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## FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE MOUNTAIN PASSES

**German Forces Are Hurlled Back in the Vicinity of Vosges---Fighting on the Left Wing Continues With Great Violence---Laventie Taken By the Allies**

**The Far Flung Battle Line of the Allies Now Extend to the Coast of Northern France ---An Enveloping Movement is no Longer Possible---Enemy Thought to be Trying to Get Control of the Railway Lines---Germans Said to Have Been Ousted From Lille---Berlin Announces Occupation of Bruges and Ostend---The Sinking of H. M. Cruiser Hawke.**

London, Oct. 16.—The official communication issued by the French war office this afternoon confirms the progress of the Allies, reported yesterday.

It is not indicated in the communication at what point of the coast the Allies' fighting line reaches the sea, but the nearest point defined is 22 miles from Ypres, and is close to the Franco-Belgian frontier. This, however, is much nearer Dunkirk than Ostend, which the Germans are reported to have occupied, and the presumption, based on knowledge of the German movements, is that the line of the Allies is in a more northerly direction, and consequently is nearer thirty than twenty miles in length from Ypres to the sea. The line would seem to be a bar to an advance by the Germans along the coast, which doubtless was their plan when their cavalry made a dash toward Calais.

With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success, one or the other of the opponents must break through the line, and the army having the greatest number of men, and the ability to move them to a chosen point, seemingly has the better chance to succeed in this.

The Germans, it is believed here, are certain to try to make a breach in the Allies' line, but just where is known only to themselves and to the French and British commanders, who are receiving reports from their aerial scouts of any movement in strength.

It is believed, however, that as in this war the armies fight less for positions than for lines of communication, the Germans are striking for the outer railway system, now in French hands, which runs from Paris through Amiens and Arras to Hazebrouck Junction, and thence to Calais and the coast. Thus far, according to the French reports, the Allies have repulsed every attempt of the Germans to achieve this object, and now have them pressed well back from the threatened railway.

### PIERCE FIGHTING.

Petrograd, Oct. 16, via London.—Fighting between German and Russian troops is now going on within eight miles of Warsaw, Russian Poland.

The official decision to defend the city of Warsaw is regarded here as important in two ways. First, it indicates that the Germans have been thwarted in their attempts to straighten their front along a north and south line, so that it would extend from Ostrolenka, sixty miles northeast of Warsaw, through Sandomir, into Galicia, and, second, the Germans have been obstructed in the plan to use Warsaw as winter quarters.

With the exception of an engagement south of Przemyśl, where the Russian left wing is reported as having been successful in repulsing the advancing Austrians and Germans, activity at other points on the line appears to have been suspended.

German troops are now around Polangen and Jurburg, a short distance from the Russian frontier in the northern part of East Prussia. The Russians at present are making no effort to advance further east than the boundary of East Prussia.

Here the fighting has ceased, while along the southern limits of East Prussia there are few troops of either army until the Vistula River is reached. Here the Germans are endeavoring to advance along the left bank of the stream to avoid the strong fortress of Georgievsk on the right bank.

Russian experts are of the opinion that the German plan is to attempt to carry the war into East Galicia and the Lemberg district. This is indicated by the German abandonment of the attempt to advance eastward into Russia in favor of the project of striking southward.

### GERMANS WANT REINFORCEMENTS

The Germans are said to be sending further reinforcements from Germany to stiffen their lines and enable them to resume the offensive. The French are reported to have offered successful resistance to effectual use by the Germans of the advance they made to the river Meuse, at St. Mihiel.

All this drawn from French sources, the Germans having been more silent than usual with regard to the operations in the west.

There have been no reports of fighting south of the Bruges-Ghent line, which is taken to mean that the forces which opposed the Germans around Ghent have been drawn southward to join hands with their main body.

Any allied force fighting on the coast will have the assistance of British warships, but it is unlikely that these vessels will bombard German forces occupying Ostend or other coast towns, for it would mean the destruction of the towns without the gaining of any military advantage.

### GIRLS AID IN TRENCHES.

London, Oct. 16.—A despatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"To the local peasantry, among them many girls, is attributed in part the failure of the German attempts to cross the Vistula during the recent fighting. The girls aided the Russian soldiers by digging trenches.

"On the initiative of a new English club here, a movement is on foot to raise a detachment of recruits for the British army. Many Lancashire men employed in cotton mills have volunteered. The force will be known as the Pals detachment."

### GERMANS THIRTY MILES FROM CITY.

Paris, Oct. 16, 4.05 p.m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Petrograd says that word is received there from Warsaw that the population of the city is returning, and the banks are resuming business. A battle is being fought about thirty miles from Warsaw.

The Germans endeavored to take the heights about seven miles from the town, but were repulsed. A number of German aeroplanes are employed in reconnaissance.

### A NEW TERROR.

Rome, Oct. 16.—A despatch from Jettinie says:

"A close watch at night is necessary at the military camps, not only

because of the fear of the enemy, but on account of the dread of wolves, which, when the first snow covered the mountain tops, began to descend and wander in rapacious bands, attacking the living if they cannot find dead."

Basel, Switzerland, again reports a defeat of the Germans in the Vosges. There still is no mention of this in the official communications, although such a defeat has been reported several times from unofficial sources.

The promise that the pressure would be taken off France and Belgium when the big battle commenced in the east has again been delayed in its fulfillment. The Germans are before Warsaw—in fact, fighting has taken place only eight miles from that city, and, while their advance to the Niemen was a failure, the forces of Emperor William apparently have retrieved some defeats of the Austrians at Jaroslau, seventeen miles west of Przemyśl.

London, Oct. 16.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Basel, says the fiercest fighting has taken place in the Vosges passes in which a German column has hurled back with heavy losses.

### ALLIES HOLDING POSITIONS EVERYWHERE

Paris, Oct. 16.—The following official communication was issued here this evening:

"On our left wing the action continues vigorously. Everywhere we have held our own. At certain points we have gained ground and have occupied Laventie at the east of Estaires in the direction of Lille.

"There is no important incident to mention on the other parts of the front, except an unsuccessful attack by the Germans in the region of Malancourt, northwest of Verdun."

### BRITISH

London, Oct. 16.—The admiralty announces additional survivors of the cruiser Hawke, consisting of Lt. Commander Rosoman and twenty men, who were saved by a raft.

### FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 16.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

(Continued on page four.)

## LARGE LIST OF DELEGATES AT MARITIME BAPTIST CONVENTION

**Rev. W. F. Parker of Sussex is Elected to the Presidency---Addresses of Welcome by Mayor Mitchell and Local Pastors**

The sixty-ninth annual Maritime United Baptist Convention opened this morning in the main auditorium of the Brunswick Street Baptist church, there being upwards of three hundred delegates in attendance.

Rev. Dr. James A. Francis, pastor of the Clarendon Street Baptist church, Boston, conducted the opening devotional exercises.

After the report of the committee on program was read, the nominating committee was appointed as follows: Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, convenor; Rev. Dr. J. H. MacDonald, Rev. A. B. Cohoe, Rev. F. S. Porter, Rev. G. A. Lawson, Rev. Dr. W. L. Archibald, Rev. J. B. Ganong, Rev. A. S. Lewis, W. G. Clark, Rev. W. F. Parker, Rev. Z. L. Fash, D. C. Clark, Rev. L. H. Crandall and Rev. L. E. Ackland.

All resident pastors of the city were invited to attend the sessions and seats in the convention were given to Mayor Moses Mitchell, Dr. J. A. Francis of Boston, Rev. Dr. J. G. Brown of Toronto, Rev. H. E. Stillwell of Toronto, and Mr. Poitras of Montreal.

Rev. A. F. Newcomb, pastor of the Brunswick Street Baptist church; Rev. J. E. Wilson, pastor of the George Street Baptist church, and Mayor Mitchell welcomed the delegates to Fredericton, and a fitting reply on behalf of the visiting delegates was made by Rev. Dr. Hutchinson.

son, pastor of the Main Street Baptist church, St. John.

The convention received reports on the financial conditions of the eastern section of the Foreign Mission Board and of the denominational funds of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

After deliberation the nominating committee reported the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President—Rev. W. F. Parker, Sussex, N.B.  
1st Vice-President—J. A. Christie, Amherst, N.S.

2nd Vice-President—Rev. W. D. Wilson, field secretary of the P.E.I. Temperance Alliance.

Treasurer—Rev. F. W. Porter, St. John, N.B.

Assistant Secretaries—Rev. I. M. Rose of Guvshoro, N.S., and Mr. H. F. Brewer of Fredericton, N.B.

Foreign Mission Board, retiring in 1916, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Rev. M. L. McCutcheon—Rev. C. W. Rose, Amherst, N.S.

Foreign Mission Board, retiring in 1917—Rev. Dr. Hutchinson of St. John, Rev. W. Camp of St. John, Mr. W. H. White of Sussex, Mr. A. A. Wilson of St. John, and Dr. Wilfred C. Kierstead of Fredericton.

(Continued on page Four.)

## CANADIANS REACH THEIR TRAINING GROUND

**Our Boys Disembarked at Plymouth and Proceeded Direct to Salisbury Plains--Officers and Men Were Kept on Board of the Transports on the Day Following Their Arrival--Trip Across the Atlantic Was Lengthy But Pleasant.**

London, Oct. 16.—Throughout the night of Thursday and all day Friday the transports at Devonport docks, at Plymouth, were busy disembarking the members of the Canadian contingent, who immediately entrained for Salisbury, where their camps were all in readiness. The first detachment marched through the streets were the Strathcona Horse. Headed by their pipers, they made their way to their train amid the enthusiastic shouts of large crowds of Plymouth citizens.

For the sake of convenience, the majority of the troops entrained in the dock-yards, and merely passed through Mill Bay station at Plymouth. The station was closed and guarded by the police, but throngs of interested spectators stood outside the railings and cheered every glimpse of the trains with their khaki-clad Canadian soldiers.

Your correspondent was probably the only newspaper man who actually boarded the ships, as the dock-yards were closely watched and no one was allowed to enter except with a special permit. One of these, your correspondent managed to secure. It was learned that the voyage had been accomplished in comfort and in safety. The health of the men was excellent, and there were no serious illnesses and very little seasickness. The arrangements made by the admiralty for the convey of the contingent were most successful.

The details furnished by my informant are not for publication, but the absence of fog and storm tended to a satisfactory though necessarily slow voyage. The health of the horses was satisfactory, the mortality being only two per cent.

Throughout Thursday the troops were kept aboard the transports, leave to go ashore, being strictly refused to officers as well as men. This was felt to be a hardship, particularly by natives of the Old Country, many of whom counted upon finding friends waiting to see them as Cornwall and Devonshire are the native countries of a large percentage of the military men. Princess Patricia "Pets" were greatly disappointed at the cancellation of their earlier departure, having hoped, as one man said, to be on the firing line ere this.

### TRIBUTE FROM NEWSPAPERS.

All the leading newspapers, besides reporting the arrival of the Canadians with full details, devote considerable editorial space to calling attention to the landing of the first overseas contingent. The Pall Mall says:

"Every one remembers how at another crisis in the empire's history, we found Canada ready and eager to play her part, and every one recalls too, the brilliant competence and valor of the men sent by Canada to defend the flag. The qualities that tell in war, courage, pertinacity, coolness and adaptability, are just those by which Canada has grown in times of peace. The expansion of the dominion has been a prolonged battle against forces, even more formidable than those which its sons will encounter on the plains of Europe. The conquest of Nature has disciplined Canadian character and temperament to a particularly fine and hard mettle. No portion of the British race is endowed with greater virility or quicker perception and judgment. We expect, like their own countrymen,

great things of the Canadian forces so soon to take their places in the line of battle."

Colonel Hughes received sympathetic seen by your correspondent today at the Savoy Hotel, the minister being in the company of Colonel Wilson, staff officer, and Col. W. G. Morden. The minister stated that he had been all day at the War Office with Lord Kitchener and that the secretary for war was well satisfied as regards the Canadian troops.

Colonel Hughes received sympathetic tically the complaint of your correspondent regarding the censoring of lengthy and important messages, and promised his best efforts to have the censorship relaxed.

Questioned concerning further recruiting in Canada, he said that the dominion's contribution of troops would be brought up to one hundred thousand, if necessary. On the minister's attention being called to the complaint made at Winnipeg recently by Colonel Mitchell, that western officers had been passed over, although the west had provided more men than had all the rest of Canada, Col. Hughes said:

"I will not condescend to say anything, except that they have no ground for complaint, and perhaps by the time the second contingent has been despatched, they will know it."

Col. Hughes mentioned that Col. Herbert MacKay, the remount officer who is now over here, had suffered from a severe attack of appendicitis, but has now happily recovered.

## ANOTHER BIG RUSH AT COUNTRY MARKET

The country market this morning was the largest seen here in years, there being over two hundred and seventy-five teams lined up along the three sides of Phoenix Square and down Queen street to the entrance of Wilnot's Alley. Eggs were quite plentiful and sold at from 29 to 30 cents per dozen, while butter was selling at from 28 to 30 cents per lb. Apples brought from 60 cents to \$2 per barrel and potatoes sold at from 90 cents to \$1 per barrel. Chickens were selling at from 75 cents to \$1.25 per pair and ducks brought from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per pair.

The following prices prevailed: Eggs, 29 and 30 cts. per doz. Butter, 28 to 30 cts. per lb. Lamb, 75 cts. to \$1.50 per quar. Beef, 6 to 8 cts. lb., by quar. Apples, 60 cts. to \$2 per bbl. Potatoes, 90 cts. to \$1 per bbl. Unripe tomatoes, \$1 per bbl. Beets, \$1 per bbl. Carrots, 70 cts. per bbl. Turnips, 50 cts. per bbl. Crab apples, 15 cts. per peck. Corn, 10 cts. per doz. Celery, 5 cts. per head. Squash, 2 cts. per lb. Pumpkins, 15 to 20 cts. each. Chickens, 75 cts. to \$1.25 per pair. Ducks, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per pair. Bees honey, 25 cts. per comb. Bees honey, 25 cts. per glass. Live pigs, \$1.75 each.

Rev. Dr. Smith left for Chipman this afternoon and will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at both services tomorrow.