

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 — Fresh northwest winds, light showers in some localities, but mostly fair and cool.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 25 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

THE ALLIES GET A SET BACK

Took the Aggressive and Were Obligated to Retire to Covered Positions---British Troops Maintain Their Traditional Steadiness Under Attack

American Financial Interests Would Welcome a Big German Repulse---Czar Nicholas Takes the Field at the Head of Four Million Men---Allied Armies Preparing to Resume the Offensive Again Within a Few Days---Italy is Mobilizing Troops on the Austrian Frontier

WAR SUMMARY

Bankers express fear that war report of German victories will bring rise in foreign exchange.

Sir Edward Grey requests London Corn Exchange to ship grain to Dutch ports for fear of German reprisal

British fleet took 1,000,000 tons of coal fire two weeks of August

The Allies beaten back by the Germans, the refugees are covering positions, but troops are intact.

Great Depression in London.

It is believed that the war will be of long duration.

Berlin is goal of the Russians.

The Czar takes the field in Command, 4,000,000 men in the first line, the same in the Second.

Italy is Mobilizing 800,000 men on Austrian frontier.

The Austrian Emperor is near death

(By direct private wire to J. M. Robinson & Son, Bankers and Brokers.)

WALL STREET WANTS A GERMAN REPULSE.

New York, Aug. 25.—Relative to the opening of the New York Stock Exchange the majority view among the financial interests now is this: If there is a big victory by the Allies in the near future, trading in some form will be resumed almost at once; if the German army wins a decisive victory, the opening of the Exchange will be postponed. Solely from the Wall Street viewpoint, therefore, a decisive German repulse is highly desirable, and it becomes necessary under such circumstances to consider the situation very closely, not so much from the daily news that comes in fragments from the front but more particularly with regard to the plan of campaign. It is now reported that the present policy is wholly almost one of defensive delay in order that the Russian advance, now pushing forward, may overwhelm the German rear; that this plan of campaign was decided upon and prepared for not recently but many years ago; that the unexpected delay provided by the heroic resistance of the Belgians to the German advance has enabled the Allies to choose their own defensive positions with great thoroughness; that the German offensive army of twenty-one corps is but now face to face and engaging twenty-seven army corps of the Allies on the first line of defense at the French frontier, and that definite news as to the first decisive general conflict is due at any time but may not be received for several days owing to the length of the line of battle.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

London, Aug. 25.—“Since yesterday the Germans have been attacking Charleroi, which the French are holding,” says The Daily Mail’s Ostend correspondent, telegraphing on Monday. “The Germans invaded the town from the Montigny side and came out by the turning bridges in front of the railway station. “There was a hot fight for the possession of the bridges as well as for the railway station and other buildings. “German shells are falling in the town. The houses on the left of the Hotel Europe, as seen from the railway station, appeared to be seriously damaged. A mass of French art-

illery and troops in endless lines poured out, it is said, toward Chatelet, and the Germans were driven back with serious loss.”

New York, Aug. 25.—A London cable to the American says:

“In its summary of the war situation the London Times states: ‘Namur has fallen. This, in the words of the official communication, ‘necessitates the withdrawal of a portion of the allied troops from the line of Somme to their original defensive position on the French frontier.’

“The government press bureau also announced yesterday that British forces were engaged all day on Sunday and after dark with the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, and held their ground.

“Namur is a strongly fortified city Somme. It was confidently expected at the junction of the Meuse and to present a formidable obstacle to the German advance.

“There is as yet no explanation of its sudden fall. No doubt the Germans have attacked the allies in this part of Belgium with all their available forces.

“The battle now raging from Mons to Cere will last several days, and it will be necessary to await a definite result before a sound conclusion can be reached as to the full effect of this first real engagement.”

Antwerp, Aug. 24.—The London Chronicle correspondent says:

“I am informed on high official authority that the Belgian government has sent a special diplomatic representative to London for the purpose of laying before the British government full documentary evidence of German atrocities in Belgium.”

AT BRUSSELS

Antwerp, Aug. 24.—A characteristic detail illustrating German methods is that they have established German time instead of Greenwich time in Brussels. They also announce their intention of establishing a government and primarily a minister of finance.

DEADLY INVENTION

London, Aug. 21.—A remarkable tale comes from Paris of an invention by a French scientist of a new bomb which kills every living thing within three hundred yards from the point where it bursts. The story at least illustrates Paris war time gossip. The story goes on that the French are prepared to make use of this new

invention if the Germans continue to use dum dum bullets and saw tooth bayonets, which it is alleged they use freely. It is declared that the bomb was tried on thirty sheep, all of whom are now dead. The bomb burst two hundred feet away, but all succumbed to the deadly gas.

PRISONERS TRIBUTE TO FRENCH CANNON

Paris, Aug. 24.—A non-commissioned officer who is among the German prisoners at Montpelier pays a tribute to the tremendous effect of the new French seventy five millimetre cannon. They have the mobility of a field gun, and despite numerous attempts German spies have been unable to get details of them.

The officer says: “Your batteries demolished in a few minutes entrenchments that our soldiers have spent in constructing. The majority of the men defending them were killed, and the rest fled. With such cannon you can go to the world’s end.

“As for us we are happy to be prisoners, preferring the protection of French bayonets to the yoke of Prussian officers.”

WOOS ITALIAN PRESS

Rome, Sunday, Aug. 23.—The German ambassador here has been trying to persuade the Italian press to advocate Italy’s intervention on behalf of Germany against Great Britain and France. The bait which he held out consists of Tunisia and Algeria. So far he was completely failed.

Not a single newspaper, even those which were Austrophile before the war have published a single article in favor of his views.

ASK FOR TRUTH OF REVERSES

Paris, Aug. 24.—Criticism of the official news bureau for suppressing intelligence of disaster to the French arms has already emanated from Ex-Premier Clemenceau and Le Temps.

Stephen Pichon now joins the chorus of disapproval with an editorial, in the Petit Journal, headed, “Let the public be trusted.” He says: “There is one manifestation of public opinion which has been growing more marked for several days, to which the government ought to pay attention. It is generally agreed that the official communiques do not give a sufficient idea of the events to which they refer.

“No one suggests for a moment that information be given likely to prejudice the action of the general staff, either concerning the movement of the troops or the result of the fighting, but it is noticed in relation to facts that the communiques are likely to test the people’s strength of mind.

“The people realize that owing to the immense range of operations they cannot invariably be successful. It is therefore prepared to receive bad news as well as good news. So why wait before mentioning a withdrawal or even a check due our troops until the public is disturbed by often interesting rumors from independent or hostile forces? Please tell the truth from the beginning.”

COVERING POSITIONS

Paris, Aug. 24.—The French war office issued the following announcement tonight: “The French and English, the plan

of attack having failed owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions.”

BRITISH ARMY HELD GROUND

West of the Meuse the English army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved handsomely, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness.

The French assumed the aggressive with two army corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a murderous fire. They did not give an inch, but counter attacked by the Prussian guard, they were obliged to retire, only, however, after inflicting enormous losses.

The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily.

East of the Meuse our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made a vigorous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the Riber Semois.

On order of General Joffre, our troops and the British troops with drew to the covering positions. Our troops are intact; our cavalry has in no way suffered, and our artillery has affirmed its superiority. Our officers and soldiers are to the best of condition, morally and physically.

WILL RESUME OFFENSIVE

As a result of the orders which have been issued, the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French army will remain for a time on the defensive, but at the right moment, to be decided upon by the commander-in-chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive.

Our losses are heavy; it would be premature to enumerate them. It would be equally so to enumerate those of the Germans, who suffered so heavily that they were obliged to abandon their counter attacks and establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine.

“We delivered four attacks yesterday from our positions north of Nancy, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy.

In regard to the general situation we have the full use of our railroads and retain command of the seas. Our operations have enabled the Russians to come into action, and penetrate the heart of West Prussia.

It is to be regretted that the offensive operation plans failed to achieve their purpose as a result of difficulties impossible to foresee. It would have shortened the war, but our defenses remain intact in the presence of an already weakened enemy.

FRENCH TERRITORY SUFFERS

Every Frenchman will deplore the temporary abandonment of portions of Alsace and Lorraine, which we had occupied, and certain parts of the national territory will suffer from events of which they will be the theatre.

The ordeal is inevitable, but temporary. Thus detachments of German cavalry belonging to an unattached division operating on the extreme right have penetrated to Robaix, and the Tourcoing district, which are defended only by territorial reservists.

Our valiant people will know how to find courage to support this trial with unflinching faith in final success.

(Continued on page five)

MASONIC GRAND LODGE IN ANNUAL SESSION

Reports of Grand Master Knowlton, Grand Secretary Hartt and Grand Treasurer Sharpe Were Presented---Grand Master Makes a Fitting Allusion to the European War---Date of Annual Meeting is Changed From August to April---A Banquet This Evening

The 47th annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge convened at the Masonic Hall, Carleton street, this morning. The grand master, F. J. G. Knowlton, presided and there were about forty delegates in attendance. The session was taken up with reports of officers and routine business. It was decided to change the date of the annual communication from the last Tuesday in August to the first Tuesday/after Easter in April.

This afternoon the grand lodge corporation will hold a business meeting. At 7.30 this evening degree work will be exemplified.

The visiting delegates will be banquetted at the Colonial Tea Rooms this evening by Hiram Lodge. Mayor Mitchell will be among the guests.

THIS MORNING’S PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Master, Mr. F. J. G. J. Knowlton of St. John in beginning his annual address said:

“Brethren, it is, I am sure, a very great pleasure to all, that the forty-seventh Annual Communication should convene in the Capital City of the province, where it meets for the first time in the history of this Grand Lodge. Beautifully situated as is Fredericton on the banks of our great river, and amidst encircling hills we shall all carry away pleasant memories of the city, of its people, and of our mutual intercourse.

Continuing he told of the success of the movement to acquire the stock of the Masonic Hall Company. He said that the organization holding stock had all responded to the invitation of Grand Lodge and had placed their stock at its disposal as a free gift. There were in all 4324 shares having a value of \$8,650. The generosity of the holders was warmly praised by the Grand Master. He reported that the necessary legislation had been obtained to enable the property to be held and administered for the benefit of the Grand Lodge. Today the lodge is the sole owner of the valuable property, encumbered only by a debt of \$22,000 which can easily be retired should necessity arise. The Grand Master suggested that the building be thoroughly renovated and improved and that the surplus revenue go to the fund of benevolence.

After dealing with other matters concerning the fraternity the grand master said: “I cannot close this address without conveying my cordial thanks to all Grand Lodge Officers (especially the Grand Secretary) for welcome aid, ever given at my request, and for those thoughtful attentions bestowed by them so freely. These add much to one’s pleasure, while occupying the position of Grand Master and will increase the recollections of pleasant intercourse when the gavel of authority is laid down. To each member of the Grand Lodge, to all with whom I have come in contact, may I express grateful appreciation of helpful support tendered to me during my two years of office, which has contributed towards the welding together of the Craft in a markedly harmonious manner, and to an increased membership, in which we all rejoice. It is my earnest hope that the emphasis placed upon the tenets of Freemasonry will result in the application of those truths to our lives individually so that the foundations of this Grand Lodge, laid so firm and ample, may support year by year a fairer and

still fairer superstructure, until the finished building shall bear that outward mark of beauty which clothes an inward strength.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

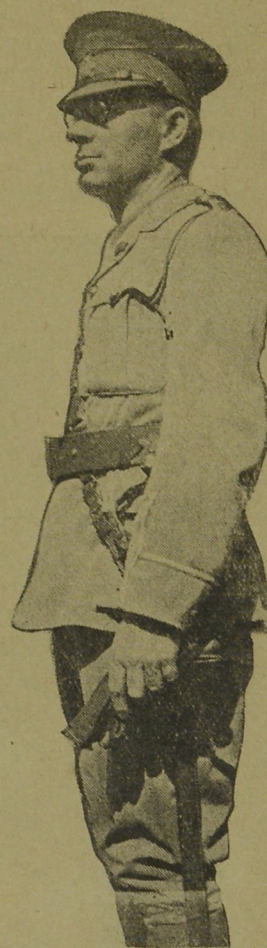
In concluding his address the Grand Master said:

“Since writing the above, a state of war has been declared between six of the greatest nations of the world, and, at the present moment, the continent of Europe is one vast armed camp.

“One of the missions of Masonry is to teach the doctrines of peace, because they lie very near to the heart of this organization, and therefore a war such as this must bring grief to the whole Fraternity throughout the world. There is, however, one foundation stone upon which, more than upon any other, our structure securely rests, and that is duty or loyalty to one’s own country. This is a cardinal doctrine of all true Masons, and, while we deplore the strife, yet we who own allegiance to the crown and throne of England rejoice that Great Britain has lifted the gage of battle to enforce and compel the keeping of treaty obligations, and to preserve the integrity and rights of smaller nations,—seeding perhaps more quickly the day of final disarmament. This war to our Empire is not a war of conquest, but a defence of right, and from it may we not hope shall flow the last great peace which shall endure forever.

“Our prayers go out to the Great God of battles that from this war in which we are engaged, and from

(Continued on page four.)



LIEUT. C. W. CLARK

City Editor Mail, now at Valcartier Camp with the Contingent from the 71st York Regiment.