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 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 easterly to northerly winds, fair, not much change in temperature.

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GERMANS DRIVEN BACK IN NORTHERN FRANCE

Violent Attacks of the Enemy Are Repulsed by the Allies and Belgian Troops--The English and French Troops Made Progress in The South

The Small British Cruiser Undaunted Sends Four German Torpedo Boat Destroyers to the Bottom--The Loss of the Cruiser Hawke Has Been Avenged--The Victory Caused a Great Sensation in England--Between Two and Three Hundred of the Kaiser's Sailors Were Drowned--Loss on British Cruiser Was Very Light--The Captain of the Undaunted Was Formerly on the Amphion.

London, Oct. 17—The secretary of the British Admiralty announces that the British light cruiser Undaunted, accompanied by the boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Leston and Loyal, engaged four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast this afternoon. All of the German destroyers were sunk.

The British cruiser Undaunted, a 3,800 tons, was commanded by Captain Cecil H. Roy, a survivor of the Amphion. She carries two six-inch guns. The destroyers that accompanied the cruiser have each an armament of three 4-inch guns and an equipment of four 21-inch torpedo tubes in pairs.

The German destroyers were each 250 feet in length, had a speed of 29 knots, and carried a crew of one hundred men. It is understood that the destroyers attacked the cruiser Undaunted while the latter was on patrol and all were sunk following a very brief engagement.

The Undaunted is one of the light cruiser fleet of the Aurora class to which has been assigned the work of patrolling the German coast while the main British battle fleet remains in home waters. She has been searching for the fleet of destroyers which has been operating from the estuary of the River Ems, one of which was recently sunk by a British submarine.

The British boats escaped without a mark.

OFFICER AND FOUR MEN WOUNDED

London, Oct. 18—The Admiralty announces that the British loss in the engagement Saturday off the Dutch coast, in which four German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk, was one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the British destroyers was slight.

The announcement adds: "There are thirty-one German survivors, prisoners of war."

LEFT SATURDAY MORNING

Harwich, England, via London, Oct. 18—The news of the British cruiser Undaunted's victory was received with great rejoicing here. She did not leave this port until Saturday morning and 6 o'clock the same evening came the news that four German destroyers had been sunk.

It is understood here that the engagement occurred near the mouth of the Scheidt.

SCORE IN FAVOR OF ALLIES

London, Oct. 18—The sinking of the four warships (Saturday) makes six torpedo boat destroyers that have been sent to the bottom of the sea by British gun fire since the beginning of the war, and seven when the torpedo boat destroyer which was sunk by the submarine E-9 is counted.

In this number, and without counting the converted merchantmen such as the Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse and the Graf Trafalgar, the score now favors the allies, they having sunk six German and one Austrian cruiser and seven German torpedo boat destroyers, while there have been unconfirmed reports of the sinking of several Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic Sea.

The Germans have sunk seven British and one Russian cruiser, while Australia has lost a submarine by accident.

The Russians also claim to have sunk two German submarines, but this the Germans deny.

Up to this afternoon Berlin had not heard officially of the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke, which indicates that the submarine which accomplished it has not yet returned to port. The cruiser Undaunted was commanded by Captain Cecil H. Fox, who commanded the Amphion which, after sinking the German armed cruiser Koenigst Louise, was itself destroyed by a German mine on Aug. 6.

Halifax, Oct. 18—Converted cruiser Caronia arrived in port this afternoon with the oil tanker Brindilla, flying the American flag, as a prize of war. The Brindilla was formerly the German steamer Washington.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS

Again the Russians and the Austrians flatly contradict one another as to the progress of events in the east. The Austrians claim that the operations are progressing favorably for them, while an official report from Petrograd received tonight says that attempts by the Austrians to cross the River San failed, and that in the Montenegrin army are carrying on fighting south of Przemysl, which took the form of a bayonet charge, they captured fifteen Austrian officers and one thousand men.

It would appear from reports of correspondents at Petrograd that the Germans made repeated attempts to cross the Vistula at Josefow, but were driven back with heavy casualties. These correspondents say this fighting was part of the general attack on the Russian positions on the Vistula, and that they proved a failure.

The British and French fleets, and an attack on Cattaro, the fortified seaport of Austria in Dalmatia, the first sortie from which the Montenegrins claimed to have repulsed.

Through their sphere of operations Servians reports say the Servians are sweeping everything before them. It is not believed here, however, that very serious fighting has been taking place there recently, as the weather and the conditions of the roads must have been against it.

GERMAN ADMIRAL AT ANTWERP

London, Oct. 18—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company says that it is reported from Sluis that Admiral Von Tirpitz, German minister of the navy, is at Antwerp, where it is assumed he arrived soon after the fall of the fortress.

A despatch from Rome on Oct. 9, said that, according to the German newspaper received at the Italian capital, the war against Great Britain would begin in October, after the fall of Antwerp, when it would be the base of operations against England. The correspondent also credited the German press with the announcement that Admiral Von Tirpitz had stated that he would go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

BRITISH HAVE FROMMELLES CAPTURE TO CREDIT

From the Battlerent, via Paris, Oct. 18—The allies armies have prevented the Germans from advancing

along the coast, and have defeated their object of seizing the French channel ports.

Dunkirk is surrounded by a vast territory which is easily inundated, and the country where cavalry and infantry can operate with facility, there is no opportunity to bring big guns into effective play. Military movements are progressing with much more rapidly in the North of France than when the allies were forced to advance foot by foot with the aid of pick and shovel in order to push the Germans back from their strongly entrenched positions along the Rivers Scarpe, Somme, Oise and Aisne.

The allies on Saturday advanced rapidly, and the British troops carried the important position of Frommelles to the southwest of Lille, after some very hard fighting.

London, Oct. 18—Two important successes in the battle for Dunkirk and Talais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the Allies in the official communication issued in Paris this afternoon.

The French are said to have reoccupied Armentieres, an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which flows through that little corner of west Flanders, which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. This would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route. The French are also said to have pushed back still farther the German army, which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

The battle which culminated in Armentieres again coming under French influence lasted for a week, during which the fighting was hard and continuous. The town was seized by the Germans last week owing to its importance as a railway centre, lines diverging from it in all directions. Besides it is on the road to Lille, which the Germans still hold, despite reports to the contrary. The battle opened with cavalry fighting, which gradually developed into a general battle, which indicates that the French are advancing in force toward Lille.

The Allies also have made an advance north of the La Basse Canal, between that line and Arras and the Oise. This latter is a rather long front but the claims of the French official communication are taken here to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans however, are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive, either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is not known where these new troops are going but the Allies probably soon will learn their destination, as their aviators are said to be busy everywhere over the German lines. It is thought here, however, that it probably will be some days before the Germans make their presence felt.

In the centre of the Vosges the situation is stationary. This is not taken here to mean that no fighting is taking place and it is considered likely that the battle of the Alsace frontier, which has been going on for some days has yet to reach its end. The Germans have established civil

administrations to the greater part of Belgium and are said to have demanded war levies from Ostend and Blannenbergh—Ostend being called upon to pay \$1,000,000, and the Blackenberghe to supply certain provisions for man and beast.

The arrival in London of thousands of Belgian refugees has stirred up the population of the poorer districts of the city against the Germans. Thousands of Germans are still carrying on business, or continuing in their places of employment, not only in London but throughout the country, and the agitation for the discharge of those employed in hotels, barber shops, and other places is growing in intensity.

MORE CASUALTIES

London, Oct. 18—The war office tonight issued another casualty list received from headquarters under date of Sept. 16.

It gives fifty-one non-commissioned officers and men as having been killed, 149 men wounded and 555 men missing.

Those killed belonged entirely to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish and the East Surrey regiments. The East Surreys, the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Somerset Light Infantry figure largely in the missing list. Of commissioned officers the list gives four killed and five wounded.

NEW DECORATION

London, Oct. 18—The official press bureau this evening issued the following statement from the admiralty:

"King George has been pleased to approve the establishment of a medal, to be called the Distinguished Service medal, to be awarded to petty officers and men and boys in all branches of the service of the royal navy, to non-commissioned officers and men of the royal marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in his majesty's services afloat—for distinguished conduct in war in cases where the award of conspicuous gallantry medals would not be applicable.

His Majesty has further approved of an award of the conspicuous service cross, to be designated in the future the Distinguished Service Cross to all officers below rank of lieutenant commander, in addition to the officers previously eligible for this decoration."

GERMAN FORCES AT OSTEND

According to the correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch at Flushing, in Holland, the Germans have levied a fine on Ostend of one million dollars. Early on Sunday the correspondent says, great forces of Germans began to pass through Ostend

VON KLUCK NOT IN COMMAND

According to German wounded soldiers who are prisoners in a hospital in England, it is said, General Sixt Von Arnim has succeeded General Von Kluck in command of the right wing of the German army in France. It is asserted that this change was made two days after

VISITING CLERGYMEN OCCUPY CITY PULPITS

Able Discourses Listened to by Large Congregations--Convention Sermon Was Delivered at the Brunswick Street Baptist Church by Rev. E. E. Daley--Rev. Dr. Francis, the Eminent Boston Divine Was the Preacher in the Evening--A Powerful Sermon

Good Baptist doctrine was promulgated from the pulpits of the evangelical churches of the city and vicinity on Sunday, the pulpits being occupied by visiting clergymen in attendance at the Maritime Baptist Convention. At the Methodist church the preacher in the morning was Rev. Z. I. Fash and in the evening the pulpit was occupied by Rev. George A. Lawson, pastor of the First Baptist church of Moncton.

At St. Paul's church, in the morning the preacher was Rev. A. B. Cohoe of Halifax, formerly of St. John. In the evening the sermon was by Rev. H. T. DeWolfe, principal of Acadia Seminary.

At the George Street Baptist church the preacher in the morning was Rev. A. S. Lewis and Rev. J. G. Brown, D.D., was the preacher in the evening.

The pulpit of the Reformed Baptist church was occupied in the morning by Rev. W. H. Jenkins, late of Gibson and in the evening by Rev. B. D. Kecott.

The preachers at the Marysville Methodist church were Revs. A. H. Whitman and J. W. Brown; at the Main Street Baptist church Revs. H. W. Cann and W. D. Wilson were the preachers, and Rev. S. Johnson spoke at the Olivette Baptist church.

The preachers at the Gibson Baptist church were Revs. J. H. Jenner and M. L. Gregg, and Rev. J. D. Spiddell preached at the Gibson Methodist church.

CONVENTION SERMON.

Rev. E. E. Daley delivered the convention sermon at the Brunswick Street Baptist church in the morning. The seating capacity of the church was taxed to its utmost limit. Rev. Dr. MacDonald offered prayer and Pastor Newcomb made some announcements in connection with the convention. The preacher spoke from the First Chapter of St. John and his subject was, "The Church, Its Aim and the Secularization Thereof." He delivered an able and scholarly discourse, which was followed with the greatest interest.

The splendid musical program carried out by the choir included a solo by Mrs. F. A. Good.

EVENING SERVICE.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Francis, pastor of the Clarendon Street Baptist church, Boston, was the preacher at the evening service in the Brunswick Street Baptist church and delivered one of the most powerful sermons ever listened to by a Fredericton congregation. Every nook and corner of the edifice was occupied. Many people stood throughout the entire service, while scores were turned away. The preacher chose for his text Hebrews 1:3, "Consider the Lord Jesus the Apostle and High Priest of Our Confession." He handled his subject in a very forceful and able manner and his language was so plain and outspoken that there was not much opportunity to misconstrue his meaning. Several times during his eloquent discourse the congregation showed their approval of his utterances by hearty outbursts of applause.

Referring to the outset to Our Saviour, he said that He was born in a manger, worked in a carpenter-shop until He was thirty years of age, spent

three years as an itinerant preacher, was forsaken by His disciples, and finally crucified upon the cross between two thieves. Our Saviour never went to college. He never wrote a book, yet the life and record of no other man ever had such a marked influence upon the history of the world. He went on to say that Christ was the coinage of God and was put on earth to deliver His message. He never made use of the words "I think" but spoke with the full authority of God. There was no mistaking His meaning when He said "Heaven and earth shall pass away but My word shall not pass away." His word is indelible, it has lived down through the ages and will continue to live. The glowing tribute which the preacher paid to the work of Our Saviour and the picture he painted of His life on earth made a marked impression on the congregation. When the preacher declared with considerable force that there was ample evidence to show that God never intended the world to be subjected to "the brutal mailed fist of a Kaiser," there was a hearty outbreak of applause from the congregation, a most unusual incident in connection with divine services in this city.

The preacher went on to say that when travelling by train he frequently took a seat in a smoking-car. He was not a smoker but he did this in order to find out what was going on, and to get the first-hand opinion of the travelling public on preachers in general. What he picked up in this

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WHAT CAN BE DONE BY SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Interesting and Instructive Lecture by Prof. Stiles at St. Paul's Church

Prof. Stiles of the U.N.B., lectured on Sunday afternoon at St. Paul's church under the auspices of the Men's Bible Class on National Efficiency. He declared that one cause of the high cost of living was lack of scientific management in our factories and other places where labor is employed. He contended that the world's work could be doubled without any further expenditure in muscle. This would mean higher wages for the men, better profits for the manufacturer and lower prices for the consumer. He spoke of tests made at the Bethlehem Steel Works. To handle twelve and one-half tons of pig-iron was considered a good day's work for a man but under scientific management a man can now handle forty-seven tons with less exertion.

He spoke of tests made on other lines of work, whereby the men were doing twice the work with more pay and no more expenditure of muscle. He spoke about brick-laying, when 350 bricks was considered a day's work. Now, under scientific management, a man can lay that quantity in an hour. The professor emphasized the fact that to get the best results the manufacturer and his employees must play fair with one another.

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