

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 — Northerly winds, cooler and showery.

VOL. XX NO. 64      FREDERICTON, N. B. FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 25 1914      TWO CENT

## ALLIES ARE STEADILY GAINING GROUND

### Two Great Hammer Strokes Fell Simultaneously in The Battle of Northern France---The German's Right Wing is Getting Some Hard Knocks

A Definite Result of Great Eleven Days Battle Should be Due Before Long---The British Troops are in High Spirits and Confident That Victory Will be Theirs---French Army Lost Ground Near Noyon But Quickly Regained It---Official Report Issued by the French War Office---More Reinforcements Arrive for the Allies

#### WAR SUMMARY

Allies repel German assaults on extreme western wing and in counter attack Peronne, after fierce engagement. French claim they have pushed back the Germans at Berry-au-Bac, on the Aisne. Germans report recapture of Varennes and bombardment of forts near Verdun. Gen. French reports Germans attacking him are composed of many mixed organizations, including older reserves. British Commander says he has evidence that many Germans in his front believe they are already beaten. Gen. Rennenkampf has won an important victory over Germans, says Paris report. Hospital ship Red Cross reaches Falmouth, Eng. In the Far East, a British force of 1200 men has landed at Laoshan, China, and is expected shortly to attack the outer defences of Tsingtau, in conjunction with the Japanese. A Franco-British blockading fleet is said to have isolated Austrian seaport of Cattaro and to be bombarding the town assisted by big guns from Mt. Loevehen. The German cruiser Emden, which recently sank a number of British merchantmen off the coast of India, has thrown shells into Madras. Slight damage is said to have resulted.

London, Sept. 25.—Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in Northern France have fallen and some decisive result must belong long be announced. The Allies have struck the German right wing, and the Germans, on their part, have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul. Should either stroke be driven home the battle will be decided. The commencement of these two attacks in earnest was disclosed by the French official statement issued this afternoon, but little is told of how they are progressing. The action against the German right is described as a very violent general one, in which the French left encountered an army corps composed of troops which the Germans brought from the centre of Lorraine and the Vosges. The clash occurred in the district between Tergnier and St. Quentin, so that the French have made a considerable advance to the northwest since the last mention was made of this part of their army. The country is a rolling one, intersected by streams, canals and a perfect network of roads running in all directions. The French report admits that the Germans have succeeded in gaining a footing on the Meuse heights and have pushed forward in the direction of St. Mihiel, bombarding the forts of Paroche and the Roman camp, which face each other across the Meuse. The communication, however, adds that on the other hand, to the south of Verdun the French remain masters of the heights on the Meuse and that their troops, debouching

from Toul, have advanced in the region of Beaumont. In the centre, to the east of Rheims the French have made some progress, but elsewhere nothing of importance has happened so far as is shown in the official reports, and no other information is available, as the strictest censorship has now been established. TEMPTED TO BATTLE. The French and British navies have annexed the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. The object of this capture according to Italian reports, was to induce the Austrian fleet to come out and accept battle. The Australian navy also has been busy again and has added another German possession in the South Pacific to its list of captures. This time it is Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the German portion of New Guinea, one of the emperor's most valuable colonies in that part of the world. It is expected that Admiral Patey will take the rest of the German islands, leaving a small garrison at each. To fill up the gaps in the ranks of the officers, caused by the casualties in France, the war office is promoting a large number of non-commissioned officers to the commissioned ranks. The first list of these appeared to-night. GERMANS LOSE. Some confirmation comes today of yesterday's report that the Germans have suffered a reverse on the East Prussian frontier.

Several trainloads of wounded, including German prisoners, have arrived at Pskov, according to a Petrograd despatch having been engaged in severe fighting on the borders of Suwalki, where, they say, the Germans sustained heavy losses. In Galicia the Russians have annexed a few more towns and are perfecting their plan for an attack on Przemyśl and an advance against General Dankle, and, eventually, the fortress of Cracow. While the Servians and Montenegrins are closing in on the Bosnian city of Barayevo, the Austrians have retaliated by resuming the bombardment of Belgrade, which, during the early weeks of the war, was under constant fire from the Austrian guns across the river. They have also attempted to cross the Danube, but, according to Servian reports, have failed. BEGINNING TO GIVE WAY. Paris, Sept. 25.—The official communication issued at eleven o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in Northern France, says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence. The text of the statement follows: "1. On our left wing, in the region of the northwest of Noyon, our advanced troops having come in contact with superior forces of the enemy were compelled this morning to give a little ground. The struggle in this region has taken on a character of extreme violence. Being reinforced, however, by fresh troops, these troops have vigorously resumed the offensive. "2. In the centre there is nothing new to report. "3. On our right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of our troops coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul. "In the southern region of Woevre, the enemy is retiring towards Rupt de Mad (in Meurthe-et-Moselle.) "On the heights of the Meuse the German forces have succeeded in penetrating nearly as far as St. Mihiel (on the right bank of the Meuse, twenty miles south-southwest of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river." REELING BACKWARDS. The Battlefront, Sept. 25.—French and British troops, intermingled with Turcos and Moors, not only held their own but caused the strongly reinforced German western wing to reel backwards near St. Quentin yesterday and today, and imperilled the German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium. The German centre has been weakened by the rush of troops from that position to meet the threatening movement of the Allies and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters today between St. Quentin and Tergnier. The military authorities refuse to permit the disclosure of the exact position of the fighting but it is generally known that the battle now progressing is of prime importance.

Meanwhile at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continued today in dogged fashion. The allied troops followed the example set by the Germans and dug themselves deeply in. The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire while French and German aviators reconnoitred from above. The commanders of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their line who signalled directions. He was caught and immediately shot. HOT MEAL ONCE A DAY. All the troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly. While the soldiers are occupying the advanced firing lines they are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought to them in camp kettles from the field kitchens. The British artillery officers praise highly the gunnery of their opponents. They declare that the German shells almost always burst at accurate range but often too high to do damage. The soldiers take occasional spells of repose when in deep trenches, smoking pipes and cigarettes, for a ration of tobacco is served regularly. Meanwhile shells tear by overhead with a sound like the ripping of parchment. British officers relate an incident which they say occurred during twilight last evening. A large force of German infantry when charged by a British battalion, held up their hands in token of surrender. The British approached to take them prisoners when, it is said, the Germans reopened fire. The British officers ordered their men to lie down, which they did. Then three British machine guns were brought into action, and killed every German in that portion of the field. Paris, Sept. 25.—A despatch to the Italian newspaper Messaggero, forwarded to Paris by the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency says that the allied forces have landed in Dalmatia after bombarding the fortified harbor of Lissa. The British and French flags were then hoisted to provoke the Austrian fleet to come out and engage the allied fleet in battle. Three Austrian squibs, the correspondent adds, are situated in a canal at Fasana, opposite the Austrian naval station at Pola. CAPTURE WINTER CLOTHING. Venice, Italy, Sept. 25.—According to advices received here today from Trieste, several thousand wounded have been brought into that Austrian city in the past three days. Many public buildings, including theatres, are being converted into hospitals for them. A majority of the wounded come from Galicia, and they relate tales of fearful hardships. For days at a time they were in wet clothing, and with the exception of plums, they had nothing to eat. The Russians have captured immense quantities of the winter clothing for the Austrian troops. The snow has already begun to fall. (Continued on page five.)

### BRITISH SAILORS DIED LIKE HEROES

The Admiralty Issues Report on the Sinking of Three Cruisers in the North Sea by German Submarine---Men Displayed Wonderful Discipline and Courage in the Face of Death---Many Acts of Heroism Were Performed

London, Sept. 25.—The facts concerning the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, by a German submarine, or submarines, in the North Sea, with a loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men are contained in an admiralty statement issued tonight. The reports of Commander Nicholson of the Cressy, and Commander Norton of the Hogue, state that the Aboukir was hit by one torpedo and sunk in thirty-five minutes. These torpedoes were fired at the Cressy, one of the explosives narrowly missing. She lasted from thirty-five to forty-five minutes. The Hogue was struck twice, ten to twenty seconds elapsing between the torpedoes, and went under in five minutes. The Cressy fired on the submarine and some of the officers were confident that the shots sank her. Commander Nicholson says that the three torpedoes directed against his ship might have been fired by the same submarine, and that there is no real proof that more than one was engaged. The reports show that the greatest discipline was maintained and that rule that such affairs must be governed by the same laws as prevail in naval action, and that disabled ships must be left to their own resources rather than that other ships should be jeopardized by rescue work. The admiralty issued the following statement concerning the sinking of the three British cruisers by German submarines in the North Sea. "The facts of this affair cannot be better conveyed to the public than by the attached reports of the senior officers who have survived and landed in England. "The sinking of the Aboukir was, of course, an ordinary hazard of Cressy, however, were sunk because patrolling duty. The Hogue and the Cressy proceeded to the assistance of their consort and remained with engines stopped, endeavoring to save life, thus presenting an easy and certain target to further submarine attacks. "The natural promptings of humanity have in this case led to heavy losses, which would have been averted by strict adherence to military considerations. Modern naval war is presenting us with so many new and strange situations that an error of judgment of this character is pardonable. But it has been necessary to point out for the further guidance of His Majesty's ships that conditions which prevail when a vessel of a squadron is injured in a mine field, or is exposed to submarine attack, are analogous to those which were in action, and that the rule of leaving disabled ships to their own resources is applicable, so far, at any rate, as large ships are concerned. "No act of humanity, whether to friend or foe, should lead to neglect of the proper precautions and dispositions of war, and no measures can be taken to save life which prejudice the military situation. Small craft of all kinds should, however, be directed by wireless to close on the damaged ships at full speed. "The loss of nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men would not have been begrudged if it has been brought about by gun fire in an open action. But it is peculiarly distressing under the conditions which prevailed. The absence of any of the ardors and excitement of an engagement did not,

however, prevent the display of discipline, cheerful courage and ready self-sacrifice among all ranks and ratings exposed to the ordeal. "The duty on which these vessels were engaged was an essential part of the arrangements by which the control of seas and the safety of the country are maintained, and the lives lost are as usefully, as necessary and as devoted to the requirements of His Majesty's service as if the loss had been incurred in a general action. "In view of the certainty of a proportion of misfortunes of this character occurring from time to time, it is important that this point of view should be thoroughly appreciated. "The loss of these three cruisers, apart from the loss of life, is of small naval significance. Although they were large and powerful ships they belonged to a class of cruisers whose speed has been surpassed by many of the enemy's battleships." COUNTRY MARKET WAS BUSY PLACE. The Saturday country markets still continue to be record-breakers, there being nearly two hundred teams lined up along the three sides of Phoenix Square and along Queen street this morning. Eggs were plentiful and sold at from 28 to 30 cents per dozen while butter was selling at 27 to 30 cents per pound. Potatoes brought from 40 to 50 cents per half barrel and apples sold at \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. Chickens were selling at 75 cents to \$1.25 per pair and lamb brought from \$1 to \$1.50 per quarter. The following prices prevailed: Eggs, 28 to 30 cts. per doz. Beef, 6 to 8 cts. per lb. Butter, 27 to 30 cts. per lb. Mutton, 6 to 9 cts. per lb. Lamb, \$1 to \$1.50 per quar. Apples, \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl. Potatoes, 40 to 50 cts. per half bbl. Chickens, 75 cts. to \$1.25 per pair. Corn, 12 cts. per doz. Carrots, 5 cts. per bunch. Pumpkins, 10 cts. each. Squash, 1 1/2 cts. per lb. Cauliflower, 8 to 9 cts. per head. Beets, 20 cts. per pk. Ripe tomatoes, 50 cts. per basket. Green tomatoes, 15 cts. per pk. Crab apples, 20 cts. per pail. Live pigs, \$2 each. PERSONAL. Mrs. T. G. Loggie, who has been spending some time in Halifax, has returned home. Mrs. Lyne-Evans has returned from a visit to Calcutta. Mrs. W. J. Scott and her sister, Miss Helen Mersereau, have gone to Donkton for a visit. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Burt of St. Mary's, have returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast. Mrs. J. E. Page will receive on Tuesday and Wednesday at her home on King street. Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P., of Woodstock, is a guest at the Queen today. Phone Miss M. A. Kilburn about Spirella Corsets. Phone 430-11.