

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

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NO. 2.

GERMAN MILITARY BUBBLE SHOWING SIGNS OF COLLAPSE WITH SMASHING ALLIED VICTORIES ALONG LINE IN FRANCE

ALLIES HAVE CHANCE TO CRUSH GERMANS IF IN SUFFICIENT FORCE

Most Critical Stage of War Reached With Advance on Paris Halted and Other Armies of Kaiser Held Back on Frontier—Disaster Must Soon Come to One of Parties in Great Chess Game With World as Stake—Allied Movement From Coast May Have Driven German Army of Invasion Eastward.

London, Sept. 8, Tuesday.—All the military experts here agree that the battle now being waged in France is critical for both armies and of great strategic importance.

The Chronicle says this morning: "The battle front is said by the Bordeaux communiques to extend from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin, which is a place northeast of Paris and half way to Soissons. Meaux-Sevonne, and Vitry, Le Francis to Verdun, being a total distance of about 100 miles.

"The allied army is therefore extended through a great segment of a circle and the situation is exceedingly interesting. MUCH DEPENDS ON STRENGTH OF ALLIES.

"A great deal depends on the strength of the Allies if they have sufficient strength to close upon one or both flanks of the enemy, his advance may be paralysed and his success endangered.

"Any attempt of the Germans to break through the Allies' centre would offer supreme opportunities to powerful armies, well led, striking at the enemy's flanks and working around to his rear. On the other hand, if the force and leading of the Germans should give them supremacy by breaking through the Allies' centre, they may be able to divide the line and strike at both its parts in succession.

"The movement of the German right wing may have been determined by operations of which little has been heard. The French evacuated Lille some days since in a surprising manner, but it may yet be recovered. The Germans have abandoned the western part of France and are no longer at Lille.

"It would not be surprising if a new army, developed in this quarter, was advancing rapidly southeastward. Certainly there are possibilities in this campaign, which are not generally recognized. The Allies will certainly grow in strength."

The Star's military expert says: "Has some movement been initiated from the coast making the Germans swerve southeastward necessary from motives of precaution?"

SETTING RULES OF WAR AT DEFIANCE.

The Daily News comments: "The situation is one of intense, not to say dramatic interest. It looks as if four German armies coming through Belgium and Luxembourg were manoeuvring so as to interpose themselves between four French armies on the Marne and three French armies, still on the Upper Meuse and Moselle.

"If so the German commander, whoever he may be, is again setting the rules of war at defiance by marching along the front of the Anglo-French army, which is concentrated on the Marne, in order to envelope its right flank."

Germans Add Dinant to List of Places Destroyed

London, Sept. 8.—12.26 a. m.—An Ostend despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company says:

"The Germans have destroyed the Belgian town of Dinant (fifteen miles south of Namur), after shooting hundreds of the male inhabitants because it was alleged shots had been fired from the heights overlooking the city."

"The Germans in a few hours, by shell fire and incendiary bombs, destroyed Dinant, the city. Hundreds of male inhabitants were shot, including one party of 100 prominent citizens who were executed together in the Place d'Armes."

"The Germans alleged that the civilians had fired shots into Dinant from the heights. While the shooting and burning were going on the women residents of the city were confined in the convents.

"Among those shot were M. Himmeler, the wealthy manager of a large weaving factory, and M. Poncelet, son of a former senator. The latter was killed in the presence of his wife and children. Germans appeared at a branch of the National Bank, where they demanded the cash in the safe. The manager, M. Wassere, refused to hand it over, whereupon he, together with his two sons, was shot.

"There is no evidence, so far as is known, that the alleged shooting from the heights resulted in the killing of any Germans."

DINANT DESTROYED. HAD EVENTFUL HISTORY.

It was destroyed by the Germans, is situated twelve miles south of the city of Namur on the railway line between the town of Givet and the city of that name. It occupies a narrow site between the River Meuse and a rocky limestone hill which is crowned by a castle, the fortifications of which have in late years been considerably strengthened; its streets are consequently short and crowded and a considerable number of its houses are built on terraces cut into the declivity. A cathedral of the thirteenth century, richly decorated in the interior; two hospitals and a Latin school are its principal buildings.

Among the principal industrial establishments are paper mills, glass factories, salt refineries, oil mills, flour mills, and works for the cutting and polishing of the black marble, which is quarried in the neighborhood. Population in 1912 about 12,000.

Dinant is a city of great antiquity. A church was built and consecrated there in the year 538 A. D., and a second one in the year 698. The city, however, did not rise to any great prominence until the eleventh century of the Christian era, and from then on through the Middle Ages the city was reckoned as one of great strength and in the security of its reputation attained considerable wealth by means of its industry, especially in the manufacture of copper wares, which were known familiarly by the name of "Dinanderie."

In the year 1466 Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, captured and destroyed the town and razed its fortifications to the ground, but in three years, through the permission of his successor, Charles, the town was rebuilt.

The town was taken and pillaged by the French in the year 1564 and again in the year 1670. By the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697 the city was restored to the Bishop of Liege, only to be again taken by the French in the year 1794, who made it the capital of an arrondissement in the department of Sambre.

One Report Comes of Destruction of Crown Prince With Imperial Guard by British Army, While Many Minor Successes Are Won at Different Points—Army of Invasion Turn Backs on Paris and Fight for Lives Against Harassing French—Drive of German Armies From North Fails in Movement for Conjunction—Russian Successes Continue in East—Campaign Renewed in Belgium—King Albert Wounded—246 Lost on Pathfinder

Apart from the announcement that the German forces have fallen back before the offensive attacks of the Allies on the line from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun, the most interesting report is contained in a despatch to the London Evening News from Boulogne in which the French commander, General Pau, is given as authority for the statement that the Allies have won a victory at Prey Sur Oise, in which the Imperial Guard, under the Crown Prince of Germany is alleged to have been annihilated by a British force.

The British official bureau says that the plans of the French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, are being steadily carried out, and that the Allies have succeeded in forcing back in a northwest direction the German forces opposed to them.

Paris officially reports that the Allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition by the Germans and that several engagements on the Ourcq river have favored the French and British. 1,000,000 MEN FIGHTING AROUND PARIS.

With so many different armies in the field, more than 1,000,000 men being engaged in the fighting to the north and east of Paris, it is difficult to trace the activities in each particular section but from all quarters last night came cheering news of successes for the Allies.

While the German troops which swept down from Belgium under the command of General Von Kluck were fighting for their lives with their backs turned to the sea which they aimed to cross, the army of the German Crown Prince failing to join with the German army, was swept back at Prey Sur Oise, with the result indicated.

The German movement against Nancy and Verdun which it was feared would be pressed with great force, as in conjunction with the movement eastward of the invading armies in France appears to have failed.

Successes for the Allies are also reported at la Ferte Gaucher. This place is on the river Morin about half way as the crow flies between Compiègne and Chateau Thierry.

Nanteuil-le-Hardouin mentioned above is a small village northeast of Paris midway between the Oise and the Marne some thirty miles from the capital. The line therefrom to Verdun would run due east.

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM WOUNDED.

In Belgium the fighting appears to have been renewed, the Germans capturing Termonde and Melle after a gallant defence by inferior Belgian forces. The Belgian army as a whole, however, has been reorganized and is now in good fighting shape. King Albert was unfortunately slightly wounded on Saturday while conducting a retreat towards Antwerp.

The horrors of Louvain and Liege were repeated at Dinant according to late despatches the whole town being put to the torch by the Germans.

The Russian army operating in Galicia is reported still to be driving back the Austrians.

The casualty list as a result of the blowing up of the British scout Pathfinder by a mine in the North Sea comprises four men killed, thirteen wounded and 242 missing.

GENERAL SITUATION FAVORS ALLIES.

Paris, Sept. 7.—11.29 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"First—The Allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition from the enemy.

"Second—The situation is unchanged on our centre in the region of Verdun, our forces alternately advancing and retreating. There have been some partial successes on our right in the Vosges.

"Third—The advancing troops and the Allies defending Paris have had several combats on the Ourcq river with the results in favor of the Allies."

"Fourth—The minister of war has telegraphed to the Governor of Manheuge expressing the government's admiration for the heroic defence and saying:

"You stop at nothing to prolong resistance until the hour of your approaching deliverance, which I hope will be soon."

"The commander-in-chief has placed the name of the Governor of Manheuge in the order of the day for his splendid defense."

GENERAL JOFFRE'S PLANS CARRIED OUT.

London, Sept. 7.—11.45 p. m.—The official bureau says: "General Joffre's plans are being steadily carried out. The allied forces, acting on the offensive, have been successful in checking and forcing back in a northwestern direction the German forces opposed to them."

GERMANS RETIRE ALONG 120 MILE LINE.

Paris, Sept. 7.—via London, Sept. 7.—8.25 p. m.—It was officially announced tonight that the Germans are retreating from the line of Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun after a vigorous action with French and British troops.

An earlier official statement given out in Paris today says a general action had started on the line from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun a distance of 120 miles. It was then said that, thanks to the vigorous action of the French troops, supported by the British, the Germans had started retreating.

Unofficial advices from Berlin also have indicated that a battle of tremendous importance was being fought in the territory described.

GERMAN BACKS TOWARDS CAPITAL.

Paris, Sept. 7.—12.30 p. m.—In the fighting which is going on today to the east and northeast of Paris the German forces have their backs toward the capital.

REPORT CROWN PRINCE MET ANNIHILATION WITH THE IMPERIAL GUARD

Newspaper Despatch Says That in Important Engagement 25 Miles North of Paris British Wiped Out Flower of German Army With Kaiser's Heir at Their Head—No Late Direct Information, But Position of Armies Given in Report is Correct.

London, Sept. 7.—10.17 p. m.—A Boulogne despatch to the Evening News says:

"A telegram has been received from General Pau, announcing a victory by the allied forces under Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British and General D'Amade at Prey Sur Oise, about twenty-five miles north of Paris.

"The Allies were drawn across the northern line with the centre at Prey. The English troops were on the left and the French on the right. The former had in front of them the Imperial Guard, under Crown Prince Frederick William.

"On both wings, it is reported, the Allies were successful. The German left wing was held by the French, and retired to the north. The Imperial Guard, who were ordered to surrender, were annihilated by the British. It is reported that the Crown Prince was in their midst."

The British official bureau has received no confirmation of this message.

SPECIAL CABLE TO DAILY TELEGRAPH AND N. Y. WORLD.

London, Sept. 8.—Replying to a despatch making enquiry as to the authenticity of his earlier report the News correspondent at Boulogne has replied, "I saw General Pau's telegram."

Prey is about twenty-five miles north of Paris on the Oise river along which the German force advanced into the district after they left the lowlands of Belgium. The British forces were, according to the British official statements, south of the Marne river on the 2nd inst., but as that would be only about thirty miles away they would have ample time to get back into the north before this engagement began. Prey is close to Senlis and Orieil through which the Germans marched to defect to the south.

BETWEEN TWO ARMIES IS THIS REPORT.

London, Sept. 7.—8.45 p. m.—The news contained in the French official communication that the Germans had fallen back before the vigorous advance by the allied troops on the line from Nanteuil le Hardouin to Verdun indicates that the Anglo-French forces have got on the flank of the German right wing, which passed by Paris on the north and was marching eastward to join with the Crown Prince's army coming south.

It has been suggested by military experts that General Von Kluck's movement to the southeast was taken as a matter of precaution before the movement by the Allies from the coast.

168,000 AUSTRIAN TROOPS COMPLETELY DESTROYED, IS REPORT

Twelve Army Divisions Wiped Out Says Official Statement from Paris, While Petrograd Confirms News of Further Successes in Galicia—Austrian Army Losing Heavily by Desertions.

Paris, Sept. 7.—In the Austro-Russian theatre of operations twelve divisions of the Austrian army in the vicinity of Lemberg, Galicia, have been completely destroyed, says an official despatch.

An Austrian army division is made up of 14,000 men, which makes this loss in this engagement 168,000 men.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE SERIOUS ENGAGEMENTS.

Petrograd, Sept. 7.—The Russian general staff, in an official communication issued tonight, says:

"In the sphere of operations around Rawa (thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg, in Galicia), the Russian forces continue a number of serious engagements. The Austrian army, which has been operating in the direction of Kholm, is retreating, repulsed by the Russian troops, which have taken numerous prisoners, together with artillery and ammunition trains.

"Five hundred Austrian soldiers are in hospitals suffering from dysentery, which is said to be ravaging the ranks of the enemy.

"On the German front there have been only insignificant skirmishes."

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS DESERTING DAILY.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 7.—8.10 p. m.—Reports arriving here say that desertions from the Austrian army are increasing daily.

This is said to be especially true along the Romanian frontier, and it is declared also that many Austrian soldiers have reached Switzerland through the Tyrol. It is said that thirty-four per cent of the men of the Mecklenburg regiments have disappeared.

Estimates of German Loss Now Creeping Up to 300,000

Copenhagen, Sept. 7.—Private information received here says two German officers now imprisoned at Antwerp estimate the total German losses up to two days ago as between 200,000 and 300,000.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

AUSTRIANS ACT IN INHUMAN MANNER.

London, Sept. 2, 9.30 p.m.—William Arthur, of Lander (Wyo.), accompanied by nine Sioux Indians, who were attached to a circus which was performing in Trieste when the war broke out, reached London today after many exciting adventures.

In relating his experiences, Mr. Arthur said that in crossing Austria, he had seen many persons suspected of being spies killed by infuriated mobs. Among them were some women. At one town he witnessed the arrest of three hundred Serbians, who were charged with poisoning wells. They were lined up before walls and shot.

At Munich, according to Mr. Arthur, the Indians were arrested and badly handled by a mob before the police were able to afford them adequate protection. The mob had raised the cry that the Indians were spies.

"You don't seem enthusiastic about elevating the stage." "No," said the theatrical manager. "The more you try to elevate the stage, the more depressed the box-office seems to become."

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York—Steel steamships and Bunker Hill.

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STEAMSHIP LINE

between Portland and Leaves Franklin Wharf, weekdays, Thursdays and 6.30 p. m.

Friday leaving Portland at 7 for New York.

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orporation

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

Montreux, Switzerland. They are happy in Switzerland and things are going on there much as usual. Miss Irene Baxter, of Antigonish, returned to resume her duties at Normal school.

Mr. Howard and daughter of St. John, are visiting in the city. Frederick, N. B., Sept. 6.—Latter day will be quietly observed as a public holiday. Large numbers of people are planning to go to St. John to attend the exhibition. Several parties left last evening and today by automobile. In the afternoon the Frederick Brass Band will hold a festival in the old Government House grounds.

Rev. J. M. Gray, of Cincinnati, formerly of St. Mary's, occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's church at last service today. Colton McKee, son of Hamilton McKee, of this city, is in camp of officers with the Ottawa Engineering Company. He was in the United States when the war broke out but no time got back to Canada.

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. George True and Mr. and Mrs. Zeno Clark are spending two weeks at Skiff Lake.

Mrs. Carleton B. Wetmore and children, Mr. Robert King and son Frank, of this city, are spending a few weeks in St. John, going to attend Mrs. George Wetmore, returned on Saturday.

Mrs. W. D. Camber, who has spent the month of August at their cottage at Skiff Lake, returned on Monday.

Rev. F. S. Todd and Mrs. Todd left on Tuesday for Oklahoma City (Okla.) where they will spend six months with Dr. Harry Todd and his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Todd were accompanied by Miss Mabel Glidden.

Mrs. James Drysdale will leave on Friday to visit her daughters in Acton (Mass.) and in Lynn (Mass.). Mrs. Drysdale has just returned from a visit to friends in St. Louis and Detroit.

Miss Jane Ewing of St. John, who has been the guest of her friend, Miss Edith Ellis, returned home on Saturday.

Miss Vera Davis, who were a very dainty dress of flowered crepe with broad girle to match. At 8:30 p.m. the guests were seated at the dinner table. The menu was excellent and all prepared to the large hall, where a most enjoyable programme of dances was carried out. The dancing orchestra, furnished excellent music on the occasion. At midnight dainty refreshments were served. One of the entertaining features of the evening was the beautiful vocal rendition by Miss Mary Toole, of Montreal. Some of the out of town guests, who were present were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Harnett (Vancouver), Mrs. W. Home (New York), Mrs. Hackett (Cambridge), Miss Mary Toole (Montreal), Miss Muriel Mowat (Cambridge), Miss Hazel Mowat (Cambridge), Miss MacDonald (Cambridge), Miss MacDonald (Cambridge), Miss MacDonald (Cambridge), Miss MacDonald (Cambridge).

Mr. Walter W. Thorne and her two children, of New York, who have been spending the week at the Inch Arran Park, are now visiting friends at Upper Charlo and Dundee. Mrs. Thorne, who is a native of Dundee, Hestigouche county, is spending the week at the hotel, where she is spending the week with her family.

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their departure for their new home in Vancouver. Mr. M. R. Morrow, of Halifax, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. McCabe, Ferryville. Mrs. A. J. Loggie and son, Norman, have returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Fredericton. Mrs. Alex. Walling and Miss Beatrice Walling are visiting friends in Bathurst. Mrs. F. E. Jordan entertained yesterday afternoon at a veranda five hundred in honor of Mrs. J. A. Haviland, Mrs. Miss Burchill. The prize winners were Mrs. Haviland, Miss Sterling and Miss Macmillan. Mrs. and Mrs. Clifford Mowat and children, of Dorchester (Mass.), are visiting Mr. Mowat's father, Mr. James Mowat, Duke street. Dr. and Mrs. King, of Buctouche, are in town on Monday on their way to Burnt Church to attend the marriage of their son, Rev. Louis King, to Miss May Mowat, of Burnt Church. The bride is daughter of Mr. William Anderson, of that place.

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who have spent the summer in Cahaba, have left for their home in Athens, Georgia. Mrs. J. K. Fleming was in town on Monday on her way from Richardsonville, Deer Island, and left in the evening train for her home in Woodstock. Miss Minnie Macra entertained a family party at dinner on Thursday for the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Blair, of Ottawa. Benjamin V. Curran gave a delightful reception last Wednesday afternoon for the pleasure of Miss Clara Riddout, who has been visiting Cahala from Keye Cookburn, near Deer Island. Miss Cary, of China (Me.), is in Cahala the guest of Mrs. Harold Mowat. Miss Kate McWha returned on Monday from a pleasant visit to Deer Island. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Clarke and Mrs. John A. Clark, who have been visiting St. Stephen, have returned to their home in St. John. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, accompanied by Mrs. Fleming, have been spending a few days with Milltown friends. Miss Flora Boyd has returned from a visit to Boston and other American cities. Mr. Arthur S. Burdett has returned to Boston and when conditions are better will leave this week for Upton, N. S.

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her skirts caught fire. She caught it then frantically but could not put out the fire. Miss Ella Miller caught up a pail of water and threw it over her, partly extinguishing the flames, but not before the back part of both the girls' linens had been badly burned. The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Z. Brown has been very ill for a week. Dr. McIntyre, of Hawkebury, was called and she is now on the road to recovery.

TO THE GREAT JOY OF HER HOSTS OF FRIENDS Miss Gladys Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Grant, reached home yesterday after a year's sojourn in Germany, where she had been studying music. Miss Grant says as soon as war was declared both English and Canadian people were arrested and today there are many Canadians in German prisons.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shaw and their daughter, Irma, who have been in Germany over a year, are in London. They had their large touring car seized five or six times, but their son, Ralph, who is now in the army, and their daughter, Alice, who is in the navy, are now in a fair way of getting it on through to England.

Mrs. H. A. Stairs, relict of Henry A. Stairs, died very suddenly last Wednesday, aged 68 years. She was wedded to her husband in 1846. She was the late Mrs. M. M. Stairs. She leaves one son, Gordon, at home and one daughter, Alice, a prominent teacher in Alberta. Mrs. Stairs died at her home in St. John. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, of St. John, returned to their home on Thursday after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ward left on Monday for a trip to the west. Miss Alice Little and her husband, Mr. John Little, returned to their home in St. John on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, of St. John, returned to their home on Thursday after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Orchard.

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room's first class welcome. The sound of guns, bells, etc., could be heard for some distance. Refreshments were served. Miss Ruth Baxter left for Fredericton on Monday, where she entered the Provincial Normal School. Gordon Church arrived on Wednesday from Winnipeg after a long trip. His mother, Mrs. Baxter, is visiting him at his summer home, Hillside.

REXTON, N. B., Sept. 4.—The death of John Harnett occurred at his home at Bass River yesterday after a year's illness. Mr. Harnett was a son of the late William Harnett and was born at Richardsonville, New Brunswick, about three miles from where the drowning occurred. The funeral took place at Richardsonville. Dr. D. D. and Mrs. Mahoney returned home yesterday.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

These newspapers advocate: British connection, Honesty in public life, Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion.

NO CRAFT! NO DEALS! "The Thielske, Shamrock, Rosewains, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 9, 1914

WAR COMMENT.

In order to appreciate what is going on before Paris it is necessary not only to look at the situation there, but to consider also the situation in Austria and in eastern Germany, the naval position of the Powers involved, and even the situation in the Far East.

A few dissatisfied critics—a very narrow circle—have complained that politics has played too great a part in this inquiry. That is merely the complaint of men whose idols have been broken or whose allies have been discredited in the course of a remarkable inquest which will be of immense benefit to the public life of this province.

General von Bernhardi, who voiced the sentiment of the Prussian war machine, said some time ago: "Our next war means world power or downfall." Those who have given thought to the combined might, the resolution, the capacity for sustained fighting, of Great Britain, of France, of Russia, not to mention smaller allies, are already accepting Bernhardi's dictum.

Paris is not yet invested. And in Paris, in London, and in St. Petersburg, in spite of the tremendous fighting of the last few weeks, there is no sign of hesitation, no symptom of weakness, only fierce and stern resolution to beat down Germany and Austria even though the process shall become more bloody and more exhausting than has been the frightful warfare up to this time.

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SHOCK TACTICS. The Nation tells a story of a criticism passed by John Burns who resigned from the Cabinet on the outbreak of the war—upon the German army on one of his recent visits to that country.

The German Emperor said not long ago in one of his bombastic utterances: "Our future is on the sea." Evidently he was speaking of a future so distant that we need not consider it, a future so remote that it will not interest him or the men of a younger generation.

It is necessary to keep these things in mind, to look not only at the field before Paris, but at half the world in arms, in order to grasp the meaning of what Lord Kitchener said a few days ago about the situation and the outlook.

There are, doubtless, and unfortunately, tremendous losses and sacrifices ahead. But they will be met; and gradually the rising tide of Prussian militarism will be crushed back and down.

THE DUGAL CHARGES. The country has read the evidence brought in support of Mr. Dugal's charges, concerning the timber graft and in connection with the Valley railway. The evidence was clear. The weight and purpose of it are not to be denied or misunderstood by reasonable men who have the good of New Brunswick at heart.

As to the verdict of the Royal Commission, which is now awaited, let us have no doubts. Presently the country will read it for themselves. Our belief is that it will be in accord with the judgment already formed by the people whose servants have been on trial and whose interests are at stake.

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THE POSITION OF BRITAIN. In the year that Mr. Roosevelt returned from Africa to settle various questions in connection with European politics he delivered an important speech in the University of Paris that states in a very effective way the basis of Britain's present position.

The good man should be strong and brave, that is to say, capable of fighting, of serving his country as a soldier, should the occasion arise. There are well-illustrated philosophers who declaim against the iniquity of war.

Indeed, said the Kaiser good-humoredly, and repeated Mr. Burns' criticism to one of his officers. A distinguished person shook his head and hinted to Mr. Burns that the advice was indiscreet.

As the fifth week of the world war draws to a close the success of the German drive toward Paris cannot obscure the fact that the Kaiser is in the position of the man who has a bear by the equally awkward. To hold on is to encounter a rising tide of battle with the French and British, whose reinforcements will soon enable them to take the offensive against the Germans before Paris; the Germans must now become a diminishing force holding a constantly augmented one; to hold on at Paris, too, is to give the Russians time to spread panic and destruction in the heart of Germany.

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So much has been said of the "invasion" of France by the German hosts that it might be supposed that a large part of the country was under occupation of the enemy. Should the German movement be stayed north of the Seine and on the east of Paris on a line leading through Chalon to Verdun, the Germans would hold a triangular patch of northern France with an extreme north and south length of 160 miles from the frontier to Paris, and an extreme width of 250 miles—an area not more than an eighth of the total of France.

With all the adroitness and firmness of which diplomacy is capable, Sir Edward Grey worked and toiled for peace. All his pleading failed to move Germany. A hole's breadth from her purpose of plunging Europe into this ordeal of blood and misery. In attacking Belgium Germany admitted through her Chancellor that she was going to violate the laws of nations, tearing up a solemn treaty to which all the rulers of Europe had set their hand and seal.

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NOTE AND COMMENT. When Austria rushed headlong into the terrible conflict, she declared her intention of crushing Serbia. She has failed; in fact the crushing has been on the other side.

THE MACHINE GUN. I speak with the voice of men and deride. My messengers speed their unerring flight to countless hearts. I speak between two voids—back of me a ring of empty shells, in front of me a ring of death.

FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE? This is the note the cook left. Dear Madam: I am leaving, but beg to remain Yours, SARAH BRIGGS.

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AUSTRIAN LEMMINGS First and Twelfth

Victorious For Wednesday Finding To Capture In Berlin

London, Sept. 4. From Petrograd (St. Petersburg) given out at the Russian front. On Sept. 2, London captured with an enormous town were packed with enemy's flight."

NEW YORK EMPLOYEES New York, Sept. 5. From Petrograd (St. Petersburg) taken by the Russian (Lawow, who is OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED)

Petrograd (St. Petersburg) Russian general staff led to the capture of "In the offensive deployed on the Zay second Austrian army five divisions of cavalry cover this operation."

RUSSIAN ENTERED "On Sept. 2, when Lemberg, the suburb was closely as our quantities of war Austrian wounded, "Besides the pol Galicia, its capture, statures a great rail, with still greater in NEW RUSSIAN

Petrograd (St. Petersburg) Russian administration Russian troops. The order calls ritory occupied in tration of the comm southwest.

CHEERING NEW Ostend, Belgium. Advance of the German have been obliged GERMAN SIX

London, Sept. Company from Germany are bombarding gium, sixteen m about 10,000.

CONFIRMS STO New York, Russia has been and Scotland ha (N. J.), a passe a movement of The Cedric arriv many American Dr. Elliott v saw the troop more than 70,000 land, and were the continent.

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BRITISH TROOPS HAVE PERSONAL ASCENDANCY OVER GERMAN SOLDIERS

In Another Cheering Statement British War Office Tells Valor of Empire's Fighting Men

Losses 15,000 to Date But Many Are Men Missing Who Will Safely Rejoin Colors, and Losses Inflicted on Enemy Three Times as Great—Germans Simply Will Not Stand Against British Cavalry Charges—Infantry Fire of General French's Troops Effective in Open While the Artillery Engage Three Times Their Number With Great Daring—Position of Armies.

London, Sept. 6, 3 p. m.—The operations of the British army in France last week are reviewed in a statement issued by the official war information bureau today. The statement reads:

"It is now possible to make another general survey, in continuation of that issued on Aug. 30, of the operations of the British army during the past week. No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have, indeed, been battles in various parts of the immense front which, in other ways, would have been considered operations of the first magnitude. But in this war they are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces, caused by the initial shock on the frontier and in Belgium, and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the west theatre, while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern.

"The British expeditionary army has conformed with the general movement of the French forces, and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French general staff. Since the battle at Cambrai on Aug. 26, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack, supported by an enormous force, the seventh French army has come into operation on the British left.

PRESSURE RELIEVED BY FRENCH.

"This in conjunction with the fifth army on our right, has greatly taken the strength and strain and pressure off our left. The French army, in particular, on Aug. 29, advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet and counter the German forward movement, and a considerable battle developed to the town of Guise. In this the fifth French army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy losses and in disorder three German army corps—the tenth, the Guard and a reserve corps. It is stated that the commander of the tenth German corps was among those killed.

"In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed from it, the general retirement to the south continued, and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rear guard. During the whole of this period marching and fighting have been continuous, and in the whole period the British casualties, according to the latest estimates, have amounted to about 15,000 officers and men.

MANY MISSING WILL REGAIN CALAIS SAFELY.

"The fighting having been in open order upon a wide front, with repeated retirements, has led to a large number of officers and men, and even small parties, losing their way and getting separated. It is known that a very considerable number of those now included in the total will rejoin the colors safely. These losses, if heavy in so small a force, have in no wise affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to one-third of the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy, and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements. Drafts of 19,000 have reached our army, or are approaching the men on the line of communication, and advantage has been taken to fill up the gaps and rest and consolidate the units. The British army is now south of the Marne, and is in line with the French forces on the right and left.

NEGLECT PARIS FOR EASTWARD MOVEMENT.

"The latest information about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris and are marching in a southeastern direction towards the Marne, and towards the left and centre of the French lines. The first German army is reported to be between La Fere-Sous-Jouarre and Etilles Boffort. The second German army, after taking Rheims, is advancing on Chateau Thierry, and to the east of the British troops. The fourth German army is reported to be marching south and on the west of the Argonne between Supter and Ville Tourbe. All these points were reached by the Germans on Sept. 3. The seventh German army has been repulsed by a French corps near Dionville. It would, therefore, appear that the enveloping movement on the Anglo-French left flank has been abandoned by the Germans because it was no longer practicable to continue such a great extension, or because the alternative to a direct attack upon the allied lines is preferred. Whether this change of plans by the Germans is voluntary, or whether it has been forced upon them by the strategic situation and the great strength of the allied armies in their front, will be revealed by the course of events.

PERSONAL ASCENDANCY OVER GERMANS.

"There is no doubt whatever that our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans, and that they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has devastated every column of attack that has presented itself. Their superior training has enabled the British soldiers to use the open formation with effect, and thus cope with the vast numbers employed by the enemy. The cavalry, who have had even more opportunities for displaying personal prowess and address, have definitely established their superiority. Field Marshal Sir John French's report dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm of the service. The cavalry, he says, do as they like with the enemy until they are confronted with twice their numbers. The German patrols simply fly before our horsemen. The German troops will not face our infantry fire. As regards our artillery, they have never been opposed by less than three or four times their numbers.

GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTS TURKEY TO BREAK FAITH

No Explanation of Reported Stranding of British Cruiser Warrior

NO SURPRISE

Offensive Action by Turkey Would Now Be Calmly Received—Son of Turkish Ruler to Ascend Vacant Throne of Albania But Independence Not Threatened.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The stranding of the British cruiser Warrior, reported to the German embassy today in a wireless message from Berlin, remained a mystery tonight. The message read: "British cruiser Warrior stranded, probably as a result of fighting with cruiser Goeben, while escaping from the Bosphorus."

The Goeben is a German vessel which with the Breslau escaped from British pursuers at the time the war began and sought refuge in the Dardanelles. Later the ships were said to have been sold to the Turkish government.

Diplomats were at a loss to explain the Berlin message. They believed it impossible that the Warrior could have been attempting to escape from the Bosphorus as Turkey has mined the straits and the ships would not have entered. Had the Goeben been allowed to go out and engage the Warrior, it was said, it would be a direct violation of neutrality by the Turkish government, if the ship still flies the German flag, and virtually a declaration of war on the allies, if the Goeben is under the Turkish flag it would have been an act of war.

No indication that Turkey has declared war was received from other sources. A message from Constantinople today to A. Bey, Turkish ambassador, contained no mention of the Warrior, and the ambassador said it conclusively proved that no declaration of war had been made, though he did not give out the text.

British officials here were keenly interested in the Berlin report, although it aroused no surprise. Great Britain had been expecting a declaration of war from Turkey, it is said, for many days.

A Big Cruiser.

The Warrior is an armored cruiser completed in 1907 of the Minotaur class, with a displacement of 13,500 tons and a speed of 27½ knots an hour. Her engines have a development of 23,500 horse power and her armament consists of six 6.2 inch and four 7.5 inch guns. The Warrior was third among the second largest of the British armored cruisers. Throne for Sultan's Son.

Rome, Sept. 7, via Paris, Sept. 7, 8:16 p. m.—A despatch received here from Durazzo says the arrival there of Ismail Pasha, former Albanian minister of war, is awaited. He is expected immediately to offer to the king the crown prince of Albania, a son of Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, king of Albania. Albania will remain independent of Turkey, although ruled by a Mussulman. Ismail Pasha is only twenty-nine years old.

Mrs. E. A. Knight, of Toronto, returned after spending a very enjoyable vacation at Princehurst, Nauviggewack.

INCIDENTS OF BRITISH COURAGE.

"The following incidents have been mentioned: During the action at Le Chateau on Aug. 26 the officers and men of one of the British batteries had been killed or wounded with the exception of one subaltern and two gunners. They continued to serve one gun and kept up a sound raking fire and came out unhurt. On another occasion a support of a supply column was cut off by a detachment of German cavalry. The officer in charge was summoned to surrender. He refused, and starting the motor off at full speed, dashed safely through, leaving only two horses. It is noted that during a rear guard action of the guards brigade on Sept. 1 the Germans were seen giving assistance to our wounded. The weather has been very hot with an almost tropical sun, which has made long marches trying to the soldiers. In spite of this they are looking well and hardy and the horses, in consequence of the amount of hay and oats in the fields, are in excellent condition. In short, it may be said that the war, so far as it has advanced, has given most promising opportunities of adding to the reputation of British arms and of achieving notable and substantial success. But we must have more men, so as to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the empire."

FEW SUFFERING FROM RIFLE WOUNDS.

London, Sept. 6, 8:55 p. m.—Regarding the British soldiers who have been sent back from the front, the following official statement was issued tonight: "The Netley Hospital is at present occupied by some 800 patients, who have been sent home for medical treatment. Some of them are sick, some are suffering from sore feet and various injuries incidental to all campaigns. But scarcely 100 have gunshot wounds. It is worthy of note that hardly any of the wounds have been caused by rifle fire, although previous experiences would have pointed to rifle fire as being most common. Shrapnel bullets account for nearly all the wounds and a great majority of those who were injured are not dangerously wounded. The loss of limbs, so far, has been very uncommon. If we may generalize from the conditions at Netley hospital it would be true to say that from the majority of wounds the soldiers will make quick recoveries, and will return to their regiments. The fact that there are so few rifle wounds seems to confirm the statement that the German infantry aim badly."

See Our \$4.00 Specials in Ladies' Good-year Welt Button Boots

- Patent Button, Plain Toe, Cuban Heel (Cloth Top), \$4.00
- Patent Button, Toe Cap, Military Heel, Cloth Top, \$4.00
- Patent Button, Toe Cap, Military Heel, Dull Calf Top, \$4.00
- Patent Button, Toe Cap, Cuban Heel, Dull Calf Top, \$4.00
- Dull Calf Button, Cuban Heel, Mat Kid Top, \$4.00
- Dull Calf Button, Cuban Heel, Cloth Top, \$4.00
- Dull Calf Button, Military Heel, Mat Kid Top, \$4.00
- Mail Orders Sent Parcel Post

Francis & Vaughan
19 KING STREET

BRITISH PREPARE FOR MARCH ON GERMAN AFRICA

London, Sept. 7.—10:02 p. m.—The German in southern Africa, where there are 80,000 German troops, have been storing guns and ammunition for some time, preparing for military action. This has been made known to the British. It is said the Germans believe the Boers would aid them.

Although the Germans proceeded with great secrecy the British officials have been fully informed concerning their action and know the number of arms in their possession and their military dispositions. With populous British territory on two sides of German southeast Africa, and with adequate military forces at hand, Great Britain is said to be well prepared for the situation. It is generally believed here that she will soon seek to take control of all German territory in Africa.

German East Africa is bounded on the north and in the southwest by British territory, and with the end of the British island of Mozambique, just off the coast, it is thought here it will be easy for the British to dominate the east coast, with the co-operation of land and sea forces.

It is said here that the Boer farmers living in South Africa are all loyal to King George.

COMPARATIVELY FEW ARE IDLE IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, Sept. 7.—A return issued by the board of trade tonight shows that the number of unemployed has virtually stopped. In the trades where insurance against unemployment is enforced the percentage of unemployment is 2.94, almost exactly the same as last week, and compares with 3.94 last year. The number of persons seeking employment at labor bureaus actually has fallen off, but is still about double what it was a year ago. Prices of food show little change. This is due more to increased freight and insurance rates than to a shortage of supplies. Meat and fish are arriving in almost normal quantities.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE EXHIBITION

Large Number Gather For The Ceremony—The Speakers—Display an Excellent One

The St. John exhibition of 1914 was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday evening. A crowd of fully 1,200 people gathered for the event, which was marked by speeches by leaders of the city and province. At nine o'clock His Honor Lieutenant Governor Wood entered the big amusement hall attended by his secretary, W. C. Cullisbank and Lieutenant Perry McAvity, A. D. C., and accompanied by the directors of the exhibition association and a party of ladies and gentlemen who filled the seats on the platform.

Richard O'Brien, president of the association, opened the meeting with a brief address and introduced Mayor Prink as the first speaker. The mayor congratulated the directors on the results they had achieved and on their determination to have the fair this year in spite of the war. He urged that the citizens should all show the same spirit in carrying on their business and helping to build up the city until it becomes the greatest along the Atlantic seaboard. He closed with a patriotic and inspiring reference to the war and to the volunteers who have come from St. John.

Hon. George J. Clarke, acting premier, referred to the fact that the exhibition opens with the war clouds hovering over the empire and pointed out that it was as patriotic a duty to keep the wheels of industry moving and to gather the crops as to aid in fighting the battles of the empire. He dwelt briefly on the agricultural and road policies of the government and suggested exhibitions of road making at the fair. He announced that part of the Valley railway would be in operation this year and looked forward to the time when its completion would add to the traffic of this port and aid in its development.

Hon. J. A. Murray, minister of agriculture, spoke of the work of his department and some of the plans for the future. With regard to the gift of 100,000 bushels of potatoes by the province to the Imperial government he suggested that this could be increased by private subscription and that this might be a valuable way for the agricultural societies to show their patriotism. Hon. John E. Wilson said that the present conditions make the exhibition more necessary than ever before and predicted that it would be a great success. The lieutenant governor then pronounced the exhibition open.

During the evening vocal solos were given by Miss Amdur, A. C. Smith and Fred McKean, D. Arnold Fox acting as accompanist. The City Cornet band was present and rendered several selections while the crowd was gathering and at intervals in the main building. The playing of the National Anthem brought the exercises to a close.

Probably never in any previous exhibition here have the exhibitors expended such effort in making their booths in the main building attractive. The display throughout the numerous buildings is of a very high standard and—especially in the main building—the decorative work has been in the hands of capable decorators and dressers. Even in the case of those merchants whose practical exhibits it is difficult to make very attractive, such access has been realized and the general appearance of this branch of the fair will no doubt solicit admiration from the visitors. The main entrance—from Sydney street—has been made to look splendid; the lawns have been arrayed with flowers and plants; flags have been hung about the face of the buildings and strung from the entrance; myriads of electric lights have been scattered over the face of the huge building and glimmering through the darkness they reflect upon a wealth of beauty and regarded from a distance where one can take in the whole situation at a glance, there is a scene of grandeur. Upon entering the main building there is a pathway left open to the grounds at the rear. This has been carpeted and draped with flags and bunting, and throughout the floor and building in fact, disregarding the individual exhibits, the decorations are magnificent. The majority of this is overhead and consists of bunting, etc., draped artistically from the ceiling and walls. The main pathway through this building has been termed "Square Avenue" because the whole of the left side of the walk with the exception of one booth is occupied by stove merchants. In spite of the great difficulty which is generally experienced in arranging these places, there seems to have been some good feeling among these merchants and each has tried to outdo the other. The effect is laudable. The first of these places has displayed the Gurney-Oxford ranges, exhibited by J. Spinae & Co. Telephone Booths.

The offices and exhibit of the New Brunswick Telephone Co. take up a section next to this booth. Here the switchboards for the telephone communication in the buildings are situated and a staff of particularly attractive "hello girls" form the most important feature of the booth for visitors. The railing about the place has been topped with the glass insulators used on the telegraph poles in the streets. The gates have been moulded into the appearance of the top of one of these street ornaments, having the pole through the centre and the bars with insulators running crosswise. A first glance at even the gate and railing would suffice to tell whose booth it was. Emerson & Fisher and McLean & Holt have their exhibits located along one side another halfway along the main walk. The former, besides having stoves and all that go with them, have displayed various other lines of hardware merchandise in the interests of the local jobbers; Alfred Barclay, and the booth of the Women's Suffrage Association.

On the west gallery directly south of the child welfare exhibit are the booths of the National Clothing Company and Macaulay Bros. & Co., both featuring ladies' clothing and the fall styles. In the alley between the main building and main building wing are to be found the exhibit of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., featuring ladies' clothing, millinery and furs, and G. E. Townshend Piano Company, featuring the Heintzman piano. At the southeast corner of the gallery over the agricultural wing are to be found the exhibits of the St. John Art Club, and the Natural History Society and also the exhibits of women's work.

SUMMER TRIPS ON THE SALT WATER

Splendid Steamships and First-Class Service

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

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

Fast and Luxurious Steel Steamships Now in Service

Bangor-Boston—Turbine steel steamships Camden and Belfast.	wisconsin routes between St. John and Boston.
St. John—Eastport—Lubec—Portland—Boston—Steel steamships Governor Cobb (twice) Governor Dingley, Calyx Austria on the "Direct" and "Coast"	Portland-New York—Steel steamships North Land and Old Colony.
	Boston-New York—Steel steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill.

All Equipped with Wireless Telegraph
Also connecting steamers in daily service for cruises among the islands along the coast.

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

INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leaves St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning, leaves Central Wharf, Boston, 9 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.	MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 p. m. Monday Day-Trips leaving Portland at 10:30 a. m. for New York.
DIRECT SERVICE. Between St. John and Boston. Leaves St. John 7 p. m., Atlantic time, on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, for Boston direct.	METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE. Twin Screw Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave Boston daily at 5 p. m. for New York City direct, returning on the same schedule. Running time between the two cities 15 hours.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

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

the building may be summarized as a "business section," as contrasted with the sections at both extremities of the lower floor, where the exhibits are for display only. T. J. Phillips, the Corona Candy Co., and such firms have neatly arranged and attractive places here.

Patricia Touch. The most conspicuous place of all—that is for general appearance—is located in the southern end of the main floor in the section which corresponds with the dining hall at the northern end. The place referred to is Murray & Gregory's booth. It is located at the northern-western extremity of the section. A touch of patriotism has been introduced into this exhibit which has been constructed in the very interesting form of a monument bearing testimony to the gallant chivalry of the British.

The base is painted in slate color and at each corner is a cannon standing pillar-like and forming the support for artistically designed top piece, bearing the flag of the crown. The top piece, "What We Have Well Held," on each side just beneath the cannon, and then lower down on the base, are on each side, the following: "Camperdown, 1807; Creedy, 1846; Trafalgar, 1805; Waterloo, 1815. The whole thing is decorated with flags, British, French, Russian, Belgian, Japanese, Serbian, and interwoven. This entire booth, which this feature, is well arranged, displaying art glass, mirrors and woodwork materials.

In this section of the building also are grouped several merchants displaying pianos and others with scales, adding machines, etc. All are arranged attractively of course and an array of gentlemen in the various lines is on the job looking for "prospects." D. Magee is rest, situated at the beginning of the wing and opposite to it is the display of the St. John Railway Company. The Imperial Oil Company has an exhibit near Murray & Gregory's, in which the articles displayed are made to appear very attractive.

There are numerous other smaller booths, all arranged well and presenting a neat appearance, but it would be difficult to enumerate them individually. Gallery of Main Building.

In the gallery of the main building right over the front door is the big child's welfare exhibit which will attract a great deal of attention, especially from the parents of the wee small boys and girls. Directly south of this is an ice cream booth of the People's Dairy, beyond which is one of the Phillips' candy booths. Across the north end of the building are three exhibits: F. E. Holman & Co., wall papers, artificial flowers and paper roses, and J. Mason and Risch papers. Going south along the east side of the gallery are to be found the following other well trimmed booths: British and Foreign Bible Society, Ross Drug Company, featuring the Rexall preparations; Telegraph and Times; Diston Saus Company, a very fine exhibit of its kind placed in the exhibition by the manufacturers in the interests of the local jobbers; Alfred Barclay, and the booth of the Women's Suffrage Association.

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While the last battle which is being engaged, falling back, from about thirty-seven twelve in the open. Both British and the British capture is being fought by. In an engage British Central A press bureau, ver of the frontier be Prince oachim erick Albert, Reg man emperor, has ALLIES GAIN T Paris, Sept. says an official ed back the Ger and machine gun BRITISH WIN I Paris, Sept. tion was issued t "On the left the Marne, betw Thierry, pursuing of their advance, captured Mitrail "During the tion of the theat "Between Cl guard has been t "The action Camp De Mailly "In the cent situation. "In the Orn forces are mainte enemy has made. "The losses i and health of ou "There is no newspapers of the BELGIUM REPO London, Sept werp gives the f gian government. "Military op satisfactory natu SAYS GERMAN Bordeaux, S the Temps consi more than reassu ped, he says, bu Their troops are "The too m their infantry is "Their long movement of sup ward with the o of the Meuse whi