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President and Manager.

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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 12, 1916.

**WAR OUTLOOK.**

The extent to which confidence in Great Britain has increased is reflected by a cable article from Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer. He formerly was one of the most conservative of the war observers, and no doubt he still is, but in recording recent progress of the Allies he finds himself convinced that the work of the last few months has beaten Germany hopelessly. That is to say, he believes that Germany will fight on for a long time, possibly for a year, but that the Teutonic combination will be only fighting for terms, and that as the fighting continues the terms it will be ready to accept will be less and less favorable, so that when the end does come the Allies will be able to secure all of the more important things they have been fighting for.

When the war was three months old, in November, 1914, Mr. Asquith placed before the British Empire and the world in a few striking sentences the purpose and determination of Britain and its Allies. He said:

"We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

A year later, in repeating this pledge, the Prime Minister included Serbia together with Belgium. With that exception the pledge stands today in the terms of November, 1914. These, then, are the objects which, according to Mr. Garvin, are now well within sight. Fearing that some will regard him as too optimistic Mr. Garvin dwells on the fact that there still must be tremendous fighting, and that great reserves of men and money must be forthcoming. Britain, he says, is in no danger of becoming complacent. Yet there is, undoubtedly, a feeling of quiet satisfaction and confidence. The war is now costing Great Britain \$1,250,000,000 every hour; yet the nation's leaders are sure that it can be financed successfully to the end.

As to the duration of the war Mr. Garvin finds "instructive opinion" divided into two schools, and both of these agree that the struggle will be ended twelve months from now. But one school actually argues that the Allies will triumph before winter, that before the snow flies again they will have won victory and lasting peace. The other school, which is doubtless the wiser one, is convinced that the great summer offensive now going on on all fronts will bring final victory within eight, but still leave much to be done unless the collapse of Austria and Turkey should come this autumn, in which case the war could not long continue. If Austria and Turkey are still standing in November, these critics believe that the war will be carried well into next year, and that, in fact, it may occupy the full three year period foreseen by Kitchener.

Mr. Garvin warns his public against judging too much from the operations on any one front. He asks them to remember that the Allied offensive is concerted and interlocked, and that its object is not so much to gain ground in any one region as to keep the enemy engaged on every front and exhaust his reserves. And, says Mr. Garvin, "while these reserves are being thinned the wider the lines the enemy tries to hold the better. The subsequent collapse will only be the more complete and the Allies will then gain ground with a vengeance. This is elementary doctrine but it is constantly forgotten." He tells them that the British offensive, though it may pause at times, will, in the main, increase in furious power for weeks together, and that as the British are able to bring up more and more artillery Sir Douglas Haig is likely to extend the area of his attack while at the same time increasing its intensity. He expects the Russians to take both Lemberg and Kovel by early autumn, and he confidently believes that both Austria and Bulgaria will be soundly beaten before winter. Thus, while he says Great Britain is wise in proceeding on the assumption that the war will last another twelve months, he evidently thinks there is something to be said for those war observers who think it quite probable that growing weakness on the part of Austria and Turkey may bring

Germany to despair and defeat before Christmas.

The war, of course, will go on until the Allies achieve the objects outlined by Mr. Asquith. If those objects can be gained in six months, or in twelve, the war will cease. But if longer fighting is necessary to gain them, there will be longer fighting. For the Allies are fighting for the liberty of the world, and for its lasting security. Therefore their leaders waste little time in speculating as to what the state of the war will be next month, or next year; they steadily and resolutely toil to produce the men and the guns and the money necessary to prosecute the war with ever increasing vigor, in order that when victory shall come it will be complete, since the Allies will then find themselves absolute masters of Europe, of Africa, and of Asia.

**GENERAL JOFFRE'S WORDS.**

Military observers are inclined to give more serious consideration to the statements by General Joffre on the progress of the war than to the predictions by most of the other Allied leaders. Their reason for this is that General Joffre seldom makes predictions and when he does he never underestimates the danger of the enemy. Not from the earliest days of the war has he admitted the possibility of defeat, but, at the same time, he is always conscious of Germany's tremendous striking power and her determination to fight to the bitter end. His guarded comments have inspired a belief in his sincerity. The same thing can be said of Sir Douglas Haig. It is for this reason that the neutral press of the world is just now paying a great deal of attention to the following message from the French generalissimo:

"We are fighting not merely for the interests of our respective countries, but also for the liberties of the world, and we shall not stop until the liberties of the world are definitely assured. The turning point in the war has now been successfully reached and passed."

One writer assumes that from other lips such a statement would command only passing attention; that it would be looked upon as something said for a political purpose, or in the hope of giving heart to hard pressed soldiers and inspiration to the civil population. But Joffre's words have a different effect. Like Kitchener, he always has maintained that every possible preparation ought to be made for a long war. He always has hoped for victory by means of wearing down the enemy rather than by brilliant dashes through his lines. He now believes that the tide has turned and that henceforth Germany's power must diminish. So far as fighting for the liberties of the world is concerned, it is more plain than ever that the Allies are making the great sacrifice for this principle; and neutral writers are not slow to praise them for it. For example, here is the New York Herald's comment on Joffre's words:

"A truth that will not be ignored! Try as hard as we may, the fact that we are so victoriously connected with the progress of the war and that our whole future may be involved cannot be escaped. The German people themselves realize it and more than anybody else do the Americans of German descent absorb the idea. But the German people cannot help themselves as yet, and it becomes clearer day after day that freedom of the world as this war is to insure it must begin with the freedom of the German people. Here in America we shut our eyes to it. President Wilson said that with the war and the issues involved this country had no concern, but he had an object lesson reverberating in his mind. The immediate response that came from every quarter when he sent his final submarine note to Germany requiring a response 'immediately now' under penalty of severance of diplomatic relations, and the answer of Mr. Hughes, 'there can be no national isolation for America in the twentieth century.' Which brings one right back to the words of the great French generalissimo. What American who believes in institutions can doubt the wisdom of the utterance?"

The events of the last few weeks have made a wonderful impression on the people of neutral countries. Some observers believe that the Russian victories have convinced the Roumanian government that it is time for Roumanians to join the Allies, but as yet there has been little to indicate that Roumanians are prepared to abandon their neutral course. However, the completion of the whole situation is likely to be materially changed before the autumn, and it is possible that by the time the Allies may not need Roumanian help. Just now they are doing very well without it.

**OUR DARING ARMIES.**

Sir Douglas Haig speaks freely of the daring work of his aviators. He attributes much of the success of the Anglo-French offensive on the western front to their initiative and self-sacrifice, and he declares that man for man the British aviators, both in skill and determination, are greatly superior to the enemy.

Correspondents on the western front say the same thing. They have only praise for every branch of the army, but the work of the aviators is so spectacular and so much depends upon the success or failure of their scouting and observation trips that their deeds stand out more prominently than those of many others who are just as brave and just as willing to die for their country. The British flying men are fine beyond words. It is admitted everywhere that given an equal chance, they will always hold the mastery which they have won. What this really means is fully understood only by the men in the firing line and those who in the rear are directing the operations. Every general, friendly or hostile, emphasizes the fact that air supremacy is a thing of simply incalculable value in this artillery war, where observation counts for so much. Since the beginning of the Anglo-French drive on July 1, not a day has passed without air battles in the air, and it is officially reported that in nine cases out of ten the

## Northcliffe Commends Where Once He Criticized



LORD NORTHCLIFFE

London, Aug. 7.—Under the title "The Army Behind the Army," Lord Northcliffe contributes a lengthy article to the Times describing the wonders of the organization behind the British front in France, which he favorably contrasts with conditions earlier in the war. The British, he says, after the third year of the war, are under "miraculously changed conditions, from the point of view of efficiency and economy." The number of skilled workers behind the lines, he points out, exceeds the number of the total British expeditionary force.

"We have a whole South African campaign and a complete Crimea every month," he writes. "The army behind the army has already improved on the spot much of the machinery in which we had thought to have attained perfection. Among Germany's 'wooly blunders' was her forgetfulness of the British power of quick importation and organization in unexpected circumstances."

British aviators come off victorious. No attempt is made to deny that German aeroplanes have made hurried incursions across the line, but it is contended that they do this chiefly when the weather is very thick and that in most cases the damage has not been heavy. The British declare that they have complete mastery in the air; that they "rule the skies above the lines" and hold the enemy terrorized far into his own territory. Over his aeroplanes our machines keep constant guard so that his aviators can hardly rise, except in the dark or in very thick weather.

What is true of the British aviators seems to be true in a high degree of the French aviators. Critics in touch with the situation say that the French display wonderful skill and have no sense of fear. One observer tells of a beautiful sight when a flock of six or seven Fokkers tried to rise above Cambrai. Several French aeroplanes waiting high in the air swept down from the clouds and drove the enemy to earth like a covey of partridges stooped at by a falcon, and all came fluttering to earth, in all parts of the horizon, wherever they could find landing. This observer declares that the machines used by the Allies are better in every way than those furnished the German aviators. This no doubt is true, but it does not follow that it will always be true. It is no guarantee that the Germans will not soon have something which will be far more formidable. For that reason the experts in the United Kingdom are doing everything in their power to improve the quality and efficiency of this branch of the service.

**OUR ARMIES IN FRANCE.**

The special correspondent of the London Times on the western front, in a striking dispatch to his newspaper, points out that it is no mere aggregation of amateur soldiers which is now testing the whole strength of Germany, but an army admirably organized, which, already, and of right, assumes the bearing of an army of veterans. He declares that the daring of the British soldiers whose deeds are always performed quietly and without show, is a constant source of wonder and admiration which no writer can ever fully describe. The whole British army, he says, is now a perfect machine which in its mere mass of intricacy almost staggers the imagination.

This correspondent, dwelling upon the daring and danger of the men behind the lines, speaks particularly of the despatch riders, the transport men, the gallop messengers, and the wonderful bravery of the chaplains. The despatch riders take the most thrilling chances and their missions are often of the most perilous, with the result that the morning's operations among them has been considerable. He wonders when they sleep, for it seems to him that at all times of the day and night somewhere on the nearest road "the ceaseless purring of their machines goes on. Individually, I presume, they sleep sometimes. Collectively, they never stop, the constant playing of their shuttles going on day and night through all the complicated fabric of the moving armies." Equally daring and loyal to their comrades are the transport men, who push with "superb audacity" across the open, under a storm of fire, to carry supplies to some battalion which, for hours, or perhaps days, has been holding some wood or village trench unaided, owing to the fact that the enemy's fire was so severe that no reinforcements could be sent forward. "More than once," the

shells, but the government paid no attention to his warning. Says the Post:

"When Allison's name first became prominent in war contracts, Hardware and Metal took occasion to review the articles published about him ten years ago and placed them before the government. They contained enough facts to prevent any reputable concern having any business dealings with him. No attention was paid to them."

This places a grave responsibility upon the shoulders of Sir Robert Borden and his government. In the face of exposures which would have prevented "any reputable concern having any business dealings with him," the government allowed the Minister of Militia to place in Allison's hands business of vital importance to the nation, with the result that Allison and his associates negotiated a huge rake-off and cast a stain upon the reputation of the country. The fact that Allison's methods were known to the Prime Minister and his colleagues will not do Canada any good abroad. It is a further revelation of the incompetency of the government. Here is what the Ottawa Citizen, Independent Conservative, has to say about it:

"Canada's credit abroad will hardly flourish while the Dominion government is not rated as a 'reputable concern' in Canadian financial circles. When Sir Robert Borden defended the transaction in 'defective' ammunition last session, Sir Sam Hughes asserted that Allison, the Dominion agent in the deal, had 'more honor' in his little finger than the Dominion auditor-general had in his 'whole carcass.' Does the Dominion government's position as taken during the 'defective' ammunition debate still maintain? Does the Prime Minister propose to let the scurrilous reference to the auditor-general stand without repudiation?"

The time set for the government patronage organs, apparently, is to revile Mr. Frank Carroll, M. P., for dragging Mr. Wesley Allison out into the light and severing the connecting link between Allison and the Dominion. Any reputable concern would have refused to have such dealings in the first instance. It could hardly have defended them, and scolded its auditor, and retained its credit. All this and more, however, can be done under the standards of political patronage and partisanship in Canada."

In the face of the finding of the Meredith-Duff Commission—which refused to believe Allison of oath—Sir Sam is determined to uphold his friend and associate, and the government is determined to stand behind Sir Sam. This is one of the shocking features of the whole sordid affair. But the people of Canada will hold the government responsible for Allison and for the actions of its Minister of Militia. The time is coming when the performances of Sir Sam Hughes and the rake-off transactions of his "best friend" will be passed upon by the electors without passion or prejudice. And the verdict will not bring joy to the hearts of Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, who are the trustees of the people's money. A grave sense of responsibility and public duty was shown by Mr. Carroll and Mr. Kite in "dragging Mr. Wesley Allison out into the light," and they deserve the thanks of the people for their services.

**PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.**

New Brunswick is preparing rapidly for a change of government. The Lieutenant Governor has delayed action so long that the public has ceased to depend upon him for the required action. It is almost too late, in fact, for him to make a virtue of necessity. Just so soon as the opportunity offers the people of New Brunswick will themselves make the necessary changes in their representation at Fredericton.

This will be by no means a mere partisan change. It will be a change for the purpose of introducing sound government in place of government that has been shameless and wretched in the extreme. Thousands of voters who helped to put Mr. Fleming into power, and to keep him there, will be among the most eager to cast out the discredited administration which his political hacks have still further discredited. The opposition, in fine, does not represent one political party merely, but is composed more and more of all New Brunswickers who have at last awakened to the real state of affairs in the province and who have rebelled against existing conditions and determined to be rid of the men immediately responsible for them.

In every corner of New Brunswick to-day the change in sentiment is plain. There is a new spirit abroad. Only the most hopeless partisans of the present government can shut their eyes to the trend of events, and they only do so in sheer desperation, not knowing what else to do, and not having the courage to look the inevitable in the face.

The conventions of the opposition already held have been marked by an admirable public spirit and by most encouraging evidence of energy directed toward serious and sweeping betterment with respect to the conduct of public affairs. The people of New Brunswick will hold the new party strictly to account. Those who are elected will have to make good. If they should prove weak or irresolute, or inefficient, if they should fail to live up to their pre-election promises to a reasonable degree, the people of New Brunswick will turn and read them just as they are preparing to read the miserable politicians who have controlled provincial affairs for the last six or seven years. This is as it should be. The Telegraph has been a constant and outspoken advocate of a change in provincial affairs, and it has devoted considerable space to the activities of the opposition; but just as the people will demand sterling service of the opposition, so will the Telegraph, and if at some future time, when the opposition has become the government, the men entrusted with high public duties should fail to live up to a reasonable standard of courage, probity and usefulness, this journal would not hesitate to advocate still another change.

For what New Brunswick requires,

and is demanding, is not so much a party triumph as a sweeping change from bad government to good government. There is a tremendous work to be done in this province, and opposition candidates who are elected will undertake no light task. It will fall to them to bring about a considerable revolution in the conduct of public business. They will have to display not only courage and honesty but an aggressive enterprise and a marked foresight in order to lift public affairs out of the rut into which they have fallen. Judging from the men already nominated, and from the opposition platform and the utterances of opposition speakers, the province may well look forward with confidence to the impending change. The government and its followers evidently know that their political lives must be short, for more than ever they have thrown discretion to the winds, and are attempting to fatten themselves and their friends on public money while they still retain the keys of the treasury.

Newspapers and individuals in the pay of the administration continue to shower vile abuse upon all opponents of the government. No later than Saturday last the Standard newspaper, recognized as the mouthpiece of the Attorney-General, published editorially certain threats of a blackmailing character, the purpose apparently being to prevent further criticism and exposure of public men in the government or the Legislature. Needless to say, that rock will not fight. In the public interest there will continue to be in The Telegraph, and no doubt in other papers critical of the government, a frank and full consideration of the acts of public men. The Standard's threats are merely a confession of the desperate situation in which the government and its followers find themselves. There has been no such confession in all the history of New Brunswick journalism. The author was probably very much ashamed of it an hour after it was printed.

The people of New Brunswick must know what their public servants are doing. The light they have had on this subject during the last two or three years has begun to produce a revolution, the beginning of which was seen in the Westmorland by-election. And the revelations are not yet complete. In addition to the many notorious actions already exposed to the public gaze there are others which scarcely can be concealed much longer. The depths to which the government has fallen, however, only make it all the more necessary that the opposition should exercise care in choosing its candidates and in preparing the country for a new order of things from which not only graft but narrow partisanship and dry rot must be absent, and in which an aggressive public spirit, courage, enterprise, and a high conception of public duty must be militant.

**THE HOSPITAL SITUATION.**

Testimony recorded at an inquest on Monday and Tuesday in connection with the General Public Hospital gives the public much additional proof of the need of a revolution in hospital affairs. According to leading physicians whose words in such matters must carry weight St. John is strangely behind the times in the matter of hospital facilities. There is not sufficient accommodation for patients, nurses, or doctors. This has been known for a long time; but the recent testimony brought out much more strongly than ever the extent to which the hospital has fallen behind the times. There is no proper equipment for a pathologist, and many tests which should be made here in short order must be made elsewhere after considerable delay. Many cases, therefore, are deprived of prompt treatment along modern lines because the hospital is out of date.

There is some difference of opinion as to the best plan to be followed with respect to increased hospital accommodation, some favoring under the present building as a nucleus around which to develop a group of really modern hospital buildings, while others favor a new building entirely if not a new site. But these are details. What must be plain is that the problem must be faced and met. Some of those who oppose prompt action do so on the plea that too much attention is given to the treatment of private patients in the present hospital and too little to the ordinary cases. It must be thought that in any plan of hospital expansion care would be taken to provide reasonable accommodation for private patients, from whom the hospital would derive a considerable revenue; but it would necessarily be understood that plans for the treatment of private cases could not be permitted to interfere with the main purpose of the hospital, which is the treatment of ordinary patients from St. John and the surrounding country.

The solution of this hospital question ought not to be postponed because of differences of opinion concerning building plans, or concerning amount of accommodation to be given public and private patients respectively. These questions can easily be settled, and they should be settled in order to clear the way for vigorous and modern treatment of the hospital situation as a whole. The expense will necessarily be large. The community, having neglected for a score of years to make gradual provision for the required facilities, having failed to keep up to date in hospital matters, must now face a very considerable expenditure in order to meet the situation.

**NOTE AND COMMENT.**

The Italians by a vicious thrust have made another break in the Austrian line. The positions captured are strongly fortified and the enemy could ill afford to lose them.

It would be interesting to know just what the German soldiers thought of the Kaiser's speech on his recent visit to the eastern front, when he told them

that he would have taken his place in the trenches had he not been especially directed by Providence to lead his country to peace and greatness. This is what a neutral observer thinks of it:

"The Kaiser's speech was of a kind to astound twentieth century democracies. It seems incredible that even his soldiers, born in an enlightened era, believe that the 'insurmountable might' of his country and its armies. It is inconceivable that millions of men and women of German birth or descent in America can even pretend to believe that the Kaiser acts by 'divine appointment' that by the force of divine destiny he must think and decide for a great nation. The Kaiser's delusions must be dispelled."

One of the astonishing mysteries connected with the war is the question why the German War Office persistently underrated the fighting power of Russia. It was one of those colossal blunders of which the German General Staff is guilty. Russia is continually proving her fighting power. Her latest efforts around Brody must be disheartening to the Germans; for she is reaching out for the Lemberg railway with every hope of getting it.

Here is a fine tribute to the Australians who have fought so well in the British offensive in France. It is by a correspondent who saw them in action near Contalmaison:

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**GRAND MANAN'S MAILOS**

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—I desire space in your paper to voice the protest of a large majority of the people of this island and of the adjoining islands, regarding the manner in which we are treated regarding our mail service. I am sure you will give it better treatment and afford us an opportunity to make our protest known to the public. Our situation may be fully known let me state the case: At present we have four mails per week. From October to June we have only three. For this service the Dominion and provincial governments pay a subsidy of \$10,000 annually—an amount sufficiently large if used right to give these islands a daily mail service. This contract at the present is held by a local company.

The terms of the contract are unknown to your scribe. But they must be extremely elastic if those terms are being fulfilled. The mail at the present time reaches this island any time from 8 o'clock p. m. to 10 o'clock a. m. This is a most unreasonable time for a mail to arrive, holding up the mail as it did recently for more than twelve hours. Mail that ought to have reached here in the afternoon was not delivered till the next morning. This regard the people of this island much as the early European settlers regarded the red men—an open door for exploitation. There is no regard for the welfare of this people. The company counts but the welfare of its company.

It is time that a change was made. If this company cannot or will not give us a fair service let them retire, or expire, and some one who will serve the community interest take their place. I have no animus in this matter toward the present company, but it is time that a change was made or better service rendered.

In a time like this, when events of wide importance are transpiring it is certainly hard enough to have news that is forty-eight hours old, but to delay that news another day is certainly exasperating, if not wicked. We need and should have a daily mail and it is only personal selfishness that defers this matter.

In the next election, which cannot be far off, the candidates, whoever they may be, must be prepared to face this issue.

There is another matter in this connection that ought to receive attention. On the arrival at North Head the mail is immediately overhauled and resorted to for the several offices on this island. This, while no doubt done as speedily as possible, requires considerable time. Why is it not possible to have all this resorting done en route on the steamer?

There is plenty of time from Campbell's Cove to North Head for this work. Two hours elapse from the last port till North Head is reached. This done on board, the mail could be delivered to an auto and find its way to the various offices from one to two hours earlier. Two hours do not count for much, sometimes, but two hours after 8 p. m. means much. As it now is the boys and girls who are usually sent for mail are out till very late and the reading time is done near midnight or deferred till the next morning.

Long has this people stood this durative vile. They feel it is time that they be heard and their wants receive some attention. Let me tell politicians to think over this situation, and think to a solution of this matter, or the people of this island will help to keep them at home where they will have more time to think and ponder the "why" of their de-

Yours truly,  
ONE INTERESTED.  
Grand Manan, Aug. 7, 1916.

**Peace Talk in a Hospital.**  
(G. F. Sams in the London Speaker.)  
"Should peace be sought?" I asked, and with fine scorn.  
The answer said, "Two of my sons were slain.  
On Loos's front, and this my youngest born  
Counts the slow months till he may fight again.  
Breathe not to me of peace; what peace so long  
As Belgium weeps and England's arm is strong?"

And ere I passed they bared the face of one.  
Pale, with cold lips that neither spoke nor fought again.  
"Thy peace," he thought, "is found with warfare done."  
Then fell a spirit-whisper, faintly heard,  
"Yes, found; but ev'n my peace so whole and true  
Were broken should that baser peace ensue."

LT. GERARD

Second Son of ex  
His Life at Hood  
of Woodstock, N.

That two New Brunswickers were killed in action on word received yesterday morning. Private F. H. Dando, the other private killed in the field.

Corporal Todd Killed.  
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