, Aug. 31.—From a mass of contradictory Russian, German and Austrian versions of the situation of the Russo-Austro-German frontier, the only fact uncontested is that there has been and is furious fighting through Galicia, Russian Poland and East Prussia, from Lemberg to the Baltic at Koeningberg.

Germans claim to have taken 30,000 Russian prisoners in southeastern Prussia. Koeningberg is said to be only partly occupied by the invading Russian army. The Germans were so hard pressed on the Vistula that the garrisons of the fortified strongholds at Thorn and Graudenz went out to help the German on the line.

Austria claims "decisive" success for her flying wedge driven into Russian Poland at Krasnik and Lublin, intending to split the Russian advance, but this is controverted by later reports.

From Russia come only assertions of an irrefutable advance on Berlin.

GERMAN LOSSES ALREADY IN VICINITY OF 200,000

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and New York World.)

Paris, Aug. 31.—It is estimated here that since the outbreak of hostilities the Germans have lost 60,000 killed and 130,000 wounded or taken prisoners. Thus, it is figured, is a loss six times greater than the combined losses of the Belgian, French and British Allies.

Prince Salm-Salm and several other officers have been given special quarters in Bloemfontein. Prince Salm-Salm is a captain in the Prussian cavalry.

Paris, Aug. 31, 11.30 p. m.—An officer, who was wounded in the engagement in the north, declares that without exaggeration the German casualties as compared with those of the allies bear a ratio of 20 to 1.

This was due to the charges of massed infantry in an endeavor to break through the lines. The three-thousand man attack execution heretofore unimagined in the ranks that succeeded each other, until the field was covered with dead and wounded.

BORDER
RORS OF
FARE NOT
BAD AS REALITY

LES SAROLEA).
raph and Montreal Gazette).
Just lived through the most tragic
time in history a great civilized com-
in the sky.
this morning by a frightful cannon-
about 700 feet above the town. I
ets and for eleven hours—from one
I have scarcely left the scene of the
ery one of the devastated streets. So
different streets. It is impossible as
any calculation, there are about 900
out 60 houses nearly destroyed. The
In a single house I found four dead
orors, the remains of the mangled
irection. A husband and wife whose
were killed—a whole family wiped
where the tragedy happened, sur-
aw. It is significant that the Zeppelin
ie buildings—barracks, government
al palace. I received from the king's
mb that had been found a few yards

which has become the marching song of
the British army.
"Are we down-hearted?" shouted the
crowds along the sidewalks, and cheered
the soldiers' fighting response. Cheers
came from the sort of people who hitherto
to have been content to watch the pas-
ing of the troops with interest but with-
out any demonstration. In the words of
the Tipperary slogan, "There's a Long
Way to Go," but all the newspapers to-
day expressed confidence that despite the
initial reverses the British nation will
stick to its work with full tenacity.
The Evening News says: "Not only
are we not beaten, but we do not intend
to be beaten. We are going on till we
win, but we need men and we need them
now."
The Pall Mall Gazette says: "This
thing will be fought clean through to
finish, and the end will only come when
victory has ended the standards of
right and freedom."
The Westminster Gazette says:
"Germany on this occasion is engaging
not only France, but also Great Brit-
ain and Russia. Les Deux Intouchables
as they have been called and as they
have proved to be in the wars of history.
With France steady and these two
to nations all the time exerting their
pressure from the outer rim, the French
government has good ground for express-
ing its absolute confidence in ultimate
victory."
"We have now our part to play, and if
we are true to our reported tenacity, we
shall play it with a will, and we shall
win, but we must have men at the moment
in the western field of war."

MUST CONQUER
ON WEST OR DIE

The Evening Standard says: "There
should not be too much reliance on the
Russian advance. Granting that it is a
terrible factor for Germany to reckon
with, it does not for one moment relieve
us of the vital necessity of driving the
Germans from Belgium and the French
frontier. No Russian success, tremen-
dous as might be its material bearing on
the situation, could compensate France
and Britain for failure in their own par-
ticular France. For us, the theatre of
the land war is Belgium and the French
frontier. There we must conquer or die."

LONDON CALMLY
AWAITS DEATH LIST.

London, Aug. 25.—London learned
this afternoon that 2,000 Britishers had
been killed and wounded in battle, and
with patience and little show of emo-
tion is awaiting the death list which
probably will be published in the morn-
ing. The great battle has failed to ex-
cite the populace. The greatest evi-
dence of interest was the constant
stream of visitors at the war office
seeking the names of the killed and
wounded.

It must be confessed that Londoners
thus far have received the war with
marked calm, making one wonder if
they realize the full import. But it is
probable as the casualty lists come in
to the populace, now somewhat apathetic
will again glimpse at the horrors of
war, and the eagerness of men
eager for revenge upon the Germans,
and the prospects are that England's
men will be needed before Germany is
defeated. Lord Kitchener's speech in
parliament today was loudly acclaimed.

He is more than ever the man of the
hour, and the newspaper placards pro-
claim that Kitchener of Khartoum
praised the British troops that have been
in action.

"K. OF K." NOW IS
NATIONAL PHRASE.

"K. of K." has become a national
phrase. The fall of Namur and the
subsequent advance of the Germans is
generally recognized as a distinct dis-
advantage. Newspapers have for some
effort to minimize the true importance
of accepting reverses as the fortunes of
war, and another reason why Eng-
land should be preparing itself for a
lengthy and arduous and self-sacrificing
struggle.

Kitchener has now obtained practi-
cally all his call for 100,000 men, but
recruiting will still go on, and a gen-
eral feeling that before the end
comes, England will again, as she did
a hundred years ago, send a great force
to save Europe from a conquest by a
military tyrant.

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These newspapers advocate: British connection, Honesty in public life, Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion, NO GRAFT, NO DEALS!

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1914. CANADA'S WAR STRENGTH. A few paragraphs from an official account of the system of defence in the Dominion of Canada.

Service in the militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from eighteen to sixty years of age. Service in active militia is for three years, with eight to sixteen days annual training.

The peace effective consists of a permanent staff of 8,500 officers and men and 74,000 undergoing service. The war effective consists of four classes: the unmarried men, eighteen to thirty years of age; the married men, thirty to forty; the married men, forty to forty-five; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of eighteen to sixty, a total of 2,158,000.

When we think of the possibilities of this war it is always essential to have in mind the fact that this is our quarrel, the quarrel of the whole British race, and that we are quite as much concerned in the outcome as anybody else, though for a time we are fortunate in a sense in being distant from the actual scene of conflict.

Canada, according to the last statement of the Minister of Militia and Defence, has already offered for active service more than 100,000 volunteers, of which 27,000 are assembling at Valcartier to form finally the first contingent of 22,000 officers and men, of infantry, artillery, signalers, medical corps and the other necessary commands.

The numbers given in the official paragraphs quoted are interesting as a rough measure of the real fighting strength of this country, should it become necessary to draw heavily from our whole population. Canada cannot arm half a million men, but it has the men, if the worst comes to the worst, and arms can be found, some here, and more in Great Britain and elsewhere.

proportion of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. Great Britain itself, and France, having been forced into this war, and having everything at stake, will not hesitate to give an example of military sacrifice without equal up to now in the world's history.

Canadians everywhere are now recognizing the fact that upon the white men of the British Empire must fall a heavy responsibility in these circumstances. We do not know yet—it is impossible for anyone to know at present—how many Canadians will be required in order to give the British and French on the Continent that degree of support which is necessary to their success.

PARIS HAS BEEN TALKING about an incident hinted at but not described in the Canadian Despatch from the front—the weakening under fire of a part of a French army corps in Lorraine. In some reports a French brigade was charged with running away. M. Clemenceau frankly admits that their retreat was "unauthorized."

PARIS, which is the centre of these great rings of defences, is surrounded by a wall which has ninety-seven bastions, seventeen old forts, and thirty-two new forts or batteries, which latter make up the two entrenched camps of St. Denis and Versailles.

It is noteworthy that while the unfortunate French Fifteenth Corps is being charged with disgraceful conduct, Sir John French, in his despatches, paid a high tribute to the courage and fighting ability of the French troops which have been fighting beside his own.

At the end of the fourth week of the great war it is possible to measure at least the pace of the German advance up to the present time, and by the progress made to form some estimate as to the next few weeks. At this writing the feature of the campaign is the German success in turning the left flank of the allied armies, and in pressing the remainder of the first line so heavily as to suggest difficulty on the part of the Allies in massing enough forces on the line from Rheims westward to the coast to check the German drive towards Paris.

The week began with the failure of General Joffre's hold, but perhaps ill-advised, offensive movement against the German forces before they had reached the first line of defence. The German detachment was on July 19, 1914, on three separate armies at Paris, the army of the Meuse, that of the Moselle, and that of the Rhine, which began to move upon the French frontier along converging lines.

On September 19, sixty-one days after war was declared, Paris was invested on all sides. But Paris did not capitulate until January 28, 1871, and fighting continued until February 26. In these days of amazing German successes, both Paris and France were much weaker than they are to-day. There were no British or Belgian allies, and Germany did not have a million Russians driving into the heart of its country from the eastward, eager for battle and determined to pull down the House of Hohenzollern.

THE FAILURE of the offensive movement brought the Allies back to their first line of defence, the left of which rested upon the Maubeuge-Lille forts. The attack upon this part of the line has been heavier during the last few days, and the German weight there appears to have compelled the Allies to fall back, probably with the idea that the next great resistance is to be made on the second line of defence, from Amiens to Laoh, Rheims, and Chalon.

ONCE MORE the British fleet is heard from. Now London reports that British warships have sunk two German cruisers and two destroyers, disabled and set on fire a third cruiser and damaged other destroyers in an action off Heligoland.

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production for next year by putting five acres more under crop than he had this year—which would mean an increase of fifty million bushels. Almost every farmer, the Courier says, could increase by five or ten acres, and many by fifty or one hundred. Further: "The only possible difficulty lies in the matter of finance. Some farmers may not be able to pay for the labor required to cultivate and seed down an extra ten acres."

At the close of Lord Kitchener's statement there is a paragraph which is even more important than the accounts of the glorious fighting, as shedding real light upon the situation as it stands. He says: "It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are on an immense scale, and that we are only on one wing of the whole field of battle. The strategic position of ourselves and our Allies is such that, whereas a decisive victory for ourselves and the French probably would be fatal to the enemy, the continuation of resistance by the Anglo-French allies on such a scale as to keep the main German forces—the enemy's best troops—in the closest grip, if prolonged, can lead to only one conclusion."

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next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits. That is good reading, indeed. The news Sunday was again favorable. The British were not engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, had brought the German attack to a standstill for a time. Sir John French reported that on August 28 the British Fifth Cavalry Brigade was in action with German cavalry in which they routed the enemy and the Twelfth Lancers and Royal Scots Greys "speared a large number in flight."

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all in one basket, whereas the fighting resources of the Allies, having been more scattered at the beginning of the war, will be more and more heavily brought to bear. No wonder London was greatly heartened by the official announcement of Sunday. Tremendous sacrifice will still be necessary for a period the extent of which cannot now be measured, and the whole Empire must join in this sacrifice. The greater readiness shown to pour in troops from every one of the King's Dominions overseas, the shorter will be the time within which the Kaiser must turn homeward and fight the greatest rearguard action in the history of war. It must be plain to everybody that, even aside from sentiment, the effect of tremendous reinforcements now will be much greater than they could be in the past, and that the final cost in lives and money will be less if the whole British Empire strains every nerve to bring its numbers to bear at the earliest moment possible.

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NOTE AND COMMENT. Well, the grand old fighting stock is as good as gone. Mr. Thomas Atkins is in the front of the battle, and is certainly proving that he is a first class fighting man. The Belgians are on the offensive again. They have made terrific sacrifices for honor and freedom, and are ready to make more. Their example is truly inspiring. The fleet has been following King George's orders to seek the enemy's ships and destroy them. Apparently the German cruisers and destroyers were sunk almost under the guns of Heligoland. A stirring story!

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BRITISH... Rear Admiral... Enemy... Cruiser... Damaged... Little... Ships... Cruiser... Gunboat... Bottom... London... British fleet... torpedo boat... was set on... It is a... battle and... In addition... three cruisers... were destroyed... Che... torpedo boat... German... LIKE AN OLD-TIME... London, Aug... the courage and... very jaws of the... tions in the Bight... complete. The Ge... unknown, have be... The tale is pro... men would have... force was the orga... marine flotillas we... To Rear Admi... ron, comprising th... and honor which w... conduct of the op... Sir David Bea... W. Moore and Rea... Tyrrwit, Commo... Complete as w... order. We must o... their destroyers w... The important... armed outpost on... Elbe and the entre... The speedy pa... men. In her... The Mainz wa... men and was cap... 4,232 and was bu... She was m... The Koln wa... figures apply. THE VICTOR. Rear Admiral... D. L. Beatty, of... to Ethel, the elde... He entered the ne... in the Sudan in... promoted to captai... secretary to the f... Rear Admiral... the British navy... that rank at a re... late King Edwar... society through h... The Lion and... and 50,000 horse... placement and 7... placement and 4... They are am... ree ntonstructio... of 28 knots, the... armored and ear... their secondary b... the other regulat... Each of these... place in the regu... Rear Admirals M... immediate subord... modore Goodenou... career. Only the str... take the offensiv... would simply wa... pared to attack... But apparently... and delivered a v... the destroyers, w... that went into th... LONDON RING... London is ri... every hotel and... cheering themse... news from the st... small moving p... over again. "G... "Give us some t... fro mpts and g...

BRITISH FLEET STRIKES HARD BLOW, SHATTERING GERMAN SQUADRON UNDER GUNS OF HELIGOLAND

Rear Admiral Beatty Leads First Cruiser Squadron Into Enemy's Stronghold and Cuts Out Three Third Class Cruisers and Two Torpedo Boat Destroyers Besides Damaging Many Other Craft—Brilliant Exploit Entailing Little Loss of Life and Practically No Damage to British Ships—Mainz and Sister Craft Go to Bottom While Third Cruiser is Left on Fire and in Sinking Condition—British Gunboat Sends German Torpedo Boat Destroyer to Bottom in Naval Duel in Far East.

London, Aug. 28, 10.35 p.m.—It is announced that the British fleet has sunk two German cruisers, two German torpedo boat destroyers, off Heligoland. A third cruiser was set on fire and was left sinking.

It is announced that no British ships were lost in the battle and that the British loss of life was not heavy.

In addition to the two torpedo boat destroyers and three cruisers, many of the German torpedo boat destroyers were damaged.

Che Foo, China, Aug. 29, 12.45 a. m.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Welland has engaged and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90.

LIKE AN OLD-TIME VICTORY.

London, Aug. 28.—The Chronicle says: "A glorious victory has fallen to the British fleet. With all the courage and fearless enterprise that distinguished our old officers, who many times went into the very jaws of the enemy, Rear Admirals Beatty, Christian and Moore have conducted the combined operations in the Bight of Heligoland, where the enemy had all its strength at command. The triumph was complete. The German light cruisers, Mainz and another of the Koeln class, and a third whose name is unknown, have been destroyed, as well as two destroyers."

The tale is probably not complete. Evidently a concerted attack was planned just as our old seamen would have planned it, to begin in the dark and reach its decisive point at dawn. The attacking force was the organic first battle cruiser squadron. The light cruiser squadrons and destroyers and submarine flotillas were engaged.

To Rear Admiral Beatty, the youngest flag officer afloat, commanding the first battle cruiser squadron, comprising the Lion (flagship), Queen Mary, Princess Royal and New Zealand, fell the opportunity and honor which will make him and his officers the envy of the whole fleet. To him was entrusted the conduct of the operation under the direction of Sir John Jellicoe, commander-in-chief.

Sir David Beatty is one of the most brilliant of our officers and with him were Rear Admiral A. G. W. Moore and Rear Admiral A. H. Christian, also Commodore R. B. Keyes, Commodore Reginald C. Tyrwhitt, Commodore William E. Goodenough.

Complete as was the victory, we have suffered little. All our ships and vessels are afloat and in good order. We must officially note the high efficiency of our gunnery. Not a German cruiser escaped and their destroyers wildly fled to shelter having had two of their numbers sunk.

The importance of this daring raid is the fact that the British fleet passed behind Germany's heavily armed outpost on Heligoland Island and engaged the German mosquito fleet guarding the mouth of the Elbe and the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

The speedy protected cruiser Mainz was one of four of her class. Her complement was 380 officers and men. In her armament she carried twelve four-inch guns.

The Mainz was a third-class cruiser built in 1910, carried 379 men and was capable of 28 knots an hour. She had a tonnage of 4,232 and was manned with twelve 4.1 inch guns and four 2.1 inch guns. She was built at a cost of \$1,700,000.

The Koln was in the same class as indicated above, and the same figures apply.

THE VICTOR.

Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty was born in 1871, son of Captain D. L. Beatty, of Berwickshire county, Wexford. He was married in 1901 to Ethel, the eldest daughter of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago. He entered the navy in 1884, became commander in 1898. He served in the Sudan in 1898 and also in China in 1900, when he was promoted to captain. He became rear admiral in 1910 and was naval secretary to the first lord of the admiralty in 1912.

Rear Admiral Beatty is regarded as one of the ablest officers of the British navy. He is by far the youngest admiral, having attained that rank at a record age. He was a great personal favorite of the late King Edward and is a popular member in Anglo-American society through his marriage with the American heiress.

The Lion and the Princess Royal are of 28,350 tons displacement and 50,000 horse-power, while the Queen Mary has 27,000 tons displacement and 75,000 horse-power, and the New Zealand 18,000 displacement and 44,000 horse-power.

They are among the most powerful of modern cruisers and all of recent construction. All but the New Zealand have an average speed of 28 knots, the New Zealand making only 25, and all are heavily armored and carry as their first battery eight 12-inch guns, and as their secondary battery from twelve to sixteen four-inch guns, with the other regular equipment of machine guns and torpedo tubes.

Each of these battle cruisers is reckoned as equal to taking her place in the regular line of battle with the dreadnought battleships. Rear Admirals Moore and Christian, who are Rear Admiral Beatty's immediate subordinates, have both recently been promoted, and Commodore Goodenough, next in the line, has already had a distinguished career.

Only the strategists expected the British squadron on guard to take the offensive. The amateurs long ago decided that the squadron would simply wait, content to keep the Germans bottled up and prepared to attack them when they attempted a sortie.

But apparently the British got word that the time was favorable, and delivered a blow, the light cruisers and battle cruisers supporting the destroyers, which were attended by submarines, and every one that went into the engagement came out under its own steam.

LONDON RINGING WITH GOOD NEWS.

London is ringing with the news from one end to the other. In every hotel and club the good tidings are posted and crowds are cheering themselves hoarse. Every theatre and music hall read the news from the stage or flashed it on huge screens. So, too, in all the small moving picture houses the message was displayed over and over again. "Put it on again, mate," "Let's have it over again," "Give us some more," and a dozen similar commands were shouted from pits and galleries.

BELGIANS "MAD WITH JOY" WHEN BRITISH ARRIVED

Lord Kitchener's Troops "Fresh Looking, Big Men Spoiling For a Fight"—All Supplies and Even Menial Work of Entertainment Paid for in English Gold—Appearance of Expeditionary Force Inspires Confidence in Belgians.

(By Alfred Stead, Special Correspondent of the Daily Express and N.Y. Herald.)
Ostend, Tuesday.—The veil of mystery so completely cast over the concentration of the British expeditionary force has lifted and we see the erstwhile phantom British in the limelight, bearing the brunt of the attack of the German armies on France.

The German advance has been rapid and steady. Their columns have made regularly thirty-five kilometres (about twenty-two miles) a day since they arrived.

To have a clearer idea of the great battle it is well to sketch briefly the advance of the Kaiser's forces.

The Germans brought the majority of their troops from Luxembourg across the Meuse at Huy, and all the columns were concentrated about Louvain before the occupation of Brussels. The first column of the northern advance passed by Opwijk, Ninove and Grammont. The second column includes the troops which took part in the triumphant entry into the Belgian capital. The majority, however, passed around the north of the city, through Laeken to Hal and Hagheze and Biaton. The third column passed to the south of Brussels. It was seen on the march coming from Wavre and marching toward Hal, where it joined the second column.

The first column, the German right wing, sent out patrols to Ghent and Wetteren, where the powder magazine was found empty, and to Tildit and Liedsterweil, near Ostend. It advanced from Alost to Oudenaarde and Rensselaer, where it met the outposts of the French army and then advanced to Tournai, which it occupied without serious battle and pushed across the French frontier to Cysoing.

The central German army, with the bulk of its forces available for an attack and advancing from Hal and Hagheze, first came into touch with the British outposts from Mons between Perwez and Biaton. This German mass advanced from Biaton to the forest of Bandour near by, having prepared for an attack. Sheltered by the forest it found itself confronted by the main British force, which, though greatly outnumbered, held the enemy in check for more than twenty-four hours.

INHABITANTS MAD WITH JOY.

The arrival of the British forces was not expected by the inhabitants of the district around Quivrain. Early on Saturday morning some cyclists came in and left. Then the cavalry patrols. And at two o'clock the General Staff, with some sixteen hundred men, arrived in Quivrain. The inhabitants went mad with joy that the British army had come. The Belgian staff busied itself placing the main body of troops. The intelligence officers had plans of Quivrain and knew the names of all the streets.

All day Saturday and until five o'clock on Sunday morning the main British army pushed in without a break in the thick ranks. All passed silently and betokened their appointed places. Henley, Elonges, Bonbecq, Boussin, Pommereuse and Jemappes, all shared the honor of housing the British troops. As once preparations were begun for a battle. The church and railway station at Jemappes were blown up, being on the line of fire. All the bridges over the great canal were destroyed and the forest of Bandour was set on fire to remove dangerous cover. All telegraph apparatus was destroyed, and a wireless station was set up behind Quivrain.

The entry of the army was an inspiring sight. There were Highlanders with their pipes, Irish regiments and Cookeys, while men from the northern counties jostled those from Surrey and Devonshire. Masses of artillery came by. The cavalry horses, as were those pulling the guns, were in fine fettle. Many automobiles appeared. All the troops were in khaki, with nothing bright to warn the foe. All were clean shaven, fresh looking, big men, sporting for a fight.

PAID IN FULL WITH ENGLISH GOLD.

The inhabitants were enthusiastic at the behavior of the men, who were correct to women, old and young. The first thing they asked for was water to wash in. All the requisitioning was done without difficulty and was paid for in English gold.

The German advance came earlier than expected. All day on Sunday the troops rested. On Sunday evening, warned by aeroplane scouts of the approach of the enemy, the army woke up. The tocsin sounded in all the villages at nine o'clock in the evening on Sunday calling the inhabitants not to prayers, but to work at throwing up entrenchments.

All the able bodied men came out and the women helped also. Trenches were made behind the village of Quivrain; all along the line of the canal and along the road from Mons to Valenciennes. This work was done with enthusiasm and was paid for in British gold.

At one o'clock Monday morning the civil population of Quivrain and other villages was ordered to retire in the direction of France. The British were about to join in a great battle.

Then began terrible scenes, the refugees leaving home and everything. As they went along the roads they passed the British troops advancing to their positions. The artillery engaged the Germans north of Mons yesterday, their shooting being magnificent, and, according to Belgian reports, the Germans beat a hasty retreat.

The prestige of the expeditionary force and the physique and athletic qualities of the men has produced tremendous confidence here. The Belgians are full of hope that these fine soldiers will avenge their wrongs. Every small town in Lord Kitchener's army is chronicled here in large type, and every outfit of men from Great Britain's colonies makes also for the unshakable belief that the vast resources of the British army and the fighting qualities of the Britishers will bring the German army to terms.

Fighting is in progress between the main armies near Charleroi.

ALLIES ALL RIGHT, SAYS PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The war ministry has no facts that would justify the extravagant claims of Berlin as to the "route" of the allies along the western frontier.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the war plan embraces a retreat all along the western wing of the allies' army and a corresponding advance on the east in order to turn the German army in such a fashion that it cannot get back to Berlin in time to seriously check the advancing Russians.

All reports from the front tonight indicate that there has been no marked change in the situation during the past twenty-four hours.

APPALLING LOSSES HALTS ADVANCE.

Paris, Aug. 28, 11.45 p. m.—An official communication issued by the war department tonight says:

The situation on our front from the department of Somme (northwest France) to the Vosges remains the same today as yesterday.

The German forces appear to have slackened their march.

The apparent inaction of the armies, as indicated in the official statement, is explained by the frightful exhaustion of both sides, who for days have been fighting furiously. The losses of both armies are appalling, particularly those of the Germans. As an illustration of the losses sustained by the Germans, a prisoner relates that two German regiments, the 512th and 142nd, were so cut down that they were made into one, and of that only sixty men now remain.

RUSSIAN ROLLER RUMBLES ON.

Paris, Aug. 28, 6 p. m.—The war office tonight issued this announcement: "In Galicia the Russians are taking a vigorous offensive. After successful engagements near (name of place evidently cut out by censor) they are marching on and now are only twenty miles from that town. In Eastern Prussia the Germans continue an active retreat toward Koenigsberg."

BELGIANS RECOVER; THREATEN BRUSSELS

Brave Troops of Little Kingdom Make Important Movement Advancing from Antwerp and Retaking Malines After Fierce Battle—Approach to Within Ten Miles of Brussels and May Retake Their Capital from Invaders—Graphic Story of Battle.

(By T. F. Elias, Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Ostend, Aug. 28.—The situation in Belgium is changing gradually. The Belgian army is forcing the German army back on Brussels. The Belgians have desperately recaptured Malines, and the train service there was resumed today. This morning they reached Vilvorde, which is within ten miles of Brussels, and well known to tourists as the terminus of Brussels' trams.

Fighting has commenced at Hamme, outside the city, and the Germans are entrenching themselves for defense to the north of Brussels. One German army corps has been withdrawn from the south through Alost to check the Belgian advance. A great battle is impending, and every day the Belgians are regaining lost ground.

The change that is beginning will be most gratifying to the allies and to the Belgians in particular. It will mean that the two theatres of war, the first in the south and the other at Malines and Antwerp, now regarded as two distinct fields of action, will be merged into one.

Since the fall of Brussels a wedge has been driven through Belgium by German forces, but it is a wedge that has not much substance in it. The fact that the generals of the allied armies will turn to their advantage. I may not enumerate any of the developments contemplated and will only describe the state of affairs in mid-Belgium.

COUNTRY OCCUPIED ONLY BY CAVALRY.

Every day this week I have motored over this area, twice going as far as Alost. I was at first under the impression that the dense masses of German troops held the country around Ghent and Bruges and their outlying villages. I was mistaken. I found people all along the line in a state of panic because they had been visited by parties of Uhlans who helped themselves to their food and possessions.

To the Uhlans mid-Belgium has been a regular picnicking ground. Many of them have been caught because they lost themselves, but they were caught more by accident than by design. They met with no opposition and were allowed to approach within three miles of Ostend.

Now the Belgians realize that these wandering cavalry men have been more than dangerous. They have not been supported by the infantry and artillery, which were required in the south. The country between Ostend and Alost has always been free of them.

The Belgian army is now advancing from Antwerp and over 80,000 Belgian troops are reported at Vilvorde. If I could report what everyone in Ostend knows, the nature of the impending operations which contemplate the recapture of Brussels would be plain.

Brave Belgian Fight.

Regarding the brave defence of Malines abandoned temporarily by the Belgians on Wednesday an American correspondent has sent the following graphic picture:

"The helmeted legions which were driven out of Malines, Tuesday, were reinforced yesterday and before their overwhelming onset the Belgians sullenly wheeled about and retreated with chains on their shoulders.

"I write of what I saw with my own eyes, and the distinction of being the only American correspondent permitted to accompany the forces, the government placing a military car at my disposal.

"The battle of Malines, in which four Belgian divisions, totaling 50,000 men, and a considerably stronger force of Germans fought, was in that wonderfully beautiful region five miles south of the famous lace city and a dozen miles from Brussels.

"To get a clear conception of the battle one must picture a 50-foot-high railway embankment, its steeply sloping sliding, heavily wooded, fern-covered, a small green fertile country, like a mountainous green snake. On this line run fast trains from Antwerp to Brussels. Malines with its historic buildings and famous cathedral, lies on one side of the embankment and Vilvorde on the other, four miles separating them.

"Tuesday the Belgians, believing the German communications to be poorly guarded, and the Brussels garrison too feeble to assist them, rashly sallied from the shelter of the Antwerp defenses and took the offensive like a terrier striking a bulldog.

"They drove the Germans from Malines, but the Germans brought up a fresh army corps and yesterday morning the Belgians found themselves in a perilous position. The battle hinged on the possession of the embankment and wheeling along a 10-mile front.

"The battle began at dawn with an artillery duel across the embankment. By noon the cannonade was terrific. The Germans got the range and a rain of shrapnel burst about the Belgian batteries, which limbered up and retired at a trot in perfect order.

Ride Into the Jaws of Death.

"I could see dark blue masses of Belgian infantry falling back, cool as on a winter's morning. Through a mistake, two battalions of carabiniers did not receive the order to retire and were in imminent danger of destruction. To reach them or messenger would have had to traverse a mile of open road swept by shrieking shrapnel.

"A colonel summoned a gendarme and gave him the orders and he set upon his horse and tore down the road, an archaic figure in towering bearskin. It was a ride into the jaws of death.

"He saved his troops, but as they fell back the German gunners got the range and dropped shell upon shell into the running column. Road and fields were dotted with corpses in Belgian blue.

"Several times the Germans attempted to carry the embankment with bayonets, but the Belgians met them with blasts of lead, which shivered the grey column like autumn leaves.

"At noon the Belgians and Germans were in places only 80 yards apart, and the rattle of musketry sounded like a boy drumming a stick along the palings of a picket fence. The railway embankment from which I viewed the battle was fairly carpeted with corpses of German infantrymen killed yesterday.

"Zepplin Soaring Overhead.

"I saw peasants throw twelve into one grave. I saw evidence of German atrocities myself, for at a hamlet near Sempst I helped bury an aged woman and her grandchild, because a Belgian soldier shot her in front of their farmhouse.

"The corpses were terribly bayoneted. During the height of the battle a Zepplin slowly circled over the field like a great vulture awaiting a feast.

"By 4 o'clock all the Belgian troops were withdrawn except a thin screen to cover the retreat. I was anxious to witness the German advance and remained on the railway embankment on the outskirts of Sempst after all the Belgians had withdrawn except a picket of ten men. I had my car waiting with the rest under running.

"The Germans pressed their advance with a terrific fire. The air was filled with whining shrapnel and the noise of the sky was smeared in a brown smokes with the smoke of burning dwellings.

"Suddenly a soldier crouching beside me cried 'Les Allemands les Allemands!' From a trench woods along the embankment burst a long line of grey figures hoarsely cheering. At the same moment I heard a splutter of shots in the village below me and my chauffeur screamed: 'Hurry for your life, monsieur, the Germans are upon us!'

"I think I broke the world's record for the distance in getting to my car. As we shot down the road which leads to Antwerp, at 50 miles an hour, the Uhlans cantered into the village, the sun striking on their lance tips.

"The retreat from Malines was a never-to-be forgotten sight. For twenty miles every road was jammed with clattering cavalry, plugging infantry and rumbling guns, their caissons covered with green boughs to mask their position.

"Gendarmes with giant beards, chasseurs in green coats, carabiniers in leather hats, machine guns drawn by dogs, ambulances with Red Cross flags and cars, cars—all the dear old familiar American makes among them—contributed to form a mighty human river flowing Antwerpward.

"Abandoned to Pillage.

"Malines has a population of 20,000, and 45,000 fled when they heard the Germans were returning. Sightings along the road were pathetic beyond description.

"Children and aged, rich and poor, lame and blind, with their few poor belongings on their backs or piled in push carts, clogged roads and impeded the soldiers. These people were abandoning all they held most dear to pillage and destruction.

"They were completely terrorized by the Germans. But the Belgian army is not terrorized. It is a retreating army, but it is victorious in retreat.

"The army is cool, confident, courageous, and if the German giant leaves himself unguarded a single instant little Belgium will drive home a solar plexus blow.

BRITISH PREMIER TO TELL PEOPLE OF CAUSE OF WAR

London, Aug. 28, 8.30 p. m.—Premier Asquith has decided to address meetings in the principal cities in the United Kingdom, to make plain the cause of the war, and to set forth that it is the duty of every man to do his part to make the issue a successful one for the British army.

The premier has directed letters to the lord mayors of the various cities with regard to these meetings, in which he says:

"The time has come for a combined effort to stimulate and organize public opinion and public effort in the greatest conflict in our country since the days of our engagement. No one who can contribute anything to the accomplishment of this supremely urgent task is justified in standing aside.

"I propose, as a first step, that meetings should be held without delay, not only in our great centres of population and industry, but in every district throughout the United Kingdom, at which the justice of our cause should be made plain, and the duty of every man to do his part set forth."

With deep feeling more than 20,000 people saw the Third Artillery leave for the front last evening. Perhaps never in our city's history was there just such a spectacle. The meaning of the war—and our own part in it—is beginning to grip our people, and they were all eager to see, to cheer, and to do honor to the stalwart and resolute artillerymen who made up the large command departing yesterday. That scene, we may be sure, did much for recruiting. It is sad, yet fine, to see our men going. More will follow—and more yet—the work is done.

all in one basket, whereas the fighting resources of the Allies, having been more scattered at the beginning of the war, will be more and more heavily brought to bear.

No wonder London was greatly heartened by the official announcement of Sunday. Tremendous sacrifice will still be necessary for a period the extent of which cannot now be measured, and the whole Empire must join in this sacrifice. The greater readiness shown to pour in troops from every one of the King's Dominions overseas, the shorter will be the time within which the Kaiser must turn homeward and fight the greatest rearguard action in the history of war. It must be plain to everybody that, even aside from sentiment, the effect of tremendous reinforcements now will be much greater than they could be later on, and that the final cost in lives and in money will be less if the whole British Empire strains every nerve to bring its numbers to bear at the earliest moment possible.

British valor—the old valor undiminished, shining glorious under new conditions—Belgian fight, with the terrific sacrifice of French courage and sacrifice, all these are an inspiration, an example, and a summons to our own men everywhere under the Union Jack. The task confronting the Allies is great beyond parallel, but already the real meaning of the odds against the Kaiser begins to emerge. Stubborn resistance to his advance through France will detain him so long, and at such ghastly cost, that in the end he will be beaten down between the British, French and Belgian forces on the one hand, the grey Russian invaders on the other. It is for British peoples everywhere to make quickly and voluntarily, the largest possible contributions toward the defeat of the War Lord. The noble readiness with which the Island British are pouring out their best blood in the common cause should fire the whole Empire with a desire and a determination to answer every call for reinforcements after the brave fashion of their fathers.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Well, the grand old fighting stock is as good as gone.

Mr. Thomas Atkins is in the front of the battle, and is certainly proving that he is a first class fighting man.

The Belgians are on the offensive again. They have made the terrific sacrifice for honor and freedom, and are ready to make more. Their example is truly inspiring.

The fleet has been following King George's orders to seek the enemy's ships and destroy them. Apparently the German cruisers and destroyers were sunk almost under the guns of Heligoland. A stirring story!

The German destruction of Louvain was ruthless, wanton, and disgraceful to civilization. That sort of thing will be paid for heavily later on—the uttermost farthing," as Lord Crew expressed it.

The Prime Minister is to begin a series of public meetings in Great Britain to tell the people about the war, its cause, and the duties devolving upon them. This crusade will fire the nation. Why should not Canadian leaders follow suit?

Troops from India are to be poured into France in addition to those from the British Isles and the self-governing Dominions. Truly the Kaiser has roused the Lion. The day of settlement may be far off, but the price of peace will be heavy.

At Lille the Germans are 100 miles from Paris. At Posen the Russians are 100 miles from Berlin. Before the Russians are within striking distance of Berlin the main German army will be needed badly at home. And the Russians seem to be making much swifter progress than the Germans. Both have their hardest fighting before them.

Paris is destroying all buildings within the big circle of its defenses in order to give its big guns a clear sweep. German infantry will find the close formation useless in attack there. The German siege guns will be used first. Paris held out for nearly five months in 1870-71. It is stronger now. And the Germans have yet much desperate fighting in front of them before they come within sight of the French capital.

Not less than six months or more than twelve, is Conan Doyle's estimate of the time required to beat down Germany and Austria. Maurice Hewlett, the famous writer, says: "The youth and manhood of England must realize that we are fighting for freedom now as desperately as in 1815." There were many dark hours in 1815, and there will be many in 1914—but the clouds will pass. Right and weight, and resources, will all tell against the Kaiser as the weeks go by.

"Germany," says one able reviewer, "at this moment is putting forth every ounce of her strength. The Allies are only at the beginning of their tremendous resources. In every way they are more advantageously situated than the powers which faced Napoleon a hundred years ago. The German forces are fighting with the energy of men who have staked everything upon a brief campaign in which a single great reverse would be fatal. We can afford to wait, to accept even temporary reverses with fortitude, knowing that our vast reserves of strength must prevail in the final result."

"I thought you said you wouldn't permit your wife to wear one of those bathing suits?" "Oh, I said it, all right, but the fact is, my wife overheard me say it."

"Walker is this best stew or Hungarian goulash?" "Let me see. This is Wednesday, isn't it?" "Then it's goulash."

GERMAN ATROCITIES STAGGER CIVILIZATION IN THEIR HORROR

LOYAL LEGIONS OF INDIA ON WAY TO WAR

British Troops at Front to Be Re-Inforced by Native Soldiers Who "Would Have Been Disappointed If Not Given Opportunity to Fight for Empire"—Native Princes Contribute \$2,500,000 to War Funds.

London, Aug. 28.—Native troops from India are now on their way to increase the British forces in France. This was made known today through announcements in the house of lords by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India, and Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war.

Lord Kitchener said that in addition to reinforcements which would be received from this country, the government had decided that the British army in France should be increased. The Indian troops were chosen to increase the forces. Lord Kitchener added that all the gaps in the army in France were being filled up.

The Marquis of Crewe said the Indian people desired that the native soldiers should fight by the side of their comrades in the British army and that it would have been a disappointment to India if they had been debarred from taking part in the war in Europe.

The marquis asserted that in spite of heavy drafts on the Indian army, the Indian frontier will be fully secured.

Lord Kitchener announced that the troops to increase the forces were now on the way.

That the employment of native Indian troops was meant by Lord Kitchener was later confirmed by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India. The marquis said:

"It has been deeply impressed on the government that the wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty at the present time passing over India is largely due to the desire of the Indian people that Indian soldiers should stand side by side with their comrades in the British army."

INDIA DISAPPOINTED IF UNABLE TO ASSIST.

"India is aware of the employment of African troops to assist the French army, and it would have been a disappointment to India if they had been debarred from taking part in the war in Europe."

"Our army will thus be reinforced by soldiers—high souled men—of first rate training, and I am certain that they will give the best possible account of themselves. I venture to think that this keen desire of our Indian fellow subjects to co-operate with us is not less gratifying than the same desire shown in the self-governing dominions, some of whose soldiers, in due course, will, no doubt, also be found fighting side by side with British troops and Indian troops in the war."

"Of course, we all know that India does not possess an inexhaustible reservoir of troops, and the defence of India must in itself be a primary consideration, not only to India itself but to us, and I am able to state that so far as external aggression is concerned—of which I hope and believe there is no prospect, and I should like to say there is scarcely a possibility—in spite of these heavy drafts on the Indian army, the Indian frontiers will be fully and adequately secured. As regards the risk of internal troubles, I believe that the enthusiasm which pervades all classes and races in India will render anything of the sort altogether impossible."

That enthusiasm has found vent in many different ways—in some cases by gifts of great liberality for the service of the troops in the field. I was told, only yesterday, by the viceroy of India, that some of the principal Indian princes had sent a gift of \$2,500,000 for the use of the troops in the field.

"I feel confident, therefore, that the action we take will meet with a most enthusiastic reception in India, and I believe it will be approved by your lordships, the house of commons, and by public opinion here generally."

Some doubt exists from the brief telegraphic information as to what Indian troops were referred to by Earl Kitchener in his speech in the house. He spoke on Tuesday of the powerful contingents that were being sent from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, so that it is likely that he was referring to volunteers from the Indian empire. The British (European) army in India is in itself a formidable body of 75,450 all told, but it is hardly likely, as Earl Crewe announced, that the war minister would have spoken of these regulars in the same way as the volunteers. They are, of course, on active service in India and would be available at a moment's notice.

The Indian army, which is distinct from the European force, consists of about 156,670 natives and 2,650 British stiffening. It is not likely that these troops will be called on yet, though Indian troops were in Lord Beauchamp's day, called into the Red Sea for active service.

There are in India, however, more than 20,700 Imperial Service troops, composed of natives who are available for service anywhere within the British Empire with 38,300 efficient volunteers, and it is more than possible that Earl Kitchener had these in mind when he spoke of the Indian contingents. As the native princes and other officers of the great Indian army are coming forward so warmly in the cause of the empire, it is possible that more than 100,000 troops could be withdrawn from that vast territory without touching the Indian army proper. It is these facts that with the splendid response of volunteers everywhere within the empire gives Lord Kitchener confidence when he said that we should be able to put into the field increasingly and progressively an army that should not be inferior in quality to what it is in numbers.

FOOTBALL BRIGADE IS PROPOSED.

London, Aug. 28.—525 p. m.—The incorporation of a brigade of football players into Lord Kitchener's new army is the latest proposal to be made in England. Both the war office and the football association have received it with considerable enthusiasm.

The football association has a membership of 7,000 trained athletes, who, it is suggested, might be better employed in charging the Germans on the battlefield than in chasing each other on the football field.

The council of the association is to hold a meeting on Monday to decide if these 7,000 men shall be released from their present engagements, and the football fields turned into drill grounds.

TORONTO FUND NEARS \$1,000,000

People Raise \$882,000 for Relief of Families of Those at the Front—American Residents Pledge \$100,000 Additional—King George Wires Congratulations on the Noble Work.

(Canadian Press.)

Toronto, Aug. 28.—At the final meeting of the workers of the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund, held at headquarters, tonight, when the announcement was made that the fund has now reached the total of \$882,000, enthusiasm rose to a high pitch, and fairly boiled over, when the president, Sir William Mulock, read a cable from King George V. "Delighted to hear of Toronto's generosity to patriotic fund. Wish every success to this noble undertaking." (Signed) "GEORGE."

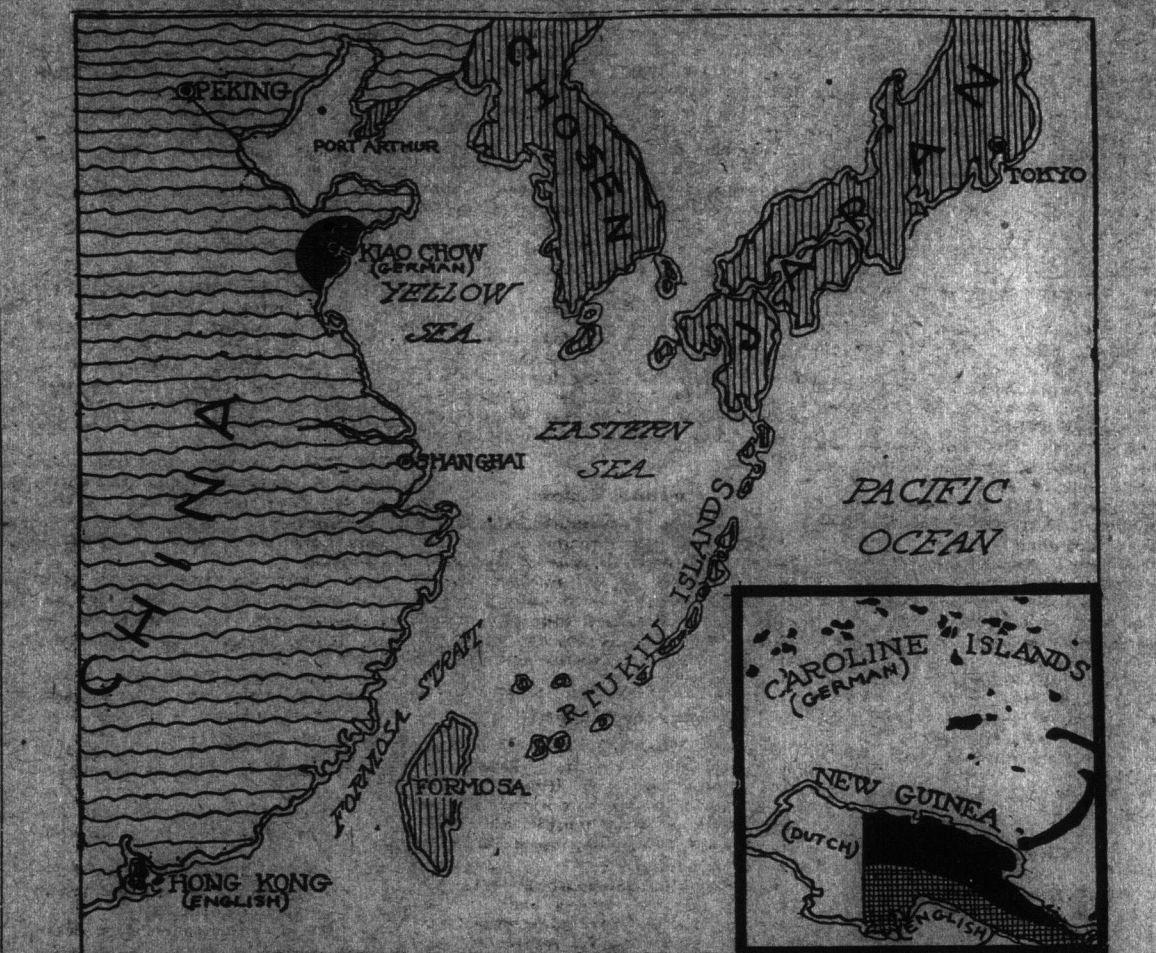
Diamond Rush in South Africa.

A new rush for diamonds has taken place at Bloemfontein, in the Transvaal Province. Over two hundred claims have been pegged off at the time klins, and it is stated that it is likely to prove one of the richest patches of diamondiferous ground. One stone weighing 11½ carats and of good color was found, and it is rumored that another one weighing 8½ carats has also been discovered.

"What kind of leather makes the best shoes?" "Don't know, but banana skins make good slippers."

It was suggested, and the suggestion

British Sweep Far Eastern Seas And Kiao-Chow Blockade Begun



It will be seen that Japan controls many strategic points, including Formosa, and is prepared to strike quick. Germany possesses all the mid-Pacific territory shown in black in inset map—in addition to two of the larger Samoan Islands and one of the Guam group.

London, Aug. 28, 6:10 p. m.—The official information bureau says that the Japanese admiral, officially announced that the blockade of the coast of the German leased territory of Kiao-Chow in China has been declared as commencing from 9 a. m. on Aug. 27.

Peking, Aug. 28.—Military men here say that the warships of the allies, including the Australian dreadnought, which is expected in China waters shortly, will be able to bombard Tsing-Tau with safety, owing to the range of their large guns, which is greater than any of the guns within the German fortifications.

Hong Kong, China, Aug. 27.—(Delayed)—The German steamer Senegambie, with a cargo of cattle and coal, was made a prisoner yesterday jointly by the British cruiser Hampshire and the French cruiser Dupetit.

The German steamer Ferdinand Foesch, which sailed from Yokohama July 26 for New York, arrived here tonight, a British prize.

It is reported that the German steamers York and Prinz Waldemar are being brought here, and are being brought here.

The naval prize court is sitting today on its first case, that of the captured collier Elsieph.

These spies were organized territorially under four inspectors, having headquarters at Brussels, Lausanne, Geneva and Berlin, and responsible to two lieutenants of police, who in turn reported to Stieber.

A peculiar feature of the system instituted by Stieber at that time, and still maintained, were the "fixed posts." The ordinary idea of a spy is one who is sent to a foreign country in some disguise and who returns to his own country with information thus acquired. But this traveling spy suffers from great disadvantages. Like a mission traveler in a foreign country, without any reason d'être for being there, he is the object of suspicion. He has no time to get thoroughly into touch with useful channels of information.

He is closely watched, and directly he begins making inquiries as to this, that and the other, the previous suspicion grows into certainty, and his mission results in failure.

But the spy in the "fixed post" is on an entirely different footing. He is an inhabitant of the place he is in, and, moreover, spies some trade, which gives him a very good reason for being there.

Under the cover of this trade he can make inquiries without incurring the suspicion of the authorities and has ample time to get into touch with any channels of information capable of giving him useful information.

The German spies in France were, and still doubtless are, of all grades and professions, and of both sexes, including farmers, market gardeners, agricultural laborers, vine growers, railway porters, shop keepers, commercial travelers (a very useful and frequent disguise), waiters and waitresses in cafes, hotels and restaurants, newspaper reporters, telegraph operators, female domestics, etc.

Information Gathered.

Among other duties assigned to the director of the German spy service during the war of 1870 were the following:

(a) Information in regard to the situation, strength and movements of each group of the hostile army.

(b) In regard to the age, character and reputation of all hostile commanders.

(c) In regard to what was going on, and the state of public feeling in the districts the German army was about to traverse and the resources of those districts.

(d) To procure in each of these districts persons capable of furnishing useful information.

It is known that in spite of French vigilance the Germans have maintained and perhaps elaborated the espionage system established and that in 1890, Stieber, still at that date minister of police in Prussia, was sent through France and subsequently established a branch of the German secret police to deal with "political actions." This term, it was explained, included the destruction of the strategic railways in France on the outbreak of war, so that the French mobilization might be retarded.

LOUVAIN LAID WASTE BY GERMAN BRUTALITY

Handsome City, as Large as St. John, Nothing But a Heap of Ashes—Result of German Rage When One of Their Corps Fired on Their Own Men—Prominent Citizens Shot Without Mercy—Sworn Evidence Tells of Murder of Red Cross Nurses by German Officer.

London, Aug. 28.—7:30 p. m.—The war information bureau announces the following:

The Belgian minister of foreign affairs reports that on Tuesday a German army corps, after receiving a check, withdrew in disorder to the city of Louvain. The Germans on guard at the entrance of the city, mistaking the nature of this incursion, fired upon their countrymen whom they mistook for Belgians.

"In spite of all the denials from the authorities, the Germans, in order to cover their mistake, pretended that it was the inhabitants who fired upon them, whereas the inhabitants, including the police, all had been disarmed more than a week before."

"Without inquiry and without listening to any protest, the German commander announced that the town would be destroyed immediately. The inhabitants were ordered to leave their dwellings and some were made prisoners. The women and children were placed on trains the destination of which are not known, and soldiers furnished with bombs set fire to all parts of the city. The splendid church of St. Peter, the university buildings, the library and scientific establishments were delivered to the flames."

"Several notable citizens were shot. The city, which had a population of 45,000 and was the intellectual metropolis of the Low countries, is now nothing more than a heap of ashes."

FORMAL PROTEST MADE TO UNITED STATES.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Formal protest against the burning of Louvain by German troops as a violation of international law and the laws of humanity was submitted to the State Department late today by the Belgian minister.

GERMAN OFFICER FIRED ON NURSES.

Washington, Aug. 28.—France has submitted to the United States and other neutral governments a sworn statement that after an engagement at Mondy, a German officer fired on three Red Cross nurses, killing two and wounding the third.

Marcelle Joly, a nurse who was wounded swore that in the battle on Aug. 15 she was attending the wounded, with two other nurses, when a German officer opened fire on them from a distance of less than thirty feet. A bullet shattered her arm, she stated, and she fainted. On recovering consciousness, she found that her two companions were dead beside her, with bullets in their bodies. All three nurses, she stated, wore the insignia of the Red Cross.

The French government, protesting that the act is in violation of the Geneva convention of 1906, says it exemplifies the savage character of the war.

LONDON HAS BRIGHTER VIEW OF SITUATION

Roseate Reports Came from General French Setting at Rest Many Misgivings Aroused by Paucity of News from Front—Sir Edward Grey Speaks of Efforts for Peace Which Were Seconded by German Ambassador But Not by His Government.

London, Aug. 27.—5:30 p. m.—From both sea and land there came today official reports of a character considered in England to be a promising augury for the future.

The German trans-Atlantic liner Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, at one time one of the most popular vessels of the North German Lloyd line, sailing from New York, and one of the few German armed merchantmen which have been harrying Great Britain's trade routes, has been put out of commission. She was sunk off the African coast by the British cruiser High Flyer.

From the continent Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force, has been able to set at rest much of the anxiety caused in England by the vagueness of French official statements regarding the movements of the armies in the locality where the British forces were known to be operating. His despatch takes a roseate view of the prospects of the battle now in progress, and pays a tribute to the mettle of his French ally.

NOT ENOUGH NEWS COMING THROUGH.

Much of the apprehension which has been felt in London can be traced to the rigid censorship maintained by the British authorities. Two million men have been grappling in a titanic struggle for days past, within a few hours' journey of London, yet so complete is the silence of those who are aware of what is going on, that the public knows practically nothing, except the bare facts that there have been reverses in some localities, and successes in others.

The purposeful vagueness of the French official announcements is further befogged by serious discrepancies in the various versions of the French statements. At the present time these communications resemble the bulk of the news as carried by the several news agencies, and no two versions of them agree.

The reference of the latest of these communications to the fighting on the Cambrai-Le-Cateau line, which was distinctly disquieting, now seems to have been nothing more than a cavalry raid, and an attempt to cut British communication, which was repulsed.

Nothing further has been heard from the Alsatian frontier, while the news of the Russian advance continues to come from Russian sources. The Moscovites claim to be within forty miles of Lemberg, Galicia.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Aug. 27.—5:53 p. m.—The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, paid a tribute to Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, the former German ambassador to Great Britain, in the house this afternoon, saying that the diplomat had worked to the end for peace, but the real authority at Berlin did not rest with him or those like him.

Sir Edward reiterated that the government decided on Aug. 2 the only condition under which Great Britain could remain neutral.

This was Germany's respect for the neutrality of Belgium. Ambassador Lichnowsky had strongly urged the British government to alter their decision, but the foreign secretary said that would have been impossible without becoming a consenting party to the violation of a treaty and subsequently to a German invasion of Belgium.

James Kier Hardie, Socialist member of the house, who is the only conspicuous supporter of peace remaining, created a scene during the foreign secretary's announcement. He demanded to know "whether the German government had repudiated the ambassador's suggestions, and whether any effort had been made to find out how far the German government would have agreed to his suggestions."

Other members cried out: "Sit down."

Sir Edward Grey replied: "I don't want to have a misunderstanding. The German ambassador did not make any suggestions different to those of his government."

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR RUSSIAN WOUNDED.

London, Aug. 27.—4:40 p. m.—Half the money needed for the British hospital for Russian wounded was subscribed in a few minutes at a meeting held at the British embassy in St. Petersburg, says a correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The correspondent says that the Russian capital is well provided with cereals, eggs, butter, and arrangements are progressing to bring from 80 to 100 trucks of live cattle daily from Petropavlovsk, Orenburg, and Moscow.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second on male teacher for school by 14th St. Apply at once to William Stearns, secretary, stating salary. William Stearns, Rapid, via Cole's Co., N. B.

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WANTED—At Roth school by 14th St. Apply at once to William Stearns, secretary, stating salary. William Stearns, Rapid, via Cole's Co., N. B.

WANTED—A second

WANTED—A second female teacher for district No. 2, parish of St. John, St. John's. References required. Apply to William Stearns, Rapid, via Cole's Co., N. B.

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young woman for training school in Insane. Address P. O. Box 100, St. John, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative meet the trend of fruit trees throughout present. We wish to employ four good men to represent and general agents. The taken in the fruit-grower. New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of offer a permanent position to the right men. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Liable Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Felham Nursery Co., 75 St. John St., St. John, N. B.

MAIDS AND HO

WANTED by Sept. school, Roth; maid; references; Miss Curry (housekeeper) Roth, N. B.

Now is the Time

Plan for We will not give a this year as a number of distances would thereby. Then, our summer pool that St. John is during the hot season as pleasant as any other can therefore enter.

MARRIAGE

SENIOR CRAWFORD (N. B.) on Aug. Dr. Cooke, H. C. K. Dorothea Gladys Crawford, St. John, N. B. G. A. Crawford, St. John, N. B. A. Alexander, St. John, N. B. Rev. J. Chas.

DEATH

GUEST—Died at cordic Home, Aug. 27, 1914. Mrs. M. J. G. A. Crawford, St. John, N. B. Rev. J. Chas.

IN MEMORIAM

MILLER—In loving O. Miller, who died Aug. 27, 1914, at St. John, N. B. WIFE

BOARD OF

Robert Maxwell, and sympathize with cent sad bereavement.

SCHOOL BOOTS

We can save School Boots. See our \$1. Boys' Broken \$2.25 and \$2.00. Odd Lots in G. Ties, \$2.00. Shoes for... Special Lines. "Humphrey" "Boy" "Educational"

Francis &

19 KING

HORROR WASTE IN BRUTALITY

St. John, Nothing But a Heap of Rage When One of Their Men—Prominent Citizens Shot—Tells of Murder of Red Officer.

The war information bureau announces the latest reports that on Tuesday a German soldier in disorder to the city of Loutrance of the city, mistaking the nature of the men whom they mistook for Belgians...

MAIDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED

WANTED—September, for Netherlands school, Rothsay, two housemaids, references required. Address: Rothsay, N. B.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer

This year will give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby.

DEATHS

GUEST—Died at the Mater Misericordiae Home, Aug. 28, Mrs. Catherine Guest.

IN MEMORIAM

MILLER—In loving memory of James O. Miller, who departed this life on Aug. 27, 1911, at Newcastle Bridge.

OBITUARY

DAVID HOLLAND. Harvey Station, Aug. 27—The death occurred at Acton on Tuesday of David Holland, a former resident of this place, after an illness of more than a year.

OBITUARY

FRANK COLLEMAN. Chipman, N. B., Aug. 27—Mrs. George Moore, St. John, and Miss Violet Terrill, Houlton (Me.), arrived on Wednesday...

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TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second or third-class female teacher for school district No. 5, parish of Johnston, county of Queens...

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PORT OF ST. JOHN

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ROUSING FAREWELL

Hampton Turns Out en Masse to Wish Good Luck to Popular Resident Going to the Front—Given Purse of \$50.

ROUSING SEND

Hampton, N. B., Aug. 29—Captain F. P. Giggey, of the 74th regiment, who volunteered some weeks ago to go to the front with the first contingent, received word on Thursday that his offer was accepted and to report at headquarters immediately.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SHOULD THE GAME LAWS BE RELAXED. To the Editor of The Telegraph. Sir—I would like to make a suggestion through your valuable paper. In view of the hard times caused by the war and the increase in the cost of living, would it not be as well for the local government to cut out the license on say deer, this season, as deer are so scarce in the province. I think that the government should allow bona fide residents of New Brunswick to kill two deer this season, without any license. I am sure it would be greatly appreciated.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SHOULD

Inspiring Scenes of Patriotism With Touches of Pathos When St. John's Largest Corps Leaves

3rd Regiment, Canadian Artillery to Be Represented by 275 Officers and Men at the Front

Five Bands and Cheering Thousands Made March to Station from Reed's Point Landing Memorable One, But the Sorrow of Parting Overshadowed All—Senator Thorne's Brief Address to Departing Soldiers—Well Treated But Deserving—The Names.

Saturday, Aug. 29. Tears and a feeling of sadness that all the cheering of thousands and the playing of martial music by five missed bands could not dispel marked the parting of the detachment of 275 officers and men volunteers for foreign service from the 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery for Valcartier last evening. The scene was a most touching one with its attendant suffering and sorrow beginning to press down upon the people of St. John and particularly upon those whose loved ones were being sent to the front. A brother and sometimes a father, have gone to take a place in Canada's magnificent contribution to the British Empire.

Some very pathetic scenes were witnessed at the depot while the soldiers were entraining. Here an aged father pressed his youngest son to his breast, "Good-bye Davey, God bless you, my boy." And the boy, looking more boyish than ever in his neat fitting uniform, stolidly chewed on his gum lest he be guilty of showing an unmanly emotion, and turned brusquely from the clinging arms.

Over there a great strapping lad walked along and clinging to his arm with tears raining down her cheeks was a young woman evidently his sweetheart. Poor girl, did she see the dumb pain in his eyes?

The Veteran's Good-bye.

Here a veteran of past wars in the empire's struggle was bidding good-bye to his kiddies, his wife and a grey-haired mother. And they, dry-eyed and brave in the face of trouble as only women can be, bade him "Good-bye, lad, be sure and do your duty." Yonder is a soldier tearfully watching for her to the train. And when she saw him and broke through and clasped him to her in a last embrace there was not one who saw this pathetic scene but sympathized with her in her grief and honored her in her sacrifice and the son in his valor.

And now they are gone, buoyed up with all the high hopes of youth and lighted with the fire of patriotism and adventure. Behind them are left many sorrowful hearts who will anxiously wait from day to day the news of their progress. And as they leaned out from the windows last night as the train pulled slowly out from the station cheering in all the exhalation of youth and high spirits there was not one from the vast crowd that watched them and cheered them but did so with a catch in their throats and a hushiness in their voices which was not caused by the dampness of the atmosphere. And as they went their way homeward there was not one but felt a more sober appreciation of war and a more sober appreciation of the duties which comprise something more than the playing of bands and the display of pretty uniforms.

A Rousing Send-off.

Five bands were assembled at the Reed's Point wharf last evening to play the artillery volunteers out of town. They were the St. Mary's Band, which in the dress-uniforms of the artillery regiment had the place of honor at the head of the Regimental Band, the Sons of England Band, the Temple of Honor Band and the City Cornet Band. The men were brought up the harbor on two scows towed by the tug Lillie. As the Lillie and her convoy passed up the harbor they were greeted by a continuous salute from the dredges and all other steam vessels in port. At the Reed's Point wharf where they were disembarked they were met by thousands of citizens who wildly cheered them as they passed. The men were quickly disembarked and were formed up on the wharf near the freight sheds of the C. P. R. steamer Yarmouth. When the men were formed up in the long lines, on behalf of the city and citizens of St. John, Senator W. H. Thorne stepped forward and addressed a few words to the men. He spoke of the appreciation in which the valor of the men was held by the people of this city. He reminded them that the call of duty 25,000 of the best blood of Canada had stepped forward to volunteer in the service of the empire and that they now were on their way to join them. He reminded them of the trials and hardships which they would have to undergo and stated that their trials and hardships would surely be reflected in the daily lives of those who were left behind. He would convey to them the best wishes of the citizens of St. John and would wish them Godspeed and expressed the hope that they would return to St. John safe and sound in the consciousness of a duty well done.

The Honor Roll.

The rank, name, address and age of all the men follow:

Sgt.-Major E. M. Slader, care of M. R. A. Ltd., St. John, age 28.
Sgt.-Major E. J. Paddy, 98 St. James street, West, St. John, age 22.
Sgt. W. R. Day, Sewell street, St. John, age 18.
Sgt. H. Jackson, 104 Waterloo street, St. John, age 22.
Sgt. W. Evans, 281 Rodney street, West, St. John, age 28.
Sgt. G. A. Biddiscombe, 90 Acadia street, St. John, age 25.
Sgt. J. L. Lumby, 248 Britain street, St. John, age 23.
Sgt. A. Weatherhead, 178 West street, St. John, age 20.
Corp. E. C. Tremain, 408 Main street, St. John, age 28.

Bomb. H. Pike, 218 Queen street, West, St. John, age 20.
Bomb. W. D. Burroughs, 2 Short street, St. John, age 28.
Bomb. F. H. Sheer, 68 Paradise row, St. John, age 20.
Tr. R. E. Bradshaw, 107 Erin street, St. John, age 25.
Gr. J. H. Wright, 66 Albert street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. H. Dryden, 167 Metcalf street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. H. Andrews, 48 Erin street, St. John, age 25.
Gr. A. Gibson, 127 Erin street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. W. B. Bird, 53 Somerset street, St. John, age 22.
Gr. E. C. Clarke, 18 Prince street, West, St. John, age 22.
Gr. A. Crisler, 67 Thorne avenue, St. John, age 19.
Gr. V. J. Cunningham, 104 Paradise row, age 22.
Gr. J. J. Burrell, 60 Sydney street, St. John, age 22.
Gr. F. Dunham, 27 Gilbert street, age 20.
Gr. G. I. H. Gale, 116 Pitt street, St. John, age 28.
Gr. I. Sheperd, 48 Peters street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. E. de Roche, Londonderry (N. S.), age 26.
Gr. C. Biddiscombe, 90 Acadia street, St. John, age 25.
Gr. C. Ingraham, 50 Summer street, age 20.
Gr. F. Leasky, 15 Celebration street, St. John, age 22.
Gr. V. Soper, 80 St. Patrick street, age 20.
Gr. Jas. Spencer, 76 Water street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. J. H. King, 50 1/2 Monkton road, St. John's (Nfld.), age 27.
Gr. F. E. Rice, 178 Prince street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. W. B. Bell, 50 1/2 Monkton road, St. John's (Nfld.), age 23.
Gr. L. Campbell, 42 St. John street, age 28.
Gr. P. Phillips, 118 Pitt street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. W. E. Mason, 289 Brussels street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. J. Chandler, Marsh row, age 21.
Gr. H. F. Thistle, 186 Broad street, age 25.
Gr. C. Howell, 175 Britain street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. A. Horsman, 445 Main street, St. John, age 18.
Gr. J. A. Hammond, 277 Union street, West, St. John, age 20.
Gr. W. H. Thompson, 55 Erin street, St. John, age 21.
Gr. C. Campbell, 42 St. John street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. B. J. Lockett, 178 Britain street, St. John, age 19.
Gr. J. Norrell, 2 Allison street, age 21.
Gr. A. Power, 73 Britain street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. J. London, 62 St. Patrick street, St. John, age 28.
Gr. A. J. Grant, 17 Horsfield street, age 24.
Gr. A. S. Sprague, 61 Sheriff street, St. John, age 25.
Gr. B. F. Forrester, 16 Frederick street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. J. Williams, 40 Adelaide street, St. John, age 18.
Gr. G. Whaley, 91 Queen street, St. John, age 22.
Gr. N. A. Dobbins, Rothsay (N. B.), age 19.
Gr. W. G. Fisher, 121 Brussels street, St. John, age 24.
Sgt. E. R. H. Tucker, Bank of Montreal, St. John, age 20.
Gr. Sydney Crumb, Weymouth (N.S.), age 18.
Gr. Robert Patterson, Tracey Station (N. B.), age 22.
Gr. G. K. Garnett, 701 Main street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. James Inglis, care of H. Wilmut, R. D. 1, Fredericton, age 23.
John Anderson, 14 Pond street, St. John, age 20.
James J. Barbour, 90 Princess street, St. John, age 20.
Arthur E. Hatt, St. George (N. B.), age 19.
T. J. Stone, 158 St. John street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. N. E. Taylor, 881 Brussels street, St. John, age 19.
Gr. Louis H. Clarke, Rothsay (N. B.), age 18.
Gr. Wm. S. Burke, 19 St. Patrick street, St. John, age 19.
Gr. W. J. Pellowe, Rockland road, St. John, age 22.
Gr. F. H. Harding, Wheaton's Mills, Pettoctodiac, age 19.
Gr. Pat Fritzell, 14 Pond street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. C. G. Crowe, 64 Harrison street, St. John, age 25.
Gr. N. J. Bailey, 62 Canterbury street, St. John, age 25.
Gr. E. A. Coyne, 645 Main street, St. John, age 25.
Gr. J. J. Nesbit, 140 Durham street, St. John, age 22.
Gr. A. A. Doyle, Rocky Bay, Richmond (N. S.), age 19.
Gr. Hebt. McIntyre, 226 Brussels street, St. John, age 21.
Gr. P. Leary, Whitburn (Nfld.), age 20.
Gr. F. C. Beckingham, 846 Britain street, age 25.
Gr. A. Brentall, Cornhill, Kings county, age 20.
Gr. C. E. Walker, Minto (N. B.), age 25.
Gr. J. Galsinger, Albany (U. S. A.), age 24.
Gr. W. Hackett, Minto (N. B.), age 23.
Gr. E. W. Walker, Minto (N. B.), age 20.
Gr. Alex. Mathias, 33 St. Patrick street, St. John, age 24.
Gr. Alfred Locke, Debee Junction (N. B.), age 28.
Gr. A. J. Cobham, 79 Germania street, St. John, age 20.
Gr. Harry C. Wright, General Delivery, St. John, West, age 20.
Gr. Daniel Daly, 87 Douglas Ave., St. John, age 26.
Gr. John D'owd, 14 Pand street, St. John, age 24.
Gr. H. J. Ward, 75 Thorne Ave., age 19.
Gr. G. H. Flewelling, Rockville, Kings Co., age 22.
Gr. Frank H. Ramsden, 609 Main street, St. John, age 26.
Gr. Geo. C. Capson, 175 Chesley street, age 21.
Gr. E. W. McMillan, 78 Metcalf street, age 22.
Gr. Wm. L. Hunter, 28 Hanover street, age 26.
Gr. Frank Hall, 95 Rock street, St. John, age 24.
Gr. G. F. Tolley, 98 Brittain street, age 40.
Gr. F. Townshend, 290 Brittain street, age 19.
Gr. Albert E. Lockett, 280 Brittain street, age 22.

- Gr. Levi Crowe, Sussex (N. B.), age 20.
- Gr. James Andrews, Sussex (N. B.), age 18.
- Gr. Wm. Virtue, Sussex (N. B.), age 19.
- Gr. Geo. L. Clair, Sussex (N. B.), age 19.
- Gr. Arthur Conley, Sussex (N. B.), age 18.
- Gr. Lewis Friars, Sussex (N. B.), age 20.
- Gr. Richard Owens, Sussex (N. B.), age 20.
- Gr. W. H. Forrester, 16 Frederick street, St. John, age 19.
- Gr. Wm. Sullivan, 278 Waterloo street, St. John, age 20.
- Gr. Geo. Beumish, 555 Marsh Road, St. John, age 22.
- Gr. Fred Moore, 12 Marsh Road, St. John, age 20.
- Gr. Hedley Wasson, 2 Britain street, St. John, age 21.
- Gr. Chas. F. Mallaby, Pearsonville, Kings Co., age 21.
- Gr. Fred Opolly, (two years U. S. navy), age 25.
- Gr. Dixon Anderson, Minto (N. B.), age 19.
- Gr. Frank Barnard, Minto (N. B.), age 21.
- Gr. John McHugh, Minto (N. B.), age 27.
- Gr. Hugh McIntyre, 260 Britain street, St. John, age 25.
- Gr. Patrick Murray, Rothsay (N. B.), age 19.
- Gr. R. M. Cowan, 77 Kennedy street, St. John, age 20.
- Gr. G. A. Crawford, 119 Rockland rd., St. John, age 21.
- Gr. W. H. Pierce, Rothsay (N. B.), age 28.
- Gr. G. F. Grass, McAdam Junction (N. B.), age 27.
- Gr. Christopher Ruddle, Minto (N. B.), age 29.
- Gr. John W. McLean, Minto (N. B.), age 25.
- Gr. G. Farmer, Smithtown (N. B.), age 24.
- Gr. D. Saddle, Upper street, St. John, age 23.
- Gr. A. T. Henderson, 14 Pond street, St. John, age 20.
- Gr. Ambrose Biggs, Pearsonville, Kings Co. (N. B.), age 20.
- Gr. L. A. Appleby, McLean, Holt & Co., Erin street, St. John, age 28.
- Gr. Thos. Andrews, 48 Erin street, St. John, age 20.
- Gr. J. F. Henry, Sussex (N. B.), age 18.
- Gr. Otho Gray, Sussex (N. B.), age 25.
- Gr. C. Ross, Hampton (N. B.), age 22.
- Gr. B. R. Dunn, Gagetown (N. B.), age 20.
- Gr. Harry J. Fox, Queenstown, Queens Co., age 22.
- Gr. Abner B. Bolyer, Gagetown (N. B.), age 21.
- Gr. H. Setchell, 83 Sewell street, St. John, age 28.
- Gr. F. Pattman, 84 Winter street, St. John, age 20.
- Gr. Jacob Wm. Pincombe, Marysville (N. B.), age 19.
- Gr. T. C. Whitteart, 345 City Row, St. John, age 20.
- Gr. E. Percy Babbit, Gagetown (N. B.), age 38.
- Gr. Louis Morrell, Minto (N. B.), age 44.
- Gr. Gustav Dubant, Hainault, Belgium, age 27.
- Gr. Thos. W. Moore, 190 Brussels street, St. John, age 25.
- Gr. N. Downing, 58 Stanley street, St. John, age 27.
- Gr. A. Scott Simms, Fredericton (N. B.), age 41.
- Gr. F. H. Munroe, Charlottetown (P. E. I.), age 34.
- Gr. K. H. D. Price, 45 Mecklenburg street, St. John, age 20.
- Gr. D. Thomas, Windsor (N. S.), care Mrs. Carr, Gerish street, age 21.
- Gr. H. W. Lingley, 40 High street, St. John, age 25.
- Gr. Jas. R. McElhiney, 5 Harris street, St. John, age 27.
- Gr. J. P. Walsh, St. John.
- Gr. E. Smuts, St. John.
- Gr. J. Stackhouse, St. John.
- Gr. W. C. Stop, St. John.
- Gr. S. Penny, St. John.

AN INVITATION TO SICKNESS

Impure Blood Means a Breakdown in Your Health

Impure blood is an invitation to sickness. The blood is at work day and night to maintain the health, and any lack of strength or purity in the blood is a weakness in the defence against disease. Anemia is the doctor's name for lack of blood. There may be an actual loss in the quantity of the blood, or one or more of its constituents may be lacking. Its most common symptom is pallor. Anemia is particularly common in young girls. It is not, however, confined to them alone, for it is this same lack of blood that prevents full recovery after a grippe, fever, malaria and operations. It is also present in old age and in persons who have been under unusual mental or physical strain. If you are suffering from this trouble take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They make pure, new blood with every dose and this new blood means health and strength. Thousands have proved the truth of these statements, among them Mrs. Minnie Bateaux, Annapolis, N. S., who says: "Following the birth of my third child I was a complete wreck. I felt as if I had not a drop of blood in my body. I would palpitate so violently that I could not walk upstairs without being completely exhausted. Night after night I would have to sit up in bed to get my breath. I had no appetite and suffered from severe headaches. I was taking doctor's medicine all the time and naturally felt very much discouraged. While in this deplorable condition my husband brought me home a couple of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and before they were gone I could feel some improvement. I gladly continued their use until I had taken, I think, ten boxes, when I was completely cured, and I never was so well in my life as I have been since." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail at 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SUDDEN DEATH OF KENT COUNTY MAN

Richibucto, Aug. 28.—A sudden death occurred yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. and William Curwen, that of Mrs. Curwen's father, Mr. Ross, of Tabouline. On Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Ross and granddaughter, he came to visit Mrs. Curwen. Tuesday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock he was raised and was found in one of the outbuildings lying unconscious on the floor. Mr. Curwen was hastily summoned from the railway station and a doctor sent for. Efforts to revive Mr. Ross proved unavailing, however, and death soon took place. Heart trouble was pronounced the cause. The body was taken this morning for burial at Tabouline, accompanied by Mrs. Ross and granddaughter, and by Mr. and Mrs. Curwen and little daughter.

Newcastle Man Seriously Injured

Newcastle, Aug. 29.—Samuel Regan, employed painting the town hall, fell from the roof thirty feet to the plank platform yesterday afternoon, hurting his leg very badly and sustaining serious internal injuries.

SUMMER TRIPS ON THE SALT WATER

Splendid Steamships and First-Class Service

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

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

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VOL. LIV.

KAISER EXHIBITION

Fearful Calamity and A Right Seige port

As the lines are drawn closer to the grow brief, and so far as the how the armies in made public from the instance, the anno been no contact with and Senlis since V east has not chang The two towns two miles north the points nearest approached. With the rem around Paris have investment of the authorities have G further raids by G are flying in the ness, with guns, to GERMAN EXHA

A cable from Department of the the last week conf German armies, fo again and again, for becoming de battle.

It cannot be forty miles of Paris upon to form the s of the enemy. W their exposed flank movement for the but such an outcom chronicles the eva

The Russians the Czar's troops of that this confli of the world has The attitude Petrograd (St. Pe Persian boundary. Another list of It comprises casin wounded, and 475 of officers.

RUSSIAN TROOP

New York, Se from Archangel, A Harwich, Grimby take them to Osto gers of the Cuna from Liverpool. Every precau tary authorities, that foreign soldi coming known, a suspended during journey.

The passage Archangel to Ab lieved by those of the Russians will there to receive th with the Belgian NO MOVEMENT

Paris, Sept. 3 the war office say "There has b of Compiegne an taken to stop any "Measures b German aeroplan be prevented fro "The situatio GERMAN OCCU

London, Sept to the Daily Mail have taken posse made the capture The mayor, after render of the cit SEES CHANCE

London, Sep the Times, says: "The valley been taken, after day evening." "The right too far advanced between two fire is resting very w taking the offen BRITISH RETIE

London, Sep dent of the Mail "I have just the town. The morning. The G