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THE WEATHER.  
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## VIOLENT BATTLE NORTH OF OISE RIVER

### DR. W. C. KIERSTEAD ON THE EUROPEAN WAR

Professor of Economics at the U. N. B., Ably Reviews the Causes That Led up to the Great Struggle Across the Water ---Great Britain Exhausted Every Effort to Maintain Peace---The Brutal Imperialism of Germany's Foreign Policy

A sermon on the European war, delivered by Dr. W. C. Kierstead of the U.N.B., at the Methodist church on Sunday, has elicited no little comment about the city. It was in part as follows:

"The immediate occasion of the present war arose out of the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne, Prince Ferdinand, by two Servians, who were, however, citizens of Austria in the Province of Bosnia. Austria claimed that the assassination was the direct result of a Servian racial propaganda, meant to be subversive to her unity, having the active support of many prominent Servians and the gulf knowledge of members of the ruling class in Belgrade. Austria forwarded to the Servian government an ultimatum, with a very brief time limit, and of such a character that full compliance would be impossible to any free nation. The Berlin foreign office admitted that this ultimatum was unreasonable and was meant by Austria to lead to war, but insisted that Germany was not consulted in its preparation and was ignorant of its nature until after it was delivered to Servia. The British ambassador at Vienna, however, says that the German ambassador was consulted and approved of the ultimatum and that he telegraphed its contents to the German emperor and received his approval before Austria delivered it to the Servian government. Servia, acting on the advice of Russia and of other nations, gave implicit and full compliance with every reasonable demand of the dual monarchy. In one or two cases Servia pointed out that she could not meet the requirements without violation of her constitution, revolution of her citizens or the loss of her own self respect as a free nation, but she signified her willingness to submit these differences to arbitration, or even to meet the wishes of Austria if the demands could be modified in such a way as to avoid the difficulties she mentioned.

#### WORKED HARD FOR PEACE.

The reply of Austria was an immediate declaration of war against Servia. Great Britain saw the danger to European peace and used every method and channel of diplomacy to avoid the appeal to the sword. Russia insisted from the start that she would not allow Austria to carry on a war against Servia which would reduce the latter to the position of a vassal of the former and make her the dominant power in Eastern Europe. She was willing moreover, that Servia should make reasonable reparation to Austria for any wrong she had done and should give adequate guarantees that her future conduct would be satisfactory.

Russia refused no suggestion that was held out to her as a means of peaceful settlement. She accepted the proposal of a conference of four nations, she agreed to refer the dispute to the mediation of Italy and Great Britain, she was willing to open up direct communication between herself and Austria, or to accept any method of negotiations that might be suggested by Germany, and the fact that none of these methods were adopted is due to the refusal or evasion of Austria or Germany. In fact, Austrian and German diplomats declared that Russia was unprepared

for war and would not appeal to arms in behalf of Servia. And Austria backed by Germany steadfastly maintained that her quarrel with Servia was a matter between herself and Servia alone and with which Russia had no concern.

#### GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

The German White Book declares that Germany sought to preserve the peace of Europe. What Germany sought was the impossible task of localizing the war. She meant to give Austria a free hand to crush Servia and to protect her from the night of Russia, and she was prepared to do this either by diplomacy or by war. In 1908 by the threat of the mailed fist she silenced Russia when she objects to the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and she was following the same policy in this crisis. Germany sought Austrian domination of Eastern Europe and German domination of Austria policy, and she rejected every suggestion of peace that would thwart this purpose. And when in the last stages of the crisis there was a faint ray of hope that Russia and Austria might get together, Germany delivered an ultimatum to Russia and a similar one to France which dispelled the last chance of peace and made war an actuality. Germany demanded that Russia cease mobilizing both against herself and Austria within twelve hours, while at the same time Austria was actually fighting Servia and mobilizing against Russia. She called on France to cease the mobilization of troops to protect her borders while Germany was herself massing her own troops round these very borders and was actually doing the work of mobilizing under the technical term of "Kriegszustand." And Germany knew also that in swift mobilization she had the advantage which in case of war time was everything. Germany did not want and she did not expect war with Great Britain, but she was prepared and willing to

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### COL. HUGHES TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Col. Hon. Sam Hughes left this evening for New York whence he will sail tomorrow morning for England where he will visit the Canadian expeditionary forces.

#### GONE TO MISSOULA.

Mrs. Lewis B. Peirley left last evening for Missoula, Mont., where she will make her future home with her son. A number of friends were at the depot to bid her good-bye.

#### HAD PAY REDUCED.

Word has been received here from Calgary that Dr. A. M. Scott and Prof. T. B. Kidner of the school staff of that city, have at their own request, had their salaries reduced while the war lasts. Their action is favorably commented on by the Calgary press.

### The French War Office Reports Some Severe Fighting on the Allies Left Wing---In the Centre Comparative Calm Prevails---Some Ground Gained in North

City of Antwerp Prepared to Hold Out to the Limit---British Troops are Assisting Belgians in the Defence---Bombardment of the City is Imminent---The French Have Placed Mines in the Adriatic Sea---Important Changes in German Army Commands are Reported---Canada Will Send a Second Contingent of Twenty Thousand Men to the Front

#### WAR SUMMARY

Allies reported to have gained some ground on the Northern Heights of the Meuse

Canada will send second contingent of 22000 men.

Russian troops continue to achieve successes in East Prussia

For four days the allied armies have been battling with the Germans for supremacy.

Capital of France to be moved from Bordeaux to Paris soon.

Hon. Winslow Churchill first Lord of the admiralty is reported to be at Antwerp.

Col. Sam Hughes to leave for England in a few days

The crushing of the German army at Augustowo has opened the way for Russia's great advance on Berlin, for which purpose a central army of 1,000,000 men is now in readiness. The Czar yesterday arrived at the headquarters of this central army at Brest-Litovsk, and is in final conference with his commanders on the March into Germany.

A notification from Germany, that practically amounted to an ultimatum, has been served upon Roumania that Germany will declare war if Roumania threatens Transylvania

Peking advices are that Japanese cavalry in advance of the troops occupying the railroad to the German-leased possession of Kiaochan has reached Tsingchau, 35 miles west of Weihien.

London, Oct. 7.—A Reuter despatch from Paris gives the French official communication issued last night at eleven o'clock as follows:

"The characteristics of the situation remain the same. On our left wing, the action is more violent to the north of the Oise.

"In the centre comparative calm prevails.

"A little ground has been gained in the northern part of the heights of the Meuse."

London, Oct. 6.—The sixty-third day of the great war of Europe saw a repetition of what the peoples of all the countries have forced themselves to expect, perhaps for months to come—no decisive conflict on land or sea.

From Berlin to London came nothing in the way of Germany's claims to progress or reverses. From Petrograd came what has flowed without interruption for weeks—consistent claims to the progress of Russian arms.

From Paris at the usual mid-afternoon hour was issued the usual communication, so called, interpreting the situation along the battle line of the western theatre of the war in the light of those opposing the German invasion. There were in the closely worded communication, cryptic to an extent as always, hints of a greater diversity of operations than it ordinarily contains.

Above all, stood out the presence of what was described as large masses of German cavalry near Lille, as the crow flies hardly ten miles from the Belgian frontier, and behind them German forces moving on

a line between Tourcoing and Arras, the latter point right at the Belgian border.

At the same time the official communication makes it plain that the allies have not been idle and have been extending their line on the left wing more and more widely.

Blow for blow, around Arras, the scene of sanguinary fighting recently, is evidently still in order there. The same may be said of the region between the Somme and the Oise, for it is noticeable that the allies have claimed nothing there today except a see-saw advance and retirement. They do maintain that they have repulsed the enemy near Lassigny, upon which the Germans made a violent attack.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The French official announcement issued tonight says that a violent battle continues on the left wing north of the Oise.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP

London, Oct. 7.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Antwerp gives the following official communication, issued at 10 o'clock last (Thursday) night:

"The military governor has informed the burgomaster that a bombardment of Antwerp is imminent and that the people who wish to flee from the town are requested to leave."

At Soissons, where the allies recently cleared the German trenches, they have, according to the announcement, pressed their advantage by making a slight advance. It is noted which forms the elbow from which the allied line sweeps eastward.

Some advance for the allies is also reported at Berry Au Bac.

#### SOLUTION OF WAR MAY BE FOUND IN EASTERN ZONE THEATRE

From Belgium comes nothing to indicate any change in the situation before Antwerp, except a brief line tucked at the bottom of the Paris official statement asserting that the German attacks along the line of the River Rupel and the River Nethe have failed.

The British press takes occasion to emphasize that while the battle of the Aisne holds first claim in the matter of sentimental interest, the gantic operations of the Russian, German and Austrian armies in the east may first bring the solution of the war.

Petrograd, official statements continue to repeat, in a general way, what has been accepted here as a fact for days—that the German army along the East Prussia frontier has been more or less routed, but as this is only a small portion of the front, it is exceedingly hard to get anything like a clear cut perspective of the conditions.

#### GERMAN MOVEMENT

Pulletin. London, Oct. 7.—A despatch to the Times from Ostend dated Monday, says:

"A very important movement of German troops in Southern Belgium was reported this afternoon. A column twenty thousand strong, of horse and foot artillery with a commissariat convoy and wireless apparatus, marching through Templeuve, five miles north of Tournai, in the direction of the French border to the west. All the troopers were young men."

#### BRITISH AND BELGIANS.

London, Oct. 6.— British troops are assisting in the defence of Antwerp. Today they fought shoulder to shoulder with the Belgians in the trenches along the north bank of the River Nethe.

The Daily Mail receives from its correspondent confirmation of reports that a British force has reached the beleaguered city and is actively co-operating in its defence. The correspondent of the Morning Post in Antwerp sends the following: "The Belgian field artillery is co-operating effectually with our heavy artillery. Our infantry is entrenched on the near bank of the Nethe, opposite the main German forces. Two German attempts to cross the river have been smothered by our artillery."

#### THE ANTWERP FORTS.

The fortifications of Antwerp, now under bombardment, are generally (Continued on page five.)

## THE CITY COUNCIL VOTES \$1500 FOR THE BELGIAN SUFFERERS

Money Will be Used to Purchase Supplies---Expenditures for Month Exceeded \$6000---Matthew Tennant Succeeds J.D. McKay as City Auditor.

At the regular meeting of the City Council last evening it was decided to contribute the sum of \$1,500 toward the relief of the Belgian sufferers. In view of the fact that Belgium is in sore need of food supplies it is understood the money will be used in purchasing potatoes or some other produce grown in this vicinity and these will be immediately forwarded to the stricken country in ships commissioned for that purpose.

Mayor Mitchell presided at the meeting and the members of the aldermanic board present were Messrs W. J. Osborne, James McKnight, J. M. Lemont, Thomas Wilkinson, A. B. Kitchen, Fred Everett and L. M. Stevenson.

#### THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The auditor's report was read and adopted as follows:

Water .....	\$2,300.31
House connections .....	174.71
Sewerage construction .....	60.66
Sewerage expenses .....	28.40
Roads and streets .....	225.84
Public works .....	546.04

Contingent .....	463.81
City Hall .....	\$77.78
Fre .....	401.89
Administration of justice .....	549.42
Canada Temperance Act .....	3.00
Municipal Home .....	9.77
Wharves .....	1.84
Street lighting .....	486.03

Total .....

Ald. Wilkinson, for the Fire Committee, moved that a check for \$1551.69 be issued in favor of Mr. J. Fred Ryan, being the balance due the latter as the contractor of the new fire station.

Ald. Lemont for the Municipal Home Committee, moved that a check for \$200 be issued in favor of Commissioner Thomas A. Niles.

Ald. Wilkinson moved that checks for \$58.30 in favor of John L. Marsh, \$25 in favor of C. W. Beckwith and the salaries of the city officials be ordered issued.

Ald. Wilkinson moved that a check for \$3,000 be issued to the Board of School Trustees.

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