

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 to fresh winds partly fair with local showers. Thursday, strong westerly to northerly winds mostly fair and cool.

VOL. XX NO. 195

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

VON KLUCK'S ARMY IN A TIGHT PLACE

The Allied Armies Reported to Have Broken Its Right Wing And Cut Line of Communication
---No Confirmation in the Official Report

Germans Have Kept up Attacks Day and Night But Have Accomplished Very Little
---The Allies are Attempting a Wide Turning Movement---Strong Reinforcements Expected to Reach the Allies Very Soon---Austrians Still Getting Hard Knocks From the Russians and Talk of Throwing up the Sponge---Motor Cars Being Used to Chase the Germans

WAR SUMMARY

French official report tells of repulse of violent German attacks on their center and some progress on Height of the Meuse.

Austrian right wing loses all its artillery in flight into Hungary. Left Retreats to Cracow.

French take a large number of prisoners; many surrender voluntarily during assaults, says Paris Statement.

Berlin official account denies reports of Allies' victorious advance and capture of two Przemyśl forts.

Germans deliver determined attack on British line without success.

British Naval force captures Duals, capital Kamerun, German West Africa.

Large French warship sinks during attack on Cattaro, Dalmatia, according to Berlin report.

Berlin paper says decisive subordinate actions in France are becoming more general.

American Consul at Rheims sets damage by bombardment at \$30,000,000.

Eleven children in Russian schoolhouse killed by Zeppelin bomb, says Russian report.

The war is costing Germany nearly \$5,000,000 a day, but Nation has a fund of \$1,900,000,000 and can continue struggle a year, according to Berlin statement.

London, Sept. 29—The fighting of the past few days, which took the form of heavy offensive operations, has not changed to any marked extent the positions of the opposing armies in Northern France. Some hard blows have been struck by each side, but the armies remain practically where they were when the Germans stopped their retirement and commenced to entrench themselves.

The lengthy official communications issued today by the French general staff makes this plain. The lines of the Allies are roughly sketched in the statement, and it is gathered that the French right still rests on Pont-A-Mousson, and from there turns southward to cross the Meuse near St. Mihiel, where the Germans have succeeded in pushing a contingent forward.

Thence the front proceeds northward, to encircle Verdun from which fortress it strikes directly to Rheims and thence northward across the River Aisne, at Berry-Au-Bac. It follows the Aisne to Soissons and runs from there northward, crossing the River Oise at Ribecourt, to Roye, Albert and Compiègne. The two latter places are north of the Somme. In the west, the wings are in very close touch, the Germans holding Lassigny, which lies between Ribecourt and Roye, which are in possession of the French, and also Chaulnes, which is in an almost direct line between Roye and Albert.

MAKING SUPREME EFFORT.

It is here that the Allies have been attempting a wide turning movement, to prevent which the Germans have apparently sent out strong opposing forces. The French announcement

says the Germans have continued their day and night attacks, only to be repulsed, but it is evident that they are showing plenty of fight and are making a supreme effort to prevent the Allies from working around their right.

To the north of the Aisne two well entrenched armies still face each other, neither being able to make much headway, while in the centre the artillery duel continues in the district between the Argonne and the Meuse.

The French claim slight progress—an indication that they are making heavy attacks to compel the Germans to withdraw from St. Mihiel, where they might bend, if they did not break, the French front.

The French report that they captured a number of prisoners yesterday, but do not say where this capture was effected. Both sides profess to be well satisfied with the position, which must, however, prove very wearing on the troops. Naturally fresh troops are being brought up continually, but it is dangerous for either side to withdraw many men from the fighting line, even to give them a short respite.

The Germans have already strengthened their right, at the expense of the rest of their line, and many more men will have to be sent to assist them, and must come from Germany or Belgium. To take them from Belgium, with the active Belgian army ready to take the offensive at the first sign of weakening, would be a hazardous undertaking.

EXPECT TROOPS FROM INDIA.

The Allies, as is known to all the world, are expecting reinforcements of well trained troops from India,

but when they are due is not disclosed. They may arrive in time to turn the balance in favor of their side.

A further account of the operations in France up to five days ago was issued by the official press bureau today. It pays high tribute to the work of the airmen, who, since the outbreak of the war, on both sides, have succeeded in keeping the special staffs informed of the movements of the opposing forces.

Having invested Przemyśl, the Russians are reported to be making their way, not only through the Carpathians to sweep across the plains in North Hungary, but in strength, toward Cracow, which they should reach before the week is out, unless the Austrian field army should succeed in checking the advance. Their arrival at Cracow would be the signal for a battle along the Russian-German frontier.

READY TO GIVE BATTLE.

The Germans are in force at Cracow, where the Austrians would form their extreme right, and they have considerably reinforced their front, extending north of that fortress through Kalisz, Russian Poland, to Thorn, in the Province of East Prussia. Further north they have crossed from East Prussia and have got as far as the River Niemen, where they are reported to have suffered a reverse. The two armies, however, are in close touch right across the country, so that a battle along this extended front cannot be long delayed.

The Russian emperor's immense armies will oppose the Germans at every point and themselves will try to invade Germany in more than one district.

Of the operations around Sarajevo nothing has been heard today, but the Servians and Montenegrins must soon be ready for a grand assault on that city which, beyond all others, the Servians would like to occupy.

The Austrians are also being attacked at Cattaro, where, in addition to land operations by the Montenegrins, the French and English fleets are making an effort to reduce the fortress.

There is more talk of Italy, Rumania and Turkey becoming involved in the war, but for the moment Italy is being held back by the government. Turkey, it is believed, would like to take a hand, in the hope of recovering some of the territory she lost in the Balkan wars, but, the moment she does, Greece would be in arms against her, while this would also be the signal for Rumania to come in.

The British government is taking steps to put a stop to the supplying of coal to the few German cruisers which are at large. On different occasions the government has made representations to the governments of the countries from which the vessels get their supplies, and is also hunting down the colliers.

Dutch steamers are being examined, and in this way a check has been put on commodities being shipped to Germany through the Netherlands, and the big Dutch steamship lines announce that they will only accept cargo from America consigned to the Netherlands government, which, to avoid a breach of neutrality, must see to it that this cargo does not get into Germany.

Fishing by neutral vessels on the east coast of England and Scotland has been prohibited.

QUIET AND CHEERFUL CONFIDENCE.

London, Sept. 29—Though up to the time of writing the censorship has not allowed the publication of any definite news beyond that contained in the official bulletins of what is happening in France, there prevails in military clubs and other centres of information in London a spirit of quiet and cheerful confidence. Reliable information goes to show this confidence is not unjustified.

IN BERLIN BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 29—"Cheer up, we'll spend Christmas in Berlin" is the encouragement which General Rennenkampf has offered to his men, according to a report received here from Russian headquarters.

The general proffered this word of cheer for the purpose of helping his officers stand fast during the present discomforts and sufferings of war.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

London, Sept. 28—Twelve British ships with an aggregate tonnage of 59,330, have been sunk on the high seas by German cruisers up to Sept. 23rd, according to an admiralty return issued this afternoon. Eight other British ships, whose tonnage aggregate 2,979, have been sunk by German mines in the North Sea and twenty-four fishing craft with a tonnage of 4,334, have been captured or sunk by the Germans in the same waters. British ships detained at German ports number seventy-four, with a total tonnage of 170,000.

On the credit side the admiralty gives 102 German ships with a total tonnage of 200,000 detained in British ports since the outbreak of the war. Eighty-eight German ships of an aggregate tonnage of 338,000, have been captured since hostilities began.

The return shows also that 168 German ships with an aggregate tonnage of 238,000 have been detained or captured by the Allies. Fifteen ships with a tonnage of 247,000 were detained in American ports while fourteen others with a tonnage of 72,000 remain in the Suez Canal.

The German mines in the North Sea have also sunk seven Scandinavian ships with a tonnage of 11,000.

"GOD DOES NOT FORGET."

London, Sept. 29—Cardinal Andrieu, archbishop of Bordeaux, has written to Cardinal Luçon, archbishop of Rheims, a letter dealing with the bombardment by the Germans of the Cathedral of Rheims, according to the Bordeaux correspondent of The Daily News. The correspondent quotes Cardinal Andrieu as follows:

"All civilized nations will condemn this act of savage vandalism, but the ruins over which you, like the prophet, are weeping, are such as God does not forget and when this terrible war is over, France will rise and build afresh, with the same architectural splendor, the church which was the cradle of its faith and glory."

(Continued on page five.)

ALL OF THE OFFICERS WILL GO TO THE FRONT

Announcement Made at Valcartier Camp Very Pleasing to Officers Not Placed With the Contingent---Lieuts. Clark and Kelly in the List---All Glad That Humbugging is at an End---The 71st Band Takes on Some Former Members

(Special to The Mail.)

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 26—Three companies of the New Brunswick-Quebec Battalion have already left camp for Quebec and it is expected the others will follow tomorrow or Monday. The Highland Brigade left this morning and Joe McPeake, adjutant of the 71st, who is on the staff of that brigade, went with it. The Highlanders are taking service dress as well as kits with them and it is just as well as the weather is now rather inclement. It has turned very cold and a heavy hailstorm passed over the camp this afternoon.

The greatest satisfaction is expressed by the supernumerary officers on account of the announcement made today that all officers and men are to go to England. This means the humbugging and shuffling and changing is at an end. This afternoon the supernumeraries signed for the allowance of \$150, which is given to provide uniform, accoutrements, etc. For some days these officers have not known just where they stood. Sir Robert Borden said they were to go and Sam Hughes contradicted him the next day. Rumors and reports were current at all times but everything is now settled and all will go. Of the 71st Regt. officers Lieut. A. C. Kelly of Stanley, and C. W. Clark of Fredericton, are affected by this as the other 71sters all were placed previously.

THE BAND AT WORK.

The 71st Regt. Band, which is to

act as the band of the 12th Battalion, played tonight while the officers were at dinner. The bandsmen, who arrived from Fredericton, have been added to here. "Bud" McLaughlin and Beatty, former members of the band, have been taken out of the ranks of this battalion, and Roy Horncastle has been transferred from the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers. It is probable that Dick Gregory, another Fredericton man, will be transferred from the 103rd Calgary Rifles. The band gives the battalion some distinction as there are very few in camp.

Jacob Weazel of Fredericton, has been appointed battalion farrier sergeant. John Jones is to be one of his assistants.

An alteration in brigade numbers has been made and this battalion is now in the 4th instead of the 3rd Brigade. As there are three brigades to a division it is probable that this will be a reserve brigade. There is also a 5th Brigade which also will be reserve. The supernumerary officers on arrival in England are to be attached to the Canadian depot or are to be distributed among English corps. There is some conjecture as to what position Col. Hughes will take and many think he will go with the force as commander of the division or in some other capacity.

TROOPS CHAFING

The move toward the transports is not coming any too soon as the troops are chafing under inaction and the weather is getting too cold for comfort under canvas.

CANADIAN WOMEN SENT \$285,960

London, Sept. 28—The Admiralty authorities express much gratification at the receipt of a cable message, through the Secretary for the Colonies from his Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, intimating that a draft for \$285,960 is being mailed from the women of Canada. Of this \$100,000 will be handed to the War Office, while the balance will be devoted to the establishment and equipment of a naval hospital near Portsmouth. The Admiralty had not anticipated that the promise of aid by the Canadian women would be so generously carried out. The War Office have no definite plan of allocation for the money but will try to devote it to a scheme with which the name of the Canadian women will be associated.

The military hospital established by the Canadian War Contingent Association is likely to be opened the latter part of this week.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES

Local wholesalers report that conditions in the wholesale grocery market remains unchanged for the most part as far as the essential supplies are concerned. Flour and sugar continue steady, and molasses is firm. Beans are lower, both white and yellow eyes, and there has been a slight drop in pork.

Mr. A. H. Harrington, K.C., of St. John is a guest at the Barker House.

STUDENTS HAD VERY PLEASANT TIME

An enjoyable social was held last evening in the vestry of the Brunswick Street Baptist Church, there being over two hundred and fifty students from the different educational institutions, in attendance. The students were received by Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Newcombe, Mr. John Spurden, superintendent of the Sunday School and Mrs. Spurden. An excellent programme was carried out as follows:

Address of welcome by Rev. A. F. Newcombe.

Male quartet composed of Messrs. Frank Cooper, John Edney, Cecil D. Holder and Mayor Mitchell.

Reading by Miss Nan Mersereau.

Mixed Quartet composed of Mrs. F. A. Good, Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mrs. Frank Cooper and Mr. F. B. Smith.

Reading by Miss Charters.

Flute solo by Mr. Hilton McKnight. Introduction game based on Gray's "Elegy in a country Churchyard."

Ice cream and other refreshments were served and a very pleasant time spent by all.

FOR ENGLAND'S WOUNDED

Mr. A. G. Turney, of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association is gathering together as many apples as possible to be sent to England for use by the wounded soldiers and sailors of the empire. The apples will be consigned to Mr. A. Bowder, the agent general of the province in London, who will make arrangements for their distribution to some of the hospitals there.