

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 westerly and southwesterly winds, fair and warm.

VOL. XX NO. 171

FREDERICTON, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

## Take Paris or Die, Says Kaiser

### COMMITTEE NAMED FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of Citizens in the Council Chamber Last Evening—Speeches by Rev. Father Carney, Judge Wilson and Others—Col. Loggie Pledges a Subscription of \$250—Citizens Will Look After the Families of the Men Going to the Front

That Fredericton will provide for the support of the families of the men from this city who have gone to do battle for the British empire was evident from the expressions of the large and representative gathering which attended the mass meeting at the City Council Chambers last evening.

Mayor Mitchell occupied the chair and among those present were the members of the City Council, Dr. W. C. Kierstead, George Y. Dibblee, E. H. Allen, George W. Brown, G. A. Taylor, Judge Wilson, Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, Rev. Thomas Marshall, Rev. Father Carney, ex-Ald. John J. Weddall, A. R. Slipp, M.P.P.; G. N. C. Hawkins, W. J. Osborne, H. M. Blair, F. N. Good, the Countess of Ashburnham, Mrs. P. M. MacDonald, Mrs. O. S. Crockett, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. C. W. Hall, Mrs. John Harvey, Mrs. J. B. Howie, Mrs. Dr. Greene, Mrs. Wm. C. Crockett, Mrs. G. A. Taylor, Mrs. Bedford Phillips, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Sterling, Miss Jean Cooper, Mrs. Crocker and others.

Mayor Mitchell said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of organizing a permanent committee to take charge of the patriotic fund and that the citizens were expected to offer suggestions as to how the fund should be raised.

#### REV. FATHER CARNEY.

was the first speaker and he stated that in his opinion Fredericton should contribute to the National Patriotic Fund. He said that the large corporations throughout the dominion were contributing enormous sums to the National Fund and he felt that the smaller cities would certainly reap the benefit of these contributions. About forty or fifty young men had gone to the front from the city and in many cases their families would need assistance. He said that Fredericton's share of the fund could easily be raised if each citizen would pledge himself to contribute one day's earnings while boxes could be placed at different points throughout the city and contributions made voluntarily.

#### JUDGE WILSON

said that the campaign should be conducted systematically and that it was certainly the duty of the citizens to look after the families left behind by the men who have gone to the front. He suggested that a committee consisting of two from each ward be formed, with a chairman, secretary and treasurer. The committee should ascertain the number of those dependent upon the fund and each case dealt with accordingly. Both the collecting and the expending of the fund should be controlled by the committee and the money placed in the bank. The committee should act in co-operation with the different women's organizations.

Mrs. P. M. MacDonald said that the meeting of the Daughters of the Empire had been postponed with a view to first finding out what the city contemplated doing in regard to the patriotic fund.

Mr. A. R. Slipp advocated that a nominating committee of seven be appointed by the chairman. He said that he agreed with Rev. Father Carney's suggestion to the effect that each man should contribute one day's earnings to the fund. He also was in favor of contributing to the National Patriotic Fund, stating that Fredericton would be benefited by the contributions from the corporations and the larger cities.

#### NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Slipp moved that a nominating committee be appointed and the motion was carried.

Mayor Mitchell appointed the following committee with instructions to adjourn to the mayor's office and later report to the chairman, Mr. George A. Taylor, Rev. Father Carney, Mr. J. F. McMurray, Mr. G. Y. Dibblee, Mr. A. R. Slipp, Ald. John Reid and Judge Wilson.

#### COL. LOGGIE'S OFFER.

During the recess Mayor Mitchell read a communication from Lt. Col. T. G. Loggie, in which he offered to contribute the sum of \$250 toward a patriotic fund. In the letter Col. Loggie suggested that the city contribute probably \$4000 or \$5000 to be supplemented by contributions from the County Council and used with a provincial or dominion organization.

#### OTHER SPEECHES.

Mr. E. H. Allen said that the situation was a serious one as regard to how the fund should be applied. He was of the opinion that the voluntary contributions through boxes placed at different points throughout the city would be the best method of collecting the fund.

Dr. Kierstead stated that he was in sympathy with the object of the meeting and felt that something should be immediately done to help the families of those left behind. The organization should be of a permanent character and any action taken by the City Council would certainly have the sanction of all patriotic citizens.

Dr. W. H. Smith felt that the organization should be of a permanent character and that members should be appointed to act for at least a year or probably longer.

Mr. W. J. Osborne made a few remarks stating that Fredericton should be proud of the men she has sent to the front and it is now up to the citizens to bear the burden of looking after the families. He had no doubt but what the dominion fund would be of a continuous nature and the contributing list left until the close of the war. It was his opinion that a house to house canvass would bring better results.

Dr. Smith asked what had been done in regard to having insurance placed on the volunteers who went to the front from this city and was informed by Mayor Mitchell that the City Council had not taken any action in the matter.

Mr. Slipp on behalf of the nominating committee, reported that the following had been appointed to form a general committee: Mayor Mitchell, Earl of Ashburnham, Judge Barry, Judge Crockett, Judge Wilson, Lt. Col. T. G. Loggie, Dr. T. C. Allen, Donald Fraser Sr., James S. Neill, J. J. Weddall, F. B. Edgcombe, W. E. Farrell, R. F. Randolph, J. J. McCaffrey and Ald. A. B. Kitchen.

The report of the committee was adopted after a brief discussion, during which Mrs. J. R. Howie announced that both chapters of the Daughters of the Empire are prepared to take charge of the detail work and otherwise assist during the campaign. On motion of Mr. G. Y. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. J. J. McCaffrey, the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock to receive the report on the general organization. The motion was adopted and the meeting adjourned with the singing of the National Anthem.

### Frantic Efforts Being Made by Germany to Inflict a Crushing Blow Upon the Allies---Position of the Latter Reported Much Improved

General Pau Reported to Have Won a Brilliant Victory Over the Germans Near Peronnes---Feeling Among German Soldiers That They are Fighting Against Great Odds---Russian Troops Making Good Progress in Their March to Berlin---Many People are Leaving Paris in Anticipation of a Siege---Official Statement by French War Office

LONDON, SEPT. 1.—AN ANTWERP DESPATCH TO REUTERS TELEGRAM COMPANY SAYS: "IT IS REPORTED HERE THAT GEN. PAU HAS WON A BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER 50,000 GERMANS NEAR PERONNES, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOMME."

#### JAPANESE DESTROYER LOST

TSING TAU, AUG. 31.—A JAPANESE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER WENT ASHORE ON TING TAU ISLAND DURING A FOG LAST NIGHT. THE GERMAN GUNBOAT JAGUAR STEAMED OUT OF THE HARBOR TODAY AND FIRED EIGHT SHOTS INTO THE STRANDED WARSHIP. THE JAGUAR REPORTED THAT THE CREW HAD ABANDONED THE DESTROYER.

#### AUSTRIANS BIG DEFEAT

ROME, SEPT. 1. (Via London)—THE MESSAGERO PUBLISHES A TELEGRAM FROM SOFIA, BULGARIA, WHICH SAYS THE AUSTRIANS HAVE SUFFERED AN IRREPARABLE DEFEAT ZAMOSE IN RUSSIAN POLAND, FIFTY MILES SOUTHEAST OF LUBLIN.

#### "TAKE PARIS OR DIE"

London, Sept. 1.—The Times' correspondent at Ostend, records at second hand a communication from a German official from Brussels, said that frantic efforts were being made to inflict a crushing blow on the allies, especially on the English forces. Notwithstanding the success achieved by the German army the despatch says there is a feeling among many German soldiers that they are fighting against too great odds.

Despite all efforts to conceal the news from Prussia, it is stated, information of a disquieting character regarding events there is beginning to circulate among the German forces and this feeling was intensified when two corps, totalling eighty thousand men, passed the Meuse by the bridge of Andenne at Seilles, between Namur and Liege, enroute for German Holland.

The emperor has made it known to every soldier that his orders are to take Paris or die, the despatch concludes.

#### BOIS DE BOULONGE NOW A PASTURE.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Preparations for an entrenched camp took another form yesterday. Enormous stocks of food were placed in the state warehouses for the provisioning of Paris.

The Bois de Boulogne presents a picturesque aspect. It has been in effect transformed to a vast pasture, filled with cows and sheep. The animals have been divided into groups and are guarded by Reservists.

The beautiful surroundings of the Chateau de Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep.

#### FRENCH HOLD FORM.

Paris, Aug. 31.—"The progress of the German right wing has obliged us to yield ground on our left," says an official statement issued here tonight.

According to The Liberte, the Germans have penetrated a short distance further on the River Somme.

The British, in conjunction with the French left, have resumed a vigorous offensive. Further west the

French have checked the enemy's advance guard.

At the other extremity of the line on the Meuse the French are offering a strenuous and successful resistance which extends along nearly the whole front.

The Liberte says: "Our offensive succeeded on our right but was checked on our left. The Germans gained ground, as announced, toward La Fere. At any rate we hold firm and even under attack—a sure sign of the confidence of our army."

#### GERMAN LOSSES 200,000.

Paris, Aug. 31.—It is estimated here that since the outbreak of hostilities the Germans have lost 50,000 killed and 150,000 wounded or taken prisoners. Thus, it is figured, is a loss six times greater than the combined losses of the Belgian, French and British Allies.

Although no official returns have yet been made of the French killed and wounded, such telegrams as the following would fill volumes:

"Three trainloads of wounded have passed through Versailles today. The chief anxiety of the men was to learn how soon they could return to the front. Learning that some of those wounded in the first days of the war already had returned to fight, the men on the trains raised cheers."

"Four more trains reached Vichy, bringing wounded."

"Forty-three wounded have arrived at Chateau Gontier."

"Three trains carrying wounded passed through Nantes today."

Paris, Aug. 31.—The following official statement was issued by the war office this evening:

"The situation in general is actually as follows: "First—In Vosges and in Lorraine, it must be remembered our forces, which has taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations and driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterwards underwent serious checks. Before Sarrebourg and in the region of Morhagne, where they encountered very solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back and to re-form, one part on Couronne De Nancy and the other on the French Vosges."

"The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops, after having thrown them back upon their positions, resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress, although slowly. It is a veritable war of sieges, as each position occupied is immediately fortified."

"This explains the slowness of our advance, which is, nevertheless characterized each day by fresh local successes."

"Second—In the region of Nancy and Southern Woivre since the beginning of the campaign this section between Metz on the German side and Toul and Verdun on the French side has not been the theatre of important operations."

#### CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY

"Third—In the direction of the Meuse, between Verdun and Mezières, it will be remembered that the French forces took the offensive at the beginning towards Longwy, Neufchateau and Paliseul. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longwy have been able to check the enemy's army under the com-

mand of the German crown prince.

"In the regions of Neufchateau and Paliseul, on the other hand, certain of our troops have received partial checks which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse without having their organization broken up. This retirement has compelled the forces operating in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also towards the Meuse."

"During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces, but by a vigorous counter offensive they were repelled with very great losses. In the meantime fresh forces of Germans advanced to the district of Rocroy (in Ardennes), marching in the direction of Rethel. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Rethel, and it is still impossible to see definitely the issue of this."

"Fourth—Operations in the north: the French and British forces originally took up positions in the Tonnant and Charleroi country, and at Mons. They endured several repulses, and the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet, upon our flank, compelled our troops to retire. "The Germans seek continually to move toward the west. It was under these conditions that our English allies, attacked by the enemy in greatly superior numbers in the region of Le Cateau and Cambrai have withdrawn toward the south, at the moment that our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chimay. The retiring movement was prolonged during several days."

#### IMPORTANT SUCCESS

"In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Vervins, and at the same time in the Ham-Peronnes district. This battle was marked by an important success by our right, where we have thrown back the Prussian guard and the Tenth Army Corps, into the main right wing, where our adversaries have united their best corps we have had to mark a new retirement."

The situation can be summarized as follows:

"On our right after partial checks, Disce."

"Owing to the progress of the German we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retreating before us."

"In the centre we have had alternative checks and successes, but a general action is now being fought."

"On our left by a series of circumstances which turned in favor of the Germans and despite lucky counter attacks, the Anglo-French forces were obliged to give way. As yet our armies notwithstanding a few incontestable checks, remain intact. The morale of our troops is excellent in spite of considerable losses which also are being rapidly filled from regimental depots."

#### REPORT OF VICTORY

London, Aug. 31.—An Antwerp despatch to Reuters Telegram Company says:

"It is reported here that General Pau has won a brilliant victory over 50,000 Germans near Peronnes, in the Department of Somme, practically annihilating a whole army corps. General Pau was called to the west-ern scene of action after a brilliant retrieving of the situation at Muelhausen. He is the only veteran of the Franco-Prussian war."

#### GERMANS FLEEING

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, Aug. 31.—News received here from Berlin and Frankfurt, where refugees continue to arrive from East Prussia, is to the effect that the terror of the refugees is spreading to the towns along the railroad lines and that a great exodus from them is expected shortly.

Refugees arriving here from Danzig Eastern Prussia, say the advance guard of the Russian Cossacks has been seen in that neighborhood.

The destruction of Louvain, Belgium, has created much indignation among the Americans in Switzerland many of whom know the city well. It is reported there were several Americans as well as English and Swiss victims in Louvain.

#### WOUNDED COMING IN

Paris, Aug. 31.—Seven hundred wounded soldiers arrived today at Vichy. Some of them said the fighting in Lorraine was most violent.

A new convoy of wounded also arrived at Clermont-Ferrand. The surgeons there stated that eighty per cent of the wounded will be able to rejoin their regiments before October. Already sixty of the wounded, have left Clermont-Ferrand for the frontier. An ovation was accorded them before their departure.

A despatch to the Habas Agency says that a group of German prisoners, among them fifteen Alsations, arrived at Castres, Department of Tarn, today, and that a patriotic demonstration occurred when the Alsations, passing through the crowded streets, shouted "Long live France."

#### PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town, via London, Aug. 31.—The process of rounding up Austrian and German reservists from the different parts of the Union of South Africa and holding them as prisoners of war has been proceeding far a fortnight. Some eight thousand of them are now detained in a special camp at Johannesburg.

Prince Salm-Salm and several other officers have been given special quarters in Bloemfontein. Prince Salm-Salm is a captain in the Prussian cavalry.

#### GERMANS LOST TWENTY TO ONE

Paris, Aug. 31.—An officer, who was wounded in the engagement in the north, declares that without exaggeration the German casualties as compared with those of the allies bear

(Continued on Page Five)

### COL. SAM HUGHES ADDRESSES OFFICERS

(Special to The Mail.)

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—Col. Sam Hughes addressed all the officers yesterday afternoon, saying that he was sorry all could not go on service and emphasizing the necessity of efficiency. He said sixteen battalions would be raised, four besides the expeditionary division, for garrison duty at Bermuda and in Canada. Col. McLeod says he is assured of the command of the battalion of New Brunswick troops and the 8th Rifles of Quebec.