

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Moderate winds, clearing. Wednesday, light to moderate winds, fair.

VOL. XX NO. 211

FREDERICTON, N. B. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20 1914

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BRITISH AND BELGIANS DEFEAT GERMANS

British Fleet Reported to Have Taken a Hand in a Fight on the Coast--Ostend Reported to Have Been Recaptured by the Allied Troops

Fierce Fighting Reported in Northern France--Allies Have Been Able to Advance at Several Points--Have Also Made Progress in the East Towards Lille--Third Act of the War is Reported in a Critical State--Fierce Fighting From House to House--Irish Nationalists Declare That They Are Prepared to Fight to a Finish, The Official Reports

London, Oct. 20--A despatch to The Daily Mail from Havre, dated Monday, says:

"The Belgian ministry of war this morning received information that the Germans Sunday attacked Nieuport, but were repulsed by the Belgian army, which also vigorously repulsed a German attack on Dixmude."

AUSTRIA THREATENED.

London, Oct. 19--A Rome despatch to The Central News says:

"According to advices from Trieste all the new Austrian soldiers are required to take the oath of fidelity to the German emperor, as well as to the Austrian emperor."

"From Trieste, it is also reported that insurrectionary bands are swarming in all parts of the Austrian empire, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia and Transylvania. The attitude

of the Slav troops forming the garrisons at Pola and Sebenico is said to be menacing, and disaffection is reported on the ships of the Austrian fleet, whose crews are made up in part of Slavs and Italians."

CRITICAL SCENE.

London, Oct. 19--The third act of the war in the western theatre is now in a critical state. The first act was the German attempt to carry out the scheme of an irresistible sweep through Belgium and Northern France upon Paris, culminating in the capture of the French capital, which would have been a disheartening blow to France.

The second act was the offensive assumed by the Allies after General Von Kluck had stretched his army on the German west wing over a longer line of communication than he could hold, and the allied army pressed

him back toward the Belgian border, compelling the entire German line, from the eastern pivot of Verdun, to recede in order to maintain an unbroken front, and a possible line of retreat.

The third act comprises the attempted advance of the Germans along the coast of Belgium and Northern France, apparently with the design of establishing themselves in the channel ports, from which ports of vantage they could menace England.

The extreme western fighting line now reaches from Armentieres through Roulers to Nieuport, which is on the coast about half way between Ostend and Dunkirk. According to the French official announcement today, the German heavy artillery, brought from the siege of Antwerp presumably, has bombarded the front from Nieuport to Vladslo, which is about ten miles from the coast.

The Allies also have made progress eastward from a point south of Armentieres, toward Lille on a line running roughly, to Arras. The report tells of house-to-house fighting, in which the Allies are advancing. The battle has waged around Arras without respite for ten days, and on the part of the allied troops, "with a perseverance and a spirit which never for a moment have been relaxed."

The German official report covers these operations more tersely. It says that the attacks to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Allies.

These operations are still so much in the dark that it is impossible to judge of the exact trend of events. The English and French papers naturally gather encouragement from the reports published from their side, while from the German point of view it is possible that the Germans have improved their position, and with the forces which besieged Antwerp and reinforcements from Germany are attempting along the coast another sweeping movement, like that which carried them so far into France.

In this field of action it appears inevitable that there must soon be some decisive result. The flatness of the country seems to have made it impossible for the two armies to entrench and face each other without important change in position for weeks, as they have done across Northern France.

The announcement that the Germans have taken siege guns to the neighborhood of Belfort may mean that their plans are to attempt an advance on both ends of what during the past month has become virtually a long fortified line.

German official reports say that the exodus from Ostend is being repeated in the flight of the inhabitants from Dunkirk and Boulogne. While confirmation of this has not been received here, it is wholly possible that the nearness of the Germans has created a panic at these ports.

The great battles in the eastern theatre, between the Russian and German and Austrian forces, continue the reports from both sides are brief and contradictory. Petrograd claims that the Russians have won partial success in vigorous fighting before Warsaw and Przemysl. Vienna declares that the Austro-German arm-

ies have made advances in both regions, and that the Russian casualties at Przemysl number forty thousand.

GERMAN LOSSES.

Rotterdam, Oct. 19--The latest lists of casualties published in the German papers clearly indicate that the claims of the British and French troops to have wiped out whole battalions are absolutely true. Reserve infantry regiment No. 17 lost in one battalion eight hundred men wounded, apart from the dead, and in another battalion of the same regiment 740 were killed at the battle of the Marne.

Reserve infantry regiment No. 69 is said to have had an unassessable losses, and tremendous numbers of dead and wounded follow the names of several regiments.

A GERMAN REPORT.

London, Oct. 19--German forces have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk, according to a Berlin official despatch to the Marconi Wireless Company. Heavy fighting is taking place at Dixmude and Roules. The inhabitants of Dunkirk and Boulogne are in flight.

12 OFFICERS KILLED.

London, Oct. 19--A casualty list, dated October 15, and made public here tonight, gives twelve officers as having been killed and forty wounded in the recent fighting.

SHOCKING ATROCITIES.

Montreal, Oct. 19--In a letter written to his brother in Montreal from France, Corporal Stanley Cooke of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, says:

"I have seen some bad sights in my life, but nothing to this. We brought ten of our fellows over to Wngland with both hands cut off at the wrist. Not shot off, but cut off."

60-CENTIMETER GUNS.

The Hague, Oct. 19--To the rumors that the Krupp works at Essen are building 56-centimeter guns, has now been added another--the claim that the same plant is turning out 60-centimeter pieces. While it is hard to believe this, it must be borne in mind that a siege piece of 42-centimeters, the existence of which was doubted before the war, has become a convincing reality.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Paris, Oct. 19--The official communication issued by the war office tonight says:

"In Belgium attacks by the Germans between Nieuport and Dixmude have been repulsed by the Belgian army, effectually aided by the British fleet."

"Between Arras and Roye slight progress has been made at several points. Our troops have reached as far as the wire networks of the defence."

"In the neighborhood of St. Michel we have gained some ground on

CONVENTION SENDS MESSAGE TO THE KING

Baptists Are in Hearty Sympathy With the Cause of Great Britain in the Present Struggle--Rev. Dr. Francis Tells How to Deal With Political Grafters--Financial Reports Submitted to the Convention--Minimum Salaries of Ministers Fixed at \$800.

That the Baptists of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are heartily in sympathy with the stand taken by Great Britain in the present European war, is evident from the following cable gram which was ordered sent to H. M. King George V., through the Duke of Connaught, Canada's Governor General, at this morning's session of the Maritime United Baptist Convention.

To His Majesty, King George V. Baptists of Canadian Maritime Provinces in Convention, by unanimous vote, humbly express to Your Majesty their loyalty and devotion, with the assurance that our prayers ascend for God's blessing upon our King and his Empire.

(Sgd.) W. F. Parker, President
A. J. Archibald, Secretary
Fredericton, October 20th.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Francis delivered an inspiring devotional sermon on "The Temptation of Jesus," after which the reports of the New Brunswick Home Mission Board and the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Home Mission Board were received and adopted.

Rev. E. E. Daley submitted the annual financial report of the convention in which it was recommended that the percentage of the Denominational Funds for the annuity remain the same and that the board be authorized to collect the subscriptions now due. Immediate steps are also to be taken to increase the Endowment Fund and the annuity fund will be given the right of way for another year. The mat-

ter of the minimum salary fund-endowment has been postponed and referred to the financial committee, until a reasonable time is given to place the annuity fund on a satisfactory basis.

In the report of the financial committee it was also recommended that Dr. J. W. Manning be re-appointed Denominational Treasurer for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and Dr. W. E. McIntyre for New Brunswick, under the same conditions as last year, and the work will be done under the direction of the financial committee.

At Monday afternoon's session the financial statement and report on annuities were adopted.

Rev. E. D. King submitted a report of the correspondence committee, which was adopted.

The question of changing the date of the convention was brought up and Rev. F. H. Beales moved that it be changed from the first Sunday after October 13 to the second Saturday in September, or such date as the convention may decide upon. The resolution was referred to a committee.

Rev. I. B. Oakes read the report of the ministerial board, which was adopted.

Rev. J. W. Brown brought up the matter of a minimum salary in a resolution, which was seconded by Rev. W. R. Robinson. After considerable discussion a minimum salary of \$800 per year was decided upon. During the discussion one minister stated that he had declined to accept a

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BAPTISTS PAY TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HON. H. R. EMMERSON

At the Maritime Baptist Convention the following tribute was paid to the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M.P., in the obituary report:

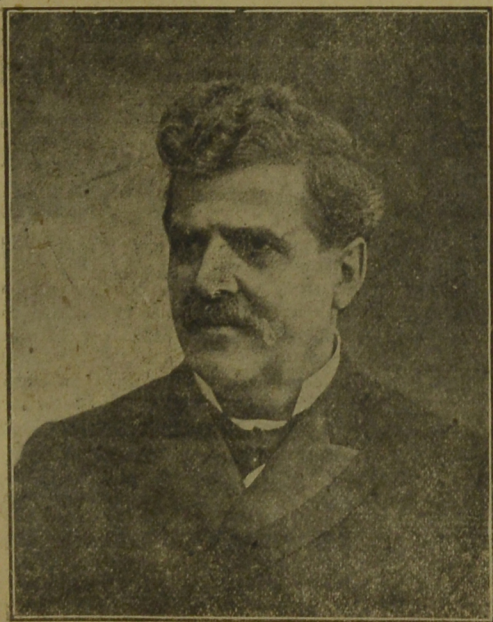
Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., born at Margerville, N.B., 1854, died at Dorchester, N.B., July 8, 1914, aged sixty years.

Not until some seventeen years ago did Mr. Emmerson confess Christ and unite with the church in Dorchester, N.B. His interest in all work of the denomination was intense. But the work of christian education was a passion with him. He served several years as a governor of Acadia University and his time, talent and means were freely given to that institution. His courage and optimism aided in the solution of more than

one problem vital to the well-being of the schools. After giving largely to various forward movements for the institutions, he was the chief giver to the fund for the erection of the H. R. Emmerson Memorial Library, now nearing completion. His benefactions to the church in Dorchester were large. He served once as president of this convention and also of the first Canadian Baptist Congress.

Mr. Emmerson's tastes and abilities easily marked him for a distinguished career. For a number of years he represented Albert county in the N. B. legislature and during that time was first a member of the government and later leader thereof. In

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THE LATE HON. H. R. EMMERSON.

ORDERS SENT OUT FOR RE- CRUITING SECOND CONTINGENT

Ottawa, Oct. 19--Orders were sent out today from the militia department to district officers commanding at each of the twelve military centres throughout Canada for the immediate recruiting of volunteers for active service in accordance with the plan announced yesterday by the government.

A force of 16,000 infantry is to be raised at once and training will proceed at each of the divisional mobilization centres, namely London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary and Victoria.

The 16,000 infantry will comprise fourteen battalions, the details of recruiting decided upon by the department apportion these battalions as follows:

Southern Ontario--One battalion.
Western Ontario--Two battalions.
Eastern Ontario--One battalion.
Southern Quebec--Two battalions.
Northern Quebec--One battalion.
Maritime Provinces--Two battalions.
Manitoba-Saskatchewan--Two battalions.
British Columbia--Two battalions.
Alberta--One battalion.
The three battalions from Quebec include the special French-Canadian

battalion already authorized, and now being recruited under the command of Col. Gaudet.

The recruiting of cavalry, artillery and other branches will begin as soon as instructions have been received from the War Office as to the number and character of the various units required.

The plan announced by the government for keeping 40,000 men constantly under arms, and in training, in Canada until the war ends, with the despatching from time to time of further expeditionary forces of 10,000 men each, means that by the end of this year Canada will have about 75,000 men under arms, including the 30,000 now in England. By spring the total will at least, be 100,000.

The daily cost of maintaining such an army will be at least \$250,000, not counting the cost of equipment, etc.

The war will cost Canada during the next twelve months, should it last so long, at least \$100,000,000.

As has been announced, the first installment of 10,000 men will be dispatched in December. The department expects that a further force of 10,000 will be ready to sail by February, and after that there will be a steady stream of reinforcements going forward every month.

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