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GERMANS DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Day And Night Attacks of Unprecedented Violence Made Upon the Allies Were Successfully Repulsed---Austrians in a Terrible Panic Before the Russians

Russians Drive Back Austrian Right Wing Beyond the Carpathians Into Hungary--- Battle in the North of France Continues With Great Vigor---Military Report Says the Germans are Already Beaten and Know It---Battle Now in Progress May be the Turning Point of the Campaign---Belgians Participate in Sharp Fighting.

WAR SUMMARY

Continuous attacks by Germans since Friday night along the entire front have failed to break the Allies' lines.

Kaiser himself said to have ordered attacks in attempt to win decisive victory.

Allies repulse violent assaults by Germans on left wing and make "Perceptible progress."

Prussian Guard fail to break French center between Rheims and Souain.

Reports to French Embassy at Washington indicate French gains near Lorraine border

Japanese defeat Germans in 14-hour battle on outskirts of Tsingtau.

Bombardment of Malines resumed by Germans in revenge for surprise attack by Belgians.

Zeppelin airships aids Belgian cities, dropping bombs.

Three Soldiers killed in Warsaw by bombs from German Zeppelin.

Asiatic cholera reported among wounded in hospitals of Vienna.

Official reports say no change in the situation.

The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation.

Montenegrins are making advances.

London, Sept. 28.—The official war information bureau issued the following this afternoon:

"Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigor, but with no more success.

"There is no change in the situation. The Germans have gained no ground, and the French have advanced here and there."

FRENCH GAIN.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable.

"Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woivre region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations.

"Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation."

GERMANS DENY

ADVANCE OF ALLIES

London, Sept. 28.—A wireless despatch to the Marconi Company from Berlin gives the following official statement issued in the German capital today:

"There is no change in the situation at any of the theatres of war and reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue.

"Reports of the fall of two of the Przemysl forts are inventions.

"The Austrian government alleges that Russian troops have been using dum-dum cartridges, and in the course of their protest they remarked that it is not at present the intention of the commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian army to adopt reprisals."

The British, however, did not by any means bear the whole brunt of the fighting, for the French troops, including a division of the famous Colonial Infantry and the Turcos, as well as many battalions of French regulars and others composed of territorial troops, also faced prolonged attacks, which were delivered with great fierceness, and drove their adversaries off with unflinching success.

The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were remarkable after such an exhausting campaign, during which they have scarcely had a full day's rest. When not actually engaged in fighting, many of the regiments have marched thirty miles daily for several days when changing positions in order to carry out new movements.

The reason for the recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme is credited in French military circles to the desire of the newly appointed German generals, who have taken the places of those removed by the emperor, to carry out some daring exploit.

The battlefield on the Somme seems to have been made by nature for such a formidable conflict. The country is undulating and in some places without woods. The lower parts offer splendid covering for the troops approaching to attack. This advantage, however, has been rendered to a great extent without avail, owing to the number of aeroplanes in use on both sides.

The centre of the battle line today again became the scene of heavy fighting. Here the Germans have most of their big guns and they also brought much infantry into action. But their efforts proved ineffectual.

THE ENEMY BEATEN.

London, Sept. 28.—All movements of the troops are being rigorously concealed and no mention of them is allowed. But the great effort on the part of the Allies to drive back the right wing of the Germans continues unabated.

The fury of the tide of war has moved far north of St. Quentin. Steadily foot by foot General Von Kluck's army is being driven back and the centre of interest has shifted from the Allies' centre where both sides are too strongly entrenched to allow of a great offensive movement, to the left wing. If the German right be turned he must abandon the fortified positions on the Oise, the plateau of Chonne, the Aisne and withdraw his immense forces through Belgium and Luxembourg by the narrow Stenay trouee (pass) which will be an extremely difficult task.

The enemy is already beaten and he knows it.

Apart from the Russian advance on Berlin which cannot much longer be delayed the fresh corps which is so absolutely necessary to provide the great driving wedge to pierce some vulnerable portion of the enemy's line can only be provided by the British Empire.

The effect of the arrival of the 100,000 fresh troops at this critical juncture would prove decisive.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28.—An official despatch from Petrograd says that Przemysl, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians.

AMERICAN AMBASSY SHAKEN

Washington, Sept. 29.—The American embassy building in Paris was severely shaken by the explosion of one of the three bombs dropped into that city yesterday from a German aeroplane. Ambassador Herrick reported the incident to the State Department by cable today without comment.

The State Department will take no action upon the report.

AUSTRIANS LOSE ARTILLERY

London, Sept. 28.—A Central News despatch from Rome says that the following telegram has been received there from Petrograd:

"The right wing of the Austrians has been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary, where they are being pursued by the Russians.

"The Austrian detache is complete, and they have lost all their artillery. The Austrians left wing has retreated to Cracow. The Russians have occupied another of the forts of Przemysl.

BOSNIA JOINS SERBIANS

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 28.—Despatches from Nish, Serbia, say that the Servians and Montenegrins have been greeted by the Bosnians as liberators. Bosnian volunteers to the number of 5,880 have joined the Servian army.

ITALIANS ENLISTING

Ancona, Italy, Sept. 28, via Paris.—The enlistment of volunteers with the object of landing in Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, is reported here.

GERMANS TO ATTACK

Petrograd, Sept. 28.—A bulletin from headquarters a few days ago stated that that advanced detachments of the Russian and German armies were in close contact on the East Prussian front. An official bulletin today reports that the German vanguard advancing eastward in the government of Suwalki were repulsed on Wednesday. There were encounters at Slitshutchin and Vintzenta in the government of Loursba, and near the Prussian frontier south of Lyck, south of Johannesburg, which were favorable to the Russians.

We are evidently on the eve of the long expected large German offensive in East Prussia. In accordance with the favorite German strategy they are concentrating all their might to deliver a heavy blow at one of the enemy's flanks contenting themselves with a defensive attitude on the other fronts.

As far as it is possible to estimate the Germans in the eastern theatre of war number thirty army corps of the line and the first reserve. These are divided into three groups.

The southern one, consisting of three army corps, that has been co-operating with the Austrians in Galicia, is now concentrating at Cracow.

The central group, consisting of four or five army corps, is distributed along the River Wartha, which forms the boundary of the Polish govern-

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OUR BRAVE SOLDIER BOYS OF A CENTURY AGO

Thrilling Story of the Exploits of the Famous 104th New Brunswick Regiment Raised for Service During the American War---Marched From Fredericton to Quebec in Mid Winter---Fought at Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie, Sackett's Harbor and Other Places.

The Mail is indebted to Mr. George P. Barrett for a very interesting story of the famous 104th New Brunswick Regiment, which was the material for a lecture delivered some years ago by Mr. George E. Fenety, at one time Queen's premier. In view of the military activity occasioned in Canada by the European war, the remarkable story of the exploits of New Brunswick volunteers raised during the American war of 1812, will be read with especial interest. The Capt. Charles Rainsford mentioned in the article was an uncle of Mr. H. B. Rainsford of this city. His son, Mr. William Rainsford, resides at Kingsclear. Lady Ashburnham of this city, is the granddaughter of an officer of the regiment. Mr. A. D. Thomas of this city, is proud to be able to trace his pedigree back through a member of this famous corps.

Mr. Fenety's story of the regiment is as follows:

By way of preliminary it may not be out of place to make some reference to the occasion which led to the formation of the 104th Regiment and brought it to the front in 1812. Up to the present time the history of this regiment remains unwritten or is not preserved in an imperishable form. What we know of it is contained in newspaper paragraphs and orally from those who belonged to it and passed through its dangers and its glories and from friends who are intimate with its officers and men, and who learned from them each advancing step from the time the Regiment left Fredericton to various stages through which it had passed until its final return and disbandment.

ON CANADIAN SOIL.

The war of 1812 between England and the United States was carried on chiefly on Canadian soil. Here the brunt of the battle was encountered and shock most severely felt. The troops of England were then engaged in the Napoleonic wars under Wellington, beating in detail upon the peninsula some of the ablest captains of the imperial navy. Nearly the whole weight and responsibility of our defence devolved upon the militia of the several provinces. The enemy were as ten to one in the struggle. There were no Cunard steamers in those days to bring out trained troops as reinforcements even could they have been spared. So that this jewel in the British crown was preserved to the empire by the bravery and pluck of colonial volunteers, through loyalty to the sovereign as well as duty to their firesides. In 1812, shortly after the hostilities had broken out, the Americans entered Canada in two corps, amounting to 13,300 men. General Brock had but 1,200 men to oppose 6,300 on the Niagara frontier. This small band was made up mostly of raw militia—French and English—belonging to Upper and Lower Canada and although the battle and the life of the gallant general were lost in this engagement, the defenders of their country left an imperishable record of the steady discipline and bravery which colonial volunteers, unused to warfare, can exhibit when duty calls them to the front and love of their homes demands the sacrifice.

The attack subsequently made upon Montreal was as stoutly opposed. A single brigade of British troops, aided by twice the number of volunteers, saved the city on that occasion.

TORONTO CAPTURED.

The next year, 1813, Canada was menaced by these separate corps. The Niagara district was for a time overrun and York, the capital of the Upper Provinces, now Toronto, was captured and burnt.

But it is not within the range of this paper to take note of the various engagements which took place in Canada at that time but rather to devote our attention to the services rendered by our own York regiment during the war.

A VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The 104th numbered 1,100 men. It was a voluntary movement altogether. There was no draft or conscription about it. Every man joined of his own accord for the purpose of marching over the country into Canada to assist the Canadians in repelling the formidable attacks of the Americans upon their border, led by such a man as General Scott. The deeds of heroism, the trials and sufferings of the 104th, would have reflected lustre upon the choicest and most devoted regiment in the British service. Indeed, they performed acts of valour, which, it is doubtful if a regiment of the line could have exceeded, if equalled, considering the

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CHEAPER MARRIAGE RATES FOR THE MEN

London, Sept. 27.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent a letter to all bishops urging them to reduce the marriage license fees so that soldiers and sailors summoned to active service may marry before leaving home. The marriage fee aggregate ten dollars which includes \$2.50 in stamped duty to the government. The archbishop has requested the government to waive the payment of this duty in case of recruits and expects that his request will be granted.

Many dioceses already have lowered the license fee to \$2.50 and the clergy are waiving their rights to personal fees. The wholesale encouragement of marriages on the part of the sailors and soldiers of Germany, Austria and France has attracted much attention in England and probably inspired the archbishop's action.

TO RESUME LAW STUDIES

Messrs. Earle McNutt, Gregory T. Feeney and R. Hawkins will leave for Halifax this evening to resume their law studies at Dalhousie Law School.

TO TAKE NURSES COURSE

Miss Inez Sentner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sentner, left yesterday for South Framingham, Mass., where she will enter a training school for nurses.