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THE WEATHER.

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## GERMANS ARE MAKING AMAZING PROGRESS

### Germany's Troops Now Said to be Near the Outer Fortifications of Paris---Allies Confident of Eventual Success and are not in the Least Alarmed

### Seat of the French Government Has Been Temporarily Transferred to Bordeaux---Germans Reported to Have Made Three Surprise Attacks on Antwerp Within Twenty-four Hours---German Forces are in Close Formation, While the Opposing Troops are in Open Order---Austrians Reported to Have Met With Enormous Losses in Battle With Russians

By direct private wire to J. M. Robinson & Son, Bankers and Brokers.)

LONDON, SEPT. 3.—A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU EARLY TODAY WAS THE ONLY OFFICIAL WORD RECEIVED AS TO THE PROGRESS OF THE FIGHTING IN NORTHWESTERN FRANCE. HOWEVER, A SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE STAR FROM GOURNAY REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS ARE NOT YET TO THE OUTER FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

THIS TELEGRAM FOLLOWS:

"A BATTLE OPENED ON TUESDAY. THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH ARMIES ARE INTACT. THE RAPIDITY OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE IS AMAZING. THEY ARE NOW NEAR THE OUTER FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS. HOWEVER, THE ALLIES ARE NOT ALARMED; THEY ARE CONFIDENT OF EVENTUAL SUCCESS. THE GERMAN FORCE IS MASSED IN CLOSE FORMATION WHILE THE LINES OF THE ALLIES THAT OPPOSE THEM ARE STRETCHED OUT NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST."

THE DESPATCH FROM GOURNAY WAS BELIEVED TO REFER TO FIGHTING NEAR NOYON, NORTH OF THE OISE RIVER.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, SEPT. 3.—THE SEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL BE TRANSFERRED TEMPORARILY TO BORDEAUX, 385 MILES SOUTHWEST FROM PARIS. THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR SAYS THIS DECISION WAS REACHED UPON THE DEMAND OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES BECAUSE THE FORTIFIED PLACES OF PARIS WOULD BECOME THE PIVOT OF THE FIELD OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIES. THE GERMANS ARE SAID TO HAVE MADE THREE SURPRISE ATTACKS UPON ANTWERP IN THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

MUCH EXAGGERATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.—WAR NEWS FROM THE VARIOUS CENTRES IS AGAIN BEING CENSORED AND EXAGGERATED AT AN EXTENT FULLY AS GREAT AS AT ANY TIME SINCE THE WAR STARTED. IT SHOULD BE DISCOUNTED TO THE EXTENT OF FIFTY PER CENT. THAT IS THE ATTITUDE OF CONSERVATIVE INTERESTS.

HAS WON IMPERISHABLE GLORY.

London, Sept. 2.—It is considered that military opinion concerning the conduct of the army is well summed up by Lord Sydenham, himself a famous veteran, when he said: "In all the long history of the British army I can recall nothing equal to the magnificent display of fortitude, endurance, discipline and fighting power which has now been given to the nation. Attacked with special animosity by far superior numbers it has not been allowed to adequately fortify its position or

rest, and forced to successive retirements, always trying to the morale of the best of troops, the little army of Sir John French has covered itself with imperishable glory."

Lord Sydenham of Combe, G.C.M.G., is one of the best of living authorities on military works in general. He started well for he passed first into and first out of the Royal Military College and then in 1863 entered the Royal Engineers and has been in army work ever since. He was in the Egyptian and the Sudan campaigns. Then he was secretary to the Royal Commission on Navy and Army Administration and was sent on special missions to Sweden, Berlin, Paris, Linz, Belgium, Bucharest, Gibraltar, Malta, the United States, Halifax and Magdeburg.

So valuable was his advice considered that he was appointed a member of the Committee on War Office Reorganization and from 1901 to 1904 was governor of Victoria, Australia. He has written a work on the siege of Plevna, a History of Fortification and one on Imperial Defence.

GERMANS AWAKENING.

Havre, Sept. 2.—I have been able to gather from a number of reliable sources some additional details with regard to the fighting which took place during Sunday and Monday in Northern France. On the first of these two days the British forces had a well earned and needed rest.

To their right, however, the French were very fiercely attacked quite early in the day. In the earlier part of the day's encounter the enemy in tremendous strength attacked the French forces in front of La Fere and as the Germans were in very much superior strength, the French commander deemed it advisable to take up a position beyond La Fere. That was the sum total of the German advance.

The attack was renewed on the French in their new position, but two desperate onslaughts made no impression on it. On Monday there was severe fighting all along the line but with the exception of a slight gain of ground on the extreme left around Amiens, the Germans made no progress.

GERMANS WEAKENED.

I am told that the weakening of German striking power was apparent during the fighting on both days. Several soldiers who saw the terrible rushes of the enemy in the Mons-Charleroi and St. Quentin fighting, told me that their frontal attacks on Sunday and Monday were not nearly so determined.

On Monday, I am told, part of the British force and the section of the French army on the right of the British succeeded by a feigned retreat in drawing forward in the La Fere region a considerable German force. Entrenched riflemen and Maxims punished the enemy very severely and forced them back with a loss which must have amounted to between five hundred and six hundred killed and wounded.

"I don't know what has come over the German riflemen," an officer said to me today. "But our men have become almost totally indifferent to

their work, singing, whistling and joking in the trenches."

An army doctor, who heard the statement, was able to confirm it in a remarkable way. Of five hundred wounded who have come under his notice or whom he had treated, only one was suffering from a rifle bullet wound. All the others had been hit by shrapnel bullets or bits of shells.

On Monday the Germans did a great deal of artillery work in support of their infantry. The British replied with Maxim and rifle fire and all accounts speak of the deadly accuracy of both.

MOWED DOWN EIGHT HUNDRED.

I met today a gunner who was in charge of a Maxim gun and who at one time found himself right in the centre facing an oncoming German frontal attack.

"But we did mow them down," he said. "The section in front of me must have consisted of eight hundred men, and every one of them got some things. We cleared the whole lot out from the flanks, others closed up and at last we had to run for it. We were forced to leave the gun behind, but luckily a well planted German shell knocked it to bits before the Germans reached it."

But the allies are not content to remain to be attacked all the time. They are keeping the enemy on the qui vive. The Belgians, French and English are taking pains at keeping the Germans awake. This is accomplished by countless feints, skirmishes and alarms.

The German army, indeed, must be an army that gets little sleep, and an officer of my acquaintance was told by a German prisoner, an officer of artillery:

"We would rather run short of ammunition than be kept constantly without sleep as we have been so often."

These wearing-out tactics will doubtless tell a tale just as the tremendous slaughter in frontal attacks must be having a serious effect on the nerves of the Kaiser's soldiers.

THOUSANDS WANT TO GO.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—"There are fully 6,000 volunteers at Valcartier who have gone to the camp practically on their own initiative, and without waiting for orders from militia headquarters," said the minister of militia Col. Hughes, this afternoon on his return to the capital from Valcartier. The minister declared that although the department had only asked for a first contingent of 22,000 men for active service there were now 35,000 assembled and they were still coming in by the hundreds.

As an instance of the way Canadians were insisting on going to the front Col. Hughes referred to the case of the Thirty-fourth Fort Garry Horse, which passed through Ottawa today from Winnipeg, 1,000 strong, a few days ago. Col. Hughes wired Col. Paterson, the commanding officer of the regiment asking him if his men would take over the duties of the Strathcona Horse at Winnipeg, which latter corps of the permanent forces had been ordered to Valcartier. The reply came today in the shape of the

whole regiment en route to Valcartier. The men wanted active service at the front, and not simply garrison duty at Winnipeg. The regiment includes the sons of the best families in Winnipeg, and came on two special trains chartered without waiting for formal permission from headquarters.

In the Yukon another contingent of upwards of 500 men, most of them veterans of the South African war, are drilling and impatiently awaiting permission to join the expeditionary force.

Dr. Thompson, M. P. for the Yukon who reached the capital only yesterday from Dawson, in response to the summons for the emergency session of parliament, saw the minister of militia this afternoon and asked that arrangements be made for accepting Yukon volunteers. Dr. Thompson says that the people of the Yukon have already organized a regiment and are drilling under the direction of the Northwest Mounted Police. With him there came to Ottawa a South African veteran, H. Grestock, who paid his own fare all the way to the capital in order to get a chance to enlist.

Private offers for active service from citizens of the United States continue to pour in. Col. Hughes said this afternoon that a southern millionaire had offered to raise a regiment of 1,000 strong from among dependants of British families in the south.

BORDEAUX IS TEMPORARY CAPITAL

Paris, Sept. 3.—A proclamation has just been issued by the government announcing that the government will be transferred temporarily to Bordeaux.

The Paris Bourse was closed today.

BRITISH CAPTURE GERMAN GUNS

Paris, Sept. 2.—"A German cavalry corps marching toward the forest of Compiègne, on the left wing of the allied forces, engaged the English Tuesday, Sept. 1.—The English captured ten guns."

This statement was given out officially today.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Paris, Sept. 3.—"In the north there are no signs of hostile troops at Arras, Lille, Bethun, Douai and Lens" according to an official announcement made today.

"Parts of several German army corps in Belgium," the statement continues, "are moving eastward into Germany."

The official statement adds: "In Lorraine our advance continues on the right bank of the Saône. In the south the situation is unchanged. In Upper Alsace the Germans appear to have left. Before Belfort there is only a thin curtain of troops."

"Another German cavalry corps has pushed on as far as the line from Scissions to Anzy-le-Château. In the region of Rethel and of the Meuse the enemy is inactive."

BRITISH WIN AT ONE POINT

London, Sept. 3.—The official press bureau has issued the following:

(Continued on Page Five)

## VALLEY RAILWAY PROBE IS ABOUT FINISHED

### Mr. Ross Thompson, C. E. Says That the Road From Gagetown to Centreville Will be Finished and Handed Over to the I. C. R. Authorities by October 15---Estimates the Cost of This Section at \$4,507,223---New York Books Not Forthcoming

St. John, Sept. 3.—Arguments of Counsel in the Valley Railway charges is taking place today and it is expected that the enquiry will be closed this evening. The Commissioners are expected to have their reports ready before the last of the month.

St. John, Sept. 3.—Wednesday afternoon Ross Thompson was again on the stand and in reply to Mr. Carvell gave details of payments which had gone into the road.

In the course of a conversation by the commissioners as to the use which was allowed the Prudential Trust Company of any balance in their hand of the \$4,000,000 loan, Judge Wells said he thought it a very favorable arrangement for the railway company to have their own funds looked after on demand at four and a half per cent. per annum.

Mr. Teed asked what the total receipts from dominion and provincial sources were and witness said that up to July 31 they were \$3,643,721.

Mr. Teed—What do you say of the interest charges in these books?

A.—They represent interest charges we have made, exchange overdraft and other charges. So far as the \$250,000 is concerned, we paid the Prudential Trust Company interest on every six months but it is impossible to locate every dollar. That charge is now falling off to a very small amount.

No further questions were put to Mr. Thompson, the chairman announced that the commission did not have any other witnesses to call and asked what course counsel desired to take.

PAYMENT FOR SERVICES.

Mr. Carvell added that he had a number of affidavits to put before the commission as to the services performed and claims made for the payment of expenses. They revealed how much work had to be done by counsel for Mr. Dugal before some of the witnesses could be brought before the commission. Especially interesting were Mr. Carvell's statements in the case of John Kennedy.

He said that he had himself served Mr. Kennedy, but made no charge for that. He had experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting Mr. Kennedy to come and after he was served with the first subpoena he left for Nova Scotia

and as there was a doubt about the legality of that service owing to a change of name on the paper Mr. Carvell caused a second subpoena to be issued. The cost of serving that second he thought a legitimate charge, which the commission had power to authorize.

The chairman said they had power to grant some of the charges and no power in others.

Judge Wells—Did Mr. Kennedy put in a bill for attendance?

Mr. Carvell—No, he did not.

St. John, Sept. 2.—According to the estimate of the managing director for the St. John and Quebec Railway Company the road from Gagetown to Centreville will be completed at a cost of \$4,507,223 and turned over to the I.C.R. for operation by October 15. This was the evidence given by Ross Thompson at the Dugal inquiry this morning.

Mr. Thompson will continue this afternoon and it is expected that this will bring the evidence to a close.

The lack of the New York books came up for discussion this morning. Commissioner Fisher said it was a pity that they had not been produced. Mr. Carvell asked for the commitment for contempt of the directors if they fail to produce them. The chairman did not want to take this step but suggested that the government could get the books by threatening to cut off the company's funds.

B. M. Hill, divisional engineer was the only other witness this morning.

The inquiry resumed at 10 o'clock when Burton M. Hill, divisional engineer and Centreville on the Valley line for the section between the Railway took the stand.

Mr. Hill gave in detail his estimate of the expenditure required to complete his division of the road, including expenditure since August 1. His total for district C, Woodstock to Barony, a distance of thirty-three miles was \$85,125.94. For district D, Woodstock to Centreville, twenty-nine miles, his estimate was \$52,735.44.

The witness was unable to say anything about the construction of railway repair shops as he thought this a matter for the I.C.R. management. He had heard of Woodstock

(Continued on page four.)

## "MORE SENSE THAN POETRY"

My friend, have you heard of the town of Yawn  
On the banks of the river Slow,  
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,  
Where the Sometimeorother scents the air,  
And the Soft Goeasys grow?

It lies in the Valley of whatstheuse,  
In the province of Letherslide,  
That tired feeling is native there---  
It's the home of the Listless I'don'tcare,  
Where the Putitoffs abide

The Putitoffs never make up their minds,  
Intending to do it tomorrow,  
And so they delay from day to day  
Till business dwindles and profits decay  
And their days are full of Sorrow